

EDWARD RHODES.

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Inhabitants of LEEDS and its Vicinity, that the ABOVE PREMISES ARE NOW OPEN, with an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

Of Boys', Youths', and Gentlemen's SILK, BEAVER, GOSSAMER, and SUPER

monstrations. Every where the People seem to be alive. The Canadian insurrection, while it has sadly marred the "Merry Christmas" of the In-Tory Ballot-Agita-tors, seems to have infused new life and as any Coach on the Road, and at as Low Fares, vigour into the sterling domocratic 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 upreared its awful form in proper attitude. We predicted in a former number that the Meeting of the Leeds Working Men's fully manifested, and yet more finely tempered with the coolness of a prudent conciousness 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



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, Association would afford a noble sample of Mr. Thomas Pearson and Messrs. Outhwaite and Association would afford a noble sample of popular sipirit and intelligence. The event Co., for the purpose of taking, by stratagem, the Surprise Coach from his Establishment, thereby to has verified our prophecy to a degree even exceeding our own anticipations. It has stamped the good men of Leeds with the unfalling characters of sterling Democrats. Never saw we the firmness of resolve more ance 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, { Manchester.

PIANO FORTES.

DARTIES intending to purchase PIANO-FORTES, would study their Interests by inspecting the superior Stock of those Instruments, at the HARMONIC INSTITUTION,

26, Commercial-Street, Leeds,

no mistaking them. They speak out what they really mean, without any reserve or and other Makers, as the Stock consists of the ambiguity. The respective speakers, who choicest Specimens of each, selected with the greatest supported the resolutions, evinced, by their additional security to Purchasers each Instrument energy and talent, their devotedness to the sold is accurity to Purchasers, each Instrument



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 an 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. VBEWARE OF IMITATIONS. THE Original and only genuine MORISON'S L PILLS as compounded by the late Mr. Moat, up to August, 1835, are alone prepared by SALMON and HALL, 6, Farringdon-street, London, the sole

Proprietors. This! and this alone, is the Medicine which effected the extraordinary Cures on Sir Richard Sutton, Lady Sophia Grey, Count Paskan, and innumerable Others.

• Let Purchasers look on the Stamp, and observe the Signature of Mr. Salmon, the Hygeist thereon. in a Fac-Simile of his Hand-Writing

METELLUS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY GAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING. Hoge Office, 147, Buchanan Street, Glasgow. THE WEST OF SCOTLAND FIRE IN-SURANCE COMPANY having discontinued Business, the "Metellus" has been formed to coninued the Business of the Company now dissolved. The whole Insurances have been transferred to the Metellus."

DIRECTORS. John Campbell Colquhoun, Esq., M.P. of Killermont, Chairman.

A to the Manufacture of Surgeons' Instruments, and Jobbing in general Business. A Character 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 then be produced, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, of which due Notice will be given. All that excellent and well accustomed INN or will be required from the last Employer. Apply, if by Letter, (Post-paid) to THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, Cutler, Halifax.

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constantly on hand.

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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 L have been appointed by their respective Trades in Glasgow, to enquire into the Case of the Cotton Spinners, hereby announce to the Operatives of Great Britain and Ireland, and to the Public in general, that they have appointed Messrs. HENRY ROBINSON & Co., 7, Brunswick Place, their ONLY Printers and Publishers of the TRIAL of the GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS, which was commenced in the High Court of Justiciary. DEARDEN, Author of the Star Seer, 4to.; London, 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 possess themselves of a Genuine Copy, and uthenticated 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 M'Neil 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

cause of right, while the great mass of the are Advatages not to be met with at the advertising cation of their rights.

Our present number also contains a brief notice of a public meeting, on the Canada Question, holden by the Working Men's Test. 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 men of fiuit arouse. We are solly to not, the Attention of Mechanics and Engineers is what we must think, a considerable share of apathy amongst them; and we intreat them to make haste in regaining their pro-fully calculated to accomplish all the Purposes for fully calculated to accomplish all the Purposes for LEEDS-MR. THOMAS PEACOCK, 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 slacken their energies a jot for this additional tng. 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 beg to inform them that nothing shall be wanting it was the inform them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a Continuance. Were Men, and not Muckworms; who, amongst their other Aristocratic prejudices; had the odd prejudice of wishing to see and while soliciting a Continuance of their Favours, beg to inform them that nothing shall be wanting on their part to merit a Continuance. Street, Mr. Joshua Hobson, Northern Street, Mr. Joshua Hobson, Northern Street Office 5 Market-street. Mr. Thos,

heads. Therefore, in order that "the Spinners. Cloth-dressers, &c. battle" may be more effectually "fought through" at Huddersfield, it hath pleased Premises. 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 to be appointed under it, and every shilling but give Nonce to MESSIS. MARINSON and SAN-which they allow to be appropriated to the enforcement of any of its provisions, is an Solicitor, Leeds. acknowledgement of its principle, and every one, who acknowledges the principle of ON NEW YEAR'S DAY WILL BE that law, ought to endure all the horrors of a "Bastile" for life. Let the Men of Hud- V PRICE FOURPENCE, IN 32 PAGES, dersfield 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 TN a DIALOGUE between a PRIEST and a PHILOSOPHER. By DEMOCRITUS. the Clerk to be elected, the fault is their follow.

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 proseto their cost, that it is themselves who have made

the great Sacrifice.

A Quantity of Duplicate Stock, consisting of Songs, Quadrilles, Piano-Forte, and Flute Music, at a considerable Reduction.

Piano-Fortes lent on Hire, and Tuned in all the principal Towns in Yorkshire.



TENTER-LANE, NEAR LEEDS-BRIDGE,

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MANUFACTUBER.

BEGS to call the attention of Printers to his VICTORIA PRESS, which for goodness expression of their opinions. Let the working of Workmanship, evenness and sharpness of Immen of Hull arouse. We are sorry to see, pression, and lowness of Price cannot be surpassed. The Attention of Mechanics and Engineers is

J. P. has now Two Plaining Machines, one of which is 9 Feet in Length by 2 Feet in Breadth. and the other 6 Feet Long and 2 Feet 2 Inches Wide; and one Super-Royal PRINTING PRESS ON SALE.

All Kinds of Metal Planing Work executed in the most Workmanlike-style, and on the lowest All Applications by Letter, respecting these Machines, must be Post-paid.

One of the Victoria-Presses may be seen on application at the Office of the Northern Star.

THE PATRIOT MARVELL. shortly, to make one more attempt for the appointment of a Clerk. This has been hitherto prevented, by the steady deter-mination of the people not to allow it to be done, and we do hope that the men of Manchester ; Cleave. Shoe-lane ; and Hetherington, 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 ad-

MANN, Central Market, Leeds.

TO PERSONS WANTING ROOM OR POWER.

 $\mathcal V$ to be let or sold.

J. AND C. TOWNSENDS respectfully return their sincere Thanks to their Friends and the

gratuitons punishment for poverty which they wish also to state, that they have removed from their Mill in Castle-street to their New Mill they were unable to avoid. These worthy in Aire-street, near the Bath-house, where they are Men, to their everlasting honour, have carrying on both the above Branches of Business; refused to bow down and worship the Beast, or to carry his mark in their fore-beads. Therefore in order that "the N. B.-A Ten-Horse-Power ENGINE on the Malton, Mr. Wm. Horsley, Butcher-corner. Premises. Manchester, Messrs. Ingham and Westmacott,

sold is accompanied by a written Guarantee. These 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, All the New Music of the Day, as soon as published; and Balfe's new Opera, Joan of Arc, and the popular Opera of Amella, or the Love I be decease of Mr. Moat, in August, 1835, pre-I beg leave to state what I know to be the Fact-and the Continent of Europe, at Premiums correspondpared the Medicine as it ought to be, and was prepared before his death. Indeed, I have long since dis-carded 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. Moat'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 Morisons', that the eyes of the Public are being daily opened.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, "THOMAS CHARLESWORTH, "Upwarzs of Five Years Chief Clerk to Mori-

son & Co." CAUTION ! The Original Morisons' Pills, or Universal Vegetable Medicine, as compounded by

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Sole Wholesale Agent for Yorkshire and Lancas shire, to whom all applications for agencies must be made

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Bradford, Mr. Morgan, No. 7, New-street. Bridlington, Mr. William Sowden, druggist. Burnley, Mr. Richard Howard, St. James'-street. Bury, Mr. Thomas Wookcock, Stanley-street. Colne, Mr. Hartley Earnshaw, Stationer. Doncaster, Messrs. Brook and Robinson, printers. All Orders from the Country attended to by Mrs. Harrogate, Mr. John Richardson, druggist. Hawes, Mr. John Kidd, draper. Helmsley, Mr. Reed, druggist. Hornsea, Mr. Wm. Henderson, Post-Office. Howden, Mr. W. T. Pratt, stationer, Bridge-gate

Huddersfield. Mr. John Leech, Shorehead, and Mr. James Hargraves, Bradley Lane. Hull, Mr. Thomas Aldcroft, Prospect-Street, Mr.

mont, Chairman. James Cleland, Esq., L.L.D., Glasgow. James Wright, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow. Robert Rodger, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow. Henry Inglis, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow. John Buchanan, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow. James Martin, Esq., Merchant, Glasgow. John Alston, Esq., of Rosemont. Charles Stirling, Esq., of Gargunnock. JAMES J. DUNCAN Eso. J. J. D. Manage

JAMES J. DUNCAN, Eso., L.L.D., Manager The "Metellus" effects Insurances in Great Britain, the East and West Indies, America, on

ing to the Risk incurred. BLACKBURN & HOPPS, Solicitors, Agents for Leeds and the Neighbourhood

26, Albion-Street, Leeds, Jan. 10. 1838.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE NINEPENCE,

REPORT of the PUBLIC DISCUSSION between the Rev. JOHN GREEN and the Rev. RICHARD CARLILE, held in St. Andrew's LILE, with Explanatory Notes. A. Heywood, 60, Oldham-street, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds; and Mrs. Mann, Leeds; J. Knight,

Oldham; J. Hobson, Ashton; Ainsworth, Bolton; R. Riley, Chestergate, Stockport; and all Venders of the Northern Star.

To Dealers in Yarmouth Red Herrings, Norway Cod Cil, and Black Lead.

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SAIL MAKER AND SHIP CHANDLER NAUTICAL STATIONER, SHIP AND USTOM HOUSE BROKER, COM-MISSION AGENT, &c. HIGH-STREET, CORNER OF BLACK.

FRIARGATE, HULL.

RETURNS his sincere Thanks to his Friends for past favours and solicits a Continuance of the same. He also wishes to inform them and the Public generally, that he makes and prepares Railway Carriage and Bulk Covers with India Rubber and other Compositions, which keeps the Covers Water-

proof, Soft, and Durable. N.B. J. S. still continues to have Consignments of Yarmouth Herrings of the first Quality. Those Persons who visit Hull for the purpose of buying would do well by calling upon him to Inspect his Stock.



THIS is a Medicine of long tried efficacy for cor-L recting all Disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, the common symptoms of which are Costiveness, Flatulency, Spasms, Loss of Appetite, Sick Head-ache, Giddiness, Sense of Fullness after Meals, Dizziness of the Eyes, Drowsiness, and Pains in the function of the frame, will, in this most excellent

afflicted of its salutary effects. The Stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the

Longman, & Co., Dewhirst, Huddersfield.

YEADON.

Private Contract and other Particulars, to

Solicitor, Trinity-Street, Leeds. Leeds, 22d-December, 1837.

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L BLOODHOUND, A POEM, by WM.

V

Mr. CHARLES NAYLOR,

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

LEEDS.

TAKES this Opportunity of returning his best L 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 Continuatice thereof. Every kind of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING neatly and promptly executed; such as Posting Bills, Circulars, Invoices, Way Bills, Law Forms, Pamphlets, &c. &c.-Bookbinding in all its Styles Just Published, Price 1s. 6d.

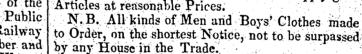
A SERIES of LETTERS from FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQUIRE, Barrister at Law; to DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQUIRE, M. P. Containing a Review of Mr. O'CONNELL'S Hall, Norwich, and corrected by RICHARD CAR- Conduct during the Agitation of the Question of Catholic Emancipation; together with an Ana-lysis of his Motives and Actions, since he became a Member of Parliament. Second Edition, containing of the the Confirmation of T. Attwood, Esq., M.P. for Birmingham, of the Principal Charge brought by ME. O'CONNOR AGAINST MR. O'CONNELL.

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

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BOOK OF THE NEW MORAL WORLD. HIS Work may be looked upon as the Bible of L the Socialists.

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CIX LECTURES delivered in Manchester, pre-D vious to the Discussion between Robert Owen and the Rev. J. H. Roebuck; and an Address delivered at the Annual Congress of the Association of all Classes of all Nations. By Robert Owen Price 2s. in cloth.

of Mr. Owen, and which principles, were, there-tore, the grand object of attack and defence in the most satisfactory, I feel that I have an equal duty

this book, without being impressed with the benevr- every attention, the Disease continued to increase, lent intentions of the amiable Socialist."-Manches- having, when I applied to Mr. Ward, gone with one ter and Salford Advertiser. ter and Salford Advertiser. The DISCUSSION BETWEEN ROBERT OWEN and the Rev. J. H. ROEBUCK. Price 2s. in cloth. Side of my nose, and also affected my eyes, and was beginning to spread over my upper lip. In this distressing state I placed myself under Mr. Ward, 2s. in cloth. 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.

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, L, near Leeds, offer to the consideration of the afflicted, the following proof of the superior skill of Mr. J. L. WARD, SURGEON, No. 18, TRAFAL-GAR-STREET, 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 ancle; but this I would not submit to for any man. I, therefore, having known that many extra-ordinary cures had been wrought by the above Mr. WARD, immediately applied to him, who effectually cured me, without cutting, in seven weeks, and I am now perfectly restored to health, having been able to follow my employment for the last two months, for which I feel truly thankful, and therefore hope that this information will be of the greatest importance to those afflicted in like manner.

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

Remarkable Cure of an Eating Cancer, without Cutting.

I, JAMES, CLAY, Horse-breaker, Armley Height, near Leeds, had, previous to the month of July last, been afflicted with an eating Cancer of my Nose for the space of Five Years, when my attention was directed to some extraordinary cures of Cancers and Tumours, advertised in the Leeds newspapers, which had been performed by Mr. J. L. "They (the Lectures) set forth the principles of Human Society, as contained in the Social Theory was thereby induced to apply to that Gentleman, Leeds, Mr. R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Bond-street, Mr. Joshua Hobson, Northern Star Office, 5, Market-street, Mr. Thos, Garland, 37, Call Lane, and 22, North Street.
Liverpool, Messrs. C. Fisher and Co., 30, Tythe-burn Street, Messrs. Samuel Johnson and Son, 4, Church Street, Mr. Thos, Mucklow. 1. Vauxball Road. Mr. The REVOLUTION of PHILOSOPHY; or who, I am happy to say, has effectually cured me who, I am happy in little more than two months; and I have no doubt but I should soon have lost my nose entirely, had I not providentially applied to Mr. Ward in time. December 26th, 1837.

Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, producing Torpid State of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every preparation, by a little perseverence, he effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced

Price 1s. 11d. per Box.

Legal Notices.

THEREAS a Fiat in BANKRUPTCY is and sinews of the infant labourers, who W awarded and issued forth against ROBERT have toiled in their mills, are capable of MOORE SNOWDEN, of Malton, in the County have toiled in their mills, are capable of being modified and distended, in any manner, required by the Poor Law Amend-render himself to the Commissioners in the said ment Act. These are therefore, by the Fiat, named, or the major part of them, on the 18th ment Act. Inese are difference, by the Liad, named, of the major part of them, of the lock in the master, the Devil-King, in murdering, by at One of the Clock in the Afternoon on each Day, the slow process of starvation, the men, women and children of Huddersfield. We know that this may be prevented by the people of Huddersfield now, what we have people of Huddersfield now, what we have often told them before, that every step or to dissent from the allowance of his Certificate. which they allow to be taken, in pursuance of this law—every officer whom they allow to be appointed under it, and every shilling but give Notice to Messrs. MAKINSON and SAN-

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None else are genuine,

Mucklow, 1, Vauxhall Road, Mr. quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose. Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to

Head-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in the Ears, arising from too great a flow of Blood to the Head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use. FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions: the distressing Head-ache so very prevalent with the sex ; Depression of Spirits, Dulness of Sight, Nervous Affections, Blotches, Pimples, and Sallowness of the Skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion.

TO MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken during Pregnancy; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

As a pleasant, safe, easy Aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or Selby, Mr. R. Adams, grocer, Market-place. Sheffield, Mr. George Slack, druggist, Church-they become suitable for every case. in either sex. The SOCIAL BIBLE; being an C street, Mr. Anthony Whittaker, *Iris* office, Fargate, and Heartshead, and Mr. G. D. Wreaks, 2, Angel-street. Skipton, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, Market-place.

they will be found to be the most comfortable Medi-cine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price is. 12d. and 2s. 9d. per box; and by Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Baines and Newsome, Clap-ham, Bell, Allen, Land, Hay, Heaton, Smith, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Cardwell, Lawton, Shaw, Gill, Smith, Wakefield; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorp, Tadcaster; Cameron Knarschorough; Dennis and Son More

in every Town in the Kingdom. Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas

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

A CATECHISM ON CIRCUMSTANCES:

Two-pence.

COMPETITION IN PERIL; or the present position of the Owenites, or Rationalists considered : One-penny.

COMPETITIVE versus CO-OPERATIVE present, than when she is quite well. LABOUR: or Labour as it is, and Labour as it present, than when she is quite well. PETER THORNTON. ought to be. Price One-penny. The above Works may also be had of J. Hon-

Booksellers.

Removal of a Large Tumour without the Knife.

I, PETER, THORNTON, Commercial-Row-Little Holbeck,' Leeds, having lately seen in the Leeds Newspapers several accounts of Persons. who have bad Tumours removed without the Knife, or, the Foundation-Stone of a Community. By the and of others who have also been cured of Cancers Rev. J. Marriott. Price One Penny. A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF PERCY No. 18, Trafalgar-street, LEEDS, and as my Wife BYSSHE SHELLEY, with a Sketch of all his had an increasing Tumour on the side of her Neck, for the space of Fourteen Years, and having been The SOCIAL BIBLE ; being an Outline of the under the treatment of a respectable Medical Man, Rational System of Society, founded on demon- who tried every means, but to no purpose, and strable facts, developing the Constitution and Laws afterwards recommended an Operation, but being of Human Nature. By Robert Owen. Price resolved not to submit to such means, she consequently applied to Mr. WABD, who has, by a regular process of treatment, removed the said Tumour, whole and entire, without either outting together with Miss Martineau's Account of Com. or causing the loss of a single drop of blood, and munities in America. By Samuel Bower. Price without giving her much uneasiness. Her Cure, therefore, being going on in the most satisfactory COMMUNITY, a DRAMA, by the Rev. manner, I have a great wish to add her case to the Ponteiract; Rnodes, Snahn; Gouthorp, Laucaster, Cameron, Knaresborough; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Hardman, Collier, Little, Bellerby, York; and most of the Agents for the celebrated "Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills;" one of whom is to be found COMPETITIVE versus CO-OPERATIVE Nr. WARD's mode of treatment by seeing her at present, than when she is quite well.

December 19th, 1837.

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

THE GREAT MAGICIAN FBOM THE EXCHANGE ROOMS, MANCHESTER.

COMMERCIAL ROOMS, LEEDS.

2

MR. T. H. ANDERSON, the GREAT MAGI-CIAN, desirous of gratifying the Ladies and Gentlemen of LEEDS and its Vicinity, has the bonour of announcing that he will for a SHORT TIME ONLY, perform his wonderful Feats of Dexterity, and he hopes the unqualified approbation which was bestowed on his exertions at Manchester for Sixty successive Nights, Liverpool for Seventy, Edinburgh for One Hundred, and at Newcastle for Twenty Nights, will ensure him the Patronage of the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general of Leeds.

Mr. J. H. A. has had the distinguished honour •? Performing before his late Majesty at Windsor Castle, and before his Majesty George the Fourth, in the Pavilion at Brighton; and subsequently received Letters by their Majesty's command, stating the Royal approval of each Performance "together with others from the Marquis of Westminster, the Earl of Bradford, the Officers of the 1st Life Guards, the late Duke of Gordon, and Sir Walter Scott.

From the many Testimonials forwarded to Mr. J. H. A. he submits the following :-

"Brechan Castle, March 24, 1837. your Performance with the greatest satisfaction, and I have no hesitation in saying, that you far excel any other Necromancer that I ever saw either at home or abroad. "PANMURE.

"To Mr. J. H. Anderson."

"Rokeby, September 1st, 1837. "Mr. Anderson highly gratified the party before whom he performed his Necromantic Feats and Magical Exploits. He is the most accomplished Professor of the Art of Magic we ever saw; and beg to express our high admiration of his Talents, and thank him for his performance at Rokeby.

"J. B. MORRETT, Esq. "GEORGE CLIFFORD, Esq. "GEORGE MANDY, Coldstream Guards."

PROGRAMME.

On MONDAY, January 20th, 1838, and every Evening during the Week, the

GREAT MAGICIAN'S

Entertainments will commence with the

GUN TRICK, of which he is the sole intentor.

Mr. J. H. A. will allow any gentleman to charge reverybody, with Engravings. Fowling-piece with powder and bullets. in the presence of the whole audience, previously marking Star Office, Leeds; and all Dealers in CheapPapers. Field, Leeds, N. B. Screws and Wheels Cut to order, and the strictest punctuality observed the balls so as to ascertain them again. He will be desired to fire at Mr. A., who will receive the balls In his kands, on his face, or any part of his body the audience may direct! being upwards of the **1,000th** time of his attempting this experiment. Any gentleman will be allowed to bring his own fowling piece and ingredients for loading.

After which he will Command anything to Fly at the rate of 500 MILES a MINUTE.-MAGI-

This day is published, Price One Penny, GREAT SAVING TO FAMILIES AND LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS. THE LABOURER'S REWARD; or, THE COARSER-FOOD DIET-TABLE, as promul-gated by the POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS. • This Table is published on a broad sheet, and contains an "Appeal to the Labouring Men of England," that should be read in every Cottage and Workshop in the Kingdom. THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST !!! SAMUEL WILKINSON

Just published, Price One Penny, COMPETITION IN PERIL! or the present Position of the Owenites or Rationalists Considered; together with Miss Martineau's Account of Commu nities in America.

RESTRICTION to the set that the set of the s Just published, Price Threepence, TRACTS on REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT and NATIONAL EDUCATION. By R. D. tinuance of their Patronage. OWEN and FRANCIS WRIGHT.

Price Twopenco each, HOPES and DESTINIES of the HUMAN SPECIES. By R. D. OWEN. ADDRESS ON FREE INQUIRY. By R. D. already made a great number, he has now brought them to a state of Perfection which gives general

OWEN FACTS versus FICTION; an Essay on the Functions of the Brain.

CHARACTER of COBBETT. By Hazlitt

Price Sixpence. PLAIN ADVICE for the TREATMENT and CURE of most of the DISEASES of the HUMAN BODY: forming a complete Medical Guide to the effect a Saving of 60 per cent., and in the same proportion to larger Familes :-First-in the Saving Artisan, the Labourer, and the Backwoodsman, and by which means most Families may save annu-ally many Pounds; to which is added, the compo-sition of many Patent Medicines. By JAMES B. BADEY, Staff-Surgeon in the United States' Army. RE-ISSUE of OWEN'S SIX LECTURES. This deriver back the local of the Tomes. CASH PRICH :- £8. 58. All Letters, Post Paid, addressed to Samuel Wilkinson, No. 10,

Also, Price 8d. stitched, and 1s. Cloth. A New Edition of OWEN'S ESSAYS on the FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

Price Sixpence. WILLIAM TELL; or, SWITZERLAND DELIVERED;

And, price One Shilling, A PRIZE ESSAY on the Comparative Merits of COMPETION and CO-OPERATION, as the best Principle for the Basis of Society. Also, complete in 2 vols. with Memoir of the Author,

Price 7s. 6d.

THE SYSTEM OF NATURE. By M. DE MIRABAUD. The work of a great writer it unquestionably is

its merit lies in the eloquence of the composition." -Lord Brougham's Natural Theology. Also, Price Threepence. The VISION of JUDGMENT. BY LORD BYRON. This Edition is enriched with valuable Notes, by Robert Hall, W. Smith, Esq., Professor Wilson, &c. &c.

ASK FOR "CLEAVE'S LONDON SATIRIST," WITH CARICATURES,

BY C. J. GRANT. FRICE ONE PENNY. It contains Lots of good Things and reading for



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

LEEDS, BRADFORD, AND WAKEFIELD

THE NORTHERN STAR.

IMPOBTANT WORKS. Just Published, price ONE SHILLING, bound in Cloth. THE RATIONAL SCHOOL GRAMMAR

AND ENTERTAINING CLASS BOOK, By WILLIAM HILL." Also recently Published, price ONE SHILLING, Bound in Cloth,

"PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES,

Selected from the best English Authors, and so arranged as to accord with the Progressive Lessons in the foregoing Work,

BY WILLIAM HILL." of the Newly-Improved Plan, and having been at SOME YEARS AGO, THE AUTHOR OF THIS LITTLE

WORK PUBLISHED A TREATISE ENTITLED "FIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE

ANALOGY AND SYNTAX

over all other Machines for the same purpose, and they combine the best Principles and are calculated to Wash and Wring all sorts of Linen and Blankets, For the Use of Adult Persons who have neglected the Study of Grammar."

THIS WORK, which is now out of Print, had a very extensive Sale; but, owing to particular circumstances attendant on its publication, the Price was somewhat too high.

useful as it otherwise might have been. For these reasons, the Author has so remodelled the Work as to make it equally useful to Children and Adults, while, at the same time, the Price has been reduced so much as to place it within every persons reach. The "RATIONAL SCHOOL GRAMMAR" is so

THOMAS TANNET having Commenced tinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy, the Business of MACHINE MAKING in the above which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The Science of Grammar is disen-tangled, in this Work from the folds of mys-ticism which have so long enshrouded it. The not the slightest doubt of being able to Manufacture ticism which have so long enshrouded it. The Machines of the very best Kind, and of the most absurd and unmeaning technicalities, which pervade all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged for of His Majesty's Government ! terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new Principle, founded on a Philosophical Consideration of the Engines, Fluting Engines, &c., &c., executed in the very best style, at the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, Camp Nature of Language, and applicable to all Languages. The necessary Divisions and Subdivisions

are rationally accounted for-and the Principles of Universal Grammar demonstrated so fully, that the meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands that two and two make four. In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary reference to other Languages. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown

THE EMIGRATION SYSTEM.

Here we have a committee of emigration, acting under the authority of His Majesty's Government, equally bound to superintend the discreet application of the public money, and to protect and provide for the health and welfare of the emigrants during for the health and wehare of the emigrants during their voyage, contracting with a party, we presume, at so much per head (which, we dare say, on investi-gation will not be found to be anything short of the Government bounty of £20 for each adult, and in proportion for children) for the conveyance of those emigrants from the United Kingdom to this colony. The contracting party thereupon charters a vessel of from 500 to 600 tons burden for the purpose, for the consideration of about £2,000; he hurries her off

to Cork with insufficient fittings, without hospital conveniences, and without adequate medical com-forts, or even medicines, —without preliminary examination into the state of the health of the emi-Many Schoolmasters and Parents also complained that, being written for Adults, its style was not well suited for the youthful mind, and they regretted, therefore, that it could not be made so universally a few) with the clothes on their backs; the emia few) with the clothes on their backs; the emigrants, 420 in number, are huddled on board, and the vessel, lumbered with merchandise and stores for private sale, is hurried to sea on her voyage of 16,000 miles! for every day's detention is the consumption of a day's provisions, at the cost of the affreighter or contractor.

NEW AND OLD BOOKS. THE utmost Value given for LIBRARIES, or small Parcels of BOOKS, by RICHARD BROOK, BOOKSBLLER, 26, Buxton-Road, Huddersfield. TO FLAX, TOW AND WORSTED SPINNERS SPINNERS. TAMES SMITH, ROBERT BEACOCK, and divested, therefore, of all those hair's-breadth dis-party contracting for their conveyance will long ere this have received the colonists' money at so much per head, according to the numerical strength of the embarkation return !

With a cheap charter—and a cheap potato-diet to begin with, for the emigrants—and a relief ere long from the necessity of any diet all for no inconsiderable portion of their number—a very pretty sum the contractor must have made of it, under the management of a committee acting by the authority

It is not, however, the contracting party that we are disposed to blame, so much as the committee and the Home Government, who are responsible, we should imagine, for the consequences to Parliament and to the country; which doubtless will call for a solemn inquiry into the case of the emigrant ship "Lady M'Naghten."

The cupidity of agents and contractors in all emigration business was a known evil to guard against; and we should like to know what security the committee in London or the Home Government

Nov. 28.-" Whilst on the subject of illness,] From the Sydney Herald. We this day present our readers with a series of documents which has reached us from an authentic source, affording the most irrefragable evidence of the job that has been made with the colonists' money, appropriated to the purposes of emigration, and of the fearful sacrifice of the lives of British subjects emigrating to this colony, as illustrated in the case of the ship Lady M'Naghten. A perusal of these documents will present facts so of the ship Lady M'Naghten. A perusal of these documents will present facts so appalling as almost to supersede the necessity of our are no lockers for the safe custody of the medical

JANUARY 13, 1838

comforts. All these inconveniences might be easily obviated by having two berths less, and occupying their space with these most needful articles."

Nov. 29.—"The itch is very prevalent, and we have no sulphur on board."

DEC. 9.- " The great mortality among the infants and children, no less than ten having died in the and children, no less than ten having died in the course of five weeks, calls up some very serious reflections. I must conscientiously express an opinion, that some might have been saved had we been enabled to supply the mothers with adequate and suitable nourishment when their milk failed. With our present supply of provisions, and medical comforts, this was utterly impossible."

JAN. 15, 1837 .- " Our stock of medical comforts JAN. 15, 1837.—" Our stock of medical comforts is almost exhausted, so that we are obliged to 're-strain the issue thereof so as to reserve a few for those recovering from fever. We ought to have been sup-plied with at least six times of our original quantity." JAN. 20.—" All the medical comforts are gone. Half-a-dozen sheep might save a dozen lives."

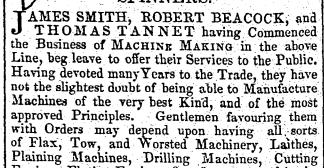
FEB. 8.-" All our medical and other comforts have been now some time expended, and we possess no suitable nourishment for either children or invalids. Such a melancholy occurrence as this should certainly be provided against. A few sheep would have prevented this serious privation, the expense would have been contemptible."

THE BASTILES.

MACCLESFIELD POOR LAW UNION WORKHOUSE.

This building was formerly the workhouse under the old law, and not being sufficiently commodious, or adapted to the views of the Poor Law Commissioners, it was resolved that a new one should be erected from a design by Mr. Goldsmith, architect, of Manchester. No sconer was this workhouse in agitation, than the inhabitants were on the alert. agitation, than the inhabitants were on the alert, and by a spirited opposition succeeded in driving the commissioners from their purpose. Thus, being defeated, it was thought advisable to alter the pre-sent workhouse, and by several additions and building of partition walls to separate the sexes, they were enabled to accommodate about 150 inmates; but the assistant-commissioner, thinking that the outside walls were too low—that is 12 feet—they were raised six feet higher, and covered with broken glass to prevent escape, and that a pair of large gates in front of the building afforded too ready an egress, ordered them to be walled up, and the only entrance is a wicket door, behind which sits a porter to watch any intruder from without, or any pauper

the committee in London or the Home Government, may have taken from the contracting parties, either in the shape of penalty or forfeiture, to prevent what experience has shown might always be expected to occur where such precaution was not adopted. The subtrary provisions of various acts of Parlianumerous Rules given in most Grammars are snown to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Examples. By the Use of this Book and its accompanying Ex-



DOMESTIC .

WASHING AND WRINGING

DESPECTFULLY takes this Opportunity of

S. W. being the Sole Manufacturer and Vendor

a great Expense, and bestowed much labour and study in contriving their real Usefulness, and has

Satisfaction, and has obtained for them a Preference over all other Machines for the same purpose, as

of Linen; Secondly—in the Saving of Soap; Thirdly —in the Economy of Time and Labour.

The Articles wrung by this Process will be dry in

These Machines stand in the small Space of 3 Feet 4 Inches, by 2 Feet 5 Inches.

near the Druid's Head Inn, New Wortley, near

NEW AND OLD BOOKS.

an Hour.

MACHINES.

CAL TARGET, or "PHENIX-LIKE CARD. AFLYING CARD, OF EGYPTIAN PYRAMID .--CHINESE RINGS of ENCHANTMENT .-A NEW BAILWAY, or STEAM OUTWITTED. A MYSTIC LOAF.—The DYING and LIVING BIRD.—THE MAGIC CANDLE.—THE ENCHANTED HAT. Mr. J. H. ANDERSON will borrow a Gentleman's Hat; in an instant it will appear as a HAIR DRESSER'S. SHOP; The will but touch it, and it will change to a Cox-FECTIONER'S SHOP, vomiting Confectionary of all descriptions.

During the Entertainment Mr. J. H. A., will give a description of the real system of Gambling, as adopted by Lord de Roos; in short he will make the Cards do anything but speak. TYPOGRA-PHA, or how to Print without Ink. LYRES of APOLLO, or MAGICAL FOUNTAINS. A New MAGICAL LEXICON. Two Learned HALF CROWNS, which will answer any Question put to them, and Dance at the word of Command. Any Lady wishing her Fortune told, can have it read by the Half Crowns, who will act as the Oracle of Human Destiny.

During the Evening a Grand Display of SECOND SIGHT.-SIX WALKING CARDS.

Mr. J. H. A. will make a PUDDING in any Gentleman's Hat, large enough to satiate the appetite of a thousand persons.

(From the Neucastle Journal.)

"THE BALL-PROOF KING .- Since the disappearzonce from this earth of the renowned Herman Boaz. •of whose feats our fathers tell us such surprising stories we are confident that there has not appeared a Professor of the Art-Magique to be at all compared with Mr. J. H. Anderson, the Scotch magician, now per-forming at the Music Hall. He fairly makes "our eyes the fools o' the other senses." Doing the most impossible things with an ease and dexterity that would have conferred credit on the gentleman in black himself; the more we contemplate the effects he produces—(the causes are beyond our imagi-nation)—the more thoroughly were we puzzled to account for the transmutations and evolutions which he exhibits. He is, in fact, an artist in the mos complete sense of the word; and before he could have arrived at that perfection of slight-of-hand which characterizes his performances, many years of labour must have been spent. As his stay is anmounced to be drawing of a close, those who have not seen his unparalleled deceptions, should immediately avail themselves to so rich a treat. The Gambler's trick sauter la coupe, so familiarly explained, may be of service to some gentlemen who are fond of play, by showing them how they may be duped. The Gun Trick is beyond our conception. It is fortunate for Mr. A. that he did not live two centuries ago, otherwise his visit to this country, notwithstanding his present success, might have met with a warmer reception."-July 22, 1837.

Admission, Front Seats 2s., Back Seats 1s., Children admitted to the Front and Second Seats, at Half-Price.

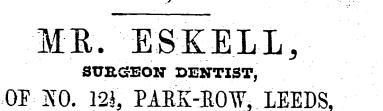
Doors open at Seven o'Clock, Performance to Commence at Eight.

N. B. The Gun Trick will only be Performed every alternate Night. Ladies not wishing to witness the Gun Trick are most respectfully informed that it will be concluded at Ten Minutes past and Saturday. Eight.

Parties wishing Bills or Tickets, are requested to send to the Commercial Buildings.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO THE UNHAPPY.

WHEN an incessant application of talent and experience are concentrated into one line of practice, a success must attend such application not to be found elsewhere. This has been fully evinced by the established reputation of Dr. JOHNSTON, of 54, Humber-Street, Old Southend, recent acquirement. The treatment adopted is at devastating malady. once humane and effective, has been found to be That cruel disea invariably attended by the most beneficial results. of all its most distressing symptoms. N. B. The delicate female under the most distressing circumstances will meet with that patient attention and friendly advice which the nature of her situation may particularly require. Dr. Johnston particularly cautions the public against a company of Quacks and Impostors, who have lately resided at Leeds, but have now left, and are beware of him. Observe Dr. Johnston is not a travelling empiric, he will forfeit the fee.



Field, Leeds.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is on a Professional Visit to Bradford and Wakefield, and for the better Accommodation of his Friends, has made Arrangements to attend those Places, and may be consulted in all the Branches of DENTAL SURGERY as follows, until further Notice :--

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

INCORRODIBLE MINERAL TEETH,

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

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

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

A new Description of Mineral Teeth that closely resembles nature; these Mineral Teeth eminently possess every superiority that can be desired over the various substances offered to the public for similar purposes; their colour is unchangeable, and they may be had in every gradation of shade, to suit any that may be remaining in the mouth. In point of economy the Mineral Teeth will be found highly advantageous to the wearer, 2s in durability. Mr. Eskell avails himself of this opportunity to explain the various species of Disease to which the mouth

is liable, according to the principles laid down by the most eminent medical men, convinced that so important a condition as personal appearance cannot fail of being interesting.

Scaling the Tecth.—This operation when performed by a skilful Dentist, causes not the least pain, and s effected in order to preserve the Teeth from tartared effluvia, to keep them pure and white, and to free the breath from any displeasant odour; this operation should take place occasionally.

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

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

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

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

Regulating the Teeth .- It is well known that Teeth will often grow too long, and outstretch each other, sometimes obtruding themselves beyond the bounds prescribed by the circular formation of the mouth : under such circumstances they require regulating, which greatly adds to the agreeable appearance of the countenance, in the laugh, and gives facility to the articulation. The beauties of a well-regulated set of Teeth are so generally acknowledged and admired, that to offer further observation on this head would be superfinous.

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

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

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

Attendance from Ten till Four, at his residence, 121, Park Row, every Monday, Tuesday

In consequence of numerous applications continually received from Bradford and the Neighbourhood, one of the Proprietors of Dr. Henry's French Meroine Pills, will uttend every Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, facing East Brook Chapel, Bradford.

