

LEGAL NOTICES.

WHEREAS a Fiat in Bankruptcy is awarded against ROBERT MOORE SNOWDEN, of Malton, in the County of York, Draper, Dealer and Chapman, and he being declared a Bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself to the Commissioners in the said Fiat, named, or the major part of them, on the 15th Day of January Instant, and 20th Day of February next, at the Robin Hood Inn, in the City of York, at One of the Clock in the afternoon, to make a full Discovery and Disclosure of his Estate and Effects, when and where, the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts; and at the First Sitting to choose Assignees; and at the Last Sitting, the said Bankrupt is required to finish his Examination and the Creditors are to assist, or be present from the allowance of his Certificate. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but give Notice to Messrs. MAKINSON and SANDERS, Solicitors, Middle Temple, London, or to THOMAS FRANCIS FODEN, Solicitor, Leeds.

THE COMMISSIONERS in a Fiat in Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 5th Day of September, 1837, awarded and issued forth against JAMES APPIYARD, of Leeds, in the County of York, Corn Merchant and Factor, Dealer and Chapman, intended to meet on the 15th Day of February next, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Court House, in Leeds aforesaid, to Audit the Accounts of the Assignees of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, under the said Fiat, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Bankrupts," and the said Commissioners also intend to meet on the same Day, at the same Hour, and at the same Place, in order to receive Proof of Debts preparatory to making a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend, and all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

THE COMMISSIONERS in a Fiat in Bankruptcy, bearing Date the 26th Day of May, 1837, awarded and issued forth against GEORGE WHEATLEY, of Leeds, in the County of York, Grocer, Dealer and Chapman, intended to meet on the 9th Day of February next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House, in Leeds aforesaid, to Audit the Accounts of the Assignees of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, under the said Fiat, pursuant to an Act of Parliament, made and passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to Bankrupts," and the said Commissioners also intend to meet on the same Day, at the same Hour, and at the same Place, in order to receive Proof of Debts preparatory to making a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, when and where the Creditors, who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of the said Dividend, and all Claims not then proved will be disallowed.

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IMPORTANT WORKS.

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.
SOME YEARS ago, the Author of this little Work published a treatise entitled FIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the Use of Adult Persons who have neglected the Study of Grammar. This Work, which is now being made in a new and useful form, is not only a most valuable and extensive, but, owing to particular circumstances attendant on its publication, the Price was somewhat too high.

Many Schoolmasters and Parents also complained that, being written for Adults, its style was not well suited for the youthful mind, and they regretted, therefore, that it could not be made more generally 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 person's reach.

The "RATIONAL SCHOOL GRAMMAR" is so framed, therefore, that it may be made equally 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 person's reach.

The Lessons, in this Work, as in the former, are selected for the use of young persons, and are directed, therefore, to the hair's-breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The Science of Grammar is disentangled, in this Work from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The abstract and unmeaning technicalities, which pervade all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts of Speech are arranged on an entirely new Principle, founded on a Philosophical Consideration of the Nature of language, and applicable to all Languages. The necessary Divisions and Subdivisions are rationally accounted for, and the Principles of Universal Grammar demonstrated so fully, that the meanest capacity may understand them as clearly as it understands that two and two make four.

In Syntax, the formation of the English Language is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary technicalities. A majority of the numerous Rules given in most Grammars are shown to be little better than a heap of senseless Tautology. The necessary Rules are demonstrated upon rational Principles, and illustrated by a variety of Examples. By the Use of this Book and its accompanying Exercises, a child will, in a few weeks, acquire a good knowledge of the Grammar without any of the disgusting drudgery of TASKS, which, under the present System, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar at all.

So much are the Principles of this important Science simplified in these little Works that by the use of them, a parent having no previous knowledge of the subject may, in one week, be qualified to instruct his children without other assistance.

TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS.
Selected from a host of similar ones, respecting the former Work, may convey some idea of the Public Esteem in which the Principle of this Work is held.

"Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. He attacks, with ability and success, the existing system of English Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly condemning the too frequent practice of making pupils commit by rote the unmeaning and unimportant parts of the English language, 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 any very elaborate works."—*Literary Gazette.*

"A sensible and useful book, particularly suited for private instruction."—*Illustrated Englishman.*
"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 Shakespeare 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 Gazette.*

"This is a useful book. It is calculated to give the student a correct idea of grammatical construction—the analogies of the language—and of the nature of the various parts of speech. It is simple, not obscure; clear, but not diffuse; and there are few works in which the first principles of Grammar are better explained or more ably followed up."—*York Chronicle, November 13th, 1834.*

"The method he has adopted to convey his lessons is the least repulsive to a learner that we have yet seen, not excepting that of Mr. Collett,.... the whole treatise seems to be intended as a mental machine to assist the labour of mind."—*Illustrated Englishman.*
"We consider this treatise one of the most useful that has yet issued from the press, under the class, English Grammar."—*Glasgow Liberator.*

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.

THE GREAT CLUB MART, WATERLOO INN.

MR. G. SLATER, in announcing to his Friends that he has removed from the Yorkshire Arms to the above Commodious Inn, begs to intimate, that he was the Founder of those successful Institutions known by the Name of the

Circulating Medium Associations; and that Four of them are now in active Operation at his House, One of which possesses a Floating Capital of upwards of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS!!

As the Merits of these Clubs have been so frequently before the Public, and are so generally known and appreciated, it is deemed sufficient to announce, that Books are now open to receive the Names of Persons desirous to become Members of a FIFTY POUND CLUB, to meet Monthly, and a TEN POUND CLUB, to meet every Tuesday, so arranged as to meet the Wants and Wishes of every grade of Society, from the Operative to the Capitalist.

First Meeting for the £50 on Monday, January 15th, and for the £10 on Tuesday, January 16th, at Eight o'clock in the Evening.

TO FLAX, TOW AND WORSTED SPINNERS.

JAMES SMITH, ROBERT BEACOCK, and THOMAS TANNETT have commenced the Business of MACHINE MAKING in the above Line, beg leave to offer their Services to the Public. Having devoted many Years to the Trade, they have acquired a perfect knowledge of the Manufacture of Flax, Tow, and Worsted, and are enabled to execute all the very best kind of Machine, of the most approved Principles. Gentlemen favouring them with Orders may depend upon getting all sorts of 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 Shakespeare rests—excellently calculated to be of service to adult persons who have neglected the study of Grammar."—*Bradford Observer.*
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MINERAL TERRA METALLIC.
For Filling Decayed Teeth, without Heat, Pain, or Pressure; and Inevitable Mineral Teeth fixed without giving the least Pain, or shewing any fastening whatever.

LEEDS, BRADFORD, AND WAKEFIELD.
MR. ESKELL,
SURGEON DENTIST,
OF NO. 124, PARK-ROW, LEEDS.