A TREATISE IS JUST PUBLISHED ON THE VENEREAL & SYPHILITIC

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

CONTAINING plain and practical directions for the effectual cure of all degrees of the above com-plaints—with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable conse-Hull, opposite the Humber Tavern, who continues to be consulted in all Cases of Peculiar Delicacy, and Derangement of the General Health of both Sexes in every Stage of this most distressing affliction, to be consulted in all cases of Peculiar Delicacy, and Derangement of the General Health of both Sexes in every Stage of this most distressing affliction, that all persons can obtain an immediate cure with secrecy and safety. Prepared and sold by the sole that all persons can obtain an immediate cure with secrecy and safety. Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor, at No. 74, Cobourg Street, Six Doors from Brunswick Chapel, Leeds. In Boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. With each Box is given directions how to take these Pills, observations on points beneficial whether of a long protracted date, or of a more to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and That cruel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a tions. recital of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to A gratifying proof of the superiority of the treatment family, and when the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable observed by him in the eradication of this disease, benefit upon mankind by the discovery of his grand panacea for the cure of this deplorable complaint. is the speedy disappearance under his treatment The certainty with which the Pills are continually administered can be attested by many thousands who are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate than that which has given such general satisfaction? The French Pills root out every particle of the insidious poison, purifying in their progress the whole mass of fluids. They not only remove the disease but they renovate by their action the different functions of the body—expelling the grosser humour, and in a manner so imperceptible as to convince the most sceptical of their astonishing and unequalled powers. They neither contain mercury nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no restraint of diet, loss of time, or hindrance of business, but effect a complete cure without the least exposure to the patient. At any period when the slightest suspicion may exist it will be well to have recourse to visiting the towns of Huddersfield and Manchester, the French Pills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive, distributing bills and pamphlets to gull the Public. removing the complaint effectually and secretly. The deplorable state in which many persons have been You may know him by his splendid watch guard, when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public which he is in the habit of wearing (if it is not in against that dangerous mineral when injudiciously administered. pledge). He is in the habit of changing his name The Doctor, after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his counsel an object of in every town, in consequence of drawing in a the utmost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled young man and getting his acceptance on several with seminal weakness, his advice will be invaluable; hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints. socommodation bills, and the dark deeds of the To the youth of both sexes, whether lured from health by the promptings of passion, or the delusions of said Quack will be brought forward at the next inexperience, his advice is superior; in his practice he unites a mild gentleness of treatment, and possessing Assizes. Tradesmen are particularly requested to so thorough a knowledge of his art, the most deplorable cases afford no resistance to his skill. His extensive practice has rendered him the depositary of many distressing secrets which are kept with unblemished faith and honour; to persons so afflicted, it is highly necessary to observe that an early application is of bere to-day and gone to-morrow, he being a native the greatest importance, and that with such a practitioner any hesitation in disclosing their disorder, must of Hull, and his well-tried abilities have been proved amount to a delicacy as destructive as it is false and unnecessary. To the neglect of such attention, are for the last twenty years. And he will undertake attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder, to cure the Venereal Disease in a few days, or should also impress him with the fear of self-reproach. To all such, then, we address ourselves, offering hope energy muscular strength felicity; nor ought our advances to appear questionable, sanctioned as they are by the multiplied proofs of thirty years' successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a re-THE ITCH CURED IN ONE HOUR. N.B. Attendance from Seven in the Morning till Ten at Night. Medicines carefully sent to any part Tet at Night. Medicines carefully sent to any part With each Box will be given practical observations, gratuitously, on the above disease.

ercises, a child will, in a few weeks, acquire a good

THE FOLLOWING

TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS

So much are the Principles of this important contracts have been made a matter of patronage, and a waste of public monies, and what is of more use of them, a parent having no previous knowledge consequence, a culpable sacrifice of British life have of the subject may, in one week, be qualified to in-

attacks, with ability and success, the existing system of English Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly pupils commit portions of Grammar to memory as tasks, he maintains that the only proper way to the

memory is through the understanding It is but justice to him to say that, in a few pages, he gives a more clear and comprehensive view of the structure of the English language than can be found

in some very elaborate works."-Literary Gazette. "A sensible and useful book, particularly suited

for private instruction."-Athenæum. " Mr. Hill has discharged his task with considerable ability; and no person can peruse his book with anything like attention, without obtaining a clear and sufficient estimate of the construction and laws of his vernacular tongue."-Leeds Times. "A concise, philosophical, and lucid exposition of the principles on which the language of Milton and Shakspeare rests-excellently calculated to be of service to adult persons who have neglected the study of Grammar."-Bradford Observer. "This is a very useful book for those persons to

whom it is addressed. Its style is clear, simple, and satisfactory All who wish to obtain a clear view of the construction of the English language will do well to consult its pages."-Police Guzette. "This is a useful book. It is calculated to give the student a correct idea of grammatical construction-of the analogies of the language-and of the nature of the various parts of speech. It is simple, but not mean; clear, but not diffuse; and there are few works in which the first principles of Grammar are better explained or more ably followed up."-York Chronicle, November 13th, 1834. geon's journal, dated Nov. 3. "The baggage was thus necessarily placed in be-

"....The method he has adopted to convey his lessons is the least repulsive to a learner that we tween decks, filling the place from deck to deck, and have yet seen, not excepting that of Mr. Cobbett, leaving only a narrow alley on each side for the inhave yet seen, not excepting that of Mr. Cobbett, the whole treatise seems to be intended as a mental machine to abbreviate the labour of mind.We consider this treatise one of the most useful that has yet issued from the press, under the

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR. AT HIS RESIDENCE.

BETHEL CHAPEL, PRINCE STREET, HULL AND AT THE

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS; By Simpkin and Marshall, London; and by all the Agents of the Northern Star in Town and Country.

W. H. also wishes to apprise Members of the W. H. also wishes to apprise Members of the New Jerusalem Church, and Admirers of the "Writings" appertaining thereto, that a Female, under negative and distressing Circumstation in under peculiar and distressing Circumstances, has saying that it was brought on board by some of the placed in his Hands, for Sale, a Number of emigrants; and I believe I may also safely state, Important Works, on the New Jerusalem Doctrines, amongst which will be found Apocalypse Revealed, in 2 vols. 8vo. Hindmarsh's Letters to Priestley. Clowes' Gospel of Matthew. Clowes on Mediums. Clowes' Letters to a Member of Parliament.

Wisdom of Angels concerning Divine Love and Wisdom. Treatise

the emigration committee. But the authority of the conditions upon which they were to receive the Minister was and is necessary to the issue of relief-viz., their hair should be cropped, that they knowledge of Grammar without any of the disgust-ing drudgery of TASKS, which, under the present ceive, is the responsible party, if, from the absence were relieved, they must grind a certain quantity of System, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring of proper precaution, or if, from the presence of corn. I inquired if the cropping of hair was still something else—if, for instance, the emigration carried on, and I was answered in the negative, but

that "the rest of the conditions were strictly enforced." Be this as it may, the dreadful warning thus taken place. The local Government, and the Board of Inquiry governor, a very civil gentleman to all appearance, convened at its instance, it will be seen, not only formerly a quartermaster of a marching regiment, who ordered one of the paupers to show me through "The first place I entered was the men's remains to strike terror into the hungry applicant of all blame, but award to him the highest praise. the house. The first place I entered was the men's

allude to the commander, as he has been found, on careful inquiry and investigation, not to blame; the question resolves itself into this—Who is then? an irresponsible Secretary of State, or an irresponsible emigration committee, exercising patronage under that irresponsible functionary? The following extracts from the captain's official report, and from the Surgeon's diary are well worth the attention of such of our countrymen as may feel inclined to be deluded by the prospects offered by the emigration committee. "In the first place, the embarkation of the people on board my ship at Cork was most disgraceful, the vessel's hold, fore and aft, being already filled with stores, provisions, and cargo belonging to the affreigh-

stores, provisions, and cargo belonging to the affreigh-ter—no space had been allotted for the reception of house, worked by a double crank handle, similar to the emigrant's baggage, except between decks, yet they were allowed to bring what they liked, box upon box, without any one to keep order or regularity amongst them. The surgeon thought it necessary to have their house, worked by a double crank handle, similar w a ship pump. At the end of this yard is the men's refractory ward, adjoining which is the dead-house, which then contained a corpse. I was next shown the boys' bed-rooms, containing fifteen beds, some amongst mem. The surgeon thought it necessary to have their boxes opened—upon doing so he found many nearly empty, and the contents of such were only a parcel of old clothes, hats, and blankets, not fit for use; consequently he ordered such boxes to be computed and laft on board the starmer by which the computed and laft on board the starmer by which the emptied and left on board the steamer by which the emigrants reached the vessel, there not being room same nature as the rest, and the women's and girls in the ship for nearly one-half. As for many wishing bed-rooms contained ten beds, and in good condition. to embark, of this I know nothing—I believe two:or I was then shown the wash-house, cooking-houses, three did get away by stealth; but it was the express command of the emigration agent to the surgeon boiled in the wash-honse, next to the clothes' boiled that none should be allowed to leave the ship again, and that as soon as ever the embarkation was com-pleted we should immediately get under weigh, and proceed to sea, which I refused to do in the condition the condition of it, and such as I could myself eat, and the oatthe ship was then in, not only from the number of meal pottage also was of a fair quality; but when I persons put on board, but the quantity of baggage was told, and afterwards saw it in the dietary table, which came with them, the hold of the vessel being that only thirty-eight ounces of this bread, was previously filled with stores, surplus provisions, and cargo. In corroboration hereof, I refer to the surrules. I here subjoin a copy of the dietary used is this workhouse :---

Days. Breakfast. Bread. mates to get to their berths, and of course, obstructing Dinner. Supper. all free circulation of air. My refusing to get the ship under weigh, called down the Mayor of Cork (Mr. Pinnock), the Government agent, Lieutenant Friend, and Mr. Marshall, with several others in-Sunday. pint of rice 4 oz. milk Hilk pot-Oatmeal poi tage,Bread tage, and Milk tage, milk terested. The mayor accompanying me down in the Monday. between-decks, remarked 'that never such a scene was witnessed, and that it was his opinion one half' Tuesday 4 oz. atmeal pot-| none Meat, 4 oz. ditto tage milk and putatoes d bread,4 oz. (the aggregate number embarked, being 420, the ship 558 tons burden) ' would die before they reached luesday ditto ione 13 pint of ditte soup,bread 6 oz. their destination. They, however, all came to the decision, that the ship should proceed to sea in this state, and that as the provision and water-casks were Wednesday ditto one otato hash ditto bread, 4/ emptied, they were to be broken up, and the baggage Thursday ditto ione leat, 4 oz ditto stowed in their places. Therefore, I leave you to judge, gentlemen, the state we were in. I will just Potatoes d Friday.... bread 4 oz ditto lone I rint o ditto soup, bread 6 oz. Saturday.. ditto ione 'ctato hash ditto bread 4 toz

that no precaution whatever, by previous examina-tion, was adopted to ascertain the state of their So that from this statement, which I copied from tion, was adopted to ascertain the state of their health, or even to ascertain whether they were pro-vided generally with sufficient changes of the most indispensable articles of wearing apparel. I have been employed for many years in conveying a great number of his Majesty's subjects, civil and military, amounting to between 5,000 and 6,000 pas-sengers, I may say to all parts of the world, and I do assure you, never did such a set as the last come under my notice, with the exception of about twenty families who were really respectable. I consider it me, "How like a felon's dungeon gate is this, and "I am decidedly of opinion that two medical men for what criminal purpose is it erected !" Heartsick ought at least to have been sent out with the num- at the thought of being in one of those curses of the bers we had, as of course it might be expected more poor, I turned aside, hoping to God that I might sickness would take place when there was such a never enter one of these places under circumstances number of young children and females. We were different from the present. Notwithstanding its also without a single necessary article of any de-scription, either for the comfort or convenience of sick persons, not having a single spare bed, or bed-prison-like, so degrading, to see so many of my sick persons, not having a single spare bed, or bed-ding, towels, or, in fact, anything that ought to have been nut into a hospital. The medical comforts were because misfortune has dealt upon them the hand of affliction, and poverty is their only crime. Englishmen forbid it! Matrons of England, raise your voices against the accursed system that separates you from your partners in prosperity, in toil, and alversity, that tears from your endearing arms the babes your nature bade you cherish, that destroys that brotherly love which exists amongst your son and daughters, annihilates all family connexion, and severs the dearest ties of friendship! Let the law perish ! Raise your voices in defence of your lives, you are aggrieved;" and I say, let us rally our best energies and join in one common cry, "Repeal! repeal! repeal!" Leek, Dec. 25, 1837 . RICHARDSON.

THE ITCH CURED IN ONE HOUR. "Ten at Night. Medicines carefully sent to any part of the Kingdom. Letters, post-paid, (inclosing a semittance answered by return of Post. Residence, 54, Old South End, Humber-Street,

Hull.

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ent Condition, and will be Sold for little more than Half-price. They present a fine Opportunity to any one desirous of possessing a New Church Library at small Cost. Particulars of Price, &c., may be had by applying through any of the Agents to the Pub-lisher of the Northern Star, or by Letter, post-paid, Prince-Street, Hull.-(One concernn.)

families who were really respectable. I consider it duties he had to perform, and the trouble it took to families who were really respectable. I consider it a great pity these families were obliged to mix with the rest; the agents at home paying no respect to the character or state of health of the individuals so long as they got sufficient to fill the ship. I will here observe, that two cabins under the poop, 9 feet here observe, that two cabins inder the poop, 5 iccl by 8 feet 6 inches, were fitted up with berths to con-tain eight female adults each, and could that number have been obtained, there would have been sixteen have been obtained. There would have been sixteen have been obtained there would have been sixteen have been been sixteen have been sixteen have been sixteen the been sixteen have been sixtee persons in that small space, without any restrictions been carried on, it is put there to keep the men from or consideration of the great annoyance it must have the women. I was so horrified at the idea, that been to the cabin passengers. That plan was de- said to a friend, a native of the town, who was near feated, as the number could not be got.

equally deficient, having supplied many things, including sago, &c., from my own private stock." (FROM THE SURGEON'S DIARY.)

Want of sufficient Medical Comforts and Hospit .. Conveniences.

Nov. 21, 1836 .- " 17th day .- A man named W. Logan just taken ill with fever; cannot help expressing deep regret that a small place in the male being, under the existing arrangements, no means of separating the sick from the healthy. In fever this is most important. The objection that it would be occupying too much room is groundlast would be to the Rev. WILLIAM HILL, Bethel Chapel, of there being no infectious disease existing, it could then be occupied by those in good health.'

JANUARY 13, 1838.

Foreign and Domestic.

CANADA.

civil war is so contradictory, that it would only be remonstrances as to trade and navigation unheeded. wasting our columns to publish the absurd statements, utterly repugnant to each other, which the hireling press is publishing. This is clear, that Upper Canada, upon which the people-plundering party had relied, has made a strong demonstration factures as they require, especially during those pe-Upper Canada, had been actually taken by the closed by ice, and the inclemency of the season," boasted loyal people of that colony-thus showing it is worth while for the British authorities to take that the opinion of Sir Francis Head, their Governor, the hint. that the upper province did not sympathise with the lower part of the colony is a delusion. It is alleged Toronto has been retaken, but this news is will now have to be annually sent to London to pay not confirmed. Several towns in Upper Canada had interest on what is called the public debt, although hoisted the tri-color. As Upper Canada is settled from the expenditure of the money borrowed in our by British descendants, and bounded by the western Welland canals, war losses, and the like, we have parts of the States of New York and Michigan, "Nelland canals, war losses, and the like, we have reaped very little advantage, and scarcely any addi-which are also all settled by the descendants of which are also all settled by the descendants of capturing all the places within a ready march of the capital. This is exactly what occurred in the outbreak of the first American war. Ministers Provements. chuckle now, as did George the Third's servile socle in 1777. The result is plain—Independence unless it was sooner dissolved by the death of the for Canada, or, sooner or later, a general war. Our King or a royal proclamation. The act of the prereaders must be prewarned that little truth can be readers must be prewarned that little truth can be sent brilled, pensioned, and corrupt house, sanctioned expected from any Gazette accounts of Canadian by that wretched state machine the Colonial-office, affairs.

(From the Vindicator.)

SYMPATHY FROM UPPER CANADA .--- GREAT ANTI-COERCION MEETING OF THE TOWN-SHIP OF MARKHAM.

Pursuant to notice in the county newspapers, and by hand-bills circulated among the people, a public meeting of the Reformers of Markham was held at Ketchum, in Markham village. About 400 friends of Reform were present, and they chose Mr. Joseph Tomlinson, clothier, to be chairman, and Mr. Peter Milne, wool-carder and merchant, as the secretary. Their proceedings were orderly, every speaker was attentively listened to, the resolutions were calmly discussed, and although many came armed for selfdefence, there was no violence nor cause for violence. Markham sustained its ancient reputation as the abode of a friendly people. We do not encourage Orange Lodges and disorderly characters.

After the u-ual preliminary proceedings, the declaration of their grievances, set forth by the Reformers of the city of Toronto, was read to the meeting, and it was

Resolved, 1. That the declaration and procreatings of the Reformers of Toronto, dated 31st July last, having been published in the News, and adopt the same as the sentiments of the Reformers part of her neighbours, more than fifty persons of Markingin, and agree to act upon the principles would have perished. Nine bodies have already therein set forth.

carefully made as the nature of the inquiry would beine or food ; and it is feared that a ponderous wall admit, the people of the county of York are taxed of the old chateau, which was built on the edge of as follows.--Here follows a long enumeration of the rock, may momentarily give way. The rocks the fiscal imposts of which they complain, after which the resolution concluded in the following terms.)-We are convinced that to get rid of this system of oppre much more on ourselves than on any man or set of men in England, and we see the necessity of Crown and Anchor Tavern in London, on Thursday getting from her such a description of the demon as establishing Reform Societies of from twelve to week, a great meeting was holden on the Canadian forty. and will proceed to their organization. question. many speeches of supposed great men were Reform cannot prosper without popular enthusiasm. Resolved 3. That the imports we have named and other heavy taxation is deeply injurious to the settled inhabitants of the province ; because it withdraws from circulation the cold and silver, substituning in its place, by the contrivances of the governor and of the bank of Upper Canada, worthless paper of bankrupt banks; because it drains our province of its specie to enrich individuals or associations in Europe, and discourages those homemade productions and domestic manufactures which are suited to this fine country; because it lowers the value of lands and farming produce; because it prevents emigration hither and occasions the removal to other lands of many of our most estimable and weaking settlers; because a great share of the pro-ceeds, and of loans raised in Europe on the credit of our farms, are wasted uselessly, pilfered by government officers, expended in enormous salaries on governors and other transient persons, who come here in poverty and return to Europe after acquiring. fortunes out of the proceeds of our active and illrequited industry; and further, because many thousands a-year are expended in bribing the priesthoods of various creeds to raise strife, and debate, and trouble, and confusion in neighbourhoods where, but for their interference, all would be friendship, Duity, and peace. Resolved, 4. That the governors and rnlers of this colony have combined with others, our enemies, to Gentleman present who was a member of the Legisprevent, as far as they dared, the education of our latare, and he would put it to their respected chairyoung men; have robbed our common schools of man himself. There were several parties struggling 225,000 acres of valuable lands, secured to them for power in the House of Commons; amongst nearly half a century ago upon the honour of the King and the Government of Britain, have kept one of the most distinguished leaders. (Cheers.) other 500,000 acres of the same school lands a wilder- The Radicals were struggling to obtain a greater ness for forty years, so that no one child of Canada was ever enabled to learn his A B C by means of the unfortunately so placed, there scened to be some proceeds; the Government have also crushed every effort of the House of Assembly to make a large and suitable endowment for education, although absolutely necessary for the working of popular institutions; and while the children of the pensioners and placemen at Teronto have a college and masters which cost Upper Canada £100,000, those eminently to any member of the Lerislature present. Suppose useful men, the common school teachers, are grudged Lord John Russell were to propose a resolution in their miserable pittance of some £3 or £4 a half the House of Commons declaring his intention to year. Acting on the same principle, the British push to extremities the war against Lower Canada, Government in Lower Canada have converted public seminaries of education into soldiers' barracks, and shut up in one day 1.200 common schools, by retusingto allow the Hon-e of Assembly to appropriate the needful supplies to uphold and maintain them. England is governed by an Aristocracy of Whigs and who could neither read nor write, and 3.500 parishes in all public men. (Hear, hear !) They might think in which not one school was to be found. And even that, as Mr. Wakley said, they could space somenow, with great perseverance, Mr. Roebuck has thing out of the Whigs, but a plain honest course been able to obtain only £20,000 a-year from the would enable them to defy both Whigs and Tories. nation to support national education, which was veral reluctantly. Such a Government will honour the colonels and captains who teach man to kill his fellow, but let the poor schoolmaster, who is conthually doing all the good he can, pass through life in obscurity and indigence. Resolved. 5. That one great cause of the commercial and agricultural distress now felt in Canada is that cruel monopolising code of laws made in Europe, whereby all other nations except Britain are shut out from a free trade with the constries on the banks of the St. Lawrence, while on the other hand, the Canadians are shut out from the use of the Hudson by their own Government laying heavy and burdensome duties and taxes on those articles they could best purchase in the New York market, and prevented by Great Britain and the United States" from selling their staple articles of export to the best advantage, being hemmed in on all sides by the anticommercial regulations of other countries, and neglected and despised by that power which is the most bound in honour and justice to have guarded Canada's rights. Under these circumstances we will, to the utmost of our power, abstain from wearing the livery of other lands, encourage the use of Canadian cloths and other goods, and consume as little as pos-sible of the inerchandises which have paid duties and taxes to the British or any foreign Government. Resolved, 6. That we have looked with earnest England, and by the people of Lower Canada, and [Cheers.] the assembly of their choice, and we coudemn the atrocious resolutions mored by Lord John Russell for coercing the Canadians, and governing them by LIVES.—The Ellen and Sarah, of Spalding, on her stands unequalled in public estimation. the iron rud of colonial despotism. If their and our money can continue to be taken from them and us the gale of Wednesday, the 20th instant, with the Carter held an inquest at the John Bull, near Lamwithout their and our consent, for base and unworthy whole of her crew, consisting of Peter Boyce, purposes-by resolutions passed in Europe, or by master, leaving a widow and two children; Thomas legeslative acts made there by persons ignorant of Knott, mate, leaving a widow and five children; night air. The unfortunate man had been in a most Canada-if bank charters with vast powers can be granted and sent out to a few monopolists and favourites by a Queen or King from England, in defiance Mercury. of the resolves of the popular branch of the Legislature and the requirements of the constitution, then are those who submit to such oppression unworthy of the name of freemen, and unfit to be the depositaries and guardians of British or Canadian liberty. And we do hereby nominate as a committee of vigilance and public safety for the township of Markham. Resolved, 7. That being well assured of the love of liberty and hatred to oppression by which the Honourable Louis Joseph Papinean and his patriotic countrymen of Lower Canada are animated in their present noble struggle, we are determined to make common cause with them, and do hereby declare that we would consider the redress of their grievances as the best guarantee for the redress of our own, which object we verily believe would have been obtained had responsible executives, on the principles laid down by Dr. Rolph, Mr. Baldwin, and the other members of the Executive Council of January. 1836, been conceded to the colonists. Resolved, 8.—That Messrs. Rolph, Macintosh, Morrison, Park, Gibson, Duncombe, Moore, and man's respectable appearance and address rather have ascertained that the Caspian lies 101 Russian feet mother, but as the latter inquiry stands adjourned The LORD MAYOR.—Well, I have no doubt he

16,000 souls, this riding is represented in Assembly by but one member, while other places, the popu-lation and property of which united is less than ours. CANADA.—The intelligence from the seat of just influence over the imposition of taxes, and our When such a man us Mr. Hagerman comes forward to declare, "that it would very greatly advance the commercial prosperity of Upper Canada if its merchants and traders were permitted to import by way of the United States such British and foreign manufor democracy. Toronto, (formerly called York,) in nods when the navigation of the St. Lawrence is sation in the neighbouring villages within three and

Resolved, 9.- That with a population of 15,000 or

Resolved, 10 .- That from £30,000 to £50,000 a-year of the specie raised from our industry by taxation British men, there is a community of moral senti- sanctioned by the King in council more than a ment between them, which is likely to display itself twelvemonth ago, is forcibly kept from us by Sir in a mutual outbreak of physical force. In Lower Francis Head, and those who are solemly sworn to Canada the military have, of course, succeeded in pursue an unbiassed and honest course towards the

continue itself three years longer, is a violation of than those he has already related. our rights, and we hold the acts of a legislature so

constituted as imperfect and unconstitutional. -The following resolution was moved, but there was no vote taken upon it :

- Resolved, 12. That we deeply regret to find that the hitherto peaceful character of this country has but through interested motives are induced to remain been stained and tarnished by a band of cowardly one o clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 19th of rullians, by whomsoever led on and abetted, who ble nuisance should be put a stop to, and the writer September, 1837, on the premises of Mr. William have brought into the quite and orderly meetings of feels assured that your Lordship, as the chief magisour brother farmers strite, discord, riot, violence, and trate of London, will take great pleasure in exerting bloodshed, and lifted their weapons of offence your power to bring the villain to justice: against the innocent, aged, and defenceless of our "Hoping your Lordship will pardon th population, in the presence of commissioners of the have taken in writing-1 remain your Lordship' peace, and in open day. The bu-iness of the day was closed by giving three hearty cheers for Mr. Papineau, and the cause of

civil and religious liberty all over the world; after which the people returned to their homes in friendship and peace. TWENTY-TWO HOUSES CRUSHED .- On the

31st of Dec. at five in the morning, a frightful accident occurred at Cadinet (Avignon.) A part of the rocky strata forming the plateau of the ancient castle of Vaucluse detached itself from the principal who might have been terrified by some bugaboo into mass, and in failing crushed twenty-two houses, which were chicily occupied by industrious and the Lord Mayor; but as the terrible vision had not indigent families. If a child of seven years of age entered the city, he could not take cognizance of its this day read and explained to this meeting, we had not awakened its mother, and she the greater iniquities. been dug out of the ruins; three persons have been Resolved, 2. That according to an estimate, as waved. Many families are in consequence without

MEETING AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR .- At the made, but we select the following from a working man as the only one really worthy of the attention

THE NORTHERN STAR.

A Mischievous Faulic.-At the Mausion-house, London, on Monday, the Lord Mayor mid that he had received a letter upon a subject, the odd nature of which hal induced him to withhold it from the public for some days, in the expectation that some statement might be made through a source of indisputable authority relative to the matter of which it treated. The following is the letter :--"To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

"My Lord, —The writer presumes that your Lord-ship will kindly overlook the liberty he has taken in addressing a few lines on a subject which, within

the few last weeks, has caused much alarming senfour miles of London. "It appears that some individuals (of, as the writer believes, the higher ranks of life) have laid a wager with a mischievous and foolhardy companion (name as yet unknown), that he durst not take upon himself the task of visiting many of the villages near London, in the three different disguises of a ghost, a bear, and a devil : and, moreover, that he will not dare to enter gentlemen's gardens for the purpose of alarming the inmates of the house .- The wager has however, been accepted, and the unmanly villain has succeeded in depriving seven ladies of their senses. At one house he rang the bell, and on the servant coming to open the door, this worse than brute stood in a no less dreadful figure than a spectre, clad most perfectly. The consequence was that the

poor girl immediately swooned, and has never from that moment been in her senses ; but on seeing any man screams out most violently,- ' Take him away There are two ladies (which your Lordship will regret to hear) who have husbands and children, and who are not expected to recover, but likely to be-

come burdens upon their families. "For fear that your Lordship might imagine that the writer exaggerates, he will refrain from menand by that pretended Reformer, Sir F. B. Head, to tioning other cases, if anything, more melancholy

" The affair has now been going on for some time, and, strange to say, the papers are still silent on the subject. The writer is very unwilling to be unjust towards any man, but he has reason to believe that they have the whole history at their fingers' ends.

silent. It is, however, high time that such a detesta-"Hoping your Lordship will pardon the liberty I

most humble servant, "A RESIDENT OF PECKHAM."

The Lord Mayor, on reading the account, observed that as, our friends on the other side of the Atlantic were in the habit of saying, it was "extraordinary if

true." In his opinion it was not calculated for the meridian of London, but if any trick had been practiced by fools, he had no doubt the vigilance of the police might be depended upon to prevent annoyance. It appeared to him that the letter, which was written this mode of obtaining retribution at the hands of

A gentleman stated to his Lordship that the servant girls about Kensington, and Hammersmith, and Ealing told dreadful stories of the ghost or devil, who on one occasion was said to have beaten a blacksmith, and torn his flesh with iron claws, and in others to tear the clothes from the backs of females. Not one of the injured people had been

The Lord Mayor believed that one of the seven saying by your leave or with your leave, he catches strange as it may appear, he found a correspondent of the seven by your leave or with your leave, he catches strange as it may appear, he found a correspondent of the seven by your leave or with your leave, he catches strange as it may appear, he found a correspondent of the seven by your leave or with your leave, he catches strange as it may appear, he found a correspondent of the seven by your leave or with your leave, he catches strange as it may appear, he found a correspondent of the seven by your leave or with your leave, he catches strange as it may appear, he found a correspondent of the seven by your leave or with your leave, he catches strange as it may appear, he found a correspondent of the seven by your leave or with your leave, he catches strange as it may appear, he found a correspondent of the seven by your leave or with your leave, he catches strange as it may appear, he found a correspondent of the seven by your leave or with your leave, he catches strange as it may appear, he found a correspondent of the seven by your leave or with your leave, he catches strange as it may appear, he found a correspondent of the seven by your leave or with your leave o

THE BLESSINGS OF THE "LEGION."-A poor PIEACY .- 'The Thomas Crisp schooner, J. Crisp, infortunate Irishman, named Griffiths, was sharged a few days since, at the Mansien House, London,

The LORD MAYOR .- Did he take the bread when he broke the glass?

that I am sure, although starving, he would not into the cabin, but while in the act of doing so, one have taken a morsel of it.

o eat yourself then? Officer .- I did, and he fell to most ravenously,

There could be no mistake about it. The LORD MAYOR .- Why did you break the

glass?

he did not take any bread from the shop. Prisoner.—No, my lord. God forbid that I should steal.

The officer repeated that the man made no attempt of the kind. The LORD MAYOR .- It is most extraordinary

Prisoner.-I am unable to work, my lord. I am full of wounds and sores, or I could get it to do.

The LORD MAYOR .- Under General Evans P

lo anything for a morsel of victuals.

The LORD MAYOR .- What is your wish now am willing to serve a poor, fellow in such melan-

away from it.

The LORD MAYOR. -It is lamentable to see a fellow-creature in so destitute a condition. Let him be taken care of in the compter for a few days, and let his necessities be tenderly administered to, and we shall then see what can be done for him.

of Erin, were recently charged, at Mary-le-Bone by a candle falling amongst the straw, which had police office, London, with creating a disturbance in Gratton-court, in the vicinity of the office, and of assaulting Charles Howe, their countryman, a single in a very beautiful hand, was the production of a lady young man, lodger in the same court, also a native of the " first gem of the sea."

Mr. RAWLINSON .- Tell your story. Complainant.-That I'll soon be after doing. known to tell the story; perhaps they did not live to ever since; and on "boxing night," I meets Paddy look out for him; and having found him the other lasted through the life of Lamb, whom Godwin only

drinking?

crater.

master, arrived at Bristol on Sunday 1:st after a resides in Hull, had his pocket picked a short time ago most disastrous voyage. She left Cardiff, laden with while waiting at the booking office of the Railway, with having broken a pane of glass in a baker's iron, on the 20th May last, bound to Constantinople, shop. He smashed the glass, and afterwards upon and, on the 20th June, brought up in the Dardan-getting some bread, he devoured it almost with his elles, about two miles from the village of Yenethea, eyes before he thrust it into his mouth, where it was set the watch, and went to bed without the least apprehension of danger ; about 10. 30 p.m. the watch was alarmed by seeing a boat under the bow filled with armed men, who immediately jumped on deck was disappointed, as it was arranged that he should Officer.-No, my lord. He did not touch it, but and pursued the man aft; the skylight was off, for receive the rest by a check, to be sent him in a few he stared at it. I hear so good a character of him, the purpose of giving air, and the man jumped down days.

of the ruffians struck him a blow with a cutlass, The LORD MAYOR.-You gave him something which nearly severed his arm from his body. The other day for stealing a hat from the shop door of Mr. captain was awoke by the cries of the wounded man. who rushed into the state room crying "Pirates

captain's wife, who had gone out for the benefit of heaven, I'm sure." her health, was all this time standing trembling, and nearly up to her ankles in the blood of the unforhad pinioned the mate and all the others of the crew wounded was left in the country ; and about a week Prisoner .-- I don't know, my lord, that any one I before the vessel made the land, on her passage know there is alive. I have been twenty-five years home, one of the crew fell from yard arm on the deck, and was killed on the spot.

instantly given, and the horses, twelve in number, cows for considerably more than a twelvemonth. "NINE LIVES" NAILED TO THE WALL.-Paddy were got out, with the greatest difficulty. Three of O'Grady and Julia his wife, a rosy-haired daughter them were severely burned. The fire was occasioned been incautiously stuck in the wires of the lantern, and left there by one of the men who had gone out of the stable. Fortunately the fire was got under without doing any serious damage.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF THEFT. - Some Well, your honour, that lady in the red curly locks street, Aberdeen, was broken into, and some plate equanimity with which he usually looked on the was an ould sweetheart of mine; but bad lack to and jewellery carried off. Mr. Charles Dawson, viscissitudes of the world, or the whist table, broke her, she gave me the slip t'other day, and got mar-town-sergeant, while examining the room from into an allusion to Gilray's caricature, and asked ried to that Paddy O'Grady, the biggest blackguard which the plate had been stolen, found the half of a "Mr. Lamb, are you both Toad and Frog ?" in the peaceable and respectable court. Well, your honour, the next morning they fell out, and had a reglar battle, and I was called upon to separate might be instrumental in identifying the thief, he the pair wot the priest had just made one. So, kase carefully preserved it. Dawson having suspected at breakfast with him; and an interchange of I would'nt let'em fight, they we owed me a grudge a lad of the name of Farquharson, kept a sharp civilities and card parties was established, which

Ropperry.-A person of the name of Wray, who found upon them. Mr. Wray lost $\pounds 6$., which he had received in part payment of a bill of $\pounds 16$., which he

CURIOUS DEFENCE .- A lad was taken up the Graham, in Queen Street, Hull. On finding himself pursued he dropt the hat and ran for it, but was pirates! captain! get your gun; they are aboard, sir; I am wounded—they have nearly cut my arm off." The captain immediately seized his gun and Prisoner.—I was dying for want of bread and made towards the door, which was burst open by and puts the hat down in a shop door, 'there,' says he sleep, and I thought I'd get a night's rest, and a the pirates, who seized the captain by the throat, and 'there's a hat for you;' so I takes him up, and then I morsel of something. I had not had anything for demanded his money shouting "Danari! danari!" hears them call out, stop thief-that's him wat stole three days and three nights. The LORD MAYOR (to the officer.)-You tell me he made them understand that he would comply, and dropping the hat, and that's all I know about it." proceeded to get down a box containing a number of The same prisoner on being committed for trial. dollars, which they immediately seized, and demanded turned a very dumure look upon the principal witmore ; his watch was next delivered to them. The ness, and observed, solemnly, "You'll not go to

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT .- There is at prethat a man with so good a character could not get tunate man they had so barbarously wounded : they debtors' side of the Castle at York, for upwards of then took her cabinet, containing a considerable 22 years, and who has for a long period sucquantity of money and jewels; but they were not cessfully carried on the profession of nose taker to ull of wounds and sores, or I could get it to do. The LORD MAYOR.—How did you get into so with pointed blades, for more money. While this has humanely provided a certain weekly allowance horrible scene was being enacted in the cabin, others of bread at the cost of the county to such poor of the piratical party had seized the fire arms, and debtors as are unable to support themselves; and Prisoner.-Yes, I am quite useless; not able to who came in their way; they then brought the knight of the razor has consumed 2684 loaves of cahin boy into the cabin. and after passing a knife bread, weighing in the aggregate no less than 43 tons, round his throat, in order to make him confess if and which if cut up into fair substantial slices for there was more money, but to no purpose, they de- toast, (to which the barber is much attached) and choly circumstances. Have you got any friends in camped. The man who had been so severely laid in a right line, would extend upwards of forty miles in length, and if laid close together would. cover a surface of nearly eighteen acres of ground, so that he has consumed at the county cost, nearly seventy loads of wheat, or the produce of nine acres FIRE .- On Tuesday evening week, about six of good average land; and supposing the worthy o'clock, the posting stables belonging to the Royal knight to have a proportionate allowance of butter Hotel, Manchester, situated in Back Mosley-street, with his bread, he will have consumed nearly 1,000 were discovered to be on fire. An alarm was lbs. of butter, or the produce of a dairy of three

> LAMB AND GODWIN .- Lamb was introduced by Coleridge to one of the most remarkable persons of that stirring time, the author of "Caleb Williams" and the "Political Justice." The first meeting between Lamb and Godwin did not wear a promising aspect ; Lamb grew warm as the conviviality of the evening advanced, and indulged in some freaks of humour, which had not been dreamed of in Godwin's short time ago, the house of Mr. Pauld, Crown- philosophy; and the philosopher forgetting the

into an allusion to Gilray's caricature, and asked O'Grady near the gin-shop in the court, and without day, instantly applied the half of the button, and survived a few months. Indifferent altogether to the politics of the age, Lamb could not help being half on the trousers of the lad ! Dawson was now struck with productions of its new born energies, so says he. "Not at all," says I-"bad manners to confident that he had " hit the nail on the head," remarkable as the works and character of Godwin. long afterwards described, "the central calm at the heart of all agitation." Through the medium of his to Farquharson-2 considerable quantity of the mind the stormy convulsions of society were seen, "silent as in a picture." Paradoxes the most daring wore the air of deliberate wisdom as he pronounced them. He foretold the future happiness of mankind, not with the inspiration of the poet, but with the grave and passionless voice of the oracle. There was nothing better calculated at once to feed and to' make steady the enthusiasm of youthful patriots than the high speculations in which he taught them to engage on the nature of social evils, and the great destiny of his species. No one would have suspected the author of those wild theories, which startled the wise, and shocked the prudent, in the calm gentlemanly person, who rarely said anything above the most gentle common place, and took interest in little beyond the whist table. His peculiar opinions were entirely subservient to his ove of letters. He thought any man who had written a book had attained a superiority over his fellows, which placed him in another class, and could scarcely understand other distinctions. Of all his works, Lamb liked his "Essay on Sepulchres" A DONATION.-Mrs. Horsfall, of Bath, has the best, a short development of a scheme for preserving in one place the memory of all great writers wood, the handsome donation of £10, for the use of deceased, and assigning to each his proper station. quite chimerical in itself, but accompanied with solemn and touching musings on life, and death, and fame, embodied in a style of singular refinement and beauty .- Letters of Churles Lamb, by Thomas Noon Talfourd. LITTLE PAMPHLETS AND SPEECHES. ---- The world is governed by little pamphlets and speeches, for by means of them the number of men's prejudices is diminished, and truths are impressed on them of great importance in enabling them to form correct udgments in cases in which they have an interest in leciding aright. What constitutes the differenca between the common people of London and the common people of Rome or Naples? The one is influenced by pamphlets and speeches, and the other influenced by the conversation of those who do read. Thirty years ago it would have been easy to set the people of London on the bakers and mealmen, whenever the price of bread rose-now sounder notions generally prevail among the labouring classes. In Rome and Naples, during the cholera, it was at any time in the power of any one to provoke to massacre. by pretending that poison was thrown into wells, &c. When the cholera raged in this country no one could have found the same credulity to work on. A hundred other instances might be given of the manner in which pamphlets and speeches contribute to the general safety.-Morning Chronicle.

of our readers :--Mr. DUTTY wished to say a few words. In 1791. when the Canadian constitution was under consideration, the Whigs, headed by Mr. Fox, had supported those very claims which the Canadians now innde. (llear, hear.) Who were in office now? (Hear.) It would seem that what was morally wrong in 1791 was politically right in 1837. (Cheers.) It should be remembered that the Radicals were now very numerous in this country, and it would not be so easy to force this country into an unjust war. (Cheers.) This struck him-if they carried on this war they would be compelled to call out the militia. Now, he would suppose the case of the man being called on to serve-he refused, and was asked his objections; he said merely. " I won't," and declined giving his reasons. He (Mr. Duffy) was next called on, and on being asked why he would not serve, his answer was a simple and a short one-" Because I was taxed without being represented." This was no imaginary case, for he saw near him a person who gave a silimar answer on being asked for his taxes. (Mr. W. Lovett.) The people had the power in their own hands, if they only exercise it. (Cheers.) The House of Commons might make laws, but there was a point beyond human endurance to which they could not push them. (Hear, hear!) There was a question which he would like to ask any Hon. others, the Radicals, of whom he (Mr. Hume) was strange fatality over them, which obliged them to sanction many of the acts of a weak and vacillating ministry. (Hear, hear!) They had dragged them on by little and little, until at last they were confounded to know whether they were Whigs or Radicals. (Cheers.) Now, he would put a plain question parishes-in some eggs are forbidden to be used, were they prepared to give their saction to that? How could you, after that, support the Whigs, and believe them to be the friends of the people ? (Hear, hear.) Such a case might arise, and he called on the members of Parliament who were there present to give an answer as to what their conduct would be in such Tories, and both are enemies to the progress of a case? Their conduct for the last two years had the offender's age, and pardoned him, with a (Laughter.) No, your worships, I cannot allow it; been such as to shake the confidence of the people instead of the shilly-shally course which they had hitherto pursued. They had been playing hide and

> Commons. (Laughter.) They were with them one Was he (as we understand) preparing to go to the war in Canada? (Hear, hear, hear! and laughter.) He (Mr. Duffy) had seen the Honourable Chairman himself supporting Lord John Russell since the latter brought forward his revolutions respecting Canada. Now, he (Mr. Duly) would never support the man who proposed such resolutions, whether he was right or wrong. The Radical members ought to meet and define the course of policy which they should pursue in the House of Commons; and though that there were but twenty of them, still, by acting in a straightforward and determined manner, they could put both Whigs and Tories out at once. [Hear.] By these means alone could a remedy be secured, and he had no hesitation in saying, if such Head-aches, &c. Females leading an inactive life,

respondent. He hoped she would do him the favour of a call, and he would have an opportunity of you," and I runs away; so he knocks me down stone and took care to secure the prisoner. The next He seemed to realise in himself what Wordsworth would enable him to catch him, in spite of the paid I gets up again as fresh as a kitten, and with that press and the police.

PUNISHMENT OF POVENTY .- Sarah Gill, an elderly me face against the wall, whilst Paddy screwed me woman, who appeared to be in a starving condition, nose. and stood trembling whilst at the bar, was brought

up, at Hatton Garden, by a policeman of the G division, charged by George Willis, gate-keeper at It was boxing night, indeed? the workhouse of the united parishes of St. Andrew. Holborn, and St. George the Martyr, &c., with having knocked at the gate, and creating a disturbance.

Willis being sworn, stated that on Saturday night the prisoner knocked at the workhouse gate, and requested relief, and on refusing to go away, she caused several persons to assemble, and she was them. given into custody. Mr. RAWLINSON .- What are you ?

Mr. Rogers asked her what she had to say? Prisoner (crying)-I belong to the parish, and I I leads a single life. merely went to ask for relief, but I deny having caused a disturbance.

Mr. Rogers-Where did you sleep last ? Prisoner-In West-street, Saffron-hill. She had been servant at the Crown and Anchor Tavern,

Strand. She was in great distress, and knew not what to do. to sav? Mr. Rogers-If you want relief you must apply

for it in a proper manner. Inspector Penny, of G division-She has been in St. Patrick there to banish all sich varinint from he station-house ever since Saturday night, your the place. worship, and when she was brought in she was their favour, the case was dismissed, and the evidently in a starving state, and I gave her some victuals, which she ate ravenously. I could tell she belligerents shared the costs between them. was hungry by the grumbling of her stomach.

Mr. Rogers said that she had undergone sufficient Much, a fiery little fellow, whose mighty soul unishment, and directed that she should be taken o the workhouse and relieved or passed to her parish. She subsequently returned to the office, and said Court, Hull, to prefer a charge against Police that nothing had been done for her, but she was to Constable Higgins, No. 71, a huge fellow, more apply to the board on the following day, and until than six feet high, for an assault. Much said he that time she did not know what to do for food or was looking at a glass exhibition in the Marketlodging.

THE EGGS IN LENT .- In Ireland regulations quarter, or from that to half a second, when the for fasting are differently arranged in different policeman came up and ordered him to move on ; or even milk or cream in ten on stated days. In a whose steam, said Much, was very much up, boiled parish in the County Kildare, eggs were prohibited. over, or he would have burst his boiler .- (Roars of and, in confession, Paddy Blake, the son of a cele- laughter, in which the Bench joined.) He took brated cock fighter, deposed to having infringed the me by my two shoulders, and with great force order. Upon being told by the priest that those threw me off the flags; there were only two or eggs might have contained chickens, Paddy replied. three persons present, Mr. M'Manus was proceedthe fine breed of Paddy's father's cocks, asked only an attorney, or an attorney's clerk, is to Paddy for a clutch of his best eggs. Pat promised address the magistrates."-(Renewed laughter.)to obey, and in a few days returned with the eggs; they were duly placed under a careful hen, and at admitted at last that he must confess that he was, the end of three weeks, the usual time allotted for perhaps, rather abusive to the policeman. He then seek, and hunt the slipper with them in the House of hatching chickens, inspection was made, but not a called two witnesses to prove the assault, one of day about Ireland, and they opposed them the next At length, after five weeks, the priest's patience path opposite the exhibition was certainly obstructed, day about Canada. (Hear, hear!) There was no was exhausted, and curiosity led him to break one of there been more than a dozen persons standing on the reason why they should suffer themselves to be dreg- the eggs, when, to his astonishment, he found it was flags; the complainant was requested to go on, but ged through the mire by the ministry. Where was boiled, and hard as a bullet; he went through the refused, and told the constable that he paid for Leperello Evans to-day ? (Hear, hear, and laughter.) ceremony of breaking the whole clutch, and having clothing such fellows as him. Mr. Gleedow, irondiscovered that all were alike, he sent for Paddy, and thus accosted him-" You little rascal, the eggs you brought me were all boiled." "Och, yes, your riverance, I was afraid I'd smash them if I brought

them raw; and, sure, your honsur tould me there might be chickens in them just the same." LEARNED or intelligent as most certainly the community now are, comparatively with the state of society in former times, still there appears to have been one essential matter overlooked in the search for intelligence and happiness.-How often do Medical men recommend exercise to their patients for

me a smack on the ear. "How do you like that," inquiry was in regard to the stolen property, and here again the theft, or receipt, was brought home his wife comes to his assistance, and she nailed

plate being found in his possession. He then was cominitted for trial, along with Thomas Hunter, who, Mr. RAWLINSON .- Nailed you against the wall it appears, had also been concerned in the theft .---Complainant,-Yes, yer honour: and after that Aberdeen Herald. they threw me down, and there was a general row,

HOUSE BREAKING .- On Saturday night week, the and there was Paddy Grady and his wife, and another house of Mr. Charles Tee, of Pindar Oak, near Irish gintleman, all dancing on me body at once. Barnsley was entered by some thieves, and a quanone after the other, till me breath was clane gone. tity of hams stolen therefrom. No clue has yet been and then I screamed "murder" so loud that the found likely to lead to the apprehension of the police heard me, and came to me assistance, and depredators. saved me from being further kilt by the likes of

FOUND DROWNED .- On Saturday week, near Kirklees mill, the body of a lifeless corpse was drawn out of the water, near the above place. It was Complainant.-Only a single man, your honour. taken to the Black Horse public house, Clifton, to

Mr. RAWLINSON .- A single life. Why you've as wait the result of a coroner's inquest. Upon the many lives as a cat. I suppose you had all been person was found three or four packets of needles, and a pack of cards, but no traces remained by which Complainant .- Yes; we had taken a drop of the to know who the person was, or from whence he came. It is supposed that he has got into the Mr. RAWLINSON (to defendants)-What have you water during the late flood.

Defendants .- Why he began the row first ; and he's a disgrace to the respectable court. We want caused to be transmitted to the Rev. J. H. Greenthe Church Sunday School, of Thuston, near Hud-The defendants having called two witnesses in dersfield.

No use BEING HONEST .- Two boys, named M'Cormec and Hadlam, were, a few days since, CHARGE AGAINST A POLICEMAN .- Samuel brought up, at the Mansion House, London, charged with having stolen as much lead as they could carry

appeared sadly cramped by the restricted powers from premises occupied by the workmen of Mr. Chadof his body, appeared on Thursday week, at the Police wick the builder. An officer saw the two prisoners moving along

under their burdens, and asked them what they carried. They replied without hesitation that they were going home with potatoes, and M'Cormac place, and had not been standing more than a spoke with so Irish an accent that he almost gained credit for what he said. He, however, had something about him which the officer did not consider to he said give me time to breathe, upon which No. 71, be genuine, and a more particular inquiry was the not. Even they who cannot read themselves are consequence.

> The LORD MAYOR said, that he had seen the boys before at the bar, and was afraid that although very young, they were experienced in thieving.

M'Cormac, who is only thirteen years old, said. "Och, no, your riverence, sure they were biled." "No matter," said the priest, "they might have had chickens all the same." The priest considered attorney, for if not, I cannot allow you to speak.— along the street near a gateway, and I spies a man along the street near a gateway, and I spies a man wot was looking about to see how the land lay. So remonstrance. His reverence wishing for some of the Secretary of State has sent word down that I knowed he was after no good, and I says stop a bit. So I looks at him a minute, and he tried to sit over 2 summut to hide from us what he had, and I looks at him again, and then he seed that I knowed The court overruled the objection, and Mr. Much

how the land lay; and he says to us you won't tell nobody, will you? No, says we, we don't want to tell nobody; but I kept looking at him, and then single egg chipped; a month passed, and no chicken. which prove nothing, and the other said, that the foot says he, you may have this bit, and so we tuck a bit candle, which he used to keep burning when in bed a piece, and that's how we got it."

The LORD MAYOR .--- I shall send you both to Bridewell for two months ; for if I discharge you, you will begin to thieve the moment you get out.

M'Cormac .- No, we won't, my Lord ; we never monger, in the Market-place, and Mr. Joseph means to do anything but what's right again. It's Thurley, an officer in the Custom, voluntarily came no good to be going about prigging. forward and spoke in favour of the Police-man, The other boy said that as they giv'd 'em the stuff whose conduct they described as mild and conciliait could not be said that they prigged it; but he tory in the extreme. Mr. Thurley said the abuse supposed if they bought it, it would be all the same, given him was of the most abominable description. and as that was the case it was no use to be honest. if the officer had done any thing wrong, it was in They were then committed to Bridewell. not taking the complainant to the Station House,

SEEKING A JOB .-- A man named John Meadows was charged at the Mansion house, London, a few days ago, under the following circumstances :----

A gentleman named Cooper stated, that about NOT USED TO IT .- Mary Clarkson, a smart nine o'clock yesterday morning, he was told by a

LUXURIOUS INDOLENCE.-It is related of Goldsmith, as characteristic of his indolence and carelessness; that his mode of extinguishing his until he was inclined for sleep, was by throwing his slipper at it, which, in consequence, was usually found in the morning lying near the overturned candlestick, daubed with grease.

A LAST FAREWELL .- When the Prince of Orange, in 1568, retired to Germany, apprehending the danger that followed, he entreated Count Egmont to accompany him, who refused. "Farewell," said he, taking leave of the Prince of Orange, "Prince without an estate." "Farewell," replied he, "Count without a head." The prince's pithy remark was soon verified, for a few weeks afterwards, the Count being on an excursion, was taken prisoner and executed.

THE KNOWLEDGE HATERS .- It seems a favourite point with a certain description of men to stop the progress of inquiry, and throw mankind back dressed female who appeared to be heartily ashamed person in his employment, that a man who was not into the darkness of the middle ages, from a persuaof the predicament in which she found herself, was known, had walked into the warehouse with a candle sion that ignorance will augment their power, as tions of government, are effected by the instruprobability will there be of the science of civil policy, as well as every other, attaining to perfection.

Resolved, 6. That we have looked with earnest party who, while they professed the principles of therefore, we would recommend the occasional use attention to the course taken by the Government of Charles Fox, neglected to follow in his footsteps. of that excellent Family Medicine, Frampton's Pill of Health, which as a restorative, a gentle aperient,

passage to Newcastle, was lost off Scarborough in

DESTITUTION AND DEATH .- Ou Thursday Mr beth workhouse, on the body of John Cox, aged 60, who it is believed died from want and exposure to Henry Moats and — Johnson, single men. The wretched state, and compelled to sleep in the streets vessel and cargo were fully insured.—Lincoln several nights. On Wednesday morning he went into the tap-room of the Queen's Head, Lambeth,

to warm himself, and the landlord was so struck with DISADVANTAGES OF A DECENT APPEAR- his deathly countenance that he sent to Mr. Dunn, ANCE.-On Tuesday, Thomas Leech, a young man one of the relieving officers, who had him removed of respectable appearance and superior address, to the workhouse, where he expired in less than two applied at the Bolton Petit Sessions, for an order hours. One of the parish officers stated that deceased for relief against the Horwich Union officers, who had received, for some time, from that parish 1s. 6d. had refused to allow anything towards the support per week, which a juror observed it was impossible Fitzpaine, Dorsetshire, a fine child only three years of his mother, who was very aged and infirm, and for any man to exist upon. Verdict, "Died from of age, was found in a room at her father's house

his sister, who was subject to fits, and unable to inflammation of the lungs." assist herself. The applicant stated that on going before the officers of the Union, and stating their BLACK SEAS.—The trigonometrical survey of the the beds. The shocking fact spread a feeling of the distressed situation, they were refused all aid country situated between these seas, undertaken by greatest consternation in the neighbourhood, which because he was clean and decent. In answer to order of the present Emperor of Russia, has now was heightened to the most painful extent on its the magistrate, Leech said that the family had been completed. Several interesting results derived being discovered that Mrs. Goodge, the child's nothing to live on but what was derived from his from this survey have been communicated in a letter mother, had been the perpetrator of the horrible deed. and his brother's labour; that they were weavers, lately addressed by the celebrated astronomer Struve, The unnatural parent was taken into custody to and could not earn more than 5s. a week each. of the University of Dorpat, to M. Von Humboldt. await the verdict of a coroner's jury, but she had The worthy magistrate said that he would recom- Among other disputed points which the engineers contrived to swallow a dose of poison, of which she

and girls at her heels, was very drunk in High- self in was the thief. He addressed the stranger, revelation, falls under the inspection of reason; and street, she fell against a window and broke it, and who turned out to be the prisoner, and who coolly since, from the whole course of Providence, it is MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF and a promoter of a healthy action of the system, as he found she was incapable of taking care of answered and a promoter of a healthy action of the system, herself, he took her to the Station House, and leaked. as he found she was incapable of taking care of answered that he came to see if the main pipe evident that all political events, and all the revolu-

The bench thought that the officer had only done his

duty, and deserved thanks rather than censure.

Complainant dismissed.

her.-Discharged.

secured her property. The prisoner in her defence A clerk of Mr. Cooper stated, that he saw the mentality of men, there is no room for supposing said, that she came from a place between Hull and prisoner go from the street up to the warehouse them too sacred to be submitted to the human Gainsborough, and had a husband and six children. with a lighted candle in his hand, in the morning, faculties. The more minds there are employed in She comes frequently to Hull on business for her and suspecting from the man's back that he was tracing their principles and effects, the greater husband, who is a butcher and farmer, and on Friday the person whom he had seen a fortnight before. having taken no breakfast, she felt herself sick and about the premises, just before they were plundered, faint, and got three pennyworth, but she was not asked whathe was about. The prisoner said that he -Robert Hall. used to it and it overcame her. Mr. Bardon told was sent to see whether the main gas pipe did

her that she appeared in a most disgraceful situation, not leak.

but in the hope that this was her first offence, and The prisoner .- So I was. I meant no wrong, that it would not be repeated, he should discharge and having left my place I go about looking for jobs.

The LORD MAYOR .- And you thought it so MURDER AND SUICIDE .- On the 15th ult. the necessary to get one that you took the candle to daughter of Diggory Goodge, who resides at Wooton look for it? (A laugh.)

The prisoner said, that one of the Gas Company's men told him of the leak, and he accordingly went to see whether it was not the case.

A gas-fitter, for whom the prisoner had lately workedf stated that he found it necessary to discharge the prisoner a few days ago.

him?

Gas-fitter .- We were rather slack of work. The LORD MAYOR .- Anything else? Gas-fitter .- Why, yes; we missed two or three mend a reconsideration of the case, which was all engaged on this work have established, is the rela- died on the following morning. The inquest sut on little things, and we thought he knew something

에는 것이 있는 것이 가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것이 가지 않는 것이 있다. 가지 않는 것은 것은 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것 같은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 같은 것이 있는 것 같은 것이 있는 것이 같은 것

JUVENILE THIEVES .- John Mason and Wm. Barker, two very young lads, but old offenders, who had been in the gaol before, were, on Tuesday week, placed at the bar, charged with stealing some small bales from the shop of Mr. Allen, in Mytongate, and twelve pencils and a pack of cards, from Mr. Peck, of Lowgate.' It appeared that on the previous day, the prisoners, in company with three or four others, went to several booksellers' shops in the town, under the pretence of wanting to purchase. a spelling book, and while bargaining for the same, securing any thing on which they could lay their hands. Mr. Allen, suspecting that all was not right, watched them after leaving his shop and saw them The LORD MAYOR.—Why did you discharge dividing the bales amongst them, in Finkle-street; him? Parker said, the course which the court would pursue, would be thought by those who did not know their previous had conduct, to be harsh and severe; he was sorry their parents did not attend, as with their permission, he would have inflicted such a punishment as he could not now do; he would, however, send others of the minority of the present assembly, de-serve well of the people for the noble stand they have made against executive tyramy and oppression. Press. mains respectable specialite and address rather (94 French feet) below the level of the Black Sea. have accertained that the Caspian lies 101 Russian leet (94 French feet) below the level of the Black Sea. have made against executive tyramy and oppression. Press. moth. as the case demanded.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

The Morning Chronicle of Wednesday contains extracts from American papers up to the 19th and 20th of December, from which we select the following information :--

Dr. WOOLFRED NELSON is taken.

The St. Alban's Messenger also says :- " A gentleman of this village arrived in town on Monday, P. M., direct from Yamaska. 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 a charge 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 Hume and Mr. Roebuck.

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

proffered by Mr. Dean. Every foot of the house. from the orchestra to the roof, was literally crammed 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 was filling.

It had been announced that Dr. Rolph would be present; but at the time of opening the meeting he pitchforks to oppose bayonets. had not appeared. The committee still expected 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.

meeting.

and discretion; we sympathize with the oppressed, and it is highly proper we should do so; but, as I said before, and have said on a former occasion, let prudence and wisdom characterize all our proceedoppression, and enlisting all our warm and holy of Cunada would be an exception. sympathies in its favour, and, on the other, a powerfriendly treaties.

to protect."

"Who are they?" " One of them is William L. Mackenzie." The whole vast assembly burst into a thunder

purpose-of colleges endowed by the King of five Canadians, tired of wandering in the woods, France turned into British barracks-of the London | determined upon returning to the French settle-Company's land monopoly-of the repeated over- ments; but I informed them that I must go to whelming majorities chosen by the people in the the States wherever they might go; and upon Lower House, whose reform acts were uniformly set coming near log-house, I decided upon going aside and vetoed, when 80 to 8-of his own repeated | towards it, instead of making one of those everlastexpulsion from the House, and his being elected ing turns into the woods to avoid it, such as we had Mayor of Toronto in consequence-of the frequent practised for three days. My companions remonand large petitions sent to the home government, but | strated in vain. They turned into the woods, and I uniformly disregarded.

consequence of a mistake in the time specified in potatoe patch, we regaled ourselves the second time one of their despatches. They were organized, upon the raw vegetable. Before leaving St. Denis, acting in concert with the people of the lower pro- I had lamed one of my feet, and a fall from a horse

PUBLIC MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF march to the neighbourhood of Toronto, expecting voice was for peace. She had nothing eatable but him; but he was asleep in a barn at some distance. CANADA.—Last evening, much the largest public to meet the citizens of the whole province. They potatoes, which she charitably offered to boil but, The Rev. Mr. Selley accompanied Dr. Nelson to CANADA.-Last evening, much the largest public to meet the citizens of the whole province. They potatoes, which she chainably outred to bold but, meeting we ever saw in Buffalo assembled at the were too weak to attempt the town that night—the as she mentioned there was a Yankee living a mile Montreal, We held some conversation with Nelson in the with people—the pit was full—the boxes were a slight skirmish, in which some three or four lost scolding her children. It was a Yankee voice: full—the galleries were full—the lobbies were full— their lives—and being destitute of arms, were obliged Upon entering the dwelling, which was composed of

He described the death of Colonel Moodie, who instantaneously the frying-pan was hissing upon the him, and said he was on his way as fast as horses was shot by a sentinel endeavouring to escape, | coals with pork. Oh, woman! whether in the palace after he had first fired on the soldier.

He spoke of the interest of the United States in sally does the spontaneous impulse of compassion the freedom of the provinces, the navigation of the gild your character whenever or wherever a St. Lawrence, the north-eastern boundary question, case of distress is presented to you. The hus-The venerable Dr. Chapin was called to the chair. the trade of the upper province, its wheat, its tim-He made a few remarks on the object of the ber, and its millions of acres of the best land in learning that I was like a Vermonter, and a North America, and especially of the interest of republican, things went smoothly. I was quite igno-

are at war, fighting for liberty. We have met to men would do the business in a hurry. There were in the family. A little girl pertly remarked, there express our sympathies and good wishes. But, no British troops—none but the pensioners of the were "plenty of children, but nothing to put on 'em." fellow-citizens, we must act with wisdom, prudence, government, and a few of the old Tory brood, who In summer, the absence of neighbours, to make un-

ings. Let us act as honourable, high-minded men had lost money, honour, men, and been shamefully should act, in view of the delicate position in which defeated. He had watched the progress of seven-

ful nation, with which we are at peace, and towards government officers in the lower provinces, which On Tuesday morning, after eating a hearty breakwhich we are bound to act according to the most got into his camp instead of going into the post- fast, I crossed the branch of the Yamaska in a

they apprehended danger from this quarter.

MORE NEWS FROM CANADA. their public officers of taxation without the consent upon our own, we saw that the experiment with | dollars for Papineau, and 2,000 dollars for various | punishment. Hence a very great difficulty exists of the taxed—of the British monopoly of the trade ourselves would approach too nearly the sub-marine, other patriots. A meeting of our people is to be as respects information upon the question. We, of St. Lawrence-of packed juries, and packed and therefore listened to our guide's insinuation that held to-morrow evening, to sympathise with the legislature—of a perpetual Senate, the creatures of there was a better place lower down. By moving to Canadians, and to protest loudly against these pro-the Governor—of supporting church establishments this place we lost sight of —— entirely, and, upon clamations, which they look upon as an insult on with which the people have no sympathy—of the reaching it, our guide, upon pretence of looking a their morality and honour. The greatest excitement clamations, which they look upon as an insult on want of education, and the sequestration by the little further, deserted us for ever. — was gone, government officers of the funds raised for that and we were deserted by our guide. My companians, prevails all along here." Rumour says that Mr. Papineau was in Maine.

safely within our territory.

towards the house, and thus I found myself alone. He said that the recent unfortunate rising was in I neglected to mention that fortunately finding a

vinces, running almost daily expresses-despatches | at St. Charles having nearly broken one of my ribs, have been sent to the different towns who had joined my side was much inflamed. On approaching the have been sent to the different towns who had joined my side was much inflamed. On approaching the men of Colonel Knowlton's Militia, who discovered in the league, but one of them, by accident or cabin, I found the only inmate an Irishwoman. the two prisoners in the woods by the light of the

were placed in the hands of the retainers of the ex- wards his clearing. On coming to the house how ecutive—and the opportunity was lost. They had grateful to my ears was the sharp voice of the wife,

government. Arms and gunpowder are, and have it all up." I had, however, hardly felt the grateful He thought that both Papineau and O'Callaghan long been, contraband. They have nothing but influence of the blazing fire, when a bowl of milk with bread accompaniments was on the table, and or the log hut, in spite of your vagaries, how univer-

"Gentlemen," said he, "we have met on an Buffalo, in the present struggle. important occasion. Our neighbours on the north They had little to contend with—a few thousand trees and swamp lands. There were nine children

covering a barn, while the father shaved them. I of eels; but how would you expect children bred in He had by chance seen some despatches from the woods to know the points of compass to a bed?

office. One of them, to the Commandant at Niagara, canoe. Three miles walk through the woods "I have one word more to say," he continued; said they were all rebels below, and made inquiries brought me to the south branch, up which I walked "I have now men under my protection, at my house, in regard to the upper province, recommending, until I found another cance in a clearing, when I on whose life 2 price is set, and whom I am bound moreover, that spies should be sent to Buffalo, as was ferried over by a Canadian woman. Proceed-

ferable; but I walked briskly along the road to The whole vast assembly burst into a thunder of minsen. applause. Never saw we such a scene—never heard we such a short of exultation! Such enthusiasm is no arms to give them—they were obliged to go The work of exultation! Such enthusiasm is no arms to give them—they were obliged to go they were the subsequent chagrin of the guardians, the Varenes steamer, from Sorel, in charge of the honourable to the feelings of our citizens. It was home. They wanted arms-they wanted powder- who heard of it in the morning. At midnight fatigue not Mackenzie who called forth such electrical feel. they wanted ordnance- they wanted blankets. Of compelled me to resort to a couch of hemlock houghs volunteer cavalry, who accompanied Colonel Gore's ing. A few months ago he might have come among those assembled in the neighbourhood of Toronto in the woods until daylight, when I continued my route to within two miles of Durham village, when Would they be successful? He could not tell. I struck into the woods to gain the Stanbridge his life by the agents of transatlantic power. That They depended on the same overruling Power that road. I inquired for milk at a loghouse-they had (From the Quebec Mercury, Dec. 12.) circumstance alone is enough to call out all the feel- guided our fathers and protected the life of Washing- none; but the owner started to inform the village Dr. Kunber and R. S. M. Bouchette were both taken by the Missisquoi militia, and were on the 8th ton. The battle was not to the strong; he trusted of my presence, and was informed he would have inst. safely lodged in St. John's. made his fortune by catching me. For four long England could hardly spare troops or money to hours I trudged before I found bread and milk, and carry on a foreign war. It takes 30,000 bayonets great was my sorrow to learn I had only gained Gagnon is dead of his wounds ; Cote escaped. We have just heard from another quarter that the Governor of the State of Vermont has issued a fifty rods in distance. The truth is, one of my legs proclamation, ordering the rebels to leave the state, "Gentlemen, he is too fatigned-too sick, to come | England are tax-payers-they would hardly take having become useless, my supporters had performed and has allowed them five days to take their departthe action of a pair of dividers, one leg standing still ure. So inuch for American sympathy ! while the other walked round it. Refreshed, 1 con-The New York Herald, of December 20, which tinued my route till late in the afternoon, when I has news from Montreal of December 13, and from passed a large clearing, on which were five cultivated farms. Inquiring at the last one for a good road leading five miles through the forest. I entered themselves with the rumours, errors, and blunders it boldly, fired my carbine, as though game was my of the United States' papers." object, and laid down till dark. With the "TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW YORK DAILY best disposition in the world, I could go no farther. The Albany Argus, has the following para-The leg that had been drogged all day, not only refused to be dragged longer, but the other which struggle in the Canadas-precipitated as it undoubt had so patiently endured the toil would drag it no edly was by the government attempt to secure and longer. With such mutinous members, I could only return to one of the houses and make out as good a story as I could devise. As I approached I or provided—has in a measure spent itself, at least met the owner, to whom I said, "I was going for the present ; and that the Patriots, forced into through the woods, but it looks so much like snow, a rupture, without arms, munitions, organization, but here are four friends of yours, and you are safe : drilled government, troops-their leading men and I have just come from the Flat, they are all after you; old Cupler — was fixing his old gun, I told only advisers (civilians all, we believe) proscribed the d----d old cuss it wouldn't go off, but he swore heads, and hireling bloodhounds and spies at their he'd shoot you if he see'd you ; 1 daren't take you into my house, so you must come into the barn." A council of the four "friends" was called. They North." could devise no means of escape, except walking mmediately through the woods to the lines. This, I modestly informed them, was impracticable, TO THE PUBLIC. unless they could furnish me with a new pair of legs. Coverlids and a supper were then brought, and I was hid for two nights and one day under a hay-mow, by which time the swelling of my a Lancashire Purchaser will be presented with a limb had nearly subsided. My danger was not

and other patriot leaders in Vermont or New Hampshire. We certainly shall not regret if they are (From the Montreal Transcript, a Government (Journal.) PARTICULARS OF DR. NELSON'S CAPTURE.

Scarcely had the cavalcade resumed its progressit could not have reached the St. Antoine suburbwhen an hurra ! was heard in the direction of the cathedral, and we had presently the satisfaction to learn that another party of the noble men of Missisquoi had arrived in our city, bringing with them, as prisoners, Drs. Woolfred Nelson, of St, Denisnoto-Leeds :--

riety. and Valois of Pointe Claire. The prisoner is indebted for his capture to four design, was written "Tuesday" instead of "Thurs- Her husband was absent for several days-probably, fire they had lighted. No resistance was offered. They came on Tuesday, and made a forced however, hid under some neighbouring log. Her An Indian, who was their guide, had a gun with

prison : his appearance was ghastly, for he had suftered much; but he displayed a collectedness and a composure of mind truly surprising. It appears that their lives—and being destitute of arms, were obliged Upon entering the dwelling, which was composed of laghan, all took their departure together, and conthe street was full-and hundreds were obliged to to retreat. Parties were coming in in every direction, one room, without a chimney, but with a tremen- tinued together for some time, when the difficulties with bold hearts and strong hands, but they were dous pile of wood burning upon a hearth, the smoke they encountered induced them to separate, and unarmed, and there were no arms to give them. from whence escaped through a hole in the roof, I shift each for himself. Dr. Nelson, when taken, had Why? There are not probably 300 muskets in the asked for some milk. The lady, eyeing me suspici- been nine days in the woods, without any other orchestra, and played patriotic airs while the house upper province, except those in the hands of the ously, guessed she had none-"the children had eat protection from the climate than a capot he had on.

had been taken, and expected to have heard they were both there before him. He says that the rewards offered leave no room to doubt they are apprehended. He speaks of himself as " an infatuated man," and wonders how he could undertake to oppose the British Government," which, as he says, "was powerful enough to crush Buonaparte." He now sees the revolt in its true light, and speaks of the whole undertaking as madness.

(From a letter in the New York Morning Herald.) " The supply of the markets is beginning to fail, and I have no doubt we shall suffer severely in this particular during the winter. We are dependent altogether upon the country people for provisionsupon the habitans, the eastern township people, and in the proportion of one in four, or one those across the line. The large meat and fish come in five men. This fact becomes the more be tampered with, there will be empty bellies here. The squatter was, however, an industrious man, who and the Canadians will suffer accordingly. I rebating the question. In her former struggles she will one day have a good farm, for the big boys split member about four years ago an attempt was long shingles all the evening, to use for boards in made by the Papineau party to break the Montreal men, and looked upon as a most kind and humane should act, in view of the delicate position in which defeated. He had watched the progress of seven-we are placed, with a country on one side resisting them successful revolutions: he did not believe that slept among the children, who knotted up like a nest It was in vain that the notes of that institution, the most solvent on the continent, were tendered; the old women and market hucksters refused any thing but their darling French crowns coined before the conquest and concession; this continued for several

market days, and dire was the grumbling and serious the men of the 15th. We have not done with the the inconvenience occasioned by it."

(From the Montreal Guzette, Dec. 9.

£100 has been offered, was arrested last night in his own house by a bailiff, named Loizelle, and lodged Leeds; and of the London Weekly Dispatch, as the well being of the people of Ireland. We seize with ing until three o'clock, I reached the clear, culti-He said he was not the principal man; he acted in an humble capacity; there were leaders abler than himself. He said the clear, cuiti-in an humble capacity; there were leaders abler than himself. He said he was not the principal man; he acted in an humble capacity; there were leaders abler than himself. He said he was not the principal man; he acted in an humble capacity; there were leaders abler than himself. He said he was not the principal man; he acted in an humble capacity; there were leaders abler than himself. He said he was not the principal man; he acted in an humble capacity; there were leaders abler than himself. He said he was not the principal man; he acted in galant. He sold if the people of Ireland. He sold if the peo He said he was not the principal man; he acted vated country, and laying down in a point of woods, second expedition. Yesterday Louis Frechette, of L'Acadic, accused of high treason, was brought in by a party of the 24th and St. John's Volunteers. In consequence of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, we are true that we refused to be the miserable tools of a Quebec of the 9th, says :--- 'For the present the war, is over. The Montreal papers are amusing silence certain popular leaders, before any plan or matericl for a forcible resistance had been matured I will wait until morning." He looked an instant military leaders, or discipline, and with the well-in my face and exclaimed, "B---, I know you; appointed, well-paid, well-officered, and welland driven into exile, with a price set upon their GOD, MY COD, he's coming !! HE'S COMING !!!! heels-must bide their time. Such, it appears to us, is the aspect of the latest intelligence from the With the next No. of the Northern Star, every

however, have been very fortunate in learning what was not intended to pass the prison-house. their morality and honour. The greatest excitement We shall briefly state those facts which have come to our knowledge, and allow the public to judge for themselves. If we should not be quite had been convened. The several gentlemen who accurate in all the minutize of detail, we pledge our- had been invited to, and attended, that meeting, selves to the general correctness of the statement. were also present at the dinner. Long before the About the beginning of the month of June last, two troops of the 15th Hussars were stationed at Leeds, and from that period to the 24th of November, without being able to join in at the festive board, not less than six individuals of those two troops This mismanagement arose from the fact of the have suffered corporal punishment. Within a period host having stated that he could dine 300 persons : of little more than five months, the following per- when the fact was, he could not find accommodation sons have been flogged within the Barracks of necessary consequence. This, however, soon sub-

On the 31st of August, BURTON, a private of the 1 many as could possibly be crammed in, to witness 15th Hussars, was flogged for striking a sergeant, the after-proceedings. The attendance of the Holbeck Temperanc the sergeant having first struck BURTON, and otherwise ill-treated him. BURTON received 100 lashes. ness which does them great credit, these gentlemen On the 23rd of September, ROYLAND was flogged rendered their gratuitous assistance, and greatly for taking a plain saddle from one of his officers; he received 100 lashes. If ROYLAND had stolen the fact, of their having been grossly and wantonly saddle from a civilian, he would have been tried at common law.

lashes, for breaking out of Barracks when under confinement.

On the 24th of November, John CANOVAN received 100 lashes for non-performance of duty the speaking-business of the evening with a few at Bradford. Two other individuals, whose names we have not yet learned, have also been flogged within the period stated.

From this statement of facts, it will be seen that in less than six months, six soldiers have been flogged in two troops. Taking this as a reasonable average of punishment throughout the regiment, we must come to the conclusion that in eight troops, ninety-six men have been flogged within the year. We do not exactly know the strength of each distant when their freedom would be sealed and their troop, but it will be found, by the above scale, triumph sure. His speech was a specimen of that the flogging must have been administered superior eloquence, and was loudly applauded by the

supplied by our own rural population. If they should appalling when we state, upon the authority of a respectable non-commissioned officer, that the present commanding officer, at Leeds is beloved by his officer. We state this to strengthen the just sup-

position, that, in regiments under the command of severe commanding officers, the punishments in the same neriod of time exceeded those administered to

subject, neither shall we weaken facts by any Lind as of England and Scotland. Sir, as you have admirably stated, ' real justice to Ireland,' is justice Pierre Amiot, of Vercheres, for whom a reward of the hands of Sir W. MOLESWORTH, as Member for

JANUARY 13, 1838. RADICAL DINNER AT LEEDS.