RESPECTFULLY announces that he is on a Professional Visit to Bradford and Wakefield, and for the better accommodation of his Friends, has made arrangements to attend those Places, and may be consulted in all the Branches of DENTAL SURGERY as follows, until further Notice.
Every Wednesday and Thursday, at Mrs. Briggs's, West-Street, Bradford; every Friday, at Mr. Haslegrave's, Sealsman, next to the Theatre, Westgate, Wakefield; and every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, at his Residence, 124, 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 difficult Articulation, and submits this as really an advantage of the utmost importance, but when it is added the capability of liking the hardest substance, without pain, though last, not least, that it gives the greatest durability to the work, and is, therefore, a most economical mode of proceeding.

Mr. Eskell wishes to impress upon the Ladies and Gentlemen not to receive 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.

NEWS FROM CANADA.

By the arrival of the New York packet-ship *Virginia*, at Liverpool, we have received New York papers to the 27th ult., bringing very important and interesting news from the Canadas.

It is supposed that the houses of Jacob Barredo and Gironde would be burnt by the troops previous to their departure.

We left the pilot volunteers in front of the theatre, on Wednesday evening. After listening to the patriotic speeches on that occasion, they marched to Black Rock. On that night, the Court-house was broken open, and the 140 stand of arms stolen. On their arrival at Black Rock, part of them bivouac'd, part tried to billet themselves on the inhabitants, but were generally unsuccessful. Sentinels were posted in the streets, and to allow of their duty most admirably, so that when the sober citizens of that place got up in the morning, and were going to their business, they were stopped by grim-looking soldiers, and were obliged to wake up Col. Sutherland, and get the countersign, before they could open their stores and work-shops. These sentinels were posted between the stores of Thomson and Dodge, and Mr. Haggart.

In the morning, after it was known that the muskets were stolen, the Sheriff and assistants went after them. When they approached, Mr. McKenzie got upon a barrel and made a speech to the volunteers; but upon the subject being properly represented by the Sheriff, the arms were given up.

During the day, some demonstrations were made between the patriot volunteers on this were the Queen's loyal subjects, who were guarding the frontier, on the other. Colonel Sutherland took the twin-starred, tri-coloured flag, went down to the water's edge, and waved it. Those on the other side, huzzah'd. Such displays of patriotism and loyalty are not frequent in the nineteenth century.

Last night, it was understood, that an effort would be made by the volunteers to take back the arms which had been delivered to the Sheriff. The watch-house was strongly guarded, and at midnight a party was seen approaching. The alarm bell was rung, and the firemen called out. One of the volunteers, more patriotic or more daring than the rest, flashed his musket at a fireman, but, fortunately, was snatched in the pan. He, and several others, were taken into custody, and are to be tried to-day.

This parading of a set of ragamuffin volunteers should have had an end put to it at once. The exhibition is disgraceful, and to allow of such fellows to swagger through the streets, day and night, with arms in their hands, is annoying to every citizen, and may result in further outrage. If they want to go to Canada, let them go by all means; but we hope to be spared from any infliction of their valourous propensities on this side.

It is announced that the patriot volunteers have taken possession of Navy Island, and that 300 of the royal volunteers from the other side immediately joined their standard—and that Dr. Rolph, upon hearing that a reward of £500 had been offered for his apprehension, has enlisted warmly in the cause, and, the night before last, gave an address at Lockport.

(From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.)
CAMP AT NAVY ISLAND.—We have nothing farther from the patriots camp at Navy Island. A proclamation, setting forth the objects of the persons there assembled, and calling upon the Reformers of Canada there to rendezvous, or otherwise to lend a hand for the revolutionizing of the Province, signed by William Lyon McKenzie, as "Chairman, pro tem," of the Provincial Government of the State of Upper Canada," has been issued and circulated.

The proclamation also further states, that the force embodied on Navy Island is well supplied with artillery, small arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., the contributions of their friends in this State. The proclamation also offers a bounty of 300 acres of land to all volunteers who will personally aid in bringing to a conclusion the struggle for independence in the Canadas.

The Canadian Patriots are also enjoined not to commit any excesses upon the property of the loyalists, or upon their persons, upon pain of the severest punishment.

It is alleged that Sir F. B. Head, having been sent to this country with a view to conciliation and justice, and having violated his oath of office in not properly carrying out the legitimate objects of his mission, had become guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours. A reward of £500 is therefore offered for him, and that he may be dealt with as may appear to the authorities.

The following are set forth in the proclamation as the objects for the furtherance of which the force on Navy Island is embodied:—
"Perpetual peace, founded on a Government of equal rights to all, secured by a written Constitution, sanctioned by yourselves in a convention; to be called an extra-constitutional assembly."
"Civil and religious liberty, and the right of every man in all laws made, or to be made, every person be bound alike—whether shall any tenure, estate, charter, birth, or place, confer any exemption from the ordinary course of legal proceedings and responsibilities whenunto others are subjected."
"The abolition of all hereditary honours, of the laws of entail and primogeniture, and of all positions of men who devour our substance."
"A Legislature composed of a Senate and House of Assembly, chosen by the people."
"An Executive, to be composed of a Governor and other Officers, elected by the public voice."
"A Judiciary chosen by the Governor and Senate, and composed of the most learned, honourable, and trustworthy of our citizens. The laws to be rendered cheap and expeditious."
"A free trial by Jury—Sheriffs chosen by you, and not to hold office, as now, at the pleasure of our tyrants. The freedom of the press. Also for it, now, the free press of the Canadas are trampled down by the hand of arbitrary power."
"The Vote by Ballot—free and peaceful township elections."
"The people to elect their court of request commissioners, and justices of the peace—and also their militia officers, in all cases whatsoever."
"Freedom of every man to be allowed to buy at the cheapest market, and to sell at the dearest."
"No man to be compelled to give military service, unless it be his choice."
"Ample funds to be reserved from the vast natural resources of our country to secure the blessings of education to every citizen."
"A frugal and economical Government, in order that the people may be prosperous and free from difficulty."

"An end for ever to the wearisome prayers, supplications, and woe cries attendant upon our connexion with the Lordlings of the Colonial office, Downing street, London."
"The opening of the St. Lawrence to the trade of the world, so that the boats may pass up to Lake Superior, and the distribution of the wild lands of the country to the industry, capital, skill, and enterprise of worthy men of all nations."

FROM NAVY ISLAND.—The statements of our Buffalo correspondent, of the Patriot force on this island, are confirmed.

The Buffalo Journal says, "They have also a number of field-pieces, an 18 and a 24 pounder, a good supply of small arms, and they are fortifying their encampment; and from their favourable position it will require more efficient troops than the raw militia of the Canadas—half of whom cannot be trusted by the Queen's officers—to dislodge Liberals." The Journal adds: "We have just learned that the Royalists (Dec. 18) commenced a fire from artillery at the patriot camp at Navy Island, which was promptly returned, and two Royalists killed. One of the patriots were injured." Navy Island is British territory. The Buffalo Advertiser says—"The patriots at Navy Island have obtained from Black Rock large quantities of the punchings from the boilers of steam-boats. These are sewed up in bags for grape shot, and must be terrible execution."