On Tuesday evening last, a public dinner was given at the Victoria Hotel, by the Members of the Leeds Working Men's Association, in aid of the objects for which the public meeting (held the persons were obliged to return to their homes for more than 200. Some confusion was the sided, on admitting into the room, after dinner, as

Band must not be overlooked. With a disinterestedenlivened the festivities of the evening. In connection with this we feel compelled also to notice the insulted by the mercenary landlord, who could not afford to find them glasses to drink water out of. When will working men have self-respect enough to On the 14th of November, Hyatt received 100 provide against the recurrence of these indignities, by building halls of their own in which they might

hold their meetings unmolestedly. Mr. G. WHITE, a member of the Working Men's Association was in the chair. He commenced preparatory remarks, and then gave-"The People: may they soon enjoy those politi-

cal and social rights which their utility deserves, and their birthright demands."

Mr. BUCHANAN, a working man from Huddersfield, rose to speak to the toast. He paid many compliments to the people, described them as the legitimate source of all power, all weath, and all law—as those by whose means the luxuries of the great, and the comforts of the humble, were alike provided. He deplored the oppression to which they were subjected, but hoped the day was not far meeting

Mr. ROBERT MARTIN. after an excellent and appropriate speech, in which he commented on the consistency and patriotism of Mr. Crawford's political career, presented that gentleman with the following address, expressive of the estimation in which the working men of Leeds held him and his efforts. on behalf of the people.

TO SHARMAN CRAWFORD, ESQUIRE.

Sin,-As a deputation of the Working Men of Leeds, we are desired by our fellow operatives to thank you, for the manly stand you have made on behalf of real justice to the people, as well of Ireto us. We repel with indignation the calumny, that. assure our oppressed brethren, that we as ardently desire good government for them, as we do for ourselves. For some time past the Radicals of England. have refused to join in the mock cry of "Justice to party which has no sympathies for the starving mil-hons--which seeks to deny men even the small tion on this important subject, further than the miserable means they now possess of preventing their wages being reduced to starvation point, by prisoners, who were of the Committee of the those who employ us combine to reduce it to the those who employ us combine to reduce it to the Cotton Spinners. has been struck out of the indict. lowest possible standard. It is true we have refused combining to keep up the value of our labour, as to join a silly cry for justice when the men who raised it, declared that above two millions of our been examined for the Crown, and if, of the brethren in Ireland must starve lest any provision "SACK" we may judge from the " SAMPLE" we for them should affect the interests of a few wealthy landlords. But now sir, that you, a wealthy landcan have little doubt, of the influence which the lord yourself, have come amongst us, and raised the proffered reward of £600-proffered for the convic- standard of real justice to the people of Ireland as wellas to our own land, we the Radicals of England shall convince our fellow men across the channel that our most ardent wish is to unite with you and every real friend of justice, in promoting the well being of the millions in both countries; and in with great firmness and precision, was in the act of which, as you have so eloquently declared, is the first undergoing a cross-examination, when he hesitated, charge on the land, although pretended Radicals wish -corrected himself,-contradicted himself,-trem- the men who are born on it. thank you for all your magnanimous efforts on behalf of Justice to the working millions. We feel that, like again placed in the witness-box, and to every sub- our friend O'Connor, you are braving calumny in inalintaining our cause, and be assured that to our latest life we shall remember with gladness the day on which Sharman Crawford came, forward amongst us to enable the Radicals of England to shew that with head, heart, and hand, they are ready, at all times, to aid the true friend of Ireland in doing real justice to the brave, generous, and excellent people of "The first flower of the earth The first gem of the sea.'

us and excited little interest. He comes now as the | there were but two hundred armed. champion and martyr of liberty. A price is set on ing of an American assembly.

"Fellow citizens," continued the veteran, " his that God would strike for the oppressed. life is in our power, he has thrown himself upon our protection-will you protect him ?" "We will !-- we will ! Bring him out !"

vou. (Cheers.) I am an old man, but at the hazard men. of my life will I protect those who throw themselves offered for him, should undertake to get him, they longed cheering. 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 sons as God has got among.us, to go to my house to-night, for fear of any attempt on the part of the lovalists."

"A hundred !"

"No, I want only six-who'll go?" " I-I-I," was heard all over the house; and a dozen sprang upon the stage.

Mr. Stow was loudly called upon. He said "It had been expected that others far more competent than himself would be there to address them, and he boped they would yet have a hearing. [They shall,] they shall !! It was proper they should - Shall we Franklin, when they come upon the same errand? of property, to intimidate other countries frem imi-France, for sympathy and assistance. Gentlemen, I envy not the heart that does not sympathize will go no further than it is proper for us to go-than a century, would now, for the first time, break our heads that would render them a marketable them.

"Our feelings are natural—it is natural we should express them. On this spot where I now stand-when, in the mimic scene, tyranny is displayed, you are filled with involuntary emotions of hate-when freedom triumphs over oppression, your enthusiasm bursts forth in loud huzzas. Will you show less feeling when such scenes are acted before you in reality?" [Cheers.]

Previous to the motion being put, it was moved cept gentlemen moving on especial business, and that that the Address of the Sons of Liberty be read. Mr. Edward H. Thomson was unanimously called the passes of which he was acquainted. After breakupon to read it. It was warmly applauded, ap- fasting we crossed to the right of the northern bank of proved, and recommended to be printed in the papers the Yamaska river, and continued walking until of this city.

After giving three cheers for M'Kenzie-three for Papineau-three for Rolph and others-the assembly left the house. They then formed a procession, and marched to music through the streets to the residence of Dr. Chapin, and gave three cheers for M'Kenzie and his worthy host.

· To-night the theatre will again be crowded, and we shall learn why M'Kenzie left his co-patriots at back aga not a tree with my knees drawn up to this critical juncture, and what he thinks of the keep my feet out of the water, which refreshing posture present prospects of his party.

ous one in the extreme. He was in disguise, and light our march was resumed. The outer world was slept two nights in haystacks. Being clothed fair and beautiful, but in the forest the constant very poorly, and mounted on a good charger, he dripping from the trees was like a shower bath from make up his mind to his inevitable doom, for the was apprehended as a horse-thief. He was armed, an ice-house. A Canadian forest is not like a tain his sentiments, he commenced talking politics. trees and tread upon the dry elastic leaves, the misguided followers:-

to keep Ireland quiet; those who make war in here to-night; but to-morrow night he shall address money out of their pockets to oppress their country-

Mr. M'Kenzie was listened to attentively upon my hospitality. If any mean scoundrels, for throughout, and frequently interrupted with bursts the sake of the reward of 4,000 dollars, which is of applause. At the end he was greeted with pro-

"ESCAPE OF T. S. BROWN.

EXPRESS.

" One brigade of British Invincibles had been driven back ignominiously from St. Denis, a second brigade had retreated, to use the fashionable word, from St. Charles to the safe bar acks of Montreal. when a third brigade was directed on St. Denis, and had arrived at St. Ours, nine miles distant.

and myself saw that, there being no rising elsewhere, we were drawing the whole force of the government to our devoted district, and that, though we might maintain ourselves in force, still we must retreat, and draw the enemy after us, whereby the thirstiness of European rage for American blood would be satiated in the murder of grey-haired sires refuse them what was granted by a corrupt court to and smiling infants; not to mention the destruction [No.] They come here, as he went to the court of tating our example. We therefore told our men to go home quietly for the present, and to be in readiness to assemble at the first signal. For ourselves, warmly in this cause. Far be it from me to uphold 2 free pardon to all had been offered, upon condition a violation of treaty; by so doing we should fol- of our being delivered into the hands of government, low the example of Great Britain in the wars of the and we felt an ambition to become the vicarious Peninsula-the taking of Copenhagen-the attack sacrifice for the political offences of the county of of the Turkish fleet at Navarino. [Cheers.] We Richelieu. We also imagined that the august representative of the ruling petticoat of Britain might, in it is our dury to go. [Cheers.] It was not likely his ardour for an interview with two individuals who over, for the women, considering the secret of my that this country, after fulfilling her treaties for half had caused him so much disquiet, offer a price for hiding-place too weighty for their weak abilities, had called upon their neighbours to help them to

commodity. With these considerations we determined on visiting the States. On Friday evening, the 1st of December, ---- and myself left St. Denis, accompanied by five others, who considered emigration expedient. We rode all night in carts, and arrived next morning about day-light at St. Cesaire, where we were pushing on towards the townships bor-dering on the lines, when a man informed us that we were going into the geule du loup (the wolf's throat), Mr. Stow moved an adjournment to this evening, that guards were stationed along the road to interit would be necessary to go through the woods, with

nightfall, when we found ourselves in a tremendous windfall, the trees crossed in every direction. through which we forced ourselves, like small tish through a salmon net, until we arrived at a swamp, when darkness prevented our going onward. The proximity of some huts prevented our making a fire. To compensate for the absence of sleep during the

forty hours, I had the consolation of getting my was disturbed about two o'clock in the morning by His escape through the royal lines was a hazard- a violent rain which lasted till morning. At day-

The officer expressed himself warmly in favour of Mr. M'Kenzie, upon which he avowed himself, but throws the roots of trees to the surface, and every who had been adjourning here for some time, left was not able to convince him, until he showed him wind overthrows them in every direction, while this place a few days ago to pass by Highgate into was not able to convince him, until he showed him his name marked on his linen, upon which he was at once aided to escape. It is said that before he created. Your course is a continued climbing over with which the liberality of some private citizens. In the list of old customs, opinion has also had got across the river, a party of horsemen in pur- fallen logs or swimming through a thickset hedge had furnished them. About a mile and a half at the made ravages, and in no respect more officaciously, of brushwood, with the expedition of a fly through other side of the line they were fired on by a party a saucer of honey. Underneath the ground is of about 500 (some say 600) Tories or Royalists, spongy, leaving water in every footstep. One half who lay in ambush for them along the skirt of the The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Buffalo was held on the 12th inst., at the Theatre. It was thronged by an enthusiastic and excited multi-, between hope and fear, and alternate changes of woods. The Canadians bore the fire bravely, which they at once returned, killing ten men of the opposite party. The loss of the Canadians consists in was thronged by an entitusiastic and exciten multi-, between nope and lear, and alternate changes of tude. Mr. Tillinghast was called to the chair, and joy and sorrow, as his feet sunk or remained after a few introductory remarks, he led forth Mr. firm upon the treacherous surface. Onward M'Kenzie, the leader of the agitators in the Upper we packed till night, when choosing a dry spot, we Province, who was received with repeated cheers. kindled a fire, collected hemlock branches for our one killed, (a French lad of seventeen years of age,) six wounded and one prisoner. Mr. Bouchette, editor of the Quebec Liberal, who had his leg broken in the engagement, strayed into the hands "M'Kenzie, says The Buffalo Commercial Adver- beds, dried our clothes, and passed a comfortable "M'Kenzie, says The Buffalo Commercial Adver-tiser, "is a little Scotchman, five feet five inches, with a big head and sandy whiskers, bearing some slight resemblance to Martin Van Buren. He spoke for an hour, in a plain matter-of-fact style, with an occasional dash of humour, but with no attempt at eloquence. As the speech of Mr. M'Kenzie, as we find it reported in The Advertiser. appears to of the enemy. The Canadians retreated, fearing another ambush, and left behind them two small pieces of cannon and a quantity of ammunition. pieces of cannon and a quantity of ammunition. The analysical learning facts facts the more important be-With the exception of Mr. Bouchette, all the facts, startling facts facts the more important be-wounded Canadians were safely removed from the cause only accidentally discovered—facts which, if WASHING JAND WRINGING MACHINES. field by their friends. "Bouchette has, I am informed, been cruelly we find it reported in The Advertiser, appears to ceived that we were not men fit for war, for none present a condensed summary of the causes and 'lapped with their tongues.' On Monday early we treated by the Missisquoi Royalists. They tied a are to be flogged, so long is publication of the act. rope round his neck, and dragged him through the prospects of the insurrection, we copy it at length, reached the skirt of the wood, when what was our streets of the village in triumph. They afterwards the punishment, and its amount, indispensable. In confident that we can give nothing which will be horror in discovering that we had got into the throat tied him, along with a Dr. Kimber, from Quambly, read with greater interest at the present moment. of a still stronger wolf than the one we had left bewho had been also taken prisoner on his way to this. To prove the justice of the cause, he took the hind. We were in fact close upon the Tory village place, in a waggon, and sent him to the Isle aux declaration of independence — went through it of Granby, where a guard appeared stationed. Our article by article, and stated that, in every particu- guide, like Natty Bumpo, deceived by the clearings, lar, the Canadas had the same grievances, and in had lost his way. Returning to the woods we dis-Noix, and thence to Montreal. The Royalists at Missisquoi positively refused to stunch Mr. Bou-chette's wound; whether it was dressed even at 15th Hussars, or any other regiment, should be MAGIC. We are requested to direct the attention covered the northern branch of the Yamaska river, He spoke of the Government of Great Britain as, when --- who is of a Kentuckian frame, of this gentleman has caused much excitement good at home, but uniformly bad abroad-of laws dashed into the water, and fording across wanted as line of conduct being pursued, in order to add dishereabout. made in the province, repealed at London after being us to follow him. By comparing the water-line up-"All the postmasters of this neighbourhood have six years in operation of the enormous salaries of on his body by a section of corresponding height received copies of proclamations offering 4,000 from mentioning to his comrade the subject of his Buildings.

keep it. I accordingly removed for one day to

another barn, when my limbs becoming renovated,

and a young man having offered as a guide, I

again set out on Friday evening last. Knowing

that I was watched in every direction, we passed

through the woods, and at a great distance from the

road, (the snow was rather unpleasantly deep,) to

avoid observation, and happily succeeded in reach-

On Saturday I moved to the southward. The

first Montreal paper I saw contained, sure enough, a reward for my head, and that of _____. We

certainly have precedence on the list, but I don't

like the classification, and consider the valuation

far below my own estimate. Poor Lord Gosford

must, however, be pardoned. We had, by our

proceedings, already caused so much expense to

the little Queen's treasury, that we most charitably

(From the New York Evening Herald.)

The disastrous route of the Patriots on their way

from Swanton, to join their companions in arms in

letter to a gentleman in Albany. He, of course,

puts the lest face he can on the affair. We should

imagine that Mr. Bouchette, the editor, had better

Government will assuredly make an example of him,

Lower Canada, is thus related by one of them in a

supposed he could not afford more.

Andrew Marvell,

in good time. But our Agents nust have their Orders at the Office by Thursday Morning Orders at the Office by Thursday Morning.

ing Chaffey's, in Berkshire, (Vt.) before morning. Having left St. Denis with a determination of The Sale of the Sixth Number of the getting to the States in safety, nobody ever NORTHERN STAR was bailed the land of freedom with more exultation.

10,712 COPIES. ADVERTISERS Would do well to REMEMBER THIS FACT.

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1838.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

We did hope, and had reason to suppose, that

soldier flogging.

GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

still unable to furnish our readers with any informafact, that the charge of murder against the four ment; altogether a great number of witnesses have tion of the prisoners,-has had upon the witnesses. The following anecdote, narrated by Dr. TAYLOR, will illustrate our meaning. On Friday last, a witness, after having given his direct testimony bled,-grew pale,--shrieked,-and fell apparently lifeless on the floor. When he recovered he was sequent question proposed by the Counsel, he replied with a wild look, and an uneasy gesture, while in agony, and with uplifted hands he exclaimed, "My

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

LEEDS. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, there has been a fair average demand for all descriptions of manufactured goods, considering the season of the year. In the warchouses they are very busily employed.

TALLOW .- The price of this article, in Leeds, SPLENDID PORTRAIT is 4s. 6d. per stone, with a brisk demand. ROBBING LODGINGS .- On Monday, Mary

Boyd was charged at the Court House, with stealing two pillows, the property of John Bean. She had pledged them, and they were afterwards found (Copied expressly from a Painting in the British and identified. The prisoner also admitted having Museum.) providing they give their Orders taken the articles. She was fined 40s. and costs,

> ILLEGAL PAWNING .- On Saturday, Thomas Marshall was brought up, at the Court House, charged with having pawned a bible, the property of his brother, who resides at the North Hall, near Leeds. The book was found at the broker's by the Scotland knew, and rightly estimated, Mr. Crawand costs, and in default of payment, committed for three months to Wakefield House of Correction.

STEALING SIDEBOARDS .- On Saturday, George fuesday previous. It appeared that on the following day the articles were found at a wheelwright's cart to repair, and the sideboards in question were ordered to be used for that purpose. They have since been identified, and the prisoner was com-mitted for trial to Wakefield House of Correc-

STEALING A PINT .- On Monday, John Priestley was charged, at the Conrt House, with having the practice of flogging in the army was virtually, stolen, on Saturday night, one silver plated pint, the if not actually, abolished. Many, very many laws, hostile to public liberty, and under which individuals have suffered, now remain a dead letter upon the statute book, rendered obsolete,—though not re-pealed,—by the strong expression of public opinion. In the list of old customs, cpinion has also made ravages, and in no respect more efficaciously, Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in no respect more efficaciously, Have suffered in no respect more efficaciously, Have suffered in no respect more efficaciously, Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in no respect more efficaciously, Have suffered in no respect more efficaciously, Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of public opinion. Have suffered in the strong expression of the strong but did not wish to shoot the sheriff; so, to ascer- Vermont Wood, where you more between majestic in preference to what they will look upon as his if not actually, abolished. Many, very many laws, property of John Wainwright, landlord of the Aire ASSAULTS.—On Monday, Richard Pollard, John Middleton, and Richard Fozzard, were charged at Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD rose to acknowthan with regard to the system of soldier-flogging. We shall not enter upon the oft-used arguments about the actual benefit or injury rendered to the "service," by the practice of thus torturing, brand-ing, and degrading men, with whom pride and self-"Service," by the practice of thus torturing, brand-"Service," by the practice of the service, the service of the service, the service of the service of the service of the service of the service, the service of the ser respect are necessary qualifications. We are former by presenting a pistol, and the latter armed of policy adopted by the Whigs in reference to that not called upon to produce arguments against a hinself with a besom, for the purpose of preventing country. First it was necessary that they should system, the very continuance of which, in any the police from going on board a vessel, when on know what had been the course of policy adopted by shape, proves it to be inoperative, in producing outy. The ender prisoner was lined 4054, and the whigs in reference to ireland. Secondly, it was the anticipated result;—but we are about to state the peace for six months; and the younger was evidently intended that all that had been done in duty. The elder prisoner was fined 40s., and the Whigs in reference to Ireland. Secondly, it was we mistake not, will strike every person with this Among all the applications of machinery we find The first measure of the Whigs to which he would least fault of all with that which displaces the labour refer, was the Tithe question. It was well known of females and children; and therefore we have great that a bill was brought into the House of Commons pleasure in referring our readers to an advertisement in another part of the paper of Wilkinson's valuable common law, individuals are punished not more in machine for lessening, if not obviating the necessity tenths of the tithes should be given to the land-respect to the crime, than with reference to the for, the severest manual labour, which females have lords, five tenths to the clergy, and one-tenth to to perform. Many respectable families in Leeds the people; yes, one-tenth to the people. (Shame, and the neighbourhood having tried these machines, shaine.) But that bill did possess one good quality, speak very highly of them. MAGIC.—We are requested to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the "Great Magician" inserted in our first page. Mr. Ander-Magician" inserted in our first page. Mr. Ander-Magician " inserted in our first page. Mr. Ander-Magician" inserted in our first page. Mr. Ander-had introduced it, knowing it would be rejected by the Harmon of Sinecures in the Church. Mamery, the about of sinecures in the Church. Mamery, the about of the whigs knew very well that they could not had introduced it, knowing it would be rejected by the Harmon of Sinecures in the Church. Magician" inserted in our first page. Mr. Andercommunicated to the whole army; but, so far from such of our readers to the advertisement of the "Great as line of conduct being pursued, in order is strictly prohibited son promises much amusement to those who choose the House of Peers. It was rejected; and the next to spend an hour with him at the Commercial step was to abandon that clause which abolished son promises much amusement to those who choose the House of Peers. It was rejected; and the next

With every feeling of esteem and respect which are demanded by your noble and generous sympathies for the oppressed classes,

We are, Sir, Your faithful friends.

Mr. PITKETHLEY, of Huddersfield, begged, as a delegate from a town which could not have the honour of a visit from Mr. Crawford, to append his name to that address on behalf of the working men of Huddersfield.

Dr. FLETCHER, begged to be permitted the same favour on behalf of the men of Bury.

Mr. CRABTREE stated that he should be in danger, if he returned to Barnsley without prefer ing a similar claim on behalf of the working men of that town.

A. H. BEAUMONT, Esq. begged to affix his name, on behalf, and in the name of, the Working Men's Association of Newcastle, and various other places in the North of England.

Dr. Taylor must not omit to have the Radicals of Scotland included in the phalanx. The men of ford as the friend of his kind; and on behalf of the working men of that kingdom, he begged to be allowed to subscribe the address.

The Rev. Mr. HILL, of Hull, said he certainly Eddison, of Hunslet, was charged, at the Court felt with his friend on the left (Mr. Crabtree), that House, with stealing two sideboards, belonging to he should be in danger of forfeiting a considerable a cart, the property of William Stephenson, on the share of the confidence and good opinion of the working men of Hull, if he omitted to request that they, too, might be included in the meed of approshop in that town, where the prisoner had taken a bation. He had had no opportunity of consulting with them on the matter immediately in hand, but he knew so well their views and sentiments on the subjects on which he had had the honour to be edified by Mr. Crawford on the preceding evening; and he also knew so well the estimation in which they held that worthy and excellent gentleman, that he felt it to be his duty to request that he might be allowed, on their behalf, to affix his signature to

suit appeared on the opposite bank.

(From the Kingston Chronicle.)

some cases, that they were even more onerons.

reference to Ireland was a mere experiment, which would ultimately be tried upon England. (Hear.) by the Whigs relative to the distribution of tithes.sinecures, and introduce it without that provision.

JANUARY 13, 1838.

The Tories seeing the flexibility of the Whigs, opposed the bill as thus altered, and threw it out. A third attempt was made by the Whigs, which a long speech, which was loudly cheered. He was afraid that little good would be done by moral force, bill as thus altered was supported by O'Connell, when every thing that could be of the least service to Irishmen was effectively destroyed by those alterations, and thus when the provision for abolishing the sinecures, and that for appropriating one-tenth of the tithes to the support of the poor. it was thus passed absolutely destitute of every good quality. The next was the Corporation Bill. They had brought in a bill for Corporate Reforms. including sixty-seven towns, and possessing similar provisions to the English Corporation Bill. The Tories having tried the perseverence of the Whigs in their measures did not fear to spoil that bill also. They opposed it and rejected it, when the Whigs made a second attempt and brought in a bill providing Reforms for fifty-four towns. This was also rejected. A third bill was attempted, containing forty-seven which the Tories also rejected ; and thus ended the efforts of the Melbourne Administration on behalf merely because the Whigs and Tories were agreed on all important English questions, and as Ministers press. The speech was listened to with great attencannot be supposed to be in office without doing something, they directed their efforts towards Ireland, which however they never intended to improve by their Legislation .- (Cheers.) He begged their attention to the Coercion Bill which was passed under Melbourne's government. It was first provided by that Bill that the Lord Lieutenant might call a Court of Special Sessions in any district in cramped for room that we must not at present pro-Ireland he might think fit: that he might appoint to preside at that sessions a king's serjeant, or a council at law, who, of course, would be paid by government, and to him was given the power to try all cases, except felonies, which were punishable with death. And thus, a hired judge was likely to cooperate with the government in oppressing the peo-ple. (Shame.) Another provision of that Bill is, that the grand jury who were summoned to the time to laugh and square their shoulders, than to tell court might apply to the Lord Lieutenant, who truth. He expressed his readiness, on any occasion, district should remain in his house from one hour might require his services. after son-set to son-rise, and that if any man be found out of his house during these hours, he might order, that all the inhabitants should return a list of with the entertainment. all the inmates of the house. This list being returned, the court may order the magistrates to domiciliary visits. They may go to any house, in the middle of the night, order the inmates to be dragged out before them, and if they did not appear within ten minutes they were liable to the following penalties :-- " For not appearing outside their doors on these occasions they were liable, for the first time, to be imprisoned one month and fined £1 (Shame, shame); and for the second, three months and ± 5 ." (Cries of shame.) Be it remembered that this is the mitigated Coercion Act and is still in force. (Continued cries of shame.) Mr. Crawford here entered into an affecting relation of the miseries to

& Mr. BEAUMONT then addressed the meeting, in A third attempt was made by the Whigs, which afraid that little good would be done by moral force, and that the end of the whole matter would be an buildings. The Rev. James Ackworth, A.M. the the Canadians in their glorious struggle. even and sway with the should be given to the poor. The appeal to physical force. Indeed, the constitution recognised the right of that appeal whenever the people were under a 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. The CHAIRMAN 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 sole dominion. He regretted that an engine which might be made so powerful an auxiliary in 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 towns, (twenty less than the number first proposed,) proprietors of Radical newspapers ; and others who professed to be Radicals, were the proprietors of Tory papers. He illustrated his assertion of the of the Irish Corporation Question. It was well sovereignty of the Press by a great variety of facts. known, however, that these questions were raised and by the exhibition of certain objects which would necessarily be obtained by a free and uncorrupted

> tion, and was received with the loudest approbation. Dr. TAYLOR, from Glasgow, 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 are both dealers in pots. On Thursday night last, ceed a single step further. The next toast was "The memory of William

drunk in silence.

Mr. CRABTREE, from Barnsley, replied in a very able speech, not forgetting to dress the gentlemen of

misdemeanour." (Shame, shame.) But that, though sponded to by Mr. White, after which the party no such thing as the watch was found upon her. It meeting, though he had promised to do so. This bad enough, was not the worst. This court could retired to their respective habitations, much delighted was also found that he (complainant) had struck the announcement was received with the most unequi-

BRADFORD.

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 the Board of Guardians, of Darlington, 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 which the poor Irish people were subjected by this provision, many of them being almost without clothes to cover them, were obliged to come out of their houses, and from their miserable beds into the cold or rain, or whatever may be, to answer to their names (At this relation the meeting expressed a removed was one Richard Wilkinson; on Wed-

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.-The sixth annual ing in the meeting-cheering and waving of hats.) with the principles of justice and sound policy, and meeting of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, was The speaker, then entered into the state of Canada, with its own professions, and therefore deserving of president, occupied the chair. Amongst other busi-ness transacted, it was agreed to connect the Insti-placing a shilling upon a tray which stood before tute with the West Riding Union of Mechanics' him, and in an instant the whole meeting moved to Institutes, and also to petition Parliament for a the platform, to subscribe each his mite. reduction in the postage of letters. Subsequently a subscription of £50 from Charles Harris, Esq., towards the building fund, was announced. There amid thunders of applause. has been a slight decrease in the number of mem-

bers during the past year. A CLIMAX OF GENEROSITY .- Charles Harris, Esq., banker, aged 63, has this week given £50 to the Mechanics' Institute : £100 to the relief of the

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 some hooks 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 he held last night, (Friday) in the Friends' Meeting House, George Thompson, Esc., 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 the complainant sent a message to the defendant,

defendant's husband, and she thought it would be the best means of giving effect to such expression." wrong if she did not go to see him. They had a At seven o'clock, the large room, which will hold

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 the Rev. G. S. Bull is fraudulently attached. The police are requested to look out for him-he is about 22 years old, light hair and complexion, and about five feet three inches high.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Mr. SQUIRE FARRAR, next presented himself, and was received with loud cheers. He repudiated the attacks which had been made upon the Malthusian Radicals, who were one and all for the suffrage, the only real protection for them was their liberties poor sufferers from the late flood; and *l'ondit* his and their properties. Mr. Farrar showed the hand to his house-maid, who is a maid of 23.

a union of all! (Loud cheers.) Mr. JACKSON also addressed the meeting, but more in connexion with the proceedings of Thursday, than with reference to the meeting. The CHAIRMAN then adjourned the meeting, after three hearty cheers for O'Connor, Taylor, and the

Canadians. When the proceedings were over, Wm. Bussey stood at the door to receive subscriptions for the Canadians, and actually got a large coal box full of silver and copper. We never saw such enthusiasm, every man ran cheerfully with his mite. Thus ended the most glorious meeting we ever witnessed.

MEETING AT BRADFORD IN SUPPORT OF THE CANADIANS.

On Thursday evening last, a Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Bradford, convened by a requisi- in the performance of the slay boards to every pick who was in the Market-place, requesting she would tion, signed by 160 householders, was held in the will amount to 2,502,600lbs., or 117tons. 4cwts. go to the Nelson Inn, as he wanted to see her. Odd Fellows' Hall, "to express their opinion on the 2qrs. 16lb." Cobbett, late M. P. for Oldham, and a speedy re-peal of the Poor-law Amendment Act." It was place appointed. The complainant is a cousin of country and the Canadas, and for determining upon

noggin of rum together, and she was going to 3,000 persons, was filled: and, on the motion of leave him, as he was intoxicated at the time, and Mr. John Jackson, Mr. THOMAS HILL, maltster. his horse and cart were standing at the door. As was called to the chair. He opened the business of she was coming away, he missed his watch, and the meeting in an animated speech, in which he Not satisfied with this, he followed, and conducted in their noble efforts for emancipation. He an-"The Health and Prosperity of the Working himself in so violent a manner, that he was him- nounced to the meeting, that Mr. Lister, M.P. for Men's Association of Leeds" was next given by self locked up. It was proved that the defendant their borough, had sent a note to him, as chairman, be detained in prison for trial, and convicted of a Mr. O'Connor, seconded by Dr. Taylor, and re- was perfectly sober, and she was searched, but stating that he should not be able to attend the to spend it unnecessarily; for in the trading districts

> defendant; and that he was in such a state of vocal marks of disapprobation by the assembled discontent," and the great barometer of life, money intoxication as to be incapable of knowing what he thousands; and which we sincerely wish the non est is 30 degrees below the freezing point, so that we was doing. Under these circumstances the magis- inventus M.P. had been present to have heard, as it have every reason to calculate upon a Kamschatkan trates fined him 5s. for being drunk, and to pay would have taught him how the people appreciate winter. expenses, which were also 5s. The woman was those characters who "vote against their con-

science !" and who have not the courage manfully to avow their fault and ask for forgiveness. The Chairman concluded by calling upon WM. BYLES, Esq., of the Bradford Observer, to move the first resolution, which was-

RESOLVED, 1.—That this meeting regarding war as one of the greatest calamaties which can befal a nation, deeply regrets to find the British Government engaged in hostilities with the people of the Canadas.

Mr. BYLES said, that, though he was no speaker, HAWORTH .- The Rev. M. Saunders, of Haworth, he could not refrain from coming forward on this

That your petititioners being of opinion that any demand of independence made by the people of the Canadas ought to be promptly conceded, as being an act of justice towards them, and a relief to this country from heavy pecuniary charges annually sus-tained in consequence of its connexion with that colo-ny; therefore entreat that your Honourable House, as a duty incumbent upon you, will refuse to grant any supplies of men or money demanded by the Executive, for the purpose of making war on the Canadas.

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

HALIFAX.

HAND LOOM WEAVERS .- " In the parish of was so generally respected on account of his excel-Helifax, an immense quantity of stuff goods are lent private character, they should, on this occasion, made, called lastings; that great bodily exertion venture to deviate from their general rule. We is required in weaving them, will be evident from understand the plate will be presented on Monday the following statement; yet, notwithstanding this, | next. 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 has to bear, in weaving a five-in-a-reed striped lasting piece: viz. 560 yards in hanks, and 120 hanks in a piece, will amount to 67,200 yards of weft. Multiply this by 36, the inches in a yard, and divide the product by 29, the breadth inches of a piece, and there will be 83,420 picks in a piece. 44lbs weight is required ets being one shilling each, he succeeded in duping in treading down the treadle to its proper distance. the credulous to the amount of £8 and upwards. On Multiply the picks by the weight, and it will the appointed day numbers were seen hastening to amount to 3,670,480lbs, 1638tons. 12cwt. Oqrs. 16lbs. the Lottery Office Inn, with their tickets, full of to be borne by a weaver in a piece, exclusive of anxious hope, the performance of the slay boards; 30lbs on hand

Tons. cwts. qrs. lbs. Total 2,755 16 3 4

MONEY has been described as the "the true primum mobile" of this our globe, which sheds astrological, that is, insirtable influences on every scene of human existence." The present times are strangely at variance with those in which it was said there was a thousand ways of getting money, but only one way of saving it ; which was, not there appears not to be one way of getting it either to spend or to spare ! " Now in the winter of our

NARROW ESCAPE .- On Saturday last, as a man, named John Hey, in the employ of John Rayner, Esq., of Old lane mill, near this town,

was incautiously standing with his back to a burning das night, a very numerous and respectable meeting lamp, his coat, which was of a cotton fabric, caught of the association was held at Mr. Scorgie's room,

fire, and before he was aware of his danger he was in Dagger-lane, Hull, for the purpose of taking enveloped in flames. At this juncture a young man into consideration the present state of affairs in named Joseph Ogden, providentially came in, and Canada. Mr. Wilde was in the chair, and the immediately rendered the unfortunate man the most meeting was addressed by several members of the prompt and effective assistance in subduing the association. A number of resolutions were passed, flames, but for which, the man would doubtless have and it was agreed that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons against prosecuting the INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, OVENDEN .---- This | war in Canada.

chapel has been lately crected and cost £1,800, one HULL POLICE.—CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE thousand pounds have been raised by subscription, INSPECTOR.—Mr. William Martin, a curious leaving the place £800 in debt. A meeting was mixture of conceit and vulgarity, appeared to susheld on the 1st of January, to consider of the best tain a charge of assault, which he had made on a means of liquidating it, a few friends from the Square previous day against Inspector Richard Potter. Chapel, Halifax, attended, when the company then Mr. Harvey, solicitor, appeared for the defendant. present agreed to raise what they could on that occa- Martin, who described himself as a cordwainer, but der all circumstances, opposed to the principles of sion, and, considering the numbers and circumstances 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 Hcuse Lane, at about half-past twelve o'clock on Thursday morning week, and stood upon the flags, looking at one Mr. Harrison HUDDERSFIELD. POOR LAW AT HUDDERSFIELD. - The adgetting his cab into the coach house. Harrison was making a disturbance, and the police seargent came up and told them to move on; and they hade each. other good night and separated, when he (comlikely, the Poor Law party will attempt to get a and, on "skewing" himself on his heel, he saw a plainant) felt some one push against his shoulders. clerk appointed by some means or other. Every man in a cloak, and looked him up in the face, upon which the latter said, "You'll know meagain when you see me?" and Martin said, "Per-haps I shall." The officer then shoved him off the flags, and he came away, and told him he ROBBERY .- During the last week, some person 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, witnesses, both of whom were, it appeared, parties to the disturbance ; but the only effect of this testimony was to show, that there was a disturbance. and that Martin and themselves were in some degree implicated in it. The conduct of the parties before the court went to prove that education had been his belly, and had he not done so, he was in a part of bestowed upon the heels, to the entire exclusion of the head. The charge was most decidedly disproved by the evidence of Seargent Culan and other wit-. nesses called for the defence. The court dismissed. carelessness, took off the top of the safety lamp. the case, the Mayor observing that a more paltry ROBBERY AT RAISTRICK, NEAR HUDDERS one never came before him. Martin, as he left the FIELD .- The Loyal United Free Mechanics' Club court, made use of some insulting expressions. which caught the ear of Mr. Parker, who ordered and a Female Club, both held at the White Hart Inn, Raistrick, near Brighouse, had to close the him to come back, and told him he ought to be year 1837, with the discovery of the club boxes ashamed of himself. Did he know what a flagged footpath was made for ? People had no right to having been forced open and the cash extracted. From the Mechanics' box about £11, and from the stand and obstruct the path, and any body had a right to shove them out of the way. He often did Females' box about £23. The Female Club met on Christmas day, when all was right. The robso himself; and if at any time he (the magistrate) bery was not discovered until about one o'clock on so far forgot himself as to stand on the path, he hoped that some one would shove him out of the Sunday, the 31st December. Diligent search was made to trace out any circumstance which might way, for he should deserve it. It was clear the lead to the apprehension of the depredators, but police had not done their duty; they ought to have without effect. taken both him and his friends to the station house, and then they, the magistrates, would have done them ustice, by binding them over to keep the peace. The dancing master retired completely chop fallen. WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOL --- A powerfal and eloquent appeal, on behalf of those schools was made in Waltham-street chapel, on Wednesday evening, January 3d, by the Rev. R. Newton, o Leeds, after which a collection was made on behalf of the institution. RELIGIOUS DESTITUTION OF UPPER CANADA. -Powerful and affecting discources were delivered on Sunday last, in the morning, at Sculcoates church, in the afternoon, at St. John's, and in the evening at Christ church, by the Rev. W. Bettridge, from Upper Canada, on behalf of the Episcopal church in that distant colony. Mr. B. stated, that he was deputed by the late Bishop of Luebeck, to visit the church of the mother country, and make known to her members the religious destitution of 100,000 of their fellow churchmen on the province of Upper. Canada. Many of them for years had been altogether deprived of the celebration of divine worship, CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Tuesday week, an children baptised. If they could only have a visit inquest was held in the committee room, at the from a minister once in six months, they would Infirmary, Huddersfield, before G. Dyson, Esq., esteem it a high privilege. A meeting on the same coroner, on view of the body of William Shaw, subject was held in the public rooms, on Monday lying dead in the Infirmary, from the injuries he evening, which we had not the opportunity of attending.

WAKEFIELD.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Saturday morning, bout four o'clock, a man named Walker, met with his death in a coal pit, in the township of Middles-town, 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.

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MR. GASKELL'S PLATE.-At the Petty Sessions, on Monday, Mr. Kershaw applied to the Magistrates for use of the Court House, for the purpose of presenting to the late honoured member for Wakefield two pieces of plate, which have been subscribed for by his friends. Mr. Maude, the chairman, stated; that it was not the custom of the Bench to lend the building for political purposes; but as Mr. Gaskell was a brother magistrate, and

RIPON.

RIPON SHARPERS OUTDONE. - A person calling nimself Robinson, waited upon many of the inhabitants of Ripon, chiefly in the outskirts, but more. particularly in the adjoining villages and farm-houses, exhibiting a list of clocks, watches, &c. which he was going to dispose of by lottery, on the 1st day of January, at a respectable inn, in Ripon. The tick-

"A prize to catch, An eight days' clock, or else a silver watch ;"

but their astonishment and dismay may be better conceived than described, when on enquiry there was. no Mr. Robinson, no clocks, no watches; this Tom Tick with his human nature and soft souder, had decamped, leaving a message behind him, that as soon as he arrived at Newcastle, he would there mak e known how he had outdone the Ripon sharpers.

MALTON.

MALTON TEE-TOTAL MEETING .- We understand that there was a public meeting of the advocates of Tee-totalism, held in the Boys' School Room, at Malton, on Thursday last, which was very numerously attended. A correspondent says, that three itinerant advocates addressed the meeting; but that they could not be heard, owing to the bad conduct of several loose characters who had gone merely to disturb the meeting and cause a riot. A pigeon was let loose in the room, and the lights were put out, and other outrages were perpetrated. Nothing can more satisfactorily prove the necessity of Temperance Societies, than the misconduct of

HULL. WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION .-- Last Mon-

these drunken blackguards.

(At this relation the meeting expressed a Darlington, to leave the place; and this statement with their place of worship. Several interesting addeep sympathy with the sufferings of their Irish breto the Constabulary Bill, for the purpose of consolidating the constabulary laws in Ireland. Those laws, which armed the constabulary in Ireland, were origi-nally framed by the Tories, on a far less scale, and were not entirely in the hands of Government. The bill passed by the Whigs rendered that force permanent, and gave the Lord Lieutenant power to increase it at his pleasure. This force was disci-

deep sympathy with the sufferings of their Irish bre-thren, and expressed their loud disapprobation of his pockets, and having been drinking two or three members, and also by the Rev. Joseph Harvey, of the proceedings of that base and mischievous govern-ment.) Mr. Crawford then adverted at great length days. His wife, too, told the same story. Wilkin-Cullingworth, and W. Tetley, Esq., of Asenby son also stated that the Board had given other Lodge, who were present on the occasion, and persons of the names of Heslop and Simpson, £2 or greatly contributed to the interest excited. £3 each, to leave Darlington. He was committed for a month.-He has a wife and four children, who are in great destitution, and Bradford most likely GREAT MEETING AT BRADFORD. will have to incur other expense in again removing them. Truly this is a fine system, and works well!

On Wednesday night last, one of the largest in-BRADFORD UNION.-An order has been re- door meetings ever held at Bradford, took place in do so. plined in the same manner as the soldiers of the ceived by the Board of Guardians of this Union the Great Room of the Odd Fellows'-Hall, to constanding army. It was in fact a standing army, from the Poor Law Commissioners. We shall give sider the best means of obtaining emancipation for kept up in the country, neither subject to the Mutiny a short digest of it. It recites that the Poor Law the working classes. Mr. Clarkson was in the to 1. Act nor to Parliament.—(Shame.) That bill too Commissioners did, by an order, dated 21st Jan. chair, and a more glorious display of patriotism was Mr. S. Bower moved the second resolution, placed an enormous patronage in the hands of 1837, order that the several townships set forth in never exhibited. The large room, which accommo-Government; it paid a general inspector of this the margin, should, from the 10th of February form dates nearly 3,000 persons, was crowded in every covernment; it paid a general inspector of this inspectors, each having £500 a year; thirty-five masters with £100 a year each; chief constables in force £1,500 a year; two deputy inspectors £800 a an Union, and that the several parishes or corner, and many hundreds who could not gain masters with £100 a year each; chief constables in any workhouse, or other place for the reception and He insisted upon the right of men thus constitutiongreat numbers having each £150 a year; deputy or relief of the poor of such Union, and for maintain-ally to meet and speak in language not to be misgreat numbers having each 2100 a year; deputy of letter of the pool of Steh Chicar, and the pool of Steh Chicar, and the police of the union, and providing utensils and the police officers of the Union, and providing utensils and to the meeting, who was received with long and men generally from £35 to £25 a year each; thus materials for setting the poor to work therein, in hearty cheers and clapping of hands. Mr. O'Conthere was vested in the hands of the Crown by that such proportions as on the average of three years, nor addressed the meeting at considerable length, bill an amount of patronage enough of itself to such relief had cost such parishes and townships bearing upon the general policy of the Whigs, and

without comment the feelings of the meeting seemed relief of its poor, and that it was as follows :to be raised to such a pitch, as to be ready for the Bradford, £3236; Allerton, £252; Bowling, £476; likely to be impartial in the administration of jus-tice, but who might reasonably be expected to be Bierley, £880; Pudsey, £984; Shipley, £186; the tools and slaves of whatever. Government they Thornton, £680; Tong, £421; Wike, 143; Wilsmight be appointed under .-- (Hear, hear.) Was it den, £265; and it is ordered that they shall be aspossible that the people could have justice under sessed in a common fund for the purposes before doubt were both useful and necessary, but they rages. It is ordered, that where the Board of should be appointed by the people. -(Loud cheers.) Guardians shall appoint an assistant overseer, his Another specimen of Whig Legislation was that salary shall be debited to the account of the place

touch upon another measure before he dismissed the AN INCORRIGIBLE .- At the Court House, on subject. The people of England had complained Monday, Mary Dixon was committed to Wakefield and justly about the Poor Law Amendment Act, for three months as an incorrigible disorderly. Moses but if the English Poor Law Amendment Bill for Sugden stated, that on Sunday morning he found ou the soil, and they would make him a wanderer them, and thanked them with her best curtsey when on the face of the earth, without any claim upon the they committed her.

land in which he was born: but he maintained that THE INFIRMARY .- The election of a surgeon in he poor man had a claim upon the soil: and that no the room of the late Mr. Lister, will take place on

choice than expatriation, imprisonment, or death. to those who were willing to work without going when they are brought home to them, they see par- true they had had the attendance of the gentlemen of public duty. into a prison house to obtain it. (Loud cheers.) tially and indistinctly. Nothing illustrates this of the black cloth, and these of the legal profession ; Prople should not be punished for their poverty, observation more than the fact, that while the but they were never to be expected where any moved by Mr. Bower. which they could not avoid. (Hear.) Poverty was negro's wrongs have claimed a large share of the measures were to be taken to promote the good of which they could not avoid. (Hear.) Foreicy was negros wrongs have claimed a large share of the ministers of Bradford, hardly one the people. He rejoiced however to see such an Mr. J. DOUTHWAITE in moving the third reso-especially by such laws as the Corn Laws. (Loud has ever thought it worth his while to denounce the assembly, and if they had had occasion to complain lution, said, that it was rather curious that they

He thought he could adduce 800,000,000 reasons. why we should not go to war, independent of the horrors of war itself. Some held that war was, un-

were times and circumstances which justified war. He, however, admitted, that in ninety-nine cases war was impolitic : and, while he lamented that the Canadians had taken up arms, he also lamented that the English Government had given them cause to

Mr. CARLILE, tailor, seconded the resolution. which was put by the chairman, and carried by 200

2.-That this meeting considers the object sought by the

Mr. BOWER gave a history of the struggle of the Canadians, through their House of Assembly, for some degree of liberty. He described the House of

Assembly as a mirror of the wants and wishes of the people of Canada, inasmuch as it was called into being by a Suffrage, more nearly approaching to subvert the liberies of any country.—(Here the separately. It is then stated that the Commissioners showing the absolute impossibility of three political by the major part of the English Radicals, as it was another had the presence of mind to lay down flat on burst of cheering and execrating was deafening and had ascertained the annual average expense for three parties existing in the state. He explained the a Suffrage which embraced the female population. means by which one of those parties was to be dis- (Chcers.) The Reforms sought by the Canadian posed of, namely, by allowing them to adjust their own people ought to have been granted; because there differences, while the Radicals laugh at the quarrel. were, in the House of Assembly, 70 to 9 in favour to be raised to such a pitch, as to be ready for the Brandou, 2020, Anerton, 2022, Bowing, 2470, most desperate action.) The Lord Lientenant Bokon, £142; Calverley with Garsley, £590; could appoint magistrates with a salary of £400 a Clayton, £426; Cleckheaton, £271; Drighlington, could appoint magistrates with a salary of £400 a Clayton, £426; Cleckheaton, £271; Drighlington, cerns. He showed most clearly and ingeniously the Russell's resolutions was the climax-the cape-stone reference which the Canadian question had to the of all. And we were now, if the people would per-Poor Law Amendment Act, and the whole system mit it, to be engaged in a war for the sake of supof machinery. Mr. O'Connor made a deep im- porting misgovernment, both at home and abroad. pression upon the meeting; and, after introducing The Canadians having only taken up arms in self-Dr. John Taylor, of Glasgow, he sat down amid defence, they had his best wishes; while the governthese cirucmstances?—(No, no.) Magistrates no mentioned, in proportion to their respective ave-these cirucmstances?—(No, no.) Magistrates no mentioned, in proportion to their respective ave-thunders of applause, which lasted several minutes. ment, who were attempting to coerce them, had his Dr. TAYLOR next presented himself, and was re- bitter condemnation.

ceived with the most rapturous enthusiasm, the Mr. BOWER, who was secretary to the meeting, great mass rising and giving nine hearty cheers. here proposed to read the note received from Mr. the people were taxed by grand juries who were for which he shall act; and thus the person em-Dr. Taylor went into a history and review of the LISTER, referred to in the chairman's opening whole system of taxation, showing the effect speech. The proposition was received with hisses, por the representatives of the country. He had project to content in the state of a certain ratio per cent. whole system of taxation, showing the enect speech. Ine proposition was received with hisses, given them some specimens of bills which the Legis- paid by the allowance of a certain ratio per cent. which monopoly has upon the well-being of the peo- and groans, and cries of "shuffler," "shuffler !" lature had proposed for Ireland, but had not been on the sum collected, to be determined by the ple. He particularly instanced the timber and sugar "why did not he come himself ?" "Sneak," able to pass: they had also specimens of those Guardians, subject to the approbation of the Com- duties; and showed how those imposts pressed only "coward," and such like expressions of disappro-

upon the people. He gave a very interesting ac- bation. The note was at last read, and it was to Monday, January 1st, when Master Wood, aged count of the state of parties in Scotland, and said the effect, that "it would be inconvenient for Mr. ten years, and Master Sykes, aged eight years, made that he and the cause were upon the eve of being Lister to attend, because his brother had just come crushed for ever, when Feargus O'Connor arrived over on business!" This shallow excuse was re-England was bad, that proposed for Ireland was ten ber in front of the Sun Inn very drunk, about two placed the Radicals at the top of the tree. The Dr. advise Mr. L. the next time he shuffles off an en-principal vocal performers, Miss Sykes and Mr. amongst them, revived their drooping spirits, and ceived by the meeting as it deserved-and we would Lines worse. There was no discretion to be given o clock, making an uproar, and stopping all she met. expresed himself more delighted than he had ever been gagement, to frame a more plausible one, if he wishes to the Commississioners with regard to out-door re. She had been forgiven several times by the magis- with any public meeting in his life, and after a very it to be received. Mr. Bower, in explanation, said, Efin Ireland. No man could be permitted to re trates before, on account of her years, being elderly. long and instructive speech he sat down loudly that Mr. Lister had expressed himself when called ceive relief withcat going into a bastile. (Shame.) She seemed to have no taste for the "icy precepts cheered and rapturously applauded by the meeting. upon, very sorry that he, when Lord John Russell's Mr. PETER BUSSEY was then called upon to resolutions were before the Commons, had voted address the meeting. He said it was very hard for them "against his conscience :" and that he had after they had heard the sledge hammer reasoning pledged himself to do his utmost to give expression of the gentleman who had preceded him, to call to, and "carry out," the wishes of the people of masterly manner, particularly Miss Sykes and Mr. upon him to disgrace himself by attempting to Bradford, whenever the subject again came before man who was an unwilling idler should be deprived of the 15th. The whole of the candidates have with-make a speech, but he felt an interest, as they all Parliament. He had also promised to attend that reflects great credit on all parties concerned; for it mare a speech, out ne telt an interest, as they all Parliament. He had also promised to attend that reflects great credit on all parties concerned; for it well knew, in the Radical cause, and he was ready meeting, in order to acquaint himself with the feel-is, we should think, certain. ANTI-SLAVERY .- There is no place in the empire often attended that place when meetings were held heard Mr. L.'s excuse and were able to judge more alive to the cause of humanity abroad than the for similar purposes to that for which they had then whether it was satisfactory or not. For himself, he (Shame, shame.) This was not the Bill he wanted inhabitants of Bradford, but, like long-sighted people, assembled, and he had often regretted that they must say, that he thought the consideration of prifor Jreland, but one that would give employment they can discern objects accurately afar off; but were so thinly attended. On some occasions it was vate "business" ought to have given way to those

Mr. CLARKSON, solicitor, seconded the resolution

cheers.) Such were the specimens of Whig legis- wrongs of the poor and unprotected at home. At the that their attendance on former occasions was limited, should be met to talk of right and justice, when we lation for Ireland. (Shame.) Mr. Crawford then late meeting in Salem Chapel, a person in the gallery that meeting amply compensated for any past indif- had a Reformed Parliament which dealt out right combated the fashionable doctrines of the over asked whether those on the platform would come ference that might have been manifested towards and justice by shovel's-full ! But it was more curi-

were equally administered, there was not only room bome—the factory children. This question was met enough, but there were also intelligence and indus-by the quibble, that slavery did not exist in England. the spirit which fired the Canadians with the love any of their predecessors. Of that fondness they

cternal justice. For himself, he confessed, that he of the party, they evinced a liberality scarcely if did not imbibe that principle. He thought there ever equalled. The sum of £650 was subscribed, and ere this it is fully expected that the whole will have been paid off.

journed meeting of the Guardians of the Huddersfield Poor Law Union will, we understand, be held on Tuesday, the 29th instant, at which most effort on the part of the people and their own Guardians must be made to prevent it.

or persons stole from the yard, at Lockwood House,

an explosion of fire damp took place in a colliery belonging to the Bierley Iron Company. There were four men in at the time, all of whom are much the pit most exposed to danger. He escaped the least hurt. The explosion, it is reported, was attributable to a lad, who either in a freak or through

JUVENILE CONCERT .- A grand concert took place in the large room, Star Inn, Linthwaite, on their first appearance in public, to a numerous and respectable assembly, and performed several favour-Bradley ; the glee singers, Messrs. Milnes, Starkey, Kay, and Wilkinson; Mr. Horn presided at 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 brought them to such perfection at so early an age. The vocal performers displayed their abilities in a The two juvenile pianists, Master Wood and Master Sykes, intend giving a concert to the inhabitants of Bradford, in a few weeks time.

sustained by being caught with the fly wheel, in Messrs. G. Crowther and Brother's mill, at Paddock about seven weeks ago. Verdict-Accidental death.

combated the fashionable doctrines of the over asked whether those on the platform would come terence that might have been manuested towards and justice by shover s-iun: Durit was more curre forward and endeavour to emancipate the slaves at the people's cause. And if they had not the attend-population of the country; but he thought if justice forward and endeavour to emancipate the slaves at the people's cause. And if they had not the attend-ous still, that our Reformed Parliament should be so feetors children. This onestion was met ance of those black worthies, they had, he was sure. Very fond of the people's money-indeed, as fond as A NAILBR .-- A person has lately been in Huddersfield, at Messrs. Henry Brooks and Sons, proup at the Dog and Gun. He called for ham and dyehouse, carrying on his gormandizing propensities, and is now supposed to be gone back to his native place, Leeds. The public will do well to guard against this epicurean, as he may be easily known by his pot-bellied appearance.

DREADFUL CONFLAGRATIO.N.

DESTRUCTION OF THE ROYAL EXCHANGE. (From the Morning Chronicle of Thursday, An event, which may be regarded as a national' eggs to his breakfast, and must have a hot dinner calamity, occurred last night-the Royal Exchange every day; ham or beef to his tea; the cloth spread is a heap of ruins-a destructive fire has laid waste for supper, and steaks or sausages in double quick this extensive commercial building, one of the most time, but in a few days left without saying a word, or paying a farthing. He has since been at Lane- night the fire broke out in Lloyd's Coffee-room, at the north-east corner of the edifice, opposite the Bank of England. It was first discovered by one of the Bank watchmen, who gave the alarm at the gates, and the Bank engines were immediately brought. A strong body of the City police and night watchmen, and the soldiers on duty in the Bank, immediately repaired to the spot, and expresses were 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 pits of J. L. Radge, of Grange Moor, on Saturday, difficulty was experienced in obtaining any morning last. The unfortunate man had neglected to entrance to the building, and when this was accomplished the flames broke through the windows with great fury, and drove the people back. The scene which eusued was a most extraordinary man till the workmen came at the regular hour next one; 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 the whole building would be destroyed, and Lister, boot and shoe maker, Dewsbury. and stole this forboding was realized too correctly. The therefrom a quantity of shoes, clogs, pattens, and Jefferies-square Whitecross-street, Far-street, Southworking tools.-Also the same evening two sacks wark-bridge-road, Holborn, Chandos-street, Schoolof malt were taken out of the brewhouse of Mr. house-lane, and Wellclose-square engines, with those Ockerby, the New Inn-owing to some holes being belonging to the West of England, the County-office, in the sacks, the villains were traced to a considera- and several others, were all on the spot, with 63 of ble distance, but not so far as to lead to their detec- the fire brigade men, within an hour after the fire ing to the Royal Exchange Assurance Comp

the means of comfortable subsistence could enable them to do so. The executive proceedings of the Melbourne Ministry were then taken into consideration by Mr. Crawford, who proved that they had been equally as absurd and oppressive. He ad-rented to the circumstance of Wexford gaol being made a receptacle for cattle that were seized for

"disclaiming all regard For mercy and the common rights of man, Build factories with blood." Again we would ask in the words of the same poet

is it right-" That man should wantonly encroach on fellow man, Abr.dge him of his just and native rights, Eradicate him, tear him from his hold, Upon the endearment of domestic life,"

thes; and when buyers could not be found, of the minions of government appropriating them to their win use. He therefore wished the people of Eng-their representation the ministers of Bradford, of all denominations. Ministers would be where they ought to be; they would be at the bottom of the tree, and John Buil then have to look imploringly to the people and ask from heavy necuniary charges annually unstained in context. Entatives bringing forward such measures as would have given just cause of complaint, by their total This too well to give them any longer trial; but rendered their zeal in the cause of humanity abroad They cause of humanity abroad America having £5,000 a year, he would allow the HIRD, seconded by Mr. J. IBBETSON, and sup-Whigs too well to give them any longer trial; but rendered their zeal in the cause of numanity abroad America naving 20,000 a year, ne would anow the linku, seconded by mir. of instances, and sup-the wished the people to try them that they might wery questionable. They can see great faults in the Queen £10,000, and with that he thought she might ported (?) by the Rev. J. GLYDE, in a speech, be satisfied.—(Cheers.) He was no advocate for which, for its cold and freezing qualities, beat all Crayford continued his address for nearly two hours, task-masters of Bradford, of a great part of whom it after stating the facts above recorded, inter-may be said, in the words of Burke, "The desk is their rights; but if moral force would not do, phy-"To the Honourable persing them with remarks suitable to their charac- their altar, the ledger their Bible, and money their sical force was then necessary, and if the people er; he summed up the whole by an impressive God."-York Courant. were at last unwillingly compelled to have recourse Preal to Englishmen as well as to the men of Leeds, to be determined in their clamour for their rights - As we were the first to point out the suf-in the end. He, for this purpose, advised every Engbe united in their operations—united in their de- ferings inflicted upon many of the poor by the late lishman to provide himself with a musket. (Cheers.) mands united in their hearts, and he doubted not flood, and to call for the exertions of the more He had doneit. (Cheers.) He now came to another but they would ultimately achieve a glorious triumph. wealthy towards its amelioration, we feel it our part of his subject, and one minutely bearing upon [Lord cheers.] [We had prepared a much more pleasing duty to acknowledge that something has, the object of the meeting, namely, emancipation.]

though cheers.) [We had prepared a much more pleasing duty to acknowledge that something has, bighty report of this excellent speech, but finding though tardily, been done. The balance of a sub-scription for the relief of the unemployed poor, a Staler-bridge, in which there is a considerable indication of the state were taken from the shop of Mr. Staler-bridge, in which there is a considerable indication of the state were taken from the shop of Mr. To emancipate themselves they must be represented. The object sought by the people of the Canadas to be only their just right, cannot refuse them their sym-supposed that owing to the weight of the pieces, the A Staler-bridge, in which there is a considerable amounting to £44. 14s. has just been nevouen to that was to be humane purpose; and a noble example to others of his class has been set by Charles Harris, Esq., who is class has been set by Charles Harris, Esq.,

by, and means, on which these might operate We would ask is the factory system in accordance of liberty, and which only wanted the match apply- had given ample proof in the affair of the Duchess of amply sufficient, not only to procure comfort with the Christianity and the common dictates of ing to it by some skilful hand, to set it into a tre- Kent's allowance of £30,000 a-year. for our present population, but to make a consider- humanity, and quote the inimitable Cowper, who says mendous blaze.-(Loud cheers.) Dr. Taylor had Mr. J. JACKSON seconded the resolution in a few

told them a very pretty story about a political tree very apposite remarks. overgrown with ivy, in which the Whigs and Tories 3.-That it is the duty of the House of Commons to refuse had nestled, and from which the Whigs had cropt to grant any supplies of men or money demanded by the some pretty slips of that ivy to distribute amongst Executive for the purpose of making war upon the people of the people; but for his part instead of plucking up

the ivy by the roots, he would take the tree by the It was carried unanimously. Mr. P. BUSSEY moved the fourth resolution, middle and turn it upside down .- (Cheers.) How which was seconded by Mr. ROUSE, and then carwould things be then? Why the Queen and her

then have to look imploringly to the people and ask from heavy pecuniary charges annually sustained in conse-them for their support, and he was sure it would be quence of its connexion with that Colony.

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

"The Petition of the Inhabitants of Bradford, in the County of York, in Public Meeting assembled. "Sheweth.

"That your petitioners, considering war as one of

DEWSBURY.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.-A person of the name Wm. Walker, of Whitley, while at his work in one of the sufficiently prop his works with puncheons. Two boys who had gone into the pit at 10 o'clock the preceding Evening, were forced to stay with the morning.

ROBBERIES. - On the Night of Friday week, some villains entered the shop belonging to Mr. Watson the greatest calamities which can befal a nation, and tion. Also the same evening ten listing pieces, in was discovered. Before any water could be thrown the object sought by the people of the Canadas to be an unfinished state were taken from the shop of Mr. on the building it was necessary to thaw the hose

ARTHUR O'CONNOR. (CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

F

specience. The Executive looked back to the melan--choly history of Ireland they saw how dreadfally it had been torn and wasted by religious dissentions. The first sbject of the Executive was to destroy religious dis-.cord, and promote brotherly love and affection among The people of Ireland, be their religious belief what at may. The next object of the Union was to promote a Reform of the Government, and to regain These rights which were the people's birth-right by The Constitution; yet the oath which bound the people to these first duties of Christianity, Morality, and the Constitution, was punished with death by the Insurrection Act, which by some other of its clauses broke down every barrier of Liberty : that not only -every effort was made to oppose us in these our ex-ertions to destroy religious discord, but that no means were left untried to organize a sect, founded upon the diabolical oath of extermination, whose institution was avowedly for the purpose of perpetuating religious discord and rancour. This was not allthe expulsion of 4000 Irish citizens, with every aggravation of cruelty and horror, which was followed by the Indemnity Act, left no doubt on the mind of measures, but those only by which happiness and the Executive, that all the excesses and outrages contentment might be secured to the nation. He were either openly or secretly the acts of the Government and Legislature of Ireland. Struck with the epormity of these acts and outrages, the Executive looked back to the history of James II: and after scomparing his conduct with the conduct of the Irish Government, they were decidedly of opinion, that the conduct of the Irish Government had been beyond comparison, more tyrannical and cruel. They were of opinion, that if the people were justified in calling in foreign aid, to rescue their liberties and constitution from James's government, it was infinitely more justifiable in us to call in foreign aid. The Executive were of opinion, that the Irish Go-mernment had not only forfeited all title to obedience from the people, but that we were called on to resist its most unparalleled usurpation and tyranny.

O'CONNOR.-This question points at Lord Edward "Estrerald; and as it is notorious he did accompany me to Switzerland in 1796, and although my friend is no more. I will not answer any thing, which could

DINNER AT STALEYBRIDGE TO W. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, ESO.

(From the Second Edition of the Munchester Advertiser.)

On Saturday a public dinner was given at Staley-bridge to William Sharman Crawford, Esq., the late member for Dundalk, in testimony of the approbation with which his public conduct is regarded by the reformers of that extensive and populous distsict. About four o'clock, a procession escorted the honourable gentleman and his son from the King's Arms Inn to the Foresters' Hall, where about five hundred members of the operative class partook of a plentiful and substantial dinner. Mr. JOHN DEEGAN officiated as president. In addition to the

femules and operatives. The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings after The CHAIRMAN opened the proceedings after him without leaving him the means of supporting dinner by observing, that this meeting had excited existence. (Hear, hear.) In England the oppresthen read letters from several public men, acknowledge the invitations of the committee, among whom were Mr. John Fielden, M.P., Mr. Wakley, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, M.P., General Johnson, M.P., Dr. Taylor, of Glasgow, Mr. Augustus Beaumont, drc., drc.

The CHAIRMAN gave the two first toasts without a man who had laboured long and zealously in the cause of universal freedom. They had amongst them one who had come from his home, in the green isle, in order to assist the reformers of England in obtaining those mer sures which were necessary to make That as the people of Ireland had been disarmed, contrary to the right of every free people; and as nour of a seat in the British senate because he preferthe tyranny under which the Government was up- red principle to expediency. (Cheers). Who dared

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD was very loudly applauded on rising to reply to the toast. He said, I stand for the first time before an assembly of British people. I own, sir and gentlemen, that I feel myself under some embarrassment how to acknowledge These you have in your power, to disclose any act of the prior to my becoming a Member of the Union; but so little am I inclined to withhold the second of any part of our conduct, and so fully am I respects the rights and privileges of all myfel-ton—as respects the British or of the British or of the Irish that if you will be satisfied with the substance of nation. [Hear, hear.] Sir, I am proud to have my pense of the mass of the community. (Hear.) The pense of the mass of the community is the pense of the mass of the community. (Hear.) The pense of the mass of the community is the pense of the mass of the community is the pense of the mass of the pense of the mass

Sizace, without any allusion to names or persons. O'Convor.—In May, 1795, after the important mathing of the Executive I have just mentioned was build they sent to France to adjust the terms of the final sector is justice to Ireland. [Loud] probate duty, which was so ably exposed by the late held, they sent to France, to adjust the terms of the cheers.] In my opinion, there can be no real sepaaliance, to plan the manner the succours should be ration of interests, and there ought to be no separaseconded, so as to insure success. The most im-pertant part of the terms was, that France was to hand together, in order to establish that sure founda-to only the terms was that france was to hand together, in order to establish that sure foundaassist Ireland in freeing herself from the tyranny of the rights of the people, which is the only bad effects arising from the legislation of the counstitution she might think fit to adopt. The same cheers.] Radical Associations consider that certain I should advocate these doctrines so strongly, as I respedition which was afterwards equipped, and sent principles are necessary to be advocated if we would ain so intimately connected with the landed interest, Thing was settled, which could secure success on its (Hear.) There are several of these principles. There is which I think to be just and right between man and Image was seried, which could secure success on its indig. At the same time it was proposed to the person who formed this first alliance between France and the Union, that a body should be sent against Ergland to cause a diversion, to retaliate for the Thuberon expedition. To Aisenade the French from I read act and retained to be the read act and the sential principles. There are others which I received at the sential principles. There are others which I received at the sential principles. There are others which I received at the sential principles. There are others which I received at the sential principles. There are others which I received at the sential principles. There are others which I received at the sential principles. There are others which I received at the sential principles. There are others which I received at the sential principles. There are others are attempted to be are told that if they press forward in demanding the sential principles. There are others which I received at the sential principles. There are others are attempted to be are told that if they press forward in demanding the sential principles. There are others are attempted to be are told that if they press forward in demanding the sential principles. There are others are attempted to be are told that if they press forward in demanding the sential principles. The invasion of England, this Irish negociator used where a grand foundation-the invasion of England, this Irish negociator used miversality of the Suffrage the grand foundation-the true security of the people.-(Loud cheers.)-What, sir, is the cause-the grand cause-of the What, sir, is the cause-the grand cause-of the I need not enumerate; but above all, I consider the iry would be most hostile to any interference of the distress and suffering that pervade the great mass of Franch in the government of their country, on the the people? It is this-the country having hitherto stime just principles that they condemned the inter-scrence of England in the government of France.— Abat the situation of Ireland and England were very The country, I say, has hitherto been governed The country, I say, has hitherto been governed Abat the situation of Ireland and England were very Abat the situation of Ireland and Ireland were very Abat the situation of minerent, that in Ireland the people were most soli- by the power, and for the purposes, of the landed sistence on rents, yet I will not, for the sake of my were beginning to see and feel the ruin the Minis- own benefit, consent that the other classes of the community should be injured.-(Immense applause.) war; but that if they invaded their country, it would I hold, sir, that the rights of the Landed Aristocracy "sury all consideration of the injustice of the war, can be sufficiently secured, and that they can have the initial consideration of sen-achieve, their ample share of the good of this world, without the share of the good of this world, without the space of the good of this world, without the space of the good of this world, without the space of the good of this world, without the space of the good of this world, without the space of the good of this world, without the space of the good of this world, without the space of the good of this world, without the space of the good of this world, without the space of the good of the good of the good of the com-space of the good of the their ample share of the good of this world, without -the only protection they can have-which would be given by every man who contributes to the revewere thought conclusive by those to whom they nues of the state, having a voice in the making of the laws by which that society is governed, and in the disposal of the revenues raised from it.--(Loud cheers.) If any one class is to have the power of rnling over the other classes of society, it is not according to human nature to believe, it is contrary to the frailties of human nature to suppose, that that class which has the power will not look solely to its own interests. (Hear, hear.) For this reason I have their share in the government and in the formation of the laws, in order that such a wholesome collision of different interests may be established as the greatest importance, and that every other is, comparatively, insignificant. (Cheers.) If we look at what have been the consequences, at the principal evils, arising from a want of the universal power of the people in controlling the government and in regulating the laws by which they are ruled, we find them "Severnment, but which my respect for the safety of ribose who gave me the intimation of it, obliges me first evil to which I shall allude is that system by which the food of man is raised to an enormous and respect. (Hear, hear.) But I will not admit price, by what are called the "corn duties." [Cheers.] I deny that the bread of the poor man ought to be raised in price artificially, for the benefit of any class The che other three provinces. On my liberation in Angest following. I found the means we employee the agricultural class. [Hear, hear.] But let us see of what the agricultural class consists. It consists of agricultural labourers. Do the corn laws serve the [Cheers.] Do they serve the interests of the farmer? I maintain they do not. [Loud cheers.] I insist that these corn duties are kept up only for the purpose of serving one class, namely, the receivers of rents—the landed Aristocracy. [Lond cheers.] The rents are raised proportionably to the increase of price produced by the corn laws, so that the farmer derives no real benefit from the system, for whatever may be the increase in price, it all goes into the pock-ets of the landlords in the shape of increased rents. There is another point upon which the nation, at this moment, is feeling the effects of legislation being confined to the suffrages of a section of the meaple against it, by the cruelties it practised to sup- people. If legislation had not been confined to the suffrages of a section of the people, the nation would not have been feeling the effects of the poor law amendment bill. (Long and loud cheers.) 1 will

people there is the nature of the relation between (Hear.) What need will Ireland have to dread a and their hearty concurrence in the objects of the Universal Suffrage, and theevil of granting to the £10 people there is the nature of the relation between landlord and tenant—the erroneous system by which the landlord is enabled to hold in his own possession the labour of the people, without any power being introduced to prevent it in the shape of a Poor Law. (Hear.) Thus the people are oppressed— thus are they reduced to the introst degree of poverty by the extortion of the landlords, not only justice. (Cheers.) It has been said, that as at some by the rents demanded, but by the mode of levying those rents and by the unlimited power of ejection former period Ireland has been ill treated by Britain, nothing now is to be expected from her. I He said-This meeting had been called by the do not wish to reap up old grievances. I believe Members of the Leeds Working Men's Association, which the landlord possesses,-(Hear, hear.) I maintain that the best and most serviceable Poor Law for Ireland would be an amendment of the law of landlord and tenant-a law which would not permit the landlord to have that power of ejection whereby the tenant may be turned helpless upon the world without any compensation for his improvements parties who had dined in the body of the room, the without any compensation for that vested interest gallery was crowded by a great number of respectable which he does possess in the land he has cultivated. which he does possess in the land he has cultivated, of which the landlords in Ireland frequently deprive

differ by observing, that this meeting had excited existence. (Hear, near.) In England the oppres-more than ordinary attention, and therefore it behoved them, as real Radical reformers, to shew to the world that they did not advocate mere party measures, but those only by which happiness and measures, but those only by which happiness and

improving, to see her condition bettered, and her fellow-men, who were suffering from poverty while ence from the want of a proper controlling power over the legislature of their country. (Cheers.) I say, further, that there were other means than these by which any evils that existed in the old English poor laws might have been remedied. (Hear.) The pro-per way to have remedied those evils would have interests of my own country are my first object, but | resolution :-been to have given the people sufficient power in the administration. (Hear.) I would have had local my second object is to serve Britain whilst I am $\frac{\partial perforeign nation, we stood peculiarly necessitated}{\partial peculiarly necessitated} say, after this meeting, that there was no sympathy in another person?$

I hope the people will from this moment take into their own hands the means of redressing them, which are—a strong and an united declaration of opinion. [Cheers.] I trust religiousliberty will be established. things, that the right of voting for Members of the (Loud cheers.) Sir, public opinion, when fully and a free expression of religious opinion, subject to who are called upon to pay taxes either directly or [Cheers.] I trust religious liberty will be established. I trust the rights of conscience, that the right of Commons House of Parliament be extended to all no control of any kind, will be established, not otherwise." any government and any power, (cheers) and it is the in the most distant manner lead to the disclosure of any act of his; besides, I am not bound by the sti-pendation I have entered into, for saving the lives of personal merits of my own. [Hear, hear.] I ascribe I am not so vain as to ascribe that reception to any pendation I have entered into, for saving the lives of personal merits of my own. [Hear, hear.] I ascribe I am not so vain as to ascribe that reception to any people from the want of a proper control on their evil that arises from the people not having a due the control of government and in the makonly in my own country, but through the whole of the British dominions. [Cheers.] There is another index of have in your power, to disclose any act of the your congeniality of feeling with me in the prin-tay life prior to my becoming a Member of the Union; but so little am I inclined to withhold the second of any part of our conduct, and so fully am I second of the rectified of what we have done, to the substance of the British or Working ment bear.) He associated and British and upon the makers of them, then they would have no occasion to combine. If Universality of the Suffrage were effected, every man would feel he had wrong, where should they draw the line of distincthat protection himself in the making of the laws tion between those who were to have it and those probate duty, which was so ably exposed by the late by which he was governed; then he would refer his Mr. Cobbett. The large proprietors are released from this, while the poor, who have nothing to de-pend upon but their labour, are obliged to pay this grievances to the Legislature with confidence of redress, and there would be no need of unlawful combinations,-(Hear, hear.) And what is the cause of unlawful combinations in Ireland? The (Loud cheers.) He seconded the resolution.

cause that creates them elsewhere, namely, the peothose who exercised the Government of Ireland, and security for the public happiness, and the only guar-try being placed in the hands of a portion of the com-ple having no proper security for the laws being so and was hailed with loud cheers. He said-Mr. tion to take any instalment, provided security were rantee for the public prosperity-justice. [Loud munity. (Cheers.)] It may be thought strange that transd as to do them justice.-(Hear and cheers.)]

JANUARY 13, 1838,

clared by a high authority in Parliament that the principle upon which the Reform Bill was founded was that the landed interest should be maintained predominant. That principle was not understood at the time; but if reference was made to the provisions of the bill, Britain does now see that the interests of Ireland who could not possibly have any party interests to if reference was made to the provisions of the bill, are not inimical to her own, and I believe she is now serve in misleading the working population of this and some circumstances that had occurred while the are not inimical to her own, and I believe she is now serve in misleading the working population of this and some circumstances that had occurred while the determined to do justice to Ireland in the proposal of town. This was no clap-trap meeting, called either bill was passing through its several stages, it would for Whig or Tory purposes, it was called by the of the seen that that was the real intention of the bill. The men of Leeds who felt their grievances to be almost effect of it was to increase the county constituency.