FROM THE LONDON DISTRICT.—(A strict contrary to the London District. Dr. Duncombe has a command of about 700 patriots there. The Spectator, Mr. N. B. is in command against him. The report is that Mr. N. B. is defeated, with serious loss, but this needs a good deal of confirmation.

Office of the Telegraph, Lewiston, Dec. 15. A large body of patriots have been organized in the London district—several days. Mr. N. B. is in command on Thursday, with 500 men for that district to disperse the Patriots. A lady died at Hamilton reports that this force had encountered the Patriots, amounting to 1,500, under Dr. Duncombe—that they (the Royalists) were repulsed—that an express arrived at Hamilton this morning with orders to have the water and children to leave the place. The Royalists are concentrating their forces along the frontier, from Niagara to Fort Erie. They must stay to-day at Fort Erie 960. Great apprehensions are felt for the transportation of men, munitions, and ammunition across the river. The ferry is open, but all who cross are closely inspected.

We understand that the prisoners are to be brought into Montreal. Sir John, with the troops, were to occupy Grand Brule last night, and proceed this day home. It is supposed that the houses of Jacob Barredo and Gironde would be burnt by the troops previous to their departure.

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In the morning, after it was known that the muskets were stolen, the Sheriff and assistants went after them. When they approached, Mr. McKenzie got upon a barrel and made a speech to the volunteers; but upon the subject being properly represented by the Sheriff, the arms were given up.

During the day, some demonstrations were made between the patriot volunteers on this were the Queen's loyal subjects, who were guarding the frontier, on the other. Colonel Sutherland took the twin-starred, tri-coloured flag, went down to the water's edge, and waved it. Those on the other side, huzzah'd. Such displays of patriotism and loyalty are not frequent in the nineteenth century.

Last night, it was understood, that an effort would be made by the volunteers to take back the arms which had been delivered to the Sheriff. The watch-house was strongly guarded, and at midnight a party was seen approaching. The alarm bell was rung, and the firemen called out. One of the volunteers, more patriotic or more daring than the rest, flashed his musket at a fireman, but, fortunately, was snatched in the pan. He, and several others, were taken into custody, and are to be tried to-day.

This parading of a set of ragamuffin volunteers should have had an end put to it at once. The exhibition is disgraceful, and to allow of such fellows to swagger through the streets, day and night, with arms in their hands, is annoying to every citizen, and may result in further outrage. If they want to go to Canada, let them go by all means; but we hope to be spared from any infliction of their valourous propensities on this side.

It is announced that the patriot volunteers have taken possession of Navy Island, and that 300 of the royal volunteers from the other side immediately joined their standard—and that Dr. Rolph, upon hearing that a reward of £500 had been offered for his apprehension, has enlisted warmly in the cause, and, the night before last, gave an address at Lockport.

(From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.)
CAMP AT NAVY ISLAND.—We have nothing farther from the patriots camp at Navy Island. A proclamation, setting forth the objects of the persons there assembled, and calling upon the Reformers of Canada there to rendezvous, or otherwise to lend a hand for the revolutionizing of the Province, signed by William Lyon McKenzie, as "Chairman, pro tem," of the Provincial Government of the State of Upper Canada," has been issued and circulated.

The proclamation also further states, that the force embodied on Navy Island is well supplied with artillery, small arms, ammunition, provisions, &c., the contributions of their friends in this State. The proclamation also offers a bounty of 300 acres of land to all volunteers who will personally aid in bringing to a conclusion the struggle for independence in the Canadas.

The Canadian Patriots are also enjoined not to commit any excesses upon the property of the loyalists, or upon their persons, upon pain of the severest punishment.

It is alleged that Sir F. B. Head, having been sent to this country with a view to conciliation and justice, and having violated his oath of office in not properly carrying out the legitimate objects of his mission, had become guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours. A reward of £500 is therefore offered for him, and that he may be dealt with as may appear to the authorities.

The following are set forth in the proclamation as the objects for the furtherance of which the force on Navy Island is embodied:—
"Perpetual peace, founded on a Government of equal rights to all, secured by a written Constitution, sanctioned by yourselves in a convention; to be called an extra-constitutional assembly."
"Civil and religious liberty, and the right of every man in all laws made, or to be made, every person be bound alike—whether shall any tenure, estate, charter, birth, or place, confer any exemption from the ordinary course of legal proceedings and responsibilities whenunto others are subjected."
"The abolition of all hereditary honours, of the laws of entail and primogeniture, and of all positions of men who devour our substance."
"A Legislature composed of a Senate and House of Assembly, chosen by the people."
"An Executive, to be composed of a Governor and other Officers, elected by the public voice."
"A Judiciary chosen by the Governor and Senate, and composed of the most learned, honourable, and trustworthy of our citizens. The laws to be rendered cheap and expeditious."
"A free trial by Jury—Sheriffs chosen by you, and not to hold office, as now, at the pleasure of our tyrants. The freedom of the press. Also for it, now, the free press of the Canadas are trampled down by the hand of arbitrary power."
"The Vote by Ballot—free and peaceful township elections."
"The people to elect their court of request commissioners, and justices of the peace—and also their militia officers, in all cases whatsoever."
"Freedom of every man to be allowed to buy at the cheapest market, and to sell at the dearest."
"No man to be compelled to give military service, unless it be his choice."
"Ample funds to be reserved from the vast natural resources of our country to secure the blessings of education to every citizen."
"A frugal and economical Government, in order that the people may be prosperous and free from difficulty."

"An end for ever to the wearisome prayers, supplications, and woe cries attendant upon our connexion with the Lordlings of the Colonial office, Downing street, London."
"The opening of the St. Lawrence to the trade of the world, so that the boats may pass up to Lake Superior, and the distribution of the wild lands of the country to the industry, capital, skill, and enterprise of worthy men of all nations."

FROM NAVY ISLAND.—The statements of our Buffalo correspondent, of the Patriot force on this island, are confirmed.

The Buffalo Journal says, "They have also a number of field-pieces, an 18 and a 24 pounder, a good supply of small arms, and they are fortifying their encampment; and from their favourable position it will require more efficient troops than the raw militia of the Canadas—half of whom cannot be trusted by the Queen's officers—to dislodge Liberals." The Journal adds: "We have just learned that the Royalists (Dec. 18) commenced a fire from artillery at the patriot camp at Navy Island, which was promptly returned, and two Royalists killed. One of the patriots were injured." Navy Island is British territory. The Buffalo Advertiser says—"The patriots at Navy Island have obtained from Black Rock large quantities of the punchings from the boilers of steam-boats. These are sewed up in bags for grape shot, and must be terrible execution."