English Radicals have been condemned for going intelerable, and who were anxious to call the who embodied the landed interest. That was the too far forward. (Hear.) It has been alleged that working classes together, and all others who were operation of the bill, and it had been proved since disposed to join them, in struggling for the good of by what had occurred. Since that time the parties the whole. As for the Whigs and Tories, he thought who were the framers of the bill had had more power. question ; and I trust that this meeting will show the name ought to be henceforth dropped, for in his That bill was carried by a large majority, many of that that is their feeling likewise,—(chaers)—that they have a sympathy for Ireland—that they are ready to do their utmost to serve her, and carry her they have a sympathy for Ireland—that they are were united in their cause;—(cheers)—and that if twenty; for he did not consider what were called to the same goal to which they want to carry them- there was any difference between them, it was Whig majorities to be majorities in favour of the the support of the poor; but in Ireland the landlord exercises the irresponsible right of ejection and dis-tress without any controlling power over him either direct or indirect. (Hear, hear.) Therefore if ever ights and interests of both.—Cheers.) However inghts and interests of both.—Cheers.) However a country required a poor law, that country is Ire-land—(hear, hear)—but it must be such a poor law as will re-act against the landlord. (Hear, hear). It must not be such a law as will give him the means of providing for those miserable beings by putting them into a bastile-house, and there confining them —(loud cheers)—for that is what the government fact, that out of 130 mechanics who were household. improving, to see her condition bettered, and her lellow-men, who were subering from poverty while lact, that out of 130 mechanics who were householders, (Cheers.) And I am perfectly confident that I shall happy ;-(cheers.)—and he, as a working man, int be thought the worse of by the British people should always come forward whenever occasion for this warm expression of feeling towards my own required to lend his stoutest opposition to the from the town of Leeds the instance to prove that country, for the man who has no regard for his own tyranny of those by whose mis-government they the manufacturing interests could not rise under bill, country cannot have much love for any other had been involved in such a calamitous situation. (Hear, hear.) He had then gone on to say, that the (hear)-therefore, I frankly inform you, the dearest (Cheers.) He concluded by moving the following proportion in Manchester was as 30 to 130. (Hear.)

near.) He mentioned these facts to show what "That in the opinion of this meeting the were the principles of that bill, namely, to increase serving my own.-(Cheers.) Another great cause, present system of representation is a shameless the landed interest, to injure the manufacturing mit myself to do other than assist my Catholic fellow misery, and political degradation of the working doubly the duty of that meeting to claim from the countrymen in the great struggle for their liberty. classes, we demand, as a remedy for this state of Legislature that extension of the franchise which Legislature that extension of the frattenise which would give to every man, an equal right in making the laws by which he was to be governed. (Loud cheers.) Another principle which had been sug-gested as a reason why they were not to press too Lard for their rights, was, that it was desirable for them to get their rights by instalments. (Laughter.) Mr. GEGRGE ROBERTOWN seconded the resolution. He said the meeting might think it strange that be They had seen what had been the effect of the instalment of the Reform Bill. Notwithstanding all the changes made by that bill, they had derived from .t no advantage, and now they were obliged to have course again to first principles ; and were compelled to rouse the public spirit again, to obtain what would have been obtained at that time, if it had been pressed for by the public feeling. (Lond cheers.) He had never mentioned instalments to either right or wrong; if it was right, then the Reform Bill had gone a great deal too far; if it was form a comparison between political and commercial interests. Suppose a merchant gave to his debtor, whom he had intrusted with his property, who were not - (Hear, hear.) For his own part he considered Universal Suffrage the malienable the privilege of paying his debts by instalments, would not that merchant require a provision when right of every man, and hoped they would be binited and determined in their efforts to obtain it. Would not the merchant be considered a very soft

Loud cheers.) He seconded the resolution. Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD then stepped forward, for the others? (Cheers.) He should have no objec-Chairman and gentlemen, I am proud to have the given when they should have the remaining instal-After thanking the meeting for the kind expression honour of standing before the assembly which I now ments, and when the whole debt should be prid.-of their opinions, the Hon. Gentleman retired anidst see around me. The originators of this meeting did (Loud cheers.) But that merchant would be a still me the honour to invite me to attend it. I am aware of what was the motive of the invitation; I conceive it to have been a desire to express the disposition of the Radicals of Leeds to concede real justice, equal rights and liberties to their Irish brethren. (Hear, would be equally foolish, if they consented to take hear, and cheers.) I conceive that that invitation any instalment without knowing when the whole proceeded also from an approval of the principles 1 debt was to be paid. (Hear, hear.) On this prin-have put forward in public; and these were, that ciple, there were many eminent individuals who would say that the people ought not to ask for Universal Suffrage-but that they ought to be the Suffrage. He, however, was of opinion that there was nothing like plainly saying what they the invitation to have originated in these principles, wanted, and what they had in view. (Hear, hear.) It would not, in his opinion, tend to promote their it. Whenever the hand of friendship was held by great object to ask for any extension of the Suf Englishmen to Ireland, he held every Irishman frage short of that which they had already defined, bound to accept it with cordiality. The resolution (hear, hear,) that every man who paid taxes should embraced great and important objects, of which the have a voice in the election of members of parchief was the universality of the franchise. This, liament. If they got one instalment of the franproposed them. He considered that though they had a chief governor who was much esteemed, and who had acted with impartiality and kindness, that country, should have a voice in the election of those was no reason why Ireland should abstain from who made the laws and imposed the taxes. He pressing for those great principles which could only would admit that there must be exceptions to the be the safeguard of their liberties. (Loud cheers.) He should never call upon the people of Eng-land to abstain from demanding their rights in consequence of any policy with reference to Ireland, and it was not expedient that Ireland should cull upon the people of England to do that for her which she could not do for herself. If he went back to the measures which had been proposed by the Melbourne Ministry for Ireland, he did not see a single measure which could tend to secure the peo-ple's rights, except it might be the Corporation Bill. Every other measure was intended to establish a which was not universal; extension of the suffrage system of despotism, and to place the entire government of the country in the hands of the executive. (Hear.) He said that the name of Tory-Radicals had been given to the British people in consequence Act, observing that the operation of that act was to confine the suffrage, to a very great extent, to the landed interest. He protested against this princi-For his own part he despised that name (loud ple as unfair and unjust; it was said that the vote cheers); and he could venture to say, that from the should be confined to those who had what was called beginning of his political life to that hour he had never advocated a Tory principle. (Cheers.) If the men before him were to be cilled Tory-Radicals bewas more interested in the prosperity of the country. to be called one too. (Hear, hear, hear,) They had than him whose whole dependence was in his labour been charged with outrages in Ireland, but which was soon to fail if the country were not pros- what was the cause of them? why, it was that the

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te Ireland under Hoche, was agreed on, and every citous for the aid of France, to rescue them from interference-that many of the poople of England ners had brought on the nation, by engaging in the under the immediaie consideration of self-dence; may they might wish to take it, while a guinea could be extorted. These, together with other arguments, sere addressed, and the invasion of England in 1796 aras abandoned.

Con.-Was not Mr. Barthelemy privy to these Transactions ?

O'CONNOR.-- I will not answer any question where the name of any person is mentioned. Cox.—But he is a foreigner.

O'CONNOR.-I care not; the name of a foreigner er a countryman shall be equally inviolable with me. LOM.-Was it not at Paris this first alliance was Sonned ?

O'CONNOR.-It was not; if it was, you would have me need to ask me the question. Com.-Was it at Lisle? O'CONNOR.-It was not. Com.-Were you of the Executive?

O'CONNOR.- I was of the Executive from the time

A became a Member of the Union in 1796, until I was obliged to fly my country abruptly in January, ITS to avoid being taken off by a foul plot which was laid by some of the under agents of the Irish to keep secret.

Con.-Inform us of the progress and extent of the manifation.

O'CONNOR .- When I was imprisoned in February, 1337, the organization had made considerable prothe August following. I found the means we em-Floyed before my imprisonment had been successful in extending the organization, particularly in Leinster; but that it had been thrown into confusion by the burnings, hangings, and torturings, which had Been extended from Ulster to the other parts of the -osenery.-But to such a degree had the minds of the people been exasperated by the cruelties of the Goremainent, the disposition towards the Union was so strong in the three provinces, that in four months when my liberation 1 was enabled as one of the Northern Executive (there being no Executive for Leinster during this period) to organize 70,000 men in Leinster only, while the number of those who took the test of the Union was nearly equal to the popuiztion of the the three provinces; to such a degree -did the Irish Government raise the resentment of the pert its powers, and to keep down the national spi-Tit for liberty.

-Com-Was not your object in forming the organ-

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maintain securely the rights and liberties of the people. but, gentlemen, I will not refrain from saying that ministration. (Hear, hear.) And they are told that, if that existing administration are turned out, there are no persons to replace them but the Tories. (Hear, hear.) That is an alternative of which I am not at all aware, (hear, hear), because I think England is not so scantily supplied with honest or able men as that men cannot be found to replace the Whigs, and men who would as ho-nestly and as faithfully advocate the people's rights. (Cheers.) You are told you must keep from press-ing all that you want for fear lest you should alarm the timid. (Hear, hear.) What is the use, gentlemen, of having meetings at all if you are afraid or unwilling to express your honest opinions and your just demands? (Cheers.) Are we to expect, are we to suppose, that if we do not ask for what we want we shall ever get any thing? (Hear!) There is a homely proverb, that "homesty is the best policy," and I have never yet found cause to think that was a wrong sentiment. (Hear.) I do think-that in all cases where the public are concerned-in all situations in life-that "honesty is the best policy;" and therefore I am of opinion, that the people should constitutionally, steadily, and fully, express their wants and wishes without reference to consequences : without regard to the party or the individuals who may be at the head of the contend that each and every class of society ought to ple should look to, and not men. (Cheers.) There. should be no partiality to men who will not support all those measures which are necessary for the interest of the people. (Cneers.) Another excuse is made-another objection is found against the Engwill promote, necessarily, the benefit of the whole community. (Cheers.) I take it, therefore, that the Universality of the Suffrage is the question that has is, that Ireland would be lost if we were deprived of is, that Ireland would be lost if we were deprived of the present administration. (Hear.) I have no idea of wanting a separate policy for Ireland and for England. What are the benefits that Ireland has derived from this administration ? The sole benefit health of the Radical Reformers of Staleybridge, both the services of that nobleman; it is impossible any Irishman could mention his mine, but with praise

as a principle, that the temporary benefit derived from the excellent administration of the executive should be considered a reason why a whole country should not press for those permanent securities for her liberty, which can only be derived from good laws, and good institutions. (Cheers.) But still more so, because that, notwithstanding the adminis three divisions, the landlords, the farmers, and the tration has conferred upon Ireland the benefit of such a good governor as the Earl of Mulgrave to government has had a tendency to establish a des- the Canadians on their noble struggle for. Freedom. potism in that country-(hear)-and I will instance stabulary. What would England think, if she had our armed constabulary throughout all her villages and towns, parading about the same as a standing army? (Hear, hear.) What sort of condition is that for the liberties of a country to be placed in: (Hear.) In Ireland there is a standing army of this kind continually dispersed over the country. It is paid by the Crown without reference to Parliament for the means .- (Ilear.) It is pail half by warrant from the Lord Lieutenant, from the Consolidated Fund in the first instance; and afterwards another half is levied upon the Irish Counties by the same warrant, so that the people are taxed, not by their representatives, but by the Lord Lieutenant's

enthusiastic cheering. The CHAIRMAN proposed "Feargus O'Connor,

Esq., and the liberty of the press." Mr. O'CONNOR 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,'

with sterling eloquence and feeling.

separated. Contraction of the second s GREAT RADICAL MEETING AT LEEDS.

On Monday evening last, a meeting was held at Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, the Abolition manage the executive, yet every measure of the of the Property Qualification, and for congratulating potism in that country-(hear)-and I will instance Long before the time at which the meeting was one measure, their measure with regard to the conpeople who waited with intense anxiety the arrival stated the object of the meeting, and congratulated them on the occasion that had brought them together. He was 2 working man, who felt himself

bound to come forward on all fitting occasions to assist in the cause of freedom, and the honour that over such a numerous and respectable assembly, would not by him soon be forgotten. If there ever was a time when it behoved the working classes to

there should be no dissensions in the respective appeal for right, from England and Ireland, from any petty considerations. He conceived that Ireland satisfied with the vague term, the extension of and England were engaged in a common cause requiring a common course of policy. Believing he had felt bound to honour himself by accepting Mr.STEPHENS responded in a lengthy speech, rife ith sterling cloquence and feeling. Mr. S. CRAWFORD, in proposing the concluding attainment of one great object-the obtaining of they would have a less powerful body to call for Mr. S. CRAWFORD, in proposing the concluding toast, permit me to express the extreme gratification which 1 have experienced from the proceedings of this meeting. It is not only from the feeling to-wards myself manifested by the meeting that I derive gratification. However high and sincere that gratigratification. However high and sincere that grati-fication may be, it is more so, when contrasted with 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 Staleybridge, an endeavour to lay the foundation for pendent on an income arising from land, he would men enough in England to fill the situations of the or the individuals who may be at the head of the state. (Hear, hear.) Let those individuals, if they will, go on with the people; if they will go on with the people, then the people ought to support them; but if they will not, why should the people keep with them, and overlook those who will support them? (Cheers.) I considerit is measures the peo-ple should look to, and not men. (Cheers.) There should be no partiality to men who will not support common good of both, it would be impossible to dis-sever them. (Cheers.) I receive further gratification from normalying that there is a spirit in the neonle-This pressed hardly upon the industrious classes of which had not the confidence of the people. (Cheers.) from perceiving that there is a spirit in the people— especially in the working people—to take up their and why was this? What was the reason that the present ministers they would ruin Ireland. (Hear, own cause constitutionally, and to assert legally their interests of the people generally were not cared for hear.) That was an objection which had been own rights. (Cheers.) The rights of the people, let by the Legislature, and that the interests of the made from high quarters connected with Irish interests of the it be recollected, will never be asserted if the effort great mass of population were sacrificed to those of terests; but he had contended against it, the whole does not emanate from themselves. (Cheers.) The a numerically insignificant class? Because the peo-Hon, Gentleman concluded by proposing "The ple had not their just and right share in the making should look to measures; and not to the men, who of the laws. What, then, he would ask, was the she has derived is, that of having Lord Mulgrave for her Lord Lieutenant. I do not mean to undervalue vast applause, and immediately afterwards the meeting either directly or indirectly, to the resources of the universality of the suffrage : persons of unsound mind, who knew not, and were incapable of estimating the order and interests of society; that is to say, persons insane, and persons also, whether of high or low rank, whose characters were defamed by crime, should be excluded from the suffrage. the Commercial Buildings, for the purpose of (Hear, hear.) He did not, however, consider them petitioning Parliament for Universal Suffrage, exceptions as entitled to any weight in the consider ation of the principle of universality which was not affected by them. No suffrage was calculated to promote and secure the just rights of the people was a vague term which, though much used by some. conveyed no certain presage of the restitution of of the speakers. At a little after seven o'clock, the right. Mr. C. then went on to speak of the Reform business of the meeting was commenced, and Act, observing that the operation of that act was to Mr. Romar MARTIN was called to the chair. He confine the suffrage, to a very great extent, to the a "stake" in the country. Now he maintained that the mechanic and the artizan had as great a had been conferred on him in calling him to preside stake in the country as anybody. (Hear, hear.) Who cause they maintained their rights, he was ready

Mr. Leader. The Chairman then called upon

Mr. GEORGE WHITE to move the first resolution.

 $\begin{array}{c} c_{\text{DMZ}} - Wis not yoar object in forming the organ.\\ \hline \textbf{MZZ} fin to effect a revolution: \\ O Coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} creation to effect a revolution. \\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} creation to effect a revolution. \\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} creation to effect a revolution. \\ \hline \textbf{T} creation to effect a revolution. \\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} creation to the measures, they adopted to prevent revolution. \\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} creation to the measures, \\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our mere object had been to effect.\\ \hline \textbf{T} coxxor. - If our man's right how to have been satisfied in the poor law doma that the poor law doma that the poor law dom that have been satisfied in the laws by which held the prove to the state of the poor law dom that the poor law dom that have the poor law dom that have been sat the poor law do$ These persons command this standing army, and It therefore remains for ns, with a voice and a deter. enacted if the artisans of England had been put in mination as loud as the thunder and as irresistible possession of the suffrage. This system of legislasoever-[cheers]-and that if the state has thought fit for the benefit of society to permit a monopoly of the poor man could have fallen back in case of starvawas the men and the money of England, which upof losing their places. These, gentlemen, are the measures which the Whig Government have taken to keep the peace of Ireland.—(I'ear.) I admit that whilst Lord Mulgrave presides in the executive, there is no double of the normal of the normal of Comment. tion, there would never have been those outrages. beld the Irish Government; we therefore looked to the state of Great Britain, and considered the state [Cheers.] But when the people considered their grievances they should also consider the means of the land, that that monopoly, by individuals, can only hold good, subject to that great right which only hold good, subject to that great right which man has derived from his Creator, of subsistence from the soil by his labour. [Loud cheers.] This great law no man can narrow. [Cheers.] No law can give a monopoly in the soil except subject to that great right—the right of man to be subsisted from that soil. [Loud cheers.] On these principles, sir, I condemn the New Poor Law Amendment Act. ef its actual Government, and we were of opinion, redress, and those means were by holding such meetthe measures which the present Ministry had there is no danger of the powers of Government which they must ever remain the mere slaves and lasting interests of the working classes. (Hear, and being abused, but I assert that these things are servants of those who exercised an unjust and cheers.) He thought that the fashion of appointing ings as the present, by appealing to the popular genesued, were the most rapidly ruinous which could voice, and he did not doubt that even in the present be adopted. We examined her state before the war. corrupt state of the House of Commons, those means unholy dominion over the labouring classes. That commissioners as under the new Poor-law was only we saw, that as before the enormous expenditure. applied to the destruction of the liberties of the would be effectual. Let not, therefore, the people a change was necessary no one would attempt to constituting a despotism under a different name. It which the war occasioned, the Minister could not country, either under a Whig or a Tory Adminisdespair of carrying their object if they did but persedeny, for if we looked around upon society we was giving a despotic power, not under the name should behold the extreme of grandeur and ex- of kingly power, but it was transferring a kingly -extort more than sixteen million; anunal revenue, it tration.-(Hear, hear.) In a late speech of the vere in a determined manner. He was no friend to would be impossible, after hundreds millions of the [Cheers.] On these principles I condemn the principle which is attempted to be carried into Chancellor of the Exchequer, he says that England travagance on the one hand, and the extreme of power to commissioners, and giving to them despoti violence because he thought it unnecessary, and bemerional capital had been squandered, that thirty and Irsland shall be governed on like principles. misery and destitution on the other. (Hear, hear, authority. (Hear, hear.) He maintained that the principle which is attempted to be carried into operation by that law of defeating the poor man's right, by making the relief of such a nature that they would rather die than accept it. [Cheers.] I speak more feelingly upon this subject because it is proposed to extend to Ireland a Poor Law of it is proposed to extend to Ireland a Poor Law of it is proposed to extend to Ireland a Poor Law of it is proposed to extend to Ireland a Poor Law of it is proposed to extend to Ireland a Poor Law of it is proposed to extend to Ireland a Poor Law of it is proposed to extend to Ireland a Poor Law of it is proposed to extend to Ireland a Poor Law of it is proposed to extend to Ireland to the result has the provide the result has the provide the result has the provide the result has a deep responsible the result has the provide and the result has the provide and the result has the provide the result has the provide the result has the provide of pounds in th cause it most constantly depressed the cause which the desired to support. He wished them to adopt zuilions annual revenue, could by any physical posshility, be 'extorted, which was the least her peace -esteblishment could amount to. But that even supseeing thirty millions annual revenue could be raised en Great Britain, experience convinced us, that lisn Great Britain, experience continced us, that h-is groups to apply the same system to this corruption being thrown into the hands of the Exe-corruption being thrown into the hands of pounds in the year, might loose some ity resting upon those who produced the effusion of the grand object for which this meeting was con-the profits of his industry, he is marked as a beging and the profits of his industry, he is marked as a beging and the benefit of the source of the effusion of the grand object for which this meeting was con-the profits of his industry, he is marked as a beging as the bound to throw himself was of here denied her. The want of that point the profits of his industry, he is marked as a beging as the source of the point is of the bound to throw himself was of the profits of his industry, he is marked as a beging as the bound to throw himself was of here denied to throw himself was of the point at a bound to throw himself was of the profits of his industry he is marked as a beging as the bound to throw himself was of here denied to throw himself was of here the point at the to the point at the to throw himself was of the profits of his industry here a bound to the policy. (Hear, hear.) I say that no supposed or vened, and he hoped they would this night show and is obliged to throw himself upon the charity of because he thought nothing was necessary but deteryielded to remonstrances upon the subject; but petty disudvantages should induce Ireland to sepa- their determination to wear the chains of slavery no the public. He did not wish it to be supposed at this minedly to express the public desire. He rejoiced in as the profits of capital would be higher in the stablishment of the rights of the British people. (Cheers.) I trust, on this principle, that the British He would not trespass longer upon their patience, nor would not trespass longer upon their patience, the stablishment of the rights of the British (Cheers.) I trust, on this principle, that the British He would not trespass longer upon their patience, the stablishment of the rights of the British (Cheers.) I trust, on this principle, that the British He would not trespass longer upon their patience, the would not trespass longer upon their patience, the trust of the people. This was the case in every country; there must be the trust of a kindly and brotherly feeling the trust of the people. This was the case in every country there must be the trust of the people. This was the case in every country there must be the trust of the people. This was the case in every country there must be the trust of the people. This was the case in every country there must be the trust of the people. The people trust of the they propose to give us a bill, which I am sorry to France than in England, the vast expansion say, is of that nature that the people would rather . a cepital which had taken place in France. lie down and starve to death than accept its pro-visions.—(Hear, hear.) The bill is a delusion. It is a non-entity. It will, if enacted, be a source of would be replenished on a peace, by the flow-ing in of a considerable portion of British capipeople are willing to respond to our call-(hear, than in requesting their undivided attention to the high and low, rich and poor; but no means should between Englishmen and Irishmen; and if his attend-hear)—that they are willing to join in advocating the sentiments about to be laid before them, and hoped be used to make the poor man poorer than he really and here could be in any way instrumental in prohear)—that they are willing to join in advocating the rights of Ireland, if Ireland is willing to join in advo-cating the rights of the British people. This is all I ask. I ask an equality of rights, of privileges; and I want to see in both a community of effort. Let us, then, join hand in the same united effort, without recard to the minor disadvantages of stal, and that this disposition on the part of the Brimultiplied patronage to the Crown, without doing with capitalist, to transport his wealth, would be it shall serve.—(Hear.) But if there are evils arising in this your country, from the too great power of firther encreased by a desire to avoid the enormous exposed. These considerations, amongst many the landed Aristocracy, what is the case in Ireland? the landed Aristocracy, what is the case in Ireland : (Cheers.) Why, comparatively, any evil suffered here is not to be compared with those inflicted on Ireland. Let Ireland join heartily in the common (Hear.) The great cause of the poverty of the good feeling, and the interest of Britain. (Hear.) The great cause of the poverty of the good feeling, and the interest of Britain. (Hear.) The great cause of the poverty of the good feeling, and the interest of Britain. (Hear.) The great cause of the poverty of the good feeling, and the interest of Britain. (Hear.) The great cause of the poverty of the good feeling, and the interest of Britain. (Hear.) The great cause of the poverty of the good feeling, and the interest of Britain. (Hear.) The great cause of the poverty of the good feeling the poverty of the good feeling the poverty of the good feeling th stihers, left no doubt on our minds, that the powers (Cheers.) Why, comparatively, any evil suffered here is not to be compared with those inflicted on - England, by which alone the tyranuy and usurp-- sign of the Irish Government and Legislature were (To be continued in our next.)

liberties while Irishmen were slaves. [Lond and continued cheers.] The motion was then read, and carried by accla-

mation. Mr. ALFRED MANN rose and moved the second resolution,

"That in the opinion of this meeting, the exercise of the elective franchise should be regarded by every voter as the means of promoting, not personal or party interests, but the common weal; and that, therefore, with a restricted constituency, it should be open to the inspection of enaction on any other terms."

Mr. JOSEPH JONES seconded the resolution. Dr. TAYLOB, of the Glasgow New Liberator, rose and said, Men of England, Working Men of Leeds, it is indeed a triumph for me to see such a meeting as this, assembled for some purpose, and under such auspices, and at a time when the political aspects of the country look so threatening-when we are called npon to witness poverty and starvation at home, and war and desolation abroad. As a delegate from my native land, I come here at your request to witness your proceedings, and see in how far the spirit of freedom animates the breasts of Englishmen. This splendid hall-this crowded audience attest anxiety to press onward in the march of liberty; and the cheers with which you have responded to the sentiments of others who have preceded me, are alike nonourable to them and to you. To me there could be no higher gratification than after many years struggling, almost alone, to make head against a tyrant Aristocracy in defence of the inalienable rights of man, thus to find myself welcomed by the working men of Leeds. I have been at Newcastle -have witnessed their enthusiasm there, and yours is not the less. It shows the spirit is abroad-that you are fully alive to your just rights-that knowing them your dare assent them-and this assures me, that you will not be long ere you attain them. have travelled a good deal in my day. I have visited other lands, and conversed with many distinguished men, but I have felt myself more honoured now in standing forward along with that truly noble man, Sharman Crawford, who deserves so well of his country and mankind. Throughout the whole of his career, his character has stood out in bold relief, pure and unsullied amid the apostates around him, -one of the very few who unawed by the breath of faction-unchanged by clamour-uninfluenced by praise, he has held on his undeviating course-the patriot and the man.-(Tremendous cheering.) might fear to turn over again the ground which he has occupied with ability and effect, and the resolution to which I am to speak allude to a subject on which he has already addressed you; but as a good blow cannot be given too often if it hits in the right place. I shall take the liberty of saying a few words upon Universal Suffrage. I hate all money qualifications, for they necessarily lead to absurdities since no amount of wealth can ever be a test of intelligence or virtue. The man who possesses a ten pound house has a vote-the man next door, his equal in knowledge and virtue, his superior it may be in political acquirements, pays only nine pounds, nineteen shillings, and elevenpencethree farthings-he have no vote-the difference then is, just one farthing-therefore in that farthing consists the political qualification. (Cheers and langhter.) Lord John Russell must be a cleverer fellow than I take him for-if he has succeeded in so measuring out mens' sense, that he can distribute with such exactness a farthing's worth of political power. All money qualifications are liable to the same, absurdity, and until it pleases Heaven to draw such a line of demarcation between the virtue and intelligence of the rich and the poor as cannotbe mistaken. I will never consent to any man being deprived of that right which he inherits along with his existence, the right to have a voice in the choice of representatives who are to legislate over his pro-perty, his labour, and his life. (Cheers.) I stand then on the broad, the only honest principle, upon Universal Suffrage, and I shall never cease agitation unul I see it secured to the community at large. (Cheers.) Before the Reform Bill was proposed you were a firm and united body bound in the adamantine links of interest and friendship; yon pressed forward with one accord, and victory crowned your efforts, now however, how different is the scene ? Society is divided into casts; envy and jealousy have taken the places of affection and esteem and the the bouds of equality and fellowship rent annder, since one man has power to tyrannize, while the other is under the necessity of submitting. As I insist that the suffrage is the natural right of every one, so I insist has he also the right to be protected in the conscientious exercise of it. And I know no means by which this can be more simply or effectaally done than by the ballot. Tell me not that it is ineffectual, and will not ensure secrecy, it is because Our enemies know that it will be too effectual that they oppose its introduction. Tell me not that it is un-Entish and unmanly. I know nothing that is so. but what is dishonest, and this the conscientious discharge of a sacred duty never can he.- I admire as much as any man can do, the fearless devotion to principle which a man shows in voting in the teethof opposition, but I must regret the temporal ruin then denounced in no measured terms the atrocious Poor Law Amendment Bill, and declared that every man ought to strike down the villain who dared to put it in operation to separate a man from his wife or family.—He then passed a high eulogium on the noble conduct of the workmen of Eugland towards the Cotton Spinners of Glasgow, and in energetic and glowing colours expressed in their name his grateful sense of a support which had enabled them to proceed to trial with some hope of justice, after which he resumed his seat amid great cheering. Mr. HILL, Editor of the Northern Star. was received with cheers. He said he must be allowed to congratulate himself, the chairman, and the meeting, on the noble demonstration of sound, honest, and Radical feeling evinced by this large assemblage of true hearted working men. This was as it should be. This was the position which, under present circumstances, working men ought to assume; and, as an Englishman, he was indeed proud to contrast the bold spirit, and determined character of coolness and intelligence now manifested by the toiling millions of this much lauded, in which they had been holden, thence to the present time.-(Cheers.) His habits, his observation, and his experience had convinced him long, that the salvation of the people was in their own hands, and could be wrought out only by themselves. He was not of those who recommended the people to take the redressal of their grievances into their own hands, or to seize by the hand of rudeness or physical violence even that which appertained strictly to them, and was their own. God forbid that ever he should live to see the sabre glitter and the firebrand glare upon the peaceful homes of Old England.

destruction of the system under which their misery | ests, and in whose bosoms had burnt, as an inexstimulation; it should be open to the inspection of the system under which their misery these from whom it is unjustly withholden, while at the same time this meeting is of opinion, that with an Universal Constituency, every individual should there of "No, no.") Well, then, if none of these be "Justice," what is it that the printiples of "Eternal Justice" dictate? If the but in spite of all our indulgence their own acts had been as conversant. deems the Ballot Box a necessary accompaniment praters of "Eternal Justice" had been as conversant been their own accusers, for after all they had proof Universal Suffrage, but will not consent to its as was their duty, and might yet be found to have mised, they had brought forth measures which at best been their interest, with the depository of that had been ill sustained and which ultimately they had religion, which they affect to tell us is part and never been able to accomplish. (Cheers.) He would parcel of the law of the land, they would have known in return. "Eternal Justice" disclaims all deeply measures in unison with the Tories which the Tories studied guise-it seeks no pretext of dissimulationits theory is simple, and its tactics are "each for all and all for each." These are the sterling demo-cratic principles of justice. These are the principles as they had lately carried, but would have joined with with the public movements of his countrymen-that he had been known and stigmatized by the enemies to the principle of "justice" as a " red hot Radical." Such had been his character ever since he had been known to the public, and such a character he hoped to carry with him to the grave. The principle of his right would also protect him in the exercise of that right. Hence, therefore, the Suffrage and the Ballot box, were twin sisters, whom " Eternal Justice" had joined together, and whom, if he rightly estimated the intelligence and spirit of the working men of this kingdom, they would never allow to be separated. (Cheers.) There were not wanting those who, prating about justice, and talking loudly of an adherence to principle, aye to Radical principles, had yet the bold effrontery to tell the working millions, still holden in political thraldom, that the Ballot was the "question of questions"-and " the one thing needful now to be straggled for." Needful for what and for whom? Was it needful for the large portion of the andience whom he saw before him? (No, no.) Was it needful for 128 out of the 130 householders named by Lord John Russell, in his famous speech? Was a protection for the vote needful for him who had no vote to be protected? No. no.) Or need he, for the result of publicity, who voted for the maintenance and establishment of " eternal justice ?" 'Twas well, and perfectly consistent for those who sought to aphold the tottering faction now in power; or to upraise the prostrate action now gasping for power-'twas well enough for those who studied not the public good, but the aggrandizement of party at whatever cost—'twas natural that they should ask permission to indulge in the amusement of public spoliation secretly. But were the people ready to allow this? Were they ready to confer the cloak of secrecy, on those who wanted no other refage to make them independent of the people, and enable them to spurn with safety the bridge that saved them? Let them an's observation must have shown him that it was of men acting under its influence and developing it otherwise. Away then with the cant about those who now possess the franchise being destrous to extend it to their neighbours if their landlords would permit them. He had had some experience, and some opportunity of observation among the very parties, for whom the Ballot was most ferrently implored, and he could tell them that the landlords, whether Whig or Tory, from whose coercion liberty was prayed were not more hostile to Universal Suffrage than the tenants who complained of their tyranny. With Universal Suffrage the Ballot would be necessary as a defence against individual acts of tyranny and intimidation, because the franchise being then placed in the hands of the whole people, no man would; or ought to be, responsible to another for the way in which he exercised it. But so long as the which had the franchise, held it in trust for the welibeing of the whole community and was answerable to every one who had it not, for the way in which the most sacred of all trusts had been discharged. The present elective body was answerable to the people. whose trustees they had been improperly constituted, and it was only under the surveillance and wholesome control of the people, that the trust could ever be honestly, and faithfully, enecuted. The people had now a moral torce, in the control which they could exercise over the vote of the electors, which, when well directed, was irresistible. and sufficient to overturn the machinations of any faction a hundred times more powerful than that with which they now had to deal, but if they once parted with this moral cudgel they would soon find the battle to be lost. If they once consented to throw the mantle of secrecy over any restricted franchise, their moral power was annihilated and the only physical force we so enrnestly deprecated. After, further enforcing the necessity of resisting all attempts to carry the Ballot without Universal Suffrage, Mr. H. sat down amid the applause of the meeting. Mr. WILLIAM PALLISTER, moved the third resolu-"That in the opinion of this meeting, long Parliaments have a necessary tendency tocorrup-Constitution; and that, therefore, Parliament ought to be elected every year."

England could never have a sufficient security for her Saturday night ?-- (Loud cheers.) Is this an exhibi- | would be found concealed under that veil. His Saturday night 7—(Loud cheers.) Is this an exhibi-tion of "Eternal Justice"—(No, no, and cheers.) Is it "Justice"—(No, no, and cheers.) Is it "Justice" "—(No, no, and cheers.) Is it "Justice" "(No, no, and cheers.) Is it "Justice" that the coward ruffians, "who look big when danger bides afar" should lavish the to forget and forgive; but he (Mr. O'Connor) could resources of the country, collected from the labour of the people; that they should dip their hands into your pockets and into mine, and take out our money for the purpose of keeping up the establishment of thousands of our countrymen at home are, through thou thousands of our countrymen at home are, through if he could resuscitate those who had been deprived measure which may be proposed either by the prethe operation of its tender mercies, famishing with want, dying with hunger—which a portion of that money might relieve for the moment, while the been banished for adhering to their country's intermoney might relieve for the moment, while the been banished for adhering to their country's inter- real grievances are satifactorily redressed." ask what the Whigs had done for the people? They that "Eternal Justice," teaches us to render unto others that full measure of right which we require done nothing but they had actually been carrying the block Lord John Russell, Lord Melbourne, and could not carry themselves. (Loud cheers.) While What was treason? Not merely violating allegiance maintained by every honest Radical, and, because the people in opposing by all their power those very the duty of the Ministers to support the con-they are so, it had been his glory, ever since his measures which they themselves had passed. But stitution of the colonies not less than of the parent he thanked God that the loud storm of political indignation was hanging around them, and that at last it would consign them to that oblivion and disgrace in which they would meet with the loudest execra-tions of the people. The Whigs had tried us, and had seen what we had been able to do for them. We had carried the Reform Bill for them when they were 'Eternal Justice," while they accorded to everyman, not able to carry it for themselves; and they had even said to the Radicals "Come, you have had the benefit of the Reform Bill, do take a little journey with us, do accompany us a little further, and if you of the allegiance due by the sovereign to the people; do not feel disposed to go all the way to Keighley do escort us as far as Bradford. (Laughter and cheers.) We had gone with them many a weary journey but we had always found that when we got to the end of Whig lane, they had travelled with a dark lautern, and having accomplished their wishes, have turned round upon us and flashing the light in our faces had bid is good night saying they could find the rest of the journey themselves. (Cheers and laughter.) Such was the position in which we were placed. We had tried the Whigs as representatives, and we had condemned them for their performances. They had loosened their powers of agitation and found what their principles were, and that they seemed as determined to struggle for wielding authority in this land of freedom as ever they had been. But they had deceived us and it was time to appeal to the industrious classes of the country to commence setting up business on their own account. (Hear.) It gave him pleasure to attend this meeting because the working men had taken the responsibility of it entirely into their own hands; they had consulted no one as to what course they should pursue, or what measures they should propose. He had been told that Leeds was a rotten place, but they saw what could be done in a short time, and that meeting was a sufficient proof of the unanimity and determination of the men of Leeds to depend upon their own resources and to put into operation their noblest exertions in the cause of freedom. He had never interfered with their arrangements, for his not be deceived into the lying supposition that the interforence was altogether unnecessary; they were ten pound voters were favourable to their interests, able to manage themselves. Since he had come and would return more liberal members, under the amongst them he found he had come to a good school, protection of the Ballot. He must, indeed, know where he could learn many useful lessons, and indeed little of the tarpitade of human nature who could where he had already obtained muck valuable inforperpetrate the conception of a folly like this. Every mation. He owed much to the opinions of these an unjust war with France,-they in order to conciiate Canada, conceded a constitution to that men, and he was determined to stand by them at all contrary to the very nature of things to expect it, and hazards to assist them in the protection of their colony. By this act of 1791 the sole power to tax the colonists was assigned to the House of Assembly of if he had not wifully shut his eyes, in passing rights; and he would appeal to the opposers of this through the world, he must have known that system, whether it was not much safer for the general that country. He denied the power of Parliament all experience was against the supposition. (Hear.) good of the country that working men should to alter that constitution without the consent of the Every man in this world is naturally desirous to enlighten each other and come forward in this colony: but, for the argument's sake, admitting the every man in this world is naturally deshous an enighten each other and come forward in the supposed right of the Legislature of this nation to bold, manly, and independent mainer to main-gotten; and so long as this principle is inherent in their principles rather than plod together after the Canadian Constitution, without the will of the inhabitants of that country, it was evident it could only be repealed or modified by another statute would stop. (Cheers.) Had they had Annual n every action of their lives, whether political or Parliaments would they have had the Whigs in of Par imment. Now, what have the Ministers done? They had proceeded to deeds of robbery office for the last five years, under the guise of being the friends of Reform? (liear, hear, hear.) No. no. They would have taken better care of themseives, arocious acts. A statute of Parliament had been against the long Parliament as one of its most and would have looked more closely after their passed which vested in the Canadian Assembly friends, the Whigs, than to have allowed them to the power of levying taxes, and having the excluusurp those places and that power which they had sive control of their public money. A preceding statute had solemnly abandoned all claim on the thus so shamefully abused. Who, he would ask, had been benefitted by the Reform Bill? If there was part of the British inition to appropriate the moany man in that assembly that had felt his condiney of the colonies. These statutes were rendered. tion in the slightest degree amended by the measure, nugatory by mere resolutions of the House of Comet him acknowledge it by holding up his right hand mons, authorising the Ministers to plunder the A laugh.) It appeared, then, that the Reform Bill people of Canada. The House of Lords sanctioned had been of no advantage to those whom he then these resolutions-when did they ever refuse their addressed, inasmuch as it was not acknowledged by assent to antact of public robbery ? (Cries of never.) a single individual. That bill was only intended to These resolutions were however no repeal of the be of advantage to a very limited class of British Suffrage was restricted, within whatever bounds the | subjects; and it was an undoubted fact, that instead statutes to which he had adverted, and when Lord restriction might be confined, that portion of society of giving an additional share of political influence to John Russell, and Lord Melbourne were arraigned for treason, arson, robbery, and murder, they could the manufacturing population, it had diminished not plead these resolutions as a justification for their that influence by extending the franchise amongst crimes. The Whig Ministers, having obtained the farmers and others more immediately connected with consent of their Tory allies to roh the people of the landed interest. Had the people had Universal Canada, proceeded to carry out their conspiracy to Suffrage and Annual Parliaments, they never would plunder. They seized the money of the Canadians, have suffered such a measure as the Starvation Act, as and the defence set up for them by the Morning t had been justly termed, to have passed into a law; Chronicle was this ; " Her Majesty's Ministers had nor would they have suffered that still more iniquia temporary occasion for the money to pay colonial sinecurists, and flad therefore taken it? as if he tous system of transportation under the name of emigration. How many thousands of white slaves were to put his hand in the pocket of the gentleman were annually transported to the American Colonies next him, take out his money, and calmly remark for the purpose of cultivating the land, and thus to Oh, I have a temporary occasion for the money, increase its value to the American Land Company, but you must not think this a robbery." Such was The passing of this and such like fraudulent and the miserable pick-pocket excuse set up by the oppressive measures was not the act of the people. Ministry of this great nation, for robbing the people for had it been done with their sanction. The abuse of a distant part of the Empire. (Cries of shame.) His friend O'Connor had well told them what were of machinery, too, by which human labour had been supplanted, was the result of the want of that polithe class of persons who were benefited by the plunder. They were Colonial retainers of Lords and their moral power was annihilated and the only tical power which the people had a right to enjoy. resource then left to them would be an appeal to that He did not undervalue machinery. He was of Lordlings who were fed on colonial plunder, so that opinion that whatever tended to abridge human their relations in the Parliament Houses here, might labour must be advantageous to man, if its advansell the mercenary votes of twenty or thirty Members tages were fairly and properly distributed. But it of the House of Commons and the House of Lords, was not necessary for him to tell them that the advanto enable them to plunder the people in this country tages of machinery had been monopolized by a few The Canadians were naturally indignant at this robbery, and demanded redress. The Ministers grinding capitalists, who seemed eager to grasp at every opportunity for increasing their wealth without proceeded from robbery to murder. They had the slightest regard to the interests of those who tion; and are contrary to the spirit of the British | ought to reap the advantages of those improveordered their inercenary soldiers, and more inercenary soldier officers, to murder the people, to burn them alive, and, for vengeauce' sake, to burn down whole villages. Think of that (said he) of the hundreds. ments. (Loud cheers.) Thus, then, by this monopoly of the advantages of machinery, a complaint had been raised about a surplus population. It of our fellow men burned alive in one house ! Had was said that the inhabitants of the country were any one here any interest in that atrocity ?-- (Cries more than it was able to support: and why? Beof no.) Had any working man in England, Scotcause machinery had supplanted human labour, and land or Ireland any wish to see such a deed of hell the whole profits of these improvements had been (Cries of no.) It was perpetrated to please a part of that same gaug of people—plunderers which desolate this monopolised by the manufacturers. (Cheers.) It was useless to talk to him about a surplus popunation. It was to gratify them that 100 men, each of lation, when gentlemen cultivated their lands for the whom was worth a thousand Russells, Peels, or Melpurposes of pleasure, when they had their parks, bournes, were burned alive !- possibly amongst their gardens, their race-horses, and their hounds. them the father, or brother, of my young friend, who (Hear, hear.) Let the land be cultivated for useful has addressed you with so much feeling and elopurposes; let its produce be fairly divided amongst quence, arising from the fact that all his family are those who had a right to live upon the soil when emigrants in the Colony which the Whig Ministry other means of subsistence failed them: and if it have embroiled in civil war! What must be his was found that the produce of the land, together feelings when he thinks of the father whom he with the profits of labour, were not sufficient to adored, whose voice, after years of absence, he support the population, let them then cast lots for hoped again to hear, burned to death, and of the emigration, and seek that subsistence in other brother of his love a victim to the llames ? What countries which could not be afforded them in the land must be the mother's sensations, when she rememof their birth. (Lona cheers.) [Mr. O'Connor, in a very animated style, continued to address the meetbers of her glorious son, her pride and stay in lifeno longer to be folded in her maternal embrace-no ng for above an hour.] He said that he had never more in all the joy and gladness of life, but a black. recommended the people to adopt a course in which he did nor heartily join with them; and so long as ened coal! What must be the agony of the faithful wife, when the body she has so often folded in the he continued to be an inhabitant of Leeds, the warmth of love-pure and holy love, is nothing now people would ever find him ready to lend his aid but a heap of ashes—the limbs and form that father, in any measure calculated to promote their inmother, wife, and sister have so often contemplated terests and happiness. He exhorted them to unity, with love are reduced to cinders-after passing and perseverance in their holy warfare, and never