FROM THE LONDON DISTRICT.—(A strict contrary to the London District. Dr. Duncombe has a command of about 700 patriots there. The Spectator, Mr. N. B. is in command against him. The report is that Mr. N. B. is defeated, with serious loss, but this needs a good deal of confirmation.

would have died of hunger. All these salutary

of the timber monopoly, which cheated this country annually out of £1,500,000, and improvement of the colony generally, were, after being passed by the Assembly, thrown out unceremoniously by the Governor. The House of Assembly, because they were supposed to infringe upon the interests of those speculating officials and jobbers who monopolized the colony, and who hang like a pestilence on the country people, have since the Governor dissolved the House of Assembly several times, thinking by Government influence to weaken the popular party, and to strengthen the court party. The result, however, was the reverse, and at the last general election for Lower Canada, out of eighty-eight Members, only twenty-five were returned to the House of Assembly, only nine were worth anything for the people, and only nine—*Cheers*.—By an Act of the Imperial Parliament, passed in 1799, it was settled that the revenue of the Colony should only be applied by the Governor, and with the approval of the House of Assembly. The Cause and the House of Assembly, seeing that the Governor was abusing their constitution (seeing that all their good measures were thrown out in this manner), stopped their supplies, which they had a just right to do, until the Governor and the House of Assembly had made peace. Then was the conduct of our liberal and enlightened Government. Why they passed resolutions em-

By allowing the Colonial officials to rob the Treasury of the representatives, who were the legitimate guardians of the people's rights, the Government of Canada incurred the blame. When the atrocious resolutions were passed, the Canadians they caused one universal burst of execration—the Colony was in a ferment—public meetings were held, resolutions were passed to denounce this government, and the Government was denounced in the press, the excitements, and the language made use of by some of the leaders of the people, had a number of persons seized for treason. The Canadians rescued them, and the Government was obliged to release them. Such was the beginning of those troubles, which led to such disastrous consequences, and which indeed stamped the character of our Government as despotic. It was necessary to prove their perfidy as "base, bloody, and treacherous," when the Canadians justified in rising up against this despotism—cries of yes, yes—and shall yours country be mortgaged to Jews and stock-jobbers for

These patriots who are merely seeking justice for themselves from a base and tyrannical Government. It shall not! But the blame is not confined to it. Lower Canada alone; in all our North American colonies, a terrible war has been, or is now, at hand. The British Government and the United Provinces are engaged in a struggle with the United States, and the Canadian revolution has also made its appearance. It is to wit what is not altogether known; the yoke sits uneasy on their shoulders, and they seem determined to bear it no longer. The Colonial Government has been too long too cautious to rouse what they have been pleased to call the "people," and resorted to the most barbarous cruelty in their treatment of the vanquished. Look to St. Charles where more than one hundred persons were roasted alive in one house by the British soldiery, and where the British soldiers, hundreds of which were sent to the gallows, and the British soldiers, especially the pig-sticker, were the most cruel in their treatment of Boncheste, late Editor of the *Quebec Liberator*, who after having a leg broke at the skirmish at Missisquoi, was dragged by the Royalists with a halter round his neck, in triumph through the streets of the village—slame, slame—and afterwards, thrown into the sea.

to any mile without any attention being paid to its wounds; the neglect of which inflicted upon him the most dreadful agony. These were the most insupportable torments of many barbarities committed by the British in the Colonies. Ministers, who are the lowest fifth of official in the Colony, are the fruits of the "Corruption Bill," the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill." We are bound in a secret treaty with 100,000 to keep the peace, and that those must buy the peace at the expense of the peace of Canadians is our own cause, and if we are not giving their active support they shall at least have our sympathy and best wishes for success in their glorious struggle for freedom.—Cheers.—If justice were meted out to the wrongdoers, Ministers, their Majesty's Ministers would be now have been hanged, and put on trial for the murders and horrors both at home and abroad, to which they have been a party, and wrong of the Dockstreet Labourers.—The Dowry of the widows' sons at Rathfriland.—The dread effect of the "Corruption Bill" on the British Empire, insulted and trampled upon labourers of the British Empire, who have been virtually doctored as felons in the persons of the perjured Cotton Spinners and weavers.—The arson, treasons, and murders in Canada.—The successful accusation against the British Empire, that they have been the cause of these bloodstained myriads.—The British Empire shall come; and if they pursue not in their career of change shall come on the spirit of their dreams which

breath in scorn and unending characters of dreadful length and appalling magnitude of retribution. "The sun of liberty in Canada, may for a moment be eclipsed, but it shall yet arise with more splendour, and search to death those "gilded tyrants" who have been the cause of the corruption on its corruption," while the conduct of the British Government will be a beacon to warn future statesmen of the shoals on which they have been so disastrously wrecked. "The people are struggling against a people who are determined to be free. For freedom's battle once begun, Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though heavily laden still is ever on." "—Long cheers—The beggared have to move the resolution."

Mr. HANCOCK said that Mr. Buchanan had ably and eloquently attacked the cause of the Canadian people, and as counsel had never been able to meet the argument of three heinous and capital crimes—treason, arson, and murder, he (Mr. L.) would only append a few remarks. He would not dwell on the Government in the character of judge and jury in a case, and upon the law, but would only say that if the same law was meted out to the rich as to the poor, her Majesty's Ministers would have to hang. And now, all you who are of the same opinion may say Amen.

The meeting appointed a Committee to carry into effect the resolution respecting the petition, &c., & encouraged in peace and good order.

HOLMFIRTH ANTI-POOR-LAW MEETING.

A little before going to press last week we received a part of the report of this important meeting, & were told that the rest would come. The remainder, however, has not come to hand. We are, therefore, under the necessity of emitting any notice of the speeches: we have the less regret on that account as our readers will find an excellent letter in our paper, referring to the meeting, and characterizing respective speeches, we have no doubt, with great accuracy.

Mr. JAMES DRANSFIELD, Constable of Gravepith of Holme, was in the chair, and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Resolved,—1. That this meeting denounces

misapplied Poor Law "Amendment" Act as departing from constitutional, and illegal, inasmuch as it takes from the law-abiding payers the spending of their money, and places it in the hands of three Communists, who are not responsible to the poor, and who ought not to be submitted to by them.—Moved by Mr. Taylor; seconded by Mr. Dickinson; supported by Mr. Midgeley, Poor Law Guardian.

2. That this meeting declares the Poor Law "Amendment" Act to be cruel, inhuman, and unjust; as under its provisions workhouses are blighted, prisons, making poverty a crime—treating the poor aged, and infirm worse than felons, the being worse off than the felon, and the felon committed for crime.—Moved by S. G. Armistead, Esq.; seconded by Mr. J. Hinchliff; supported by Mr. Hirst, Poor Law Guardian.

3. That the principles of the Poor Law "Amendment" Act, if fully carried out, would aggravate evils which it purposes to amend, as the so-called relief is given under such revolting circumstances, rather than receive it, people will be induced

4. That the Poor Law Amendment Act was not the cause of this part of the country, secondly, that the people of this country were not to work at their own homes, and that if their work were sold, through temporary distress, it would then be an irreparable loss, as they could not be replaced by a great many ever after.—Moved by Bullock; seconded by Mr. Hoyle; supported by Mr. Gower.

5. That this meeting views the Poor Law Amendment Act as the beginning of an insidious attempt to place this country under a system of continental espionage and armed police-despotism.—Moved by Pitkethley; seconded by Mr. T. Beaumont.

6. That the Poor Law Amendment Act is a political and religious insult to the English, and calculated by Christianity, which teaches the love of our poorer brethren, while the Poor Law Act treats them with great cruelty and severity.—Moved by Mr. A. Kaye; seconded by Mr. R. Ramsden.

7. That petitions to both Houses of Parliament, regarding the foregoing resolutions thereof, and that to the Commons presented by Earl St. John, and that to the Commons presented by Earl St. John, be moved by Mr. Midgley; seconded by Mr. Gower.

mined to bear it no longer. The Colonial Government, not content on one or two occasions to ront what they have been pleased to call the rebels, have resorted to the most barbarous cruelty in their treat-

ment of the vanquished. Look to St. Charles where above one hundred persons were roasted alive in one house by the British soldiery, and where the dead were left unburied, numbers of which were eaten by the pigs.—Shame, shame.—Look to the treatment of Bonchette, late Editor of the *Quebec Liberator*, who after having a leg broke at the skirmish at Missisquoi, was dragged by the Royalists with a halter round his neck, in triumph through the streets of the village,—shame, shame,—and afterwards thrown into a wagon and conveyed many miles without any attention being paid to his sufferings.

"open him," "hang, beggar, or which mildest
upon him," most dread of all, "to hang,"
only isolated in times out of many barbarities com-
mitted by our soldiers and the brutal countenances, we
are the lowest fifth of officials in the Colony, such as
the Governor, the Chief Justice, the whole Bill, and
nothing but the Bill. We are bound to pay
of £800,000,000 to keep the peace, and that you
must not be broken. Cheers.—The cause of the
Indians is our own cause, and if we can not give
them justice, they shall at least have our sym-
pathy and best wishes for their freedom and
struggle for freedom.—Cheers.—If justice were meted
out to all according to their deserts, her Majesty's
Ministers would now have been called to account
for the horrors both at home and abroad, to which they have
been accessory.

The wrong of the Dorchester Labourers.—The blood
of the murdered widows' sons at Rathamcarr—The
dead effect of the Poor Law starvation Bill—The
resultant transatlantic emigration of the British
Empire, who have been virtually sold out
in the persons of the purveyed Cotton Spinners

Glasgow—The rousers, treasurers, and murders it
 shall call shall all rise in awful accusation against
 these blood-drinking, money-loving, power-grasping
 shall come; and if they pursue not in their career
 change shall come on the spirit of their dreams which
 will teach them in stern and unyielding characters
 of the masses, and may call upon their blood to
 retribution. Thus the sun of the nation, at a
 moment be eclipsed, but it shall yet arise with
 renewed splendour, and search to death those 'gild-
 dies' that are basking in the sunshine of a court
 and a parliament, and the nation shall be free. The
 British Government will be a common enemy of
 the people, and the nation shall be free. The
 statesmen of the shoals on which they have be-
 strewn, and the fruitlessness of struggling
 against a people who are determined to be free.
 The friends of the people of the world began,
 three of them, and they were the first to say,
 "Brightened from the darkness to the sun,
 Though baffled off is ever one."
 "Loud cheers." He begged leave to move the res-

Mr. HANSON said that as Mr. Buchanan had so eloquently pleaded the cause of the Canadian and as counsel had convicted the British Government of three heinous and capital crimes—treason, and murder, he (Mr. H.) would only appear before the House in the character of judge and summarise the case, and pronounce the word guilty. To those as that if the same law was meted out to the rich as the poor, her Majesty's Ministers would have to hang. And now, all who are of the same opinion put up your hands,—when instantly every hand was held up.

The meeting appointed a Committee to carry into effect the resolution respecting the petition, &c., & separated in peace and good order.

HOLMFIRTH ANTI-POOR-LAW MEETING.

A little before nine o'clock on the evening of the 10th inst. a large number of persons assembled at the Holmfirth Town Hall for the purpose of discussing the petition presented to the House of Commons by the Anti-Poor Law Committee of the Yorkshire Association, and of adopting such resolutions as might be deemed proper in relation to the same. The meeting was opened by Mr. J. W. Smith, who read the petition, and then proposed the following resolutions:—

Mr. JAMES DRANSFIELD, Constable of the Graveyard of Holme, was in the chair, and the

lowing resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Resolved,—1. That this meeting denounces the mis-called Poor Law "Amendment" Act as despotic, unconstitutional, and illegal, inasmuch as it takes from the rate-payers the spending of their own money, and places it in the hands of three Commissioners, who are not responsible to the people, and ought not to be submitted to by them.—Moved by Mr. Taylor; seconded by Mr. Dickinson; supported by Mr. Midgeley, Poor Law Guardian.

2. That this meeting declares the Poor Law "Amendment" Act to be cruel, inhuman, and unjust; as under its provisions workhouses are built like prisons, making poverty a crime—treating

poor, the aged, and infirm worse than felons, the being worse fed and more harshly be-labeled to than committed for crime.—Moved by S. G. Armytage Esq.; seconded by Mr. J. Hinchliff; supported by Mr. Hirst, Poor Law Guardian.

3. That the principles of the Poor Law "Amendment" Act, if fully carried out, would aggravate evils which it purposes to amend, as the social relief is given under such revolting circumstances

that, rather than receive it, people will be induced to labour for the merest pittance; thus causing an increased competition for work, which will produce a great lowering of wages, and consequently, a corresponding increase of poverty, pauperization, vagrancy and crime.—Moved by Mr. S. Gower, surgeon, seconded by Mr. Matthews, Poor Law Guardian, and

4. That the Poor Law "Amendment" Act was not "work well" for this part of the country. See

that the people of this district have a deal of work at their own homes, and that if their work-tasks were sold, through temporary distress, it would them) be an irreparable loss, as they could not get a great many more after.—Moved by Bullock; seconded by Mr. Hoyle; supported by Mr. Stephen Dickinson.

5. That this meeting views the Poor Law Amendment Act as the beginning of an insidious attempt to place this country under a system of continental espionage and armed police despotism.—Moved by Pitkeathley; seconded by Mr. Ramsden; supported by Mr. Hoyle. The Amendment Bill is so utterly repugnant to the principles of religion, as calculated by Christianity, which teaches us to care for our poorer brethren, while the Poor Law Act treats them with great cruelty and severity.—Moved by A. Kaye; seconded by Mr. R. Ramsden.

6. Resolutions to both Houses of Parliament got up, embracing the foregoing resolutions therein, and that the League be presented by Earl St. John, to the Commons, and by Earl Grey, to the Lords.—Moved by Mr. Midgley; seconded by Mr. Hoyle.

A little before going to press last week we received a part of the report of this important meeting, and

to
Mr. A. RAY; seconded by Mr. K. RAMSDEN.
ad
7. That petitions to both Houses of Parlia-
ment got up, embodying the foregoing resolutions there-
of, and that to the Lords to be presented by Earl St.
hope, that to the Commons by J. Fielden, Esq.
Moved by Mr. Midgeley; seconded by Mr. S. I.
passed.

as. | inson.

IRELAND.