"That, while this meeting contemplates with we do.) Oh ! my friends, how I do wish that I could offered to the Queen and to the nation, by leading

THE NORTHERN STAR

Mr. AUGUSTUS BEAUMONT came forward to support the fifth resolution. He said that after the eloquent speech of his young friend, who had pre-coded him, little was left to be said. He stated that he should prove that the Ministry, in their conduct to Canada, were guilty of treason, robbery, arson, and murder. He should not have recourse to any oratorical arts, but by a reference to the laws of the land, prove that the Ministers were guilty of all these crimes in Canada; and if the people of this country should ever be represented by an honest all their Tory and noble supporters, (Cheers.) to the Monarch. There was an allegiance due to the people, and Monarchs only existed on the supposition that they were beneficial to the nation. state, and every act of violence committed by them on colonial rights, which necessarily compelled them to of justice, as Great Britain and Ireland. The Ministry had no more right to commit robbery, arson, and murder, in Canada, than they had in Leeds. To violate the constitution of Canada, and so to compel them to take up arms, was a violation and upon the principle of ministerial responsibility then Lord John Russell, Lord Melbourne, and Lord Glenely ought to be tried, condemned and executed Lord Gosford, and Sir John Colborne were equally liable to execution for the murder and arson they had had perpetrated in Canada, and which Whig and Tory papers alike gloried in. He should strictly refer them to the law on the subject. Anterior to the rebellion (as it was then called) of the British North American Colonies, which are now the United States of North America, (cheers,) the British Ministry had claimed the right of taxing the colonies. When the American rebels about 1778 were on the point of achieving their independence, the Ministers of the day, finding that all chance of success on their part was at an end, passed a statute of Parliament for the purpose, as they said, of quieting his Majesty's subjects in his Majesty's plantations in North America. By this statute there was a solemn declaration that Britain would never tax the colonies, nor apply the proceeds of any impost to any other than colonial purposes. This statute failed of its purpose to conciliate the American revolts-they regarded the act as a fraudulent piece of parchment which was passed in a moment of fear to be violated in the hour of rapacious confidence and tyrannical sower. They steadily pursued their course of rebelion, and became a great republic. (Cheers.) This statute was, however, still the law of the land, and t had finally settled the long-disputed question etween parent state and the colony, by abandoning all presumed right on the part of the former to tax or plunder the latter. So stood the act of 1778. In the year 1791, when Great Britain, or rather her Tory Ministers were on the point of entering into

gising the Canadians for their manly assertion of

their rights, he concluded by expressing his detestation of all war as being only an accumulation of murder, but in struggling for liberty it was glorious to spill the life of the enemy of freedom, or to our short-sighted brethren experience at the progress yield up one's own,

- Blood like this " For liberty shed so holy is "It would not stain the purest rill
- "Which sparkles unidst the bowers of bliss. "Oh! if there be on this earthly sphere "A boon, an offering, Heaven holds dear; "Is the last librion liberty draws

" From the heart which bleeds and breaks in her cause." (Loud and reiterated cheering and shouting.) The fifth resolution was then put and carried unani-

mously. A petition embodying the preceding resolutions was afterwards moved, seconded, and unanimously adopted. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

This was one of the most lively and interesting meetings we ever remember to have seen.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE. The Editors of "The Northern Star" wish to

be distinctly understood that in affording a vehicle for the discussion of great Public Questions, they are not to be identified with the Sentiments or the Language of their several Correspondents.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

My Lonn,-Her Majesty has been pleased to entrust you with the management of her domestic affairs. In your keeping, she has lodged the respon-sibility of domestic peace or civil war. It is to you fare or inisery? I grant you a right to an answer that she looks to advance the prosperity of England. before you entertain the pacific considerations which If adversity should prove the nation's portion, then will she justly charge you with incompetency or treason. I acknowledge that your station is high-that your post is honourable; I would approach you with leference, but this, my Lord, is not the time when an humble individual in a private station need apologise for claiming the attention of one who must inevitably shortly, if not removed from office, be the

saviour or destroyer of his country. My Lord, if the course of Government be not changed. England is at this moment on the brink of a civil parish a county; and from a county a kingdom. Any war. The institutions of the country are shaken to man may become a member of the society. I darc their foundations and if her Majesty's ministers are say, and as the society will want all sorts of tradesresolved to continue deaf to the representations of inen, shopkeepers, and managers, all these various her people, if they resolve to be deluded by the false branches will find profitable employment, and no statements of hireling Commissioners and their hangers on,-then, very shortly, they will be destroved.

My Lord,—The people of England having passed through the "Reform" delusion,—have opened their eves. The only benefits which they have derived are the knowledge of their own strength-and that the Whigs, after all their professions, are their most deadly enemies. The expectations that had been plan, all are to be educated in a much superior manraised in the minds of the people, under the name of " Reform," have ended in disappointment. That middle classes are at present; therefore, the fear of ministry which promised them peace-has sent them | having to mix with a viegar and ignorant mob the sword ! Instead of bread, it has given them sepa- altogether groundless. There will be no such charation, starvation, and imprisonment! The refusal in racters found in the country; all the people will be the "Reformed" House of Commons to allow any equal in politeness and intelligence to those you discussion on the presentation of the petitions of the esteem the most for their properties. Drunkenness, people, proves that there is now no sympathy on theft, debauchery, and licentiousness, will be rooted. the part of that House towards the people! The out of the land; and nothing but pleasing sights bungling piece of legislation about the registries and sounds will be seen and heard. Such are the proves the total incapacity of its authors.—The law objects of the Co-operators of Huddersfield, and I which was passed in silence at midnight, empowering now ask my brother shopkeepers, and the manuher Majesty's Ministers to send strangers as spies and facturers, whether they ought to be looked upon 25 police-men, into our towns and villages, has satisfied he people of the un-English spirit of the "Reformed" House, -- and that unnatural, unconstitutional, and | their fellow-creatures but as their best friends, unchristian law-called the "Poor Law Amendment Act," has proved to the people, that the INTENTION I might have been alarmed. But I have, and thoughin of the " Reformed" Government is to reduce the may seem at first sight contrary to my interest. I sinlabourers of ENGLAND to a level with those of IRELAND | corely hope, that I shall live to see the day when they -and to destroy all their local attachments to the will not only possess what they now have but the whole magistrates and local officers of their districts ;- to county of York to boot; and should that day fortuplace spies under different names, in all our hamlets, nately come, I shall be glad to change the benefits of village, and towns; and to cover the country with an shopkeeping for a permanent situation in the great unconstitutional police:--thus establishing the hate-ful system of French-Centralization by French-When society Espionage !!--My Lord-Englishmen will not submit form, no man will have to labour above three hours to it. My Lord-The" Reforming" Government cannot a day, and this will command a sufficiency of every enforce it. Your strength was in the people-you necessary, and every philosophical refinement in life. have shorn yoar own locks .- You may still have the power to break down the pillars of the constitution— but by so doing you will most undoubtedly perish in takeplace, if it, or something like it, is not established. the ruins. The people who carried yourself and your comrades into office, are now laughing when they hear you declare "that on your own responsibility you will force them to submit to the power of the Three Somerset House Kings !" Do not depend upon the army, my Lord, if you do, you will soon find that you are leaning upon a broken reed. The British soldiers are much opposed to the New Poor Law, as the British labourers are .- They know that they are as likely to come to poverty as any of the operatives. They have poor parents, and wives, and children-and they have no wish to fight-to force their nearest relatives into bastiles. Besides, my Lord, they know that many of their former comrades, who have earned their pensions in the field of battle, have been deprived of their honourable pittance, and have been lodged in these hateful workhouses!! My Lord,-The soldiers of the British army can guess, without being told-that the same principle which requires the destruction of the alms houses of the poor, and the withdrawal of out door relief, will and distribute more equally the wealth of the country, very soon require the destruction of Chelsea Hospital, and make it the interest of every man to maintain and the withdrawal of the veterans' pensions. If you | our nationality entire. wish to create a mutiny in the British army, your most sure and efficacious plan will be, to employ them against the people in the enforcement of the New Poor Law, Look at BRADFORD, my Lord-that experiment proved that the soldiers must be made drunk before they will fight against their brethren. But, my Lord, there is no need that you should thus disgrace the British soldier,—we have other modes of warfare than cannons, guns, and swords. We are now, for the last time, petitioning for the repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act. We shall see what effect those petitions produce on the "Reformed" House. If they should fail, we have other means ready for adoption :- it will be time enough to inform your Lordship what they are when circumstances shall require their use. They will prove invincible--I know they will. My Lord, the people of England are not for blood shedding-they are loyal to their Queen-they have no wish to remove the coronets from the Aristocracy, nor do they envy them their estates,-but they will not fall made and promulgated by three strangers to the con-stitution. No, my Lord, Englishmen know their

T

CO-OPERATION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

There was a piece of information about Co-opera-tion at Huddersfield, in your paper of last week, which delighted me not a little. Though a shopkeeper, I feel none of that alarm which some of of the above Society. On the contrary, I think it offers the strongest reasons for rejoicing to every shopkeeper and manufacturer in the country. If the co-operative state of society can once be established. not only the working class, but the shopkeepers and. manufacturers will henceforth be secure from poverty_ but if it be not established who can say that he is indemnified and beyond the reach of want-who-can promise himself amidst the continual bankruptcies and failures that surround us on every side that his fate shall not be the next. I will speak to my fellow-shopkeepers and manufacturers who have hitherto been, comparatively speaking, well off, and have brought up their families in a genteel mannerand fitted them to move in the refined circles of middle life, and I will ask them what must be theiz feelings when cast from the pinnacle of their elevated life, and plunged into the common walk of hard-earned poverty and degradation by the ruthless workings of our social evils. And do these things never happen? Alas! it is not a thing of the ima-gination—a tale "to frighten babes withal," but one of constant occurence. By looking over the Gazette your and that a day seldom passes, but some family, with feelings formed for the summer walks of life, is remorselessly flung into that frozen path of existence. which blasts every blossom, and freezes every bud of present passion or future hope.

Fellow shopkeepers and manufacturers, look not with mistrust on the humble efforts of the Huddersfield Co-operatives, for their cause is ours, pay we are more interested in their success than the working men themselves, for when we fall, we suffer en-fold misery in comparison to those who have been inured to privation throughout a life of want. But you may probably ask, how or in what manner is. I am urging upon you. As I have made the princi-ples a part of my study, I hope I shall be able to answer this query to your satisfaction. The objects is to make property national, instead of individual and personal, and all the people are be joint praprictors.

This great change is to be wrought gradually, by first establishing a trading society, which has been done, the purchasing houses, until they have got district; from a district they will buy a parish; from a person will be excluded who is willing to join.

Now, it will be perceived from this plan, that now kind of violence is intended to the possessors of preperty, for all property is to be bought; therefore, the change must be gradual, and in some measure, imperceptible, but certainly uninjurious to any person. Letno one lear of having to mix with what are now considered the common people, for according to this er to what the best informed and most polite of th enemies or friends? Certainly no man, or any body of men, can view these Co-operators as enemies to If I had never looked beyond the till and counter, When society shall have been moulded into this I have shown you what may take place if co-oper-ation be established : let me now show you what wilk If we consult history, we shall find that where ever a. small portion of the people have become immensely rich, a vast body of the people, on the other hand. have become extremely poor; and we further find, that the rich, as a body, have invariably become corrupt, effenimate, and weak; that the vast body of the poverty-stricken race have had their spirit of nationlity, patriotism, and manliness-those qualms of nations, and pedestals of empires-absorbed in the base passion of petty turbance, and slavish imitation of the effeminate rich, till domestic broils and civil strife have rendered them an easy prey to the first igorous people, or invading army, that took the troule to pronounce their denationality. England is now treading in this path. One portion: have become rich and effeminate, the remaining vast body are becoming every day poorer. The natural consequence of this state of thing's must follow; and denationalization will be the result.

Mr. DAVID WALTEB had great pleasure in second-

ing the resolution. The Chairman then called upon Mr. O'CONNOR, but ill-starred, country with the quiescence which in who was received with tremendous cheers. He then former days had been forged into the chains of said,-Mr. Chairman and brother Radicals, Lord thraldom and monlded into the fetters of bondage, John Russell (loud cheers) is a very clever fellow-(cheers and laughter) and he knows the state of Leeds much better than you do (hear, hear.) because the two hands that were held up in that corner against the first resolution were the two first individuals in Lord John Russell's list of highly favoured friends who had had the franchise bestowed upon them, (hear, hear). These were the two men who have the franchise themselves and do not want to rive it to you. (Cheers.) That's the poet's corner. If you recollect some two years ago when from this spot I showed you my infant Radicalism, these were the two men, and the only two men who hissed in There was enough of moral force within the grasp that corner. (Continued laughter.) Now my friends, and management of this great people to strike the I stand before you upon different principles, and I chill of terror into stouter hearts than the milk-op may say that I am new a prouder man. I showed suckings of a Government like ours, without you the infant then, now behold it a monster grown resorting to the musket, the pistol, or the pike. to rigantic size, and let Whigs and Tories, or both Leave the contemplation of violence, and the unite in their endeavours to defeat those principles threatening of bloodshed to the leeches, the which all honest men have at heart. We bid them valtures, and the harpies with whom rapine is a defiance, and tell Lord John Russell that all his trade, murder a profession, and robbery a virtue. attempts at opposition will be fruitless, feeble, and The men of England desire not the destruction of vain against the great majority of a determined the persons of their enemies—they wish not even to people. The last resolution that was proposed, was the persons of their enemies—they wish not even to interfere with the property which, by the operation of unrighteous laws, has been accumulated from of their brow and the waste of their obtain this, and we shall then be put in the same wherein knowledge was opposed to bigotry, and insticate to opposed to bigotry and the waste of their obtain this, and we shall then be put in the same of unrighteous laws, has been accumulated from are to be acquired by Universal Subtrage. Let us the sweat of their brow, and the waste of their obtain this, and we shall then be put in the same banes and sinews in excessive labour. They ask position as the Connaught man was in reference to not even for a restitution of their rights, for that his horses: he said they had two great faults one the working classes: that it was folly and imputible. Let us wherein knowledge was epposed to bigotry, and nation, but of the accursed Whig Ministry and their plained of a single act which did not press hard upon the working classes: that it was folly and imputible. would include far more than is demanded by the that they were very bad to catch; and the other, that boldest Democrat of whom he had any knowledge ; when he had caught them they were good for nothing. but they do seek to regain that footing of equality with others of like form, and flesh, and blood, on which God and nature placed them, which has been and we are very much mistaken if we shall catch which too and hashe place shering many whigs in office; and we are sure that whenupon unsuspecting virtue, in the first instance, and ever we do catch them they will be good for nothing, elevating itself to a position, by the assistance of for they will at best have only one year's plunder. that virtue which enabled it with shameless front to (Loud cheers and laughter.) This meeting makes overthrow the structure of society as constituted in me proud, because, but a very short time ago, the its origin, and victimize its benefactors. This was men of the west ward had one political creed—the "the head and front of their offending." They men of Holbeck another—and the men of Leeds Bught to destroy the dominion of wrong-to hurl another; but the three divisions are now united, oppression from her eminence, and to restore the and we have only one political creed. (Tremen-Crown to righteousness, and the Sceptre to justice dous cheers.) If you had annual parliaments it would in the land.-(Loud cheering.) They had lately destroy that danning system so ably described by heard the sacred name of "Eternal Justice" my worthy countryman, Sharman Crawford, that descrated by the most hollow and deceitful leader petty fogging system of paying by instalments. of the most base and treacherons faction that ever (Cheers.) Instead of having those who are vieing wolled the annals of political intrigue, or cursed a in the march of corruption, it would be to raise for confiding country with the name of freedom, which, us men who would be most anxious to exalt them- be shewn that property confers talent or honesty though ever rife upon their lips, was their heart's selves by performing the greatest services to their dread and fear. They had heard the words "Eternal Justice," glibly gliding from the mouth of Ricz and echoed by the *honest* PEEL, in reference to a measure of the most unblushing fraud and hurled against us? Why? but because we would barefaced robbery, that could be przeused on any not submit to their pettifogging system. (Hear, country, or endured by any people. What was hear.) And then we are to be charged with dis-"Eternal Justice ?" Was it for one man to hang a obedience, because we will not sacrifice principle shoal of ill-bred, idle, and dissipated Lordlings; and to expediency. (Cheers.) Mr. U Conson honoured for another man to cast the burden of a few the men of Leeds for their steady adherence to abandoned women, as an addition to the millstone principle; he honoured them because they had hanging round the people's nocks; while that raised the standard of freedom, and had inscribed people, when their energies have been expended, in lasting characters, the motio of equal justice and their lives worn out, in the support of these upon that banner, and let the advocates of justice to locusts, are thrust into a dungeon, to spin out the Ireland, and of Universal Justice, aid the cause of miscrable remnant of existence upon black bread Ireland, and of oniversal oustice, and the veil of moved the next resolution, which he accompanied and hard cheese doled out in starvation morsels moral force from that of which it was only the with a speech of some length, and which elicited bree times a day, from Monday morning until shadow. And let them show the physical force that considerable applause.

" ENGLISHMEN SHALL NOT BE IMPRISONED EXCEPT "Reformed" Parliament, to revoke this essential principle of MAGNA CHARTA, then, in the words of the same document, "IT SHALL BE NULL AND VOID, -NEITHER SHALL THE CROWN EVER MAKE USE OF IT, EITHER BY ITSELF OR ANY OTHER." My Lord, we know that, by the BILL OF RIGHTS, "THE CROWN HAS NO FOWER TO LEVY MONEY, WHICH IS NOT

GRANTED BY PARLIAMENT;" and if the crown be deprived of that power, how can Englishmen be

them.

Co-operation, or something like it, must step in

A SHOPKEEPER_ Huddersfield, January 8, 1838,

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN, -- I was not a little surprised upon reading the account of our excellent meeting in the last week's Northern Star, to find myself represented as saying, that "there is a royal pauper receiving £150,000 a year!!" I am at a loss how to account for your having got such a report; for I find Mr. Greaves' speech, Mr. Haliday's speech, and Mr. Knight's speech, all properly reported; and mine and Mr. Alex. Taylor's almost entirely suppressed; and mine very much misrepresented, even in the few sentences retained. I did not say there was a roya pauper receiving £150,000 a year; but that there were on the Pension List 1018, including three royal paupers, receiving that sum amongst them; and they envy them their estates, -out they was not run down and worship the three kings: -they will not submit to be taxed, imprisoned, and divorced by laws, had lived upon it for a month, and found that he had lived upon it for a month, and found that he that that sum would keep 44,665 poor persons at was much fairer, and in better health than when rights, and they have still the courage to maintain living upon his own income of £4,000 a year. Had it not been for the mis-statement in this respect. I should not have intruded so far upon your valuable BY THE LEGAL JUDGMENT OF THEIR PEERS, OR BY THE LAW OF THE LAND;" and, if it has pleased the for the mere purpose of making a speech, but to for the mere purpose of making a speech, but to assist in opposing the Poor Law Amendment Act. If you will have the goodness to insert these remarks (after such correction as you may deem necessary) in this week's Northern Star, you will greatly

Yours obediently, J. L. QUARMBY. Eagle Street, Oldham.

oblige,

the working classes; that it was folly and impudence for either Whigs or Tories to talk of plunder and injustice, for the working classes were alone those who had been plundered and deprived of every enjoyment of life. Life was but liberty, and liberty was but the enjoyment of life. (Cheers.) He would leave the cause in their own hands: they had already erected the standard of liberty, around which they should rally; and the day was fast hastening when injustice and oppression should be hurled from their dominion, and the cause of freedom, justice, and humanity should rise to that glorious triumph to which it was ultimately destined to at ain. Mr. O'Connor retired amid the loud and continued applause of the meeting. Mr. JOSHUA HOBSON moved the next resolution.

He would not detain them by any observations as there were others who would support it.

"That a Property Qualification for Members of Parliament is absurd and unjust, unless it can on its possessor? That every man is equally interested in the safety and prosperity of the state with all his fellow men, and that, therefore, every man ought to be equally eligible for a Member of the Commons' House of Parliament, every man equally represented by its Members and equally protected by the laws."

Mr. DAVID GREEN seconded it.

Capt. Woon supported the motion in a very able speech, in which he showed the necessity of the Suffrage and the Ballot, and spoke at great length on the absurdity of the Property Qualification. He was received with much applause.

friends, that these acts shall go unaverged. Lord Goslord and Sir John Colborne shall yet be put upon their trial at Westminster Hall, and being condemned, be hanged for their crimes, under the same statute under which suffered Governor Wall, albeit, he too was protected in his atrocious act by bourne, and Peel are hanged along with them .-(Great cheers.) The day of retribution and vengeance shall yet come for houses and villages burned in avowed vindictiveness, and men murdered and could put a Colony having a Constitution under you have heard my charge against them and have weighed the evidence. How say you-are John Russell commonly called Lord John Russell and Lord Melbourne guilty of treason, robbery, arson, and murder, or are they not guilty? (Cries of guilty, guilty.) Such of you as give your verdict of guilty then hold up your hands .- (flere the whole meeting held up their hands.)-Hearken to your verdict-you say the Ministers are guilty of treason, murder, robbery, and arson and so you say all? (Cries of yes-ye

expected to submit to the taxation of three traitors? They neither can, nor will. The three kings are not so firmly seated as was JAMES the Second. Let them remember his fate, and the cause. Again, my Lord, it is certain that marriage is as binding in poverty as in wealth ; and that by the law of God. the Ministers of the day. As was Wall hanged, so declared-"For this cause shall a man leave his shall be Gosford, and Colborne, (cheers), and jus-tice will not be done them unless Russell, and Mel-twain shall be one flesh: so then they are no more twain shall be one flesh: so then they are no more twain, but one flesh : W HAT, THEREFORE, GOD HATH JOINED TOGETHER, LET NOT MAN PUT ASUNDER." Your Lordship, standing in your place, in the "Reformed" House of Commons, holding the seals avowed vindictiveness, and men indicate. As for reformed flouse of Commons, notating the scale burned alive to please Ministerial despets. As for of the Home Office from our virgin Queen, has given the declaration of Martial Law by Ministers, that the lie to JESUS CHRIST, and has resolved, by "force," TO DIVORCE HER PAUPER SUBJECTS-and "to take Could put a Colony having a Constitution under the responsibility upon yourself!" The people of Governor, the Legislative Council, and the Legisla-Martial Law, was a council of war composed of the England have, nowever, resolved that a second Governor, the Legislative Council, and the Legisla- Russell shall bleed, rather than that the marriage Governor, the Legislative Council, and the Defisite Russell shall bleed, rather than that the marine tive Assembly, in other words, the Parliament of union shall be dissolved by poverty. Yes, my Lord, the Colony. That formality had not been complied the words of God are still of more authority that the Colony. That formanty had not been complete with, and therefore the usurped authority of the Governor in putting the Colony under Martial Law at the unlawful order of the Whig Ministers, was individual like myself, to address one in so high a individual like myself, to address one in so high a at the unlawful order of the wing willions, individual like mysel, to address out in so the an additional crime and no palliation of the treasons, a station as you are. I am in the secrets of millions, a station as you are. I am in the secrets of millions, yet be tried and hanged. (Cheers.) Now, my threatened doom. This is my first letter to your friends, you are here the representatives of British Lordship on the subject. I wish, in the first justice—you know the defence set up by the Minis-ters through their hired advocates of the Press— Lordship on the subject. I wish, in the first because the Poor Law Amendment Act is unconbecause the Poor Law Amendment Act is unconstitutional in its principle, that the people of England are determined constitutionally to RESIST it. You have courted the "responsibility"-on your head let it rest.-For the present, I have the honour to remain, Your Lordship's most obedient Servant, RICHARD OASTLER. Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield, Dec. 20, 1837. P. S.-My Lord, the people of England are dis-gusted-when they reflect upon the insult which you

Jan. 4, 1838. Zoetry. THE TEAR OF BEAUTY. The tear that falls from Beauty's eye. (More valu'd than an eastern gem,) Rivals the spanglets of the sky, Outshines the costly diadem. India may boast her mines of gold,-Winds waft Arabia's spices here,— But light, and worthlese, all we hold Weigh'd and compar'd with Beauty's Tear. The tear that wets her lovely check,

More precious than an orient pearl, Tells of the feelings pure and meek, Which in her stainless bosom dwell. When fill'd with thoughts but half express'd,

Of bye-gone scenes, and distant years; Why on that pertrait on her breast Unbidden falls her silent tears?

Perhaps a father's form she views. Or absent brother meets her eve; Perchance the ivory tablet shows Some secret cause for sympathy.

Perhaps a favour'd lover claims Her fond regrets, her anxious care : By violence forc'd to quit her arms, A prey to anguish and despair.

Or. if a fond lov'd wife is she, Her partner's absence doom'd to mourn, Her tears bid time more swiitly flee, And hasten back her lord's return.

Entranc'd we gaze on Beauty's Tear. Hull. 1836

B. SMITH

LANCASHIRE NEWS.

MANCHESTER.

8

HAND-LOOM WEAVERS. According to a circalar forwarded to the various towns in Lancashire, by order of the Committee of the hand-loom weavers of Manchester, a delegate meeting was held on Monday the 8th instant, at the house of Matthias Ashton, sign of the Ram, Oldham-Road, Manchester. The object for which the delegates were called together was to consider the best and most likely measures to improve the present condition of the hand-loom weavers. Mr. John Steward, of Ashton, was unanimously called to the chair, and opened the business of the meeting in a manner that convinced them that they had chosen a man to preside over the meeting, who understood the important question which they were met to examine. Several statements were brought forward, of the present condition of the weavers, from different towns, which differed very little in their general character, and all went to prove that some speedy remedy should be laid before her Majesty's Commissioners, when they came down to Lancashire, that would put an end to so much misery as was at the present time making rapid strides amongst us, to the great injury of our selves and our neighbours, with whom we might have any dealings. The Rochdale delegates brought forward an excellent document, drawn up on purpose to lsy before the Commissioners, which set forth, that the Corn-laws, and other taxes press upon the industry of the country. After a discussion of three hours, in which the whole of the delegates took part, the following resolutions was adopted, -" That in the opinion of this meeting the Corn Laws are a great cause of the present distress amongst the hand-loom weavers, together with a disposition amongst a few grinding manufacturers, to reduce wages below their brother manufacturers in the same branch of trade-and we earnestly recommend to every town and district the necessity of laying these evils before her Majesty's Commissi--oners, and of endeavouring to press upon them the necessity of having the Corn Laws repeated, and a board of masters and workmen appointed in every town and district to regulate the wages to be paid from time to time according to the state of the market-and that a penalty be enforced by law -upon any master or workman violating, or attempting to violate, the agreements made by such a Committee or Board so appointed, in virtue of such a la x." -The meeting unanimously agreed to the resolution, and afterwards passed an address to Mr. JOHN FIELDEN, M. P. for Oldham, thanking him for his sincere advocacy of the just claims of the handloom weavers to legislative protection-which he received from the deputation that awaited upon him on Tuesday; and requested that the deputies should inform the different towns and districts they represented, that it would give him great pleasure to be able to effect some plan of relief for them. He strongly recommended that we should do the best for ourselves; and he would not fail to do his share to effect, if possible, our speedy regeneration. After the address to Mr. Fielden was passed, a resolution was brought forward, thanking Messre. Hindley, Wakley, Fleetwood, &c. for the manner in which they supported Mr. John Fielden on the 21st of December last, in the Commons House of Parliament, when he brought forward his motion for some plan of relief for the hand-loom weavers .--The motion was passed without one dissenting voice, James Emmett, Esq., of Halifax, and widow of the that it be renewed as soon as possible. The docu- late Mr. Charles Walsh, of the same place. ment and the men that were sent with it, did credit unless the Legislature protected the right of the coat. working man to live by his industry, the repeal of the Corn Laws or any other law, would not benefit the working classes, and the hand-loom weavers in particular. After a long debate on the Corn Laws, both of Halifax. in which the delegate from Bolton, (Mr. M'Connell) took a prominent part, and was strenously opposed Mr. Samuel Hirst, to Miss Mary Blagborough, both by Mr. Curran, from Manchester. Mr. M'Connell of Ovenden. attempting to prove that the repeal of the Corn Laws would, independent of any other measure place the hand-loom weaver on a footing of of independence. Mr. Curran, on the contrary, went to prove that the repeal of the Corn Laws - would not benefit the whole of the hand-loom weavers' one penny, provided that some plan was not adopted to prevent the unfeeling masters from reducing their wages, when the state of the market required no such .reduction, and that a committee of masters and men, reduction, and that a committee of masters and men, royd, William Briggs, Esq. He was a gentleman being duly appointed in every district, to regulate whose loss will be dreply felt by a numerous family the price of labour would, with a repeal of the Corn | and circle of acquaintance. Laws, be the best plan that could be recommended to her Majesty's Commissioners. Mr. C. stated. that he was of opinion with his Rochdale friends, that before a repeal of the Corn Laws could take place, the taxes must be reduced, and the rental of the land brought down to enable the English farmer to meet the foreign - grower. Thanks being voted to the worthy Chairman, Mr. Steward, for his able conduct during the whole of the proceedings, the business concluded; and the utmost unanimity prevailed amongst the delegates -each having acted as if all depended on himself, and faithfully discharging his duty to those that ænt him.

The numerous complaints we are constantly receiving from our Agents and friends throughout the country, as to the late delivery and non-delivery of the Northern Star, at the several Post Offices, shall undergo an investigation as soon as Parliament meets. It is not the first time we have had to complain of the negligence of the Manchester Post-master.

We are compelled to displace the Address of the "London Working Men's Association" on Canada, to make room for the demonstrations of popular sympathy with the Canadian cause, which

we this week report in our pages. The Letter of "Richard Oastler" to the "Leeds Mercury," in answer to the queries of Edward Sunderland, has been received. If the "Mercury" should refuse to insert it, it shall have a place in our next.

The order to withdraw Mr. Naylor's Advertisement respecting the Sale of the Inn at Yeadon, came too late to be attended to this week. The letter of Jeremiah Marsden was too late. Per-

haps we may give it next week. The paragraph from Lockwood, about the secret order, was set up in type, but displaced for other matter. The copy has been since lust. We have received the report of the Ruchdale meeting, but quite too late for insertion. We will give

it at length next week.

LEGAL QUESTIONS.

Richard White." The claim of querist, entirely depends upon the terms in the Will of Dillon, whether or no the father of querist was left the properly, in fee, or merely for life.

Y. W." The female has no right whatever to dispose of the trust property for a longer period than her minority, and even that is difficult and hazardous, being married and under age, she ceases to have any claim upon arriving at full age.

Y. Z." The daughter of Y. Z. has a perfect right to bring an action for the acts done in her father's life time, and the Executors may proceed in virtue of any verdict returned by a jury.

I. H. S." The week's expense referred to in our number of the 13th December, had reference to the national expenditure, and not to any remuneration which members directly receive ; but to make one answer general, members do receive indirect pay for the support of government.

C. P." has the option of recovering the amount of the two promissory notes from any of the parties best able to pay.

BIRTHS.

On the 6th instant, Ledstone Hall, in this county, the Hon. Lady Broadhead, of a son. On the 3rd instant, at Oulton, the Lady of the Rev.

John Bell, vicar of Rothwell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th instant, at our parish church, by the Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar, Mr. Thomas Noton, manuacturer. to Mary Ann, second daughter, of George Smith, Esq., Hanover-square, Leeds. On the 2nd instant, at St. George's, Bloomsbury,

London, Mr. John Price, of Manchester, late of Moyston, to Mary, second daughter of the late

THE NORTHERN STAR. S. Morris, Devonport, iron-founder, Jan. 20. J.

W. Elger, Cambridge, baker, Jan. 31. R. Carr, Headington, Oxfordshire, butcher, Feb. 1. J. H. Webster, Lowestoft, Suffolk, linen-draper, June 14. J. Peckmore, Birmingham, baker, Jan. 30. J. and J. Kirk, Leeds, tinplate-workers, Jan. 29. Cussons and Co. Manchester, cotton-spinners, Jan. 30. J. Marsden, Manchester, corn-dealer, Jan. 29. J. Crowther, Huddersfield, corn-factor, Feb. 10.

CERTIFICATES- JANUARY 26.

Burgess. Lowestoft, Suffolk, cordwainer, W Burnell, Wortley, Leeds, cloth-manufacturer. R. Rose, Devizes, cheese-factor. J. Manning, Learnington-priors, builder. Kenworthy and Sons, Quick, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, cottonmanufacturers.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED,

Roberts and Co. Spooner and Co. George-yard, Lombard-street, warehousemen. Cole and Co. Bristol, linen merchants. Manson and Gregson, Liverpool, tailors. Emerson and Anderson, Corn Exchange, cornfactors. Moore and M'Creight, Liverpool, merchants. Maxwell and Newall. Bourdeaux, wine-merchants. Levey and Sons, Botolph-lane, and Oxford-street, fruit-merchants; so far as regards J. Levey. Coster and Co. Aldermanbury, silk-warehousemen; so far as regards T. Coster. Dolling and Langley, Chudley Devon-shire, attorneys. Ellis and Balmanno, Queenstreet, Cheapside, merchants. Girling and Hill, Burton-upon-Trent, tailors. G. and F. Hyde, Fleet-street, stationers. Ives and White, Chertsey, surgeons. Yerbury and Co. Bradford, Wiltshire so far as regards J. Yerbury. J. and S. Taylor, Liverpool, druggists. M. and F. Hight, Dover, architects, Terrys and Harrisons, Ripon, and Knaresborough, bankers; so far as regards R. Terry. Ashwell and Jenks, Nottingham, lace manufacturers. Field and Lloyd, Wilderness-row, and Myddleton-square, Clerkenwell, surgeons. Ramsbottom and Co., Windsor, brewers. Jenkinson and Co., Man-chester, packers. Watson and Collinsons, Hull, commission agents; so far as regards R. B. Watson. Slade and Co., Newfoundland and Poole. ship-owners; so far as regards I. Slade, sen. Leipmann and Co., Manchester, merchants. Baldwin and Diggens, Tunbridge-wells, carriers. Greaves and Co., Yorkshire, coal-masters; so far as regards A. Greaves. Tayleur and Co., Liver-pool. Sir C. Cockerel, Bart. and Co., Austin-inars, East India agents. Heald and Perkin, Wakefield and Morley, painters. Domett and Co., George-yard, Lombard-street, merchants ; so far as regards W. Young. Atcherley and Evans, Whitchurch, Salop, and Nantwich, Cheshire, mercers. Jones and Son, Leominster, Herefordshire, corn factors. Rainey and Co., Bell-court, mincing-lane; so far as regards W. B. Ferguson and J. Parr. Nevill and Co., Llanelly, and the Steel-yard, copper smelters; so far as regards C. L. I. Du Pre. Parrott and Pearson, Clapham, surgeons. W. and A. H. Powell, Oakley-street, Lambeth, hat manufacturers. Morbey and Macnish, Beech-mills, Wycombe Marsh, Buckinghamshire, paper makers. Fontaine and Son, Edinburgh, tailors. Jackson and Co., Glasgow, booksellers. The London and Westminster Bank; so far as regards R. Pitcairn.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Jan. 9.