ANTI-COMBINATION MEETING AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

The meeting convened by the Lord Mayor, to discuss measures for putting an end to illegal combination and to the murder of persons committed upon persons connected with trade in this city, took place this day at the Royal Exchange. The room was crowded at 12 o'clock.

At a quarter before 1 o'clock the Lord Mayor was called to the chair.

A tradesman complained of the delay in taking the chair, 12 o'clock being named as the hour of meeting. Mr. O'CONNELL apologized for detaining the meeting. He really considered that the meeting was for 1 o'clock.

The LORD MAYOR briefly explained the object of the meeting, and pledged himself to procure an impartial hearing for every speaker.

Mr. CLARSON, secretary to the meeting, having read the request, said he would add a few words to his fellow-citizens, and he would pledge his word of honour that his feeling and the feeling of the committee who managed the preliminary proceedings of the meeting, was to endeavour to serve the working classes.—Hear.—He did not appear there as a tradesman, but as a citizen, and he would pledge his word that the description of combination which had existed in Dublin up to the present day was of the most ruinous consequence to the trade of this country. He had formerly been engaged in the foundry line, and having observed a great quantity of articles that were brought from Scotland, he thought he could manufacture the same articles, and with this view, he thought to employ boys to do the work, but was not permitted to employ them. Now, he would ask, how could he make such articles at the price of the Scotch, when he had to pay 30s. a week for a man's wages, when the same articles were made in Scotland by boys for 4s. a week?—Hear, and "No."

He felt satisfied that, in consequence of the combination, in this case alone £10,000 a-year of profitable labour was lost to the working classes of this country.—Hear.—Mr. CLARSON stated other facts in illustration of the losses to the community through the effects of combination, and concluded by praying for the unanimity of the meeting in adopting some means for the common good of the country, and in moving a resolution exploring the combination which existed in their city.

High Sheriff JONES, in seconding the resolution, hoped that after all that had been said by Mr. CLARSON, Mr. O'CONNELL, and other gentlemen on this subject, the tradesmen would take timely advice, and abandon all illegal combination for the future.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. CAROLAN (a member of the corporation) moved the next resolution, deprecating the practice of enforcing employers to regulate wages, to limit the number of apprentices, to employ particular individuals, and to force other rules upon them.

Mr. O'CONNELL (a member of the corporation) rising to second the resolution, was loudly applauded by the tradesmen present. He entreated that there would not be such ebullitions of feeling again, at least as far as he was concerned. He would read the resolution before he would undertake to second it.

Having read it, he said he had no hesitation in seconding it. He conceived that, with regard to the limitation of apprentices, there was much to be said in support of it. His rule was to make apprentices of the sons of those tradesmen who had served him long and faithfully—great cheers—and whether he had exceeded the prescribed rule of the tradesmen or not he could not tell, as he had never been asked to do so.

He disapproved of this mode of acting, and for the indifferent man following a business they did not serve an apprenticeship to, they never would have had James Watt, the author of the steam-engine—indeed, he (Mr. Mallett) should not now be an employer, for he never served a day to any business. He hoped to see good feeling exist between master and man—he did not desire this more strongly than the gifted gentleman opposite, Mr. O'CONNELL.—Hear, and cheers.—He deplored the cases of outrage which were lately committed in this city, and concluded by seconding the resolution.—Cheers.

Mr. FRENCH said, as a tradesman, he could not understand how the charge of combination could be made against the tradesmen of Dublin. There were interested individuals who were creating division between the employers and the tradesmen of Dublin.

There were no more men than were barely sufficient to support their families, yet they were dragged forward this day to defend their characters.—Cheers.—He contended that the rate of wages was insufficient—that all the contractors in the city were in the habit of charging as highly for the work done by apprentices as by regular men—and, finally, that the poor workmen in the city than could find labour in it. Why, then, should they be borne down by apprentices?—Hear, hear.

Mr. T. DIXON said, that the privilege of taking apprentices ought to be as free as the air they breathe.—Cries of "No, no," and "Yes."—If the principle of restricting men from taking apprentices was adopted in one trade, there would be no end to the rule. If the trades of carpenters, bricklayers, &c. were overrun, surely men would not bind their own sons apprentices to them—this the question would right itself.—Groans and cheers.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that if all parties were not bound to move an adjournment of the meeting.

Mr. DIXON, in conclusion, said that he would have spent £10,000 in labour during the last few years, only for the existence of combination.—Groans and cheers.

Mr. O'CONNELL again observed, that if this noise was a part of a system of trade, about to be adopted, he would move an adjournment of the meeting.

Mr. L. CALLAGHAN spoke to order, and requested the tradesmen to hear every one, and not let it go abroad that they were afraid to hear the charges repeated which had already been made against them.

Mr. DAVIS, a carpenter, denied that the employers were constrained as to taking apprentices. He said that he had no work to do to the colony, and he was seeking for it. He was an emigrant, and was induced to go to Van Diemen's Land to look for work; when he arrived there he discovered to his distress that there was no work whatever for any one but a ship full of tradesmen who were led to go there by the representations of the Government. They had to beg for support, and suffered the most unheard of misfortunes.—Cheers.

Mr. HOLDEN said that he was employed to slate the works of the Alliance Gas Company, and having entered into a contract to perform the work in a given time, he put his men to work, and while paying them the highest rate of wages in the trade—namely, 28s. a week—his men turned out, and at a moment's notice, refused to go on with the work. The loss he sustained by them was not considered sufficient; his place was broken open, and himself beaten and severely injured.—Cries of "Who did this?"—Mr. Holden said not say; they certainly were combiners, impelled by the noise which induced his men to leave his work.—Cheers and groans.

A Carpenter asked Mr. Corlan whether he was compelled to give the same rate of wages to all men, whether good or bad?

Mr. CAROLAN said, he was compelled to pay all alike.—Cries of "No, no, you are not."

Mr. O'CONNELL desired to know whether they intended to oppose the resolution.—Cries of "We will."—He hoped they would not negative this.

—Hear.—In reply to Mr. French, he would wish to set the meeting right. He did not advise the tradesmen to emigrate; he merely said that if a boy could learn a trade, it would be a vast advantage to him in case he was obliged to emigrate.—Hear, hear.

Mr. French was certainly unfortunate by emigrating, when he was informed that labour was high and provisions dear; for that state of things was impossible. The trade of the colony was further carried on by convict labour, and therefore the value of the emigrant's labour was depreciated.—Hear, hear.

He (Mr. O'Connell) felt satisfied that combination was every day effecting injury to the trade of Dublin, and he found a new class of goods brought from England every day, that might be manufactured here to a level may say that houses cannot be brought over here, but then small houses have to be built instead of "Trescotts," which was calculated to reduce the value of the labour. He never said that one pound a-week was every day effecting injury to the trade of Dublin; he did not know what a man deserved for his labour; he wished him to get as much as possible; but what he did desire to see was a free competition for labour, and the opportunity of investing capital.

"Hear, hear," and some disapprobation.—It was a shame to hear such expressions; but what could he expect from combiners?—Hear, hear.

A tradesman said—We are not Billy Welters; we will help you to put down the Billy Welters.—Cheers.

Mr. O'CONNELL continued. Then go with me and put down your own illegal combinations first.—Groans.—He had already stated to the tradesmen that the limiting of apprentices was illegal and a breach of the Act. If they were to do this, they would be pledging themselves to an illegal declaration in the face of the Lord Mayor, the first magistrate of the city. The resolution, if rejected, would fasten upon the tradesmen this system of terror.—A voice—"The masters don't oppose the system, and what business of yours is it?"—Did they think that the Government would permit a systematic breach of the laws, such as had been admitted to exist, and threatened to be perpetuated?—Groans, confusion, and cheering.—You are violating the laws.

"We are not," we will support them."—Well, then, let the tradesman pass this resolution, which is the best. If they did not pass it, (Mr. O'Connell) would not believe that if the tradesmen desired to preserve the laws. The next part of the resolution was respecting the rate of wages being enforced for all men alike.—Several voices, "That is not the case."

Sheriff QUINN—Then pass the resolution.—(Cheers.)

O'CONNELL continued. The carpenters deny that this practice exists; but they admit that a man must be turned away three times by his employer before he can dare to reduce his wages. (A voice, "They must be three different employers.") That is worse again—the botch must be turned away by three different masters, and then the committee of his own shopmates sit in judgment upon the wages of the botch; the master who employs him has no voice on the subject. (Cheers and groans.) You may put down me, but you cannot put down common sense. (Renewed groans.)

Mr. MCLEARY (a member of the corporation) said, they were groaning for common sense. (Groans.)

Mr. O'CONNELL continued.—That the common sense of the thing was to give a both a higher rate of wages than the good workmen. (Uproar.) He would just ask, if combination existed at the bar, whether such men as Yelverton, Curran, and other who held the high stations which the learned professions, the tyro was not paid the same fee as the practiced barrister. Pennafather, for instance, would get a much larger fee than an inexperienced lawyer.

When he (Mr. O'Connell) was a practicing barrister he earned £6,000 or £7,000 a-year. [A voice—"£6,000 or £7,000 a-year?"] If you oppose this resolution you will give me a triumph. [He will give you a triumph, then.] Do so, then; you will not prevent me from trying to adopt measures to free the widow's child, the man of talent, and the trade of our country from the monopoly of your shackles. [Mr. O'Connell sat down amidst loud cheers, mixed with groans and hisses.]

Mr. MALLETT again rose and implored the meeting to pass the resolution, as they regarded their own character, for it went to wipe away a charge made against them. He concluded by a charge made against them. He concluded by a charge made against them.

He thought a time was coming for the good of Ireland, by means of which the country would rise in moral rectitude as well as in wealth.—Cheers.

A tradesman, whose name was not learned, moved an amendment to the effect, that the limitation of apprentices was necessary for the protection of trade, and claiming that the right of tradesmen to make rules for the regulation of the trade was a right of the corporation.

The LORD MAYOR considered the amendment was opposed to the letter and spirit of the law, and refused to put it to the meeting.

Mr. O'CONNELL, amidst tremendous uproar, moved an adjournment to a day hereafter to be named. Here a cry of "indescribable confusion" was heard. The motion of adjournment was carried in the uproar, it was quite impossible to ascertain whether it was carried or not. The Lord Mayor, in the midst of the din and clamour, declared that the meeting was at an end. A workman stood up and cried, "We are five to one—we cannot be put down. Here a cry of 'indescribable confusion' was heard. The motion of adjournment was carried in the uproar, it was quite impossible to ascertain whether it was carried or not. The Lord Mayor, in the midst of the din and clamour, declared that the meeting was at an end. A workman stood up and cried, "We are five to one—we cannot be put down. Here a cry of 'indescribable confusion' was heard. The motion of adjournment was carried in the uproar, it was quite impossible to ascertain whether it was carried or not. 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THE FIVE TRANSPORTED COTTON SPINNERS.



Thomas Hunter, President.

Peter Hackett, Treasurer.

Richard McNeil, Secretary.

James Gibb, Assistant Secretary.

William Macleod, Esq.

neighbour had no intention to mislead, we think it necessary to preclude the possibility of mistake. We have no wish to detract anything from the merits, or good fortune of others, nor do we desire to suffer by any misrepresentation, however unintentionally made.

The similarity of name might have induced a supposition that this was the "Northern Star and Leeds General Advertiser," only misplaced in the list of provincial papers. The next sentence of our contemporary's article rectifies this mistake by informing us that this "Northern Star," had only 9,120 stamps supplied to it in the four months of July, August, September, and October. Not a single stamp was supplied to us during any of these months, as this paper was only started on the 18th of November, 1837, on which day 3,000 stamps were actually consumed and sold. As these returns have enabled our contemporaries to lay the exact amount of their respective average circulation before the public, it has been suggested to us that it would be well to give from the books of our publisher a return, not of the stamps supplied to, but of the stamps used and sold at our office since our commencement.

Here, then, is our return. From the first to the tenth number inclusive, of the Northern Star, 65,286 copies have been printed and published, leaving a weekly average, for the whole time, of 6,528. Of these 65,286 copies, 48,561 have been sold, during the last six weeks, being an average of 8,093 per week, for that length of time; and of that 48,561 copies, 18,200 have been sold in the last two weeks, being 9,100 for each week!

This return we make from the books of our Publisher, and that the public may be satisfied as to its accuracy, we take leave, thus publicly, to request that Messrs. Wrigley and Sons, of Bury and Manchester, from whom our paper and stamps are procured, will state, in our next what number of stamps have been supplied to the Northern Star during the ten weeks referred to. As for "stock" they know pretty well that we have no acquaintance with any "stock on hand," inasmuch as they have had great difficulty in getting us a sufficient supply. Messrs. Wrigley and Sons supply all the other newspaper offices in Leeds, as well as ourselves; therefore, we presume no one will dispute the veracity of their testimony.

We perceive that our neighbours, the "Mercury" and the "Intelligencer," each lay claim to a pedestal on which to court admiration; and it really gives us some little uneasiness to be compelled for one moment to interrupt their day-dreams, by pushing them gently from the stool. We have no doubt, however, that the false position has, in both instances, been taken by mistake; therefore we shall use no unnecessary violence in dislodging them from it.

The "Mercury" says, "The circulation of the Leeds Mercury [9,257] exceeds that of any other Provincial paper, by upwards of 2,000 copies."

The "Intelligencer" says, "The present return is correct; and it gives the Intelligencer, for the twenty-two weeks embraced in the period spoken of, an average weekly circulation of 3,409. Not only does our Journal stand higher than any other Conservative Weekly Provincial Paper, but it is the highest of all the Yorkshire journals, save the Mercury, of whatever politics."

Speaking, only from the evidence afforded by the Stamp Returns, our contemporaries are both right; but, when the foregoing facts are placed before them, in juxtaposition with the "Return," we incline to think that our Blue neighbour will perceive that, one other paper, besides the "Mercury," must be "excepted," before he can be allowed to "stand highest of all the Yorkshire Journals," inasmuch as the lowest average of the "Star," 6,528, is nearly double that of the "Intelligencer," 3,409.