Jan. 8, ELIZABETH CLEGG, late of Belfieldhill, afterwards of Moorhouse, and now of Waitland, Rochdale, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.

Cross-lane, St. Mary Hill, London, vinegar-makers. Joseph Deadman, of Newgate-market, and Matthew Edward Greely, 27, Jewin-crescent, London, meat salesman. Thomas Taylor, Robert Ask, and Elisha Taylor, of Rowmarsh, Yorkshire, and Matthew Edward Greely, 27, Jewin-crescent, London, meat salesman. Thomas Taylor, Robert Ask, and Elisha Taylor, of Rowmarsh, Yorkshire, and Matthew Edward Greely, 27, Jewin-crescent, London, meat salesman. Thomas Taylor, Robert Ask, and Elisha Taylor, of Rowmarsh, Yorkshire, and Matthew Edward Greely, 27, Jewin-crescent, Ask, and Elisha Taylor, of Rowmarsh, Yorkshire, and Matthew Edward Greely, 27, Jewin-crescent, Ask, and Elisha Taylor, of Rowmarsh, Yorkshire, and Kent Pkets 3 10 . . 5 12 Bags.....0 0 .. 0 0 Sussex Pockets .. 3 5 .. 5 .15 Whitechapel Market price of Fat, 2s 94d. In quantities of Elbs. ingley, of 39, Clarence-street, Rotherhithe, shop-keepers. Edward Sharland, William Row Sharlans, and Peter Sharland, of Winchester, curriers. Francis Clare and William Horton, of Norwich, dyers. Dennis Grundy, Samuel Grundy, Ann Grun-dy, and John Wood, of Manchester, flannel and blanket-merchants. Joseph Hopkinson, James Brook, and William Jowett of Bradford. York-Brook and William Jowett of Bradford. Yorkblanket-merchants. Joseph Hopkinson, James Brook, and William Jowett, of Bradford, York-Bengal good aud shire, brass and iron founders (so far as regards) James Brook.) John Bennett Luce and Sarah Jane Luce, of the Castle Hotel, Southampton, hotel-keepers. William Anthony and Thomas Benbow, of Liverpool, timber-merchants. George H. Miller, William Maxey, and Thomas Taylor, of Bedford, carpenters. Henry Smith and Samuel Highfield, of Liverpool and Leghorn, merchants. James Baggot and William Baggot, of Bromyard, Herefordshire, farmers. Mary Wombwell and William Wombwell, of Stoke Newington, cowkeepers. W. E. Paynter and James Street, of Pembroke, solicitors. Richard Bibby, John Stephenson, Alexander Bouney, and James Robinson, of Preston, flax-spinners (so far as regards John Stephenson.) William Marling, Thomas Marling, and Samuel S. Marling, of Ham-mills, Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothiers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

ADAM REID, of Glasgow, builder, January 12 and 29, at twelve, at the King's Arms Inn, Glasgow.

MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. MARK-LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 8.

From Essex and Kent there was a good supply of Wheat, Beans, and Peas, and from Suffolk a large arrival of Barley, with a fair quantity of this article from Norfolk, and a few vessels with Oats from the Lincolnahire coast and Sociland are fresh up for this day's market, whilst the supply from Ire-land since this day se'nnight has been very triffing. The dense fog of Friday having been succeeded by cold and drying easterly winds, the condition of the new Wheat has been some what improved, and a better Semand was in conse-

been somewhat improved, and a better demand was in conse-quence experienced, at an advance of 1s. per quarter on all fine samples, with a pretty good clearance of this day's

supply. Irish Flour was held rather higher, and this article met better sale.

The large supply of Barley caused a dull trade, and any but the very finest simples must be noted is. per quarter lower. Mait was without alteration in value.

Beans met a fair sale on rather higher terms. The cold frosty weather has caused a good demand for both oiling and hog Peas, really choice samples commanding an

advance of is, per quarter. The thick state of the weather having, kept back the versels at sea with Oats from Ireland, enabled the factors to make a pretty good clearance of the previous large supplies, ere the week closed; and there being no material addition at this day's market, there was a decidedly firmer tone given this morning, to the trade generally, and although the present cold weather will cause the farmers to thrash out more freely DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY. Jan. 8, JAMES SISLEY, of Margate, carpenter. Jan. 8, ELIZARETH CLECC Lineard of Date of the state of the straw, still the consumption of this article will be also increased, and stock being in the hands of consumers and dealers, lower prices were generally obtained; and for prime corn, an advance of 6d, per quarter was established.

Lineed and Rapeseed were unaltered in value. CURRENCY PER IMPERIAL MEASURE.

To the second JANUARY 13, 1838.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

There is a good supply of Wheat here this morning :--good dry samples are held firmly for fully 1s. per quarter more, and a fair extent of business has been done at this advance. Oats are without variation. There is a fair demand for good Malting Barley, and prices are fully maintained. Beans go off slowly, but prices are much as last week.

HULL SHIPPING LIST.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.

INWARD.—From Riga.—George Palmer, Jackson. Freidrickstadt.—Nymphe, Preekel. London.— Enterprize. (S) Wilson; Eliza, Williams; Britannia, Banks.

OUTWARD .- For Newcastle .- Vesta, (S) Mc. All; Henry and Elivabeth, Shaul; Agenoria, Martin, Wells .- Trial, Munson; Endeavour, Patrick. London.-Sarah, Allen. Wainfleet.-Sarah, Dearlove. Amsterdam.-Wilhelmina Hendrika, De Jonge. Lynn.-Beaver, Cooper. FROM GOOLE.-For Hambro'.-Jesemine, Clark.

FOR GOOLE .- From Freidrickstadt .-- Catharine, Peeper.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5.

INWARD. - From St. Juhn's. -Jane, Tather. Newcastle.—Neptune, (S) Humble. Sunderland.—Wil-liam and Mary, Laverick. Wisbeach.—Two Sisters, Jackson.

OUTWARD.-For Boston.--Perseverance, Whitworth. Jarmouth .- Albatross, (S) Briggs.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6.

INWARD,-From Leith.-John Watson, Grey. Pillau.—Ceres, Baker. Outward.—For London.—Yorkshireman, (S)

Shillito; Enterprize, (S) Wilson.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 7.

INWARD.—From Lynn.—Lord Nelson, (S) Wise. Scarbro'.—Ribstou, Salmon. London.—Vivid, (S) Agars; London, (S) Taylor; Gazelle, (S) Hurst. Aberdeen.—Superior, Smith. Yarmouth.—Jupiter, (S) Matthewman. St. John's.—Amity, Leslie. pswich.-Compass, Barker. pswich.-Compass, Harker. Outward.-For Sunderland.-George, Richard.

son. Newcastle.-Neptune, (S) Humble. FROM GAINSBRO'.-For Blakeney.-Iris, Ellis.

MONDAY, JANUARY 8.

INWARD.—From Leith.—Pegasus, (S). Cook; Friendsbury, Strachan. Newcastle.—Fame, Read London.—Elizabeth, Stephenson. Dunkirk.—Oswy, Wharton. Gothenburg.—Ivanhoe, Fairburn.— Bougsiel.—Emanuel, Pederson. Sunderland.— John and William, Howell. Zwool.—Frau Margaretha, Janssen. Bremen.-Catharina, Papp. Amsterdam.—Neptunus, Kranstruger. Outward.—For London.—William, Whitehead:

John Hayes, Hiegh. TUESDAY, JANUARY 9.

INWARD .- From Gothenburg .- Peter and Jane, Flea. Dundee .-- Fame, Benvie. Rotterdam Holderness, Wilsen. Wyburgh.—Anna, Lindblad. Ourward.—For London.—Hannah, Cusworth.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10. OUTWARD .- For London. - London, [S] Taylor; Vivid, [S] Agars. THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

OUTWARD.—For Lynn.—Lord Nelson, [S] Wise, Leith.—Pegasus, [S] Cook. Dundee.—Forfarshire, [S] Moncrieff. Yarmouth.—Jupiter, [S] Matthew, man. Newcastle.—Vesta, [S] Mc. All.

from Hull at eight in the morning, and from Barton at half-past two in the afternoon. An extra passage from Hull is made every other Monday, at a quarter past ten from Hull, and eleven from Barton.

The Horse Boat leaves Hull, every day, two hours

before high water, and when the wind is contrary, half an hour earlier, and returns from Barton to Hul

at the time of high water. The New Holland Steam Packet leaves Hull daily

at seven, half-past eleven a.m., and four p.m. returns from New Holland at nine a.m., two, and half-past six p.m. On Tuesdays and Fridays, Hulf-

market days, there is an extra trip-from New Hd

laud at twelve, and from Hull at one. The New Holland Horse Boat sails from Hull two

hours before h gh water, and returns from New Hol

land to Hull at high water every day in the week. The Steam Packets for Gainsborough, Gook

HULL TIDE TABLE.

Morn. Tide. - Even. Tide.

Imports from St. Petersburgh 860 Casks. SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND SPICES. s. d. s. d.

Grenada..... 43 0 a 52 St. Lucia..... 43 0 a 52 Brazil...... 32 0 a 37 SPICES fine 0 0 a 0 0 Barbadoes, Fine 0 0 a 0 0 COFFEE. Jamaica, Fine 111 0 a 125 0 Cinnamon lb. 3 4 a 8 Jamaica, Fine 111 U a 125 U Cloves (Am-Middling.... 102 0 a 109 0 Cloves (Am-Ordinary.... 78 0 a 100 0 boyna) 1 0 a 1 Demerara and Do.(Bourbon) 1 0 a 1 2 8 a 7 Demerarand Berbice good Middling., 110 0 a 115 0 Good and fine Ordinary and Do. Bourbon 1 0 f a 1 Mace 2 8 a 7 Nutmegs (un-garb.)..... 4 10 a 5 Pepper (Cay-enne)..... 0 6 a 2 Pimento (Ja-Ordinary and Broken 65 0 a 80

Dominica, Middling.. 104 0 a 116 0 maica..... 0 3 a 0 3

 Middling.. 104
 0 a 116
 0
 Ginger (Jamaics)

 Good and fine
 White.....70
 0 a 130
 0

 Ordinary .. 80
 0 a 98
 Fine large..140
 0 a 210
 0

 St. Domingo
 42
 0 a 44
 Barbadoes.. 45
 0 a 50
 0

 Mocha
 60
 0 a 100
 East India.. 20
 0 a 26
 0

HIDES (per lb.) d. d. j Market Hides, 56 a Market Hides, 96 a

Ditto, 72 a 80 lbs..... 31 a 33 Ditto, 80 a 88 lbs..... 31 a 34 Ditto, 80 a 88 lbs..... 31 a 4 Ditto, 86 a 96 lbs..... 4 a 44 MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, Jan. 6. Although we have had only a limited demand during the

Although we have had only a limited demand during the week, yet full prices have been realized for most of the leading articles of the trude. At our market this morning, good conditioned wheats are saleable at an advance of 1d. to 2d. per 70hs.; damp and inferior samples are entirely neglected. Flour meets a fair inquiry, and is the turn dearer. Oats are rather better sold, and oatmeal may be noted 6d. per load higher. Beans are dull sale at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Malt rather cheaper.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Tuesday, Jan. 9. Our supplies of wheat are again light; but of oats, flour, Our supplies of wheat are again light; but of oats, nour, and especially of oatmeal, they are to a liberal amount. The wheat trade during the past week has exhibited further symtoms of improvement, both as regards prices and demand. On Friday the choicest qualities of Irish red were worth Sa; good parcels of Limerick 7s. 8d. to 7s. 10d.; ordinary and fair runs 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d.: a parcel or two of white were sold at 8s. 2d. to 8s. 4d. Old wheat has met more inquiry, and as a some parcels of English and free foreign have changed hands at 8s. 6d. to 8s. 5d. for red, up to 9s. 5d. per 70lbs. for white. Prime brands of flour have found a ready sale at fully previous rates; for superior marks of Irish, 48s, per 2801b, has been obtained.—Oats, though not free of sale, have supported the quotations of Tuesday, and the importers have not had the quotations of Tuesday, and the importers have not hid occasion to store. Prime potatoes are scarce, and would bring 2s. 94d. to 2s. 10d., whilst fair mealing qualities are selling at 2s. 7d. to 2s. 8d. Welsh are in moderate demand for pro-vender at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. per 45lbs. Oatmeal has supported previous rates—24s. to 24s. 6d. per 245lbs., and is held nrmly. The market is bare of barley, both malting and grinding, and prices are consequently almost nominal. Beaus, both new and old, have been sold on rather lower terms. No change in the value of pers. Very little possing in a star at the value of personal terms. the value of pens. Very little passing in either article.-Several large export orders have been executed in bonded wheat--say to the extent of nine or ten thousand quarters. Archangel and other low qualities have been sold at 3s. to 3s.

3d., whilst the superior runs of Baltic have brought 4s. 9d. to 5s. 3d. per 701bs. Three to four thousand barrels of sweet

ROCHDALE.

ODD FELLOWS.-On Tuesday, the Loyal King Edward III, Lodge, No. 407, of Independent Odd Fellows held their Anniversary, at which time upwards of eighty of their brethren sat down to an excellent dinner provided by Mr. John Isherwood, host of the Wool Pack, Drake Street, Rochdale. hour, when the meeting broke up in peace and good | order.

MIDDLETON.

meeting was held in the national school-room, Tonge- ous and gentle in his transactions with all-faithful lane, near Middleton, to take into consideration the in the discharge of his promise-and persevering propriety of petitioning both Houses of Parliament | almost to a proverb. This latter quality was particufor a repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act; Mr. larly conspicuous in him; for notwithstanding his Whitehead, ch ef constable, in the chair. Similar multifarious engagements as a banker and worsted resolutions to those passed at a meeting, held last week, at Huddersfield, were passed. Earl Stanhope is to present the petition to the Heuse of Lords, and John Fielden, Esq., M.P., for Oldham, the one to the House of Commons. The speakers were Messrs. Stoneacre, Fielden, Kent, and others.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Again we have been compelled to reject several Advertisements, in consequence of untimely universally esteemed by a large cicrle of friends and delivery at the Office. All Advertisements for relatives.-Bradford Paper. the Northern Star must be sent in by 12 o'clock on Friday, as the enormous circulation that hour.

In consequence of the severe indisposition of Mr. O'Connor, brought on by unparalleled exertion in opposition to the Ballot and agitation for the Suffrage, he has been prevented from attending the meeting at Rochdale, on Thursday night; - and the same reason must plead his excuse for not attending at Manchester or Saturday. Since the commencement of the present year, Mr. O'Connor has been present at the following meetings-January 1st, Newcastle ; 3rd, Edinburgh ; 4th, Glasgow ; 6th, Staley-bridge ; 8th, Leeds ; 9th, Leeds ; 10th, Bradford.

We have received a communication, from T

On the 7th instant, at the parish church, Halifax, to the borough of Rochdale. It clearly stated that, Mr. Joseph Hill, to Miss Sacken, both of Skir-

On the 3rd instant, at the parish church Halifax,

On the 8th instant, at the Superintendent Registrar's office, Dewsbury, Mr. Isaac Hey, of that place, of relief, effect all that was necessary to cordwainer, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. John Dobson, worsted manufacturer, of Wakefield.

DEATHS.

On the 10th instant, Samuel Hargrave, youngest son of the late James Hargrave, of Wortley, aged 44.

On the 2nd instant, at his residence, at Mytholm-

Same day, aged 68, Mr. John Townsend, of Haliax, auctioneer. The deceased was greatly respected, been an auctioneer 39 years.

On the 1st instant, deeply regretted by a large circle of relations and friends, in the 63rd year of his age, Mr. Moses Netherwood, of Halifax, dyer, On the 7th instant, aged 44, Mrs. Firth, wife of

Mr. J. Firth, drysalter, Cloth-Hall-street, Huddersfield.

Same day, at Silcotes, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. John Robinson, worsted manufacturer, to the great regret of her family and friends.

On the 9th instant, aged 28 years, William, son of the late Charles Rhodes, hat manufacturer, of Rochdale, he being the 4th of the same family, vix. three sons and one daughter, all in the prime of life, who have died since April, 1837.

On the 11th instant, Robert, son of Mr. John Ashworth, butcher, of Rochdale, aged 32 years. It is with regret we record the death of William host of the Wool Pack, Drake Street, Rochdale. Birkbeck, Esq. of Settle, banker, and a magistrate A number of the member's wives and friends joined of the West Riding-we believe the first instance of in the convivialities, which were kept up to a late a member of the Society of Friends qualifying as a Justice of the Peace. The event was quite sudden. He was on the bench at the Wetherby Sessions in

his usual health: his death occurred on Sunday morning, in the 67th year of his age. His character POOR LAW MEETING .- On Monday last, a was formed after the most approved model. Courtemanufacturer, he was indefatigable in the discharge of his magisterial duties-a most active director of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which undertaking owes much of its prosperity to his efforts—and found much time to cultivate his mind, for he was no mean proficient in literary and scientific knowledge. He wasa warm friend to the diffusion of knowledge among the lower orders, and his interest in the success of the Mechanics' Institution was scarcely less than that of his brother, Dr. Birkbeck, of London. In politics he was an ardent friend to the cause of Reform. and a valuable stay to the Liberal party in the Torified scene of his habitation. He was generons and hospitable, a kind friend to the poor, and

renders it absolutely necessary to go to press at FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Jan. 5.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

G. SOLOMONS, Minories, tallow Chandler. BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

S. MARSH, Burslem, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthenware.

R. M'CRACKEN, Manchester, provision dealer.

BANKRUPTS TO SUBRENDER IN BASINGHALL STREET.

J. BLOMFIELD, Farringdon-street, City,

Jan. 12, Feb. 16, at eleven. Solicitor, Holmes, Liverpool-street, Broad-street.

T. and J. SKELTON, Gerard-street, Soho, oil-

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

PETER WRIGHT, of Leeds, grocer, Jan. 20, at eleven, at the Court-House, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM JOY, of Paternoster-row, bookseller, and of Bloomsbury-square, boarding house keeper, Jan. 16, at two, and Feb. 20, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Pennell, official assignee; and Mr. J. D. Williams, solicitor, 36, Coleman-street. JOHN GILLINGHAM, of Farringdon-street, victualler, Jan. 16, at half-past one, and Feb. 20, in at half-past twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. David Cannan, official assignee, 46, Finsbury-square; and Mr. Eden, solicitor, Villiers-street, Die Die Strand.

SAMUEL KILBINTON BREWER, of Brighton, Ch librarian and bookseller, Jan. 18, and Feb. 20, at Ma twelve, at the Town-hall, Brighton. Messrs. Frederick and Charles Cooper, solicitors, 49, Ship-street, Brighton; and Mr. James Hore, solicitor, 1, Serle-

street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London. WILLIAM BREWER, of Bristol, corn-mer

chant, Jan. 24 and Feb. 20, at one, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. Messre. Baynton and Son solicitors, Bristol; and Mr. E. J. Horton, 11, Furnival's-inn, London.

ROBERT JONES, of Liverpool, grocer, Jan, 25 Aggreg last s and Feb. 20, at one, at the Clurendon-rooms, Liver-Duties pool. Messrs. Blackstock and Co., solicitors, Tem- Do, on grain from British ple, London; and Mr. Booth, solicitor, Temple-Possessions out of

street, Liverpool. JOHN SNELLING, now or late of Messing, Essex, grocer, Jan. 22 and Feb. 20, at ten, at the Three Cups Hotel, Colchester, Mr. Samuel Wittey, solicitor, Colchester; and Messrs. Stevens and Co., York I solicitors, 6, Queen-street, Cheapside, London, ROBERT MOORE SNOWDON, Malton, York-Scotch Kidne shire, draper, Jan. 18 and Feb. 20, at one, at the Robin Hood Inn, York. Messri. Makinson and Sanders, solicitors, Middle Temple, London; and Native

Mr. Thomas Francis Foden, solicitor, Leeds. JAMES MUCKLOW, Birmingham, publican, Jan. 23 and Feb. 20, at one, at Dee's Royal Hotel. Mr. T. R. T. Hodgson, solicitor 2, Cherry-street, Birmingham.

WILLIAM YATES the elder, of Old Buffery Works, Worcestershire, ironfounder, Jan. 23 and Feb. 20, at eleven, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-Magnet Cluck and Minter the birmingham. Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, solicitors, 20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Messrs. Tyndall and Rawlins, solicitors, Birmingham,

DIVIDENDS. At the Court of Bankruptey, 116

Richard Ellingworth, of York, booksoller, Peb. 1, at half-past twelve. Absalom Marsh, of Brentford, confectioner, Feb. 1, at one. John Nicholson, of High-street, Southwark, linen-draper, Feb. 1, at Dre half-past one. Henry Binney, of Berners-street, Dit Middlesex, dyer, Jan. 31, at one. William Augustus Bartelot, of Regent-street, perfumer, Jan. 31, at eleven. John Bennett, of 4, Three Tunpassage, Newgate-street, bookseller, Jan. 31, at twelve. David Twort, of Horsemonden, Kent, miller, Jan. 30, at one.

In the Country.

Jonathan Drury, of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, grocer, Feb. 6, at twelve, at the Black Horse Inn, Kidderminster. Thomas Jones, of Kidderminster, Worcestershire, carpet-manufacturer, Feb. 6, at one, at the Black Horse Inn, Kidderminster. John Oulton, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Laucashire, corn-dealer, Feb. 7, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. John Winnington, of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Laucashire, druggist, Feb. 1, at twelve, at the Commissioners'-rooms, reb. 1, at twelve, at the Commissioners rooms, Manchester. James Unsworth, of Radcliffe, Lancashire, ironmonger, Feb. 6, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester, Thomas Gore, of Clayton-mill, Lancashire, flax-spinner, Feb. 2, at ten, at the Commissioners' rooms, Man-chester. Richard Reynolds, of Leeds, bill-broker, Feb. 2 at twelve at the Court house Lond. Manchester. James Unsworth, of Radcliffe, Lancashire, ironmonger, Feb. 6, at éleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Thomas Gore, of Clayton-mill, Lancashire, flax'spinner, Feb. 2, at ten, at the Commissioners' frooths, Man-chester. Richard Reynolds, of Leeds, bilk-broker, Feb. 3, at twelve, at the Court-house, Leeds, Samuel Frederick Lott, of Exeter, hatter, Jan. 31, at two, at the Old London Iun, Exeter. Thomas Hatton, of Macklesfield, grocer, Feb. I, at the Angel Inn, Macklesfield. George Chapman, of Selby, Yorkshire, corn and bacon factor, Feb. 1, at twelve, at the Robin Hood Inn, York. William Mountcastle, of Manchester, silk-manufacturer, Feb. 2, at twelve, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Benjumin Homan of St Leonardia

WHEAT. s. d.	Malt, Norfolk Pale 52 60
ssex, Kent, Suffolk 4558	Do. New
White	DPICT
orfolk & Lincolnshire45 57	I BASE.
White, do. do 50 59	
orkshire	Maple
Vest Country Red	
White, do	* BEANS.
orthumberland and	Small
Scotch White 48 52	Ticks, old 30 36
Fine do 53 56	Harrow 34 40
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Rothshire Red	OATS.
White	English feed 19 20
ishked, New 44 48	Short sinell
Do. White 48 51	Poland
BARLEY.	Scotch common 20 22
rinding	Potatoa 92 00 l
ISCHIMING	Berwick
alting. New	Irish white 18 02
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alt, Brown 49 51	Do. Black 17 19
IMPERIAL	AVERAGES.

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THE WATERSIDE POTATOE MARKET .- Jan. Sth. The quotations have not varied since the last report, and trade continues dull.

Reds (per ton) 60 a 70	Shaws (per ton)40	8	8. 50
vs	Devon Reds	.8. (60
28	Blues	8	0
HAY AND STRAW	(per load of 36 trusses.)		-

Smithfield, 2. s. 2. s. Whitechapel. 2. s. 2.

FLAX.

LEATHER (per lb.)

0.0.	d. d
p files, 30 a 401bs. 104a13	German Horse Hides 10 - 21
to, 40 a 50lbs 12 a 15	Spanish Horse Hidee 12 - 94
to, 50 a 60lbs 13 a 17	Call Sking 80 a 40 lbs
11 Hides 10 a 13	(dozen.)
(101 Duits	1 Ditto, 40 a 50 lba 13 . 91
glish Dutts 14 a 23	Uitte, 50 a 60 lbs 16 a 21
reign Butis 13 a 18	Ditto, 70 a 100 lbs 14 a 20
reign flides 10 a 12	Large Seal Skine 11 o 15.
essing Hides 104a 14	Ditto, Small. 20 29
w. Snaved 12 a 15	Kins
st Daduiers mides. 14a 16	1 150 at 19
glish Horse Hides. 9 a 13	Bellies 6 a 8
	Shoulders 7 a 12

METALS. LEAD. L s. L. s. Litharge 22 10 s 0 0 (per ton).... 20 0 s 0 0 Sheet (milled) 21 0 s 0 0 In Blocks.... 87 0 a 87 6

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 1. [Whenever the word stone occurs in these prices through-out this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14 lbs, and such only, no other heing lawful.]. There was exhibited for sale in our market of to-day a

moderate supply of beasts as to numbers, whilst the general quality of it was good. As the weather was favourable to

Hour have also changed hands at 25s. to 26s. per barrels of sweet this morning's market all descriptions of wheat were held for an advance of fully 2d. per 70 hs.; at which a moderate extent of business was transacted. Flour, which is offering at comparatively lower rates than wheat, met a better sale of T at an improvement of fully 1s. per sack. There was little done in oats, but we cannot vary the quotations; very few of fine quality offering. Oatmeal was in limited demand at

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Jan. 6. We have had a moderate supply of beasts at market to-day, and the quality middling, with little or no variation in price from our last week's quotations; but the demand was chiefly for those of good quality, consequently there were a few rough beasts left unsold. Of sheep we have had a considerable increase in number from our last week's supply, which has caused them to sell for a shade less than the preceding week. Good beef may be quoted at from 54d. to 6d.; some of ordinary quality, 5d. per 1b. Good wether mutton was sold at from 64d. to 7d.; some of very inferior quality and ewes at 6d. per 1b.; and the market pretty well cleared up at three o'clock in the afternoon.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL. From the 1st to the 8th Jan. Cows. Calves. Sheep. Lambs. Pigs. Horses. 966 7 1,764 0 5,860 10

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 9, 1638. The demand for cotton within the last three days has im The demand for cotton within the last three days has im-proved, and American descriptions are more saleable at Friday's quotations. The quantity sold since that day is estimated at 9,000 bags, chiefly American to the trade.— The imports reported since Friday are 7,144 from the United States; 749 from the Brazils; 3,240 from Egypt; 1,360 from Savanilla; and 52 from Peru;—total 12,445 bags; and there are three vessels from the United States, two from Bahia, and one from Savanilla yet to report

one from Savanilla yet to report.

LOCAL MARKETS

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET .-- Successive ad-

advance on pieces to be demanded by the manufac-

BRADFORD YARN MARKET .--- We have to notice

the Market to be not more than adequate to the

demand ; indeed, of the finer qualities of long wool

the supply is insufficient, and prices are accordingly a shade higher.

DEWSBURY CLOTH MARKET, Monday, Jan. 8 .-

There has been little or no business transacted in our market to-day. So little business has not been

done for these several months back, this is in conse-

quence of the merchants being all engaged in making

WAREFIELD CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 10,-We had

fair supply of Stock at market this morning, of both

descriptions. The attendance of buyers was plenti-

ful, and the market was a shade better, and nearly

all was sold at the prices following :- Beef, 6s. to 7s.

per stone ; Mutton, 6d. to 61d. per lb .- Beasts, 450 ;

SKIPTON FORTNIGHT FAIR, Jan. 8.-We had an excellent supply of prime Fat Beasts at this day's

market, and although there was no want of custoin-

supply of Lean Cattle and Calvers.

Slieep, 4700.-The Lean Market was only a short

Thorne, Selby, and York, sail each day from Hull, three Hours and a half before high water. The York Packets leave Hull for Selby and York every day to suit the tides-Sundays excepted. The Yarmonth Packets leave Hull every Wedne LEEDS CORN MARKET, JAN. 9 .- The arrivals of day and Friday, and return from Yarmouth ever Wheat during the past week have been large, of Tuesday and Saturday. other Grain the supply for this day's market is only

The Steam Packets for London leave Hull other Grain the supply for this day's market is only moderate. There is a firmness in the Wheat trade which the millers cannot overcome, and the demand is fair, at about the rates of last week. Fine Barley fully supports late rates, while inferior qualities are difficult to suit (Orthernet Rouse and how week) and sturdays, at eight in the difficult to quit. Oats and Beans are each very slow morning.

The Leith Steam Packets leave Hull every Web Arrivals at Leeds from the 2nd to the 9th Jan., 1838. nesday and Sunday at high water, and Leith ever Saturday and Wednesday. The Lynn Steamers sail from Hull every Wednes-Wheat Barley Oats Beans Shelling Rape Linseed. 9539 2846 1149 1163 107 240 398

day and Friday, at high water, and from Lynn every Tuesday and Friday morning. The Whitby and Newcastle Steamer sails every

vances in the prices of yarn have compelled an Sunday, after the arrival of the London Packets, turers to the extent of from three shillings and six- and returns from Newcastle on Wednesdays and pence to five shillings on six-quarters wide merinos. Whitby on Thursdays, calling off Hartlepool, Sm-Large sales have not been observable in to day's derland, and Shields.

Market, but it is understood that sales to some ex-The Newcastle Steamers leave Hull every Wedtent have been effected previously, and subsequent nesday, Friday, and Saturday morning, and New castle every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday morning, calling off Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool, Shields, and Sunderland.

a further advance in the prices of yard. The stocks of the spinners are fast decreasing, and transactions Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon; and The Hamburgh Packets sail from Hull every are made with much greater spirit and confi- from Hamburgh the same days.

The Rotterdam Packet sails every Wednesday BRADFORD WOOL MARKET .- It is cheering to afternoon, and returns every Saturday. The Dundee Steamer leaves Hull every Wednesfind the late very considerable influx of wool into

day, and Dundee every Saturday.

LEEDS :- Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGU O'CONNOR, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12, and 13, Market Street, Briggate; and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON, (for the said FEAD-GUS O'CONNOR.) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5 Market Street Briggate and Internal 5, Market Street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market Street, and the said Nos. 12, and 13, Market Street, Briggate; thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Offices, one Premises.

l Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid,) to J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

orders and Advertisements received by the under mentioned Agents :--

Bradford-J. Ibbotson, Market-Place; and S. Bowe, ers, yet the market was dull,-No alteration can be quoted in prices.-Fat Beasts, 555; Lean ditto, Halifax-B. Barker, Wade-Street; R. Wilkinson,

Cross-Field; and W. Ibbetson, Union-Street. Elland-Richard Grasby and John Torg.

Jan. 14 Sunday..... 9 PAST 8 26 PAST 8 2 SUN. 15 Monday.....44 8 2 9 AFTEL

 15
 Monday.....44
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 AFTER

 16
 Tuesday ...20
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 17
 Wednesday 54
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 10

 18
 Thursday...27
 10
 54
 10

 19
 Friday 3
11
 22
 11

 20
 Saturday ...42
11
 8
 12

The Barton steam packets sail daily from Hull Barton at seven in the morning, and half-past twelw and four in the afternoon. They sail from Barton b Hull at nine in the morning, and at half-past two and half-past six in the afternoon. On Sundays

sale, and rather lower.

to last Thursday.

up their accounts.

late rates. LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Jan. 8.

Barrett, James Dyson, and George Oliver, having Harpur, Kennington-cross. reference to the Leeds Town Mission. We fully BANKRUPTS TO SUBBENDI concur in the inference drawn by the writers from the facts therein detailed, and are acquainted, of the facts therein detailed, and are acquainted, of our own knowledge, with other facts on which similar inferences may be established. The "Northern Star," however, being purely a Poli-tical journal, cannot be made a vehicle for Theological discussion, and ar no reason was

the same description, for we know that many gross impositions are continually practised on the public under the guise of "liberal piety." "The Hardships of an Irish Pig Jobber." We

have inquired into the circumstances of this case, and shall publish and comment on them. Our Lançashire Agents will please to notice, that we shall send all the Portraits for Lancashire to week, and he will then dispatch to each the numhis order at Mr. Heywood's by Wednesday night, so that we can have the whole on Thursday morning, else it will be out of our power to execute them.

Our Oldham and Ashton Agents are informed, that we have made inquiries at the Leeds Post Office, and find that their papers were dispatched by the Mail Van at the proper time. They are requested to make inquiries of the Manchester Post Master, as to the cause of the delay, and communicate to as the answer they receive.

en, Jan. 12, at one, Feb. 16, at eleven: Solicitor

BANKRUPTS TO SURRENDER IN THE COUNTRY.

T. WYTHES, Northfield, Himbleton, Worcester

Theological discussion, and, as no reason was assigned for the exclusion of the minister referred to, we do not see sufficient ground in the fact to make a matter of public interest; but we shall have a matter of public interest; but we shall

-keep an cye on these and some other parties of 16, at nine, at the Mitre Tavern, Oxford. Soli

dealer, Jan. 20, Feb. 16, at three, at the Ram Inn, John Webster and Joseph Sutton, of Sheffield, Gloncester. Solicitors, Bloxsome and Jackson, cutlers. Richard Woods and S. R. Gresson, of Gloncester. Solicitors, Bloxsome and Jackson, Dursley: and White and Whitmore, Bedford-row. R. WARNER, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, schoolmaster, Jan. 15, Feb. 16, at twelve, at the Bull and Anchor we shall send all the Portraits for Lancashire to Mr. Heywood, at Manchester: therefore they will please to address their orders to him this 0. P. WATHEN, Woodchester, Gloucestershire, clothier, Jan. 16, Feb. 16, at the Golden Cross Inn, ber of portraits they require, and some posting. Cainscross. Solicitors, Croome and Son, Cainscross, bills along with them. But each agent must have near Strond; and Blower and Vizard, Lincoln'sinn-fields.

W. WAYTE, Stoke-upon-Trent, wharfinger, Jan. 19, Feb. 16, at twelve, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Stoke-upon-Trent. Solicitors, Williams and Turton, Stoke-upon-Trent; and King, Furnival's Inn.

DIVIDENDS.

J. S. Crispin, St. Martin's-court, and Tottenhamcourt-road, boot-maker, Jan. 26. W. Gwyther, Willow-walk, Bernondsey, tanner, Jan. 29. J. Brace, Willow-walk, Bernondsey, tanner, Jan. 27. G. Children, Tonbridge, Kent, banker, Jan. 26. J.

John Holloway, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, straw-hat-manufacturer. John Lythgoe, of Liverpool, cooper. William Bennett, of the Swan Tavern. John Holloway, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, straw-hat-manufacturer. John Lythgoe, of Liverpool, cooper. William Bennett, of the Swau Tavern, Arundel-street, Strand, tavern-keeper. Joseph Brace, of Willow-walk, Bermondsey, tanner. Thomas Hatch and Richard Hatch, of Eccleston, Lancashire, calico-printers. John Christopher Davie, formerly of Sherston, Wilts, and late of Gloncester, surgeon and apothecary.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Howley, near Warrington, varuish and colour makers. Charles M'Murdo, Theodore W. Rathbone, and Samuel Martin, of Liverpool, insurance brokers. James Buckley and John Bradbury, Brownhill, Saddleworth. James Prescott and brokers. James Brackley and John Braduury, Brownhill, Saddleworth. James Prescott and Samel Lancashire, grocers. William Jessopi and Samel Lancashire, grocers. William Jessopi and Samel Irith, of Wickersley, Yorkshire, Juary Tilliam Jessopi and Samel M. Hutchinson and W. P. Hutchinson, of Liver-pool, sugar refiners. D. S. Rüshton and John Whittingham, of Salford, inorder to the demand, while their general quality, Wilson and Alfred Monsir, of Grantham, drapers, Richard Shaw, Olvorwich, samemaker, and Richard Shaw, late of the same city, manufacturer, deceased. Richard Kidd, of the same city dyer. Thomas Kitrick and John Richard Kidd, of the same city dyer. Well Whittinghand John Sutton, of King's Lynn, Norfolk, surgeous, George Prichard and William Henry Goddard, of 28, New Bridge-street, Lon-

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, JAN. 8 .- To-day there has been less business done in this market than on any previous market day for many weeks

Mountcastle, of Manchester, slik-manulacturer, Feb. 2, at twelve, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Benjamin Homan, of St. Leonard's, Hastings, Sussex, builder, Feb. 1, at twelve, at the George Inn, Battle. CERTIFICATES-JANUARY 30. John Holloway, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, strawmanufacturers want; consequently, not many goods were sold. The market was well attended by wool dealers, many of whom were strangers. No great Wakefield-T. Nichols, North-Gate; and R. Hurst, were sold. The market was well attended by wool quantity of business was done at prices averaging those of the last few weeks.

HULL CORN MARKET, JAN. 9 .- The supply of Farmers' Wheat to-day was not large, and it still comes to hand out of condition. Fine dry samples of both new and old Wheat fully realized the rates of Knaresborough-Longdale, Bookseller. many Oats offering, but the bulk of them were of inferior quality; no alteration can be noted in the value. In Linseed and Rapeseed no variation.

Hebden Bridge-T. Dawson. Keighley-D. Weatherhead. Dewsbury-T. Brooke, Market-Place; and S. Healey.

Huddersfield—C. Tinker, Market Walk, and & Whitworth, Pack Horse Coach Office. Brighouse—E. S. Keir, Bookseller. Hightown-Wm. Lister, Bookseller.

Postmaster. Horbury-G. Holroyd.

Barnsley-Lingard, New Street. Sheffield-Lingard, Division-Street. Hull-Blanshard, Church-side. Manchester-A. Heywood, Oldham-Street. Burnley-Butterworth, 11, Carman-street.

[Saturday, January 13, 1838.]

LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET. Beasts 3,122-Sheep 24,500-Calves 107-Pige 507. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, (MONDAY.)