The "Mercury" takes a wider range of comparison. "As some tall cliff, he rears his awful form," and proclaims, in accents of most winning modesty, that he "exceeds the average circulation of ALL the other English Provincial Journals nearly SEVEN AND A HALF FOLD." Now, no one suspects our excellent and veracious neighbour of framing any wilfully inaccurate statement; and yet it seems very odd that he should have forgotten, notwithstanding his omission from the Stamp Return, the existence of the "Northern Star." It does seem rather strange that he should be unacquainted with a fact, so well known to the public, as the weekly publication of the numbers which we circulate; and if he did know this, it certainly wears the appearance of a very near approach to the confines of morality to make the omission of the Northern Star from the Stamp Return, a pretext for overlooking the little fact, that its most recent average of circulation is within 187 of his own, while he asserts that—"The circulation of the LEEDS MERCURY exceeds that of any other Provincial Paper by upwards of 2,000 copies."!! Observe, the Mercury does not say "any other contained on the Stamp Return." He speaks generally, and includes every other Provincial Paper in existence, whether on the Stamp Return or not. To make the contrast more striking, and the language more effective, our contemporary makes the most of his types, by printing the word any in Italics. We are bound, however, to believe that the "Northern Star" was not in all our contemporary's thoughts. We cannot suspect him of dissimulation or falsehood; and we give him credit for as much ordinary good breeding as will induce him to credit our assertions. We are, therefore, to take for granted that, at the moment of writing this article our contemporary had forgotten to give us our due measure of preference over the three other papers whom he admits to the perilous honour of approaching within less than 4,000 of his own high station. Having therefore good naturedly reminded him of his mistake, and taken our place, "a little lower" than the "highest," we "bide our time," and congratulate him—our other neighbours—the Public, and ourselves, on the position which our Paper occupies at the end of the Ten Weeks from its commencement.

We perceive that our neighbours both seem to regard their position with complacency and satisfaction. The "Intelligencer" speaks of continuing its rapid advance; and, surely, the "Mercury" speaks not the language of complaint. We remember that, a month ago, at the beginning of the year, our neighbour of the "Times" also expressed his satisfaction with his position. It seems, then, that we have obtained a Circulation of more than 9,000 copies a-week, without incurring any other Paper.

This is the chief source of our gratification. We have no desire to lessen the Circulation of any single Newspaper in existence, but we have a great desire to see the people, generally, well versed in that political information of which Newspapers are, now, the most ordinary vehicles; and, when we see that our large Circulation does not lessen that of our contemporary neighbours, we are forced to the conclusion that the Northern Star is principally supported by new readers. Now, allowing the moderate number of seven readers to each copy, this, upon our recent average, affords 63,700 persons who are weekly deriving information from the columns of the Northern Star without producing any diminution in the number of readers of our

respectable contemporaries. This is a good sign. "A sign that the people are awaking from their lethargy, and are seeking an acquaintance with their rights; that they may be able more effectually to devise the means of obtaining them."

One more word with our friend of the "Intelligencer," and we have done. He says—"There is also another reason why the Whig-Radical journals circulate superior numbers: they largely resort to the hawking system, which involves, besides bona fide sales at little or no profit, heavy returns of unsold papers." We know not what may be the practice of "Whig-Radical journals," having no connection, as we hope, with Whiggery in any shape, and least of all, with Whig-Radicalism. Certainly we have nothing to do with the "hawking system." Our sales are all bona fide from the office. Our rate of profit is fixed, and in no case do we ever deviate from the fixed price. We have no returns of unsold papers, for we require all our Agents to pay for every paper they order; and we have not, on an average, since our commencement, printed twenty papers more than the actual sale.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—A lady in this town was nearly sacrificed to the carelessness or inexperience of a druggist who mistook the ingredients of a physician's prescription for the 30th of December last. She is still suffering severely from the effect of poison thus incautiously administered. It would be well if physicians took more pains to make their writing legible. We have no doubt that many such accidents as this are more justly chargeable on the physician than on the apothecary.

PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY.—Thomas Wainwright, Esq., retired solicitor, who, since the death of F. E. Upton, Esq., is now the father of his profession in Leeds, was lately elected an Honorary Member of "the London Philanthropic Society," under the patronage of the Duke of Sussex, for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge relative to the penalty of death. The object of this extensive society, which counts among its members the most distinguished men of all parties is to get the penalty of death restricted by law as much as possible, if not totally abolished. With this view, the society has published two volumes of a collection of the most valuable statistical notices respecting crimes and punishments.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last, an inquest was held at our Court-house, before John Blackburn, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of Bessy Murphy, a child about five years of age, who on the previous night died, in consequence of being severely burnt by her clothes taking fire, during the absence of her parents, on the same day. It appeared, from the evidence, that the father of the child, who resides at the Bank, was from home in quest of employment, and that the mother was out at work endeavouring to gain a subsistence for herself and children. The deceased and her sister, a girl about nine years of age, were left in the house by themselves, and the latter, going for some coals, left the younger one behind her. While the elder girl was getting the coals the younger one had returned to the fire, and by some means set fire to her clothes. The deceased and her sister, brought by the elder child, and the little sufferer was subsequently taken to the Infirmary, where she died in a few hours. Verdict—Accidental death.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN.—Mr. J. H. Anderson commenced his astonishing feats of Necromancy at the Commercial Buildings, on Monday night. The wonderful report of his powers of deception induced, albeit no lovers of deception, a great number of persons to witness his feats. He commenced in being "cheated" by him on Tuesday night. And truly "our eyes were made the fools with other senses" in such sort as we never before experienced. Many of Mr. A.'s transformations may be well said to deserve the name of "magic," but we were most pleased to witness the trick of any that we saw. That is inimitable—cannot describe it, nor, if we could, would any body believe our description who has not seen it. The famous Gun trick about which so much noise is made, was not performed that night; we are still obliged to take it on credit. We cannot, however, try to do it, however, during Mr. A.'s stay, which we have no doubt will be of some length, as we cannot suppose that the large portion of the public, to whom amusement is an object, will omit so favourable an opportunity of being gratified.

AN ENDLESS SUBJECT.—Mary Crank was brought before the Magistrates, on Wednesday last, charged with stealing a gold ring, the property of a woman named Lister. The prosecutor stated, that about a twelvemonth ago the prisoner lodged with her, and during the night, had come while she (Mrs. Lister) was asleep (?), and taken her pocket from under a pillow, from which she had embzzled the ring, and taken it to the pocket safely under the pillow again! The ring being missing, a cry was made for it in vain, and about a week after, the prisoner changed her lodgings. Some months afterwards, she had occasion to change again, but being in debt to her landlady, she left her a pawn ticket for a gold ring. This landlady, hearing from the sister-in-law of Mrs. Lister, that a ring had been lost, and that the prisoner was suspected of having stolen it, volunteered to produce a ticket for a ring, which she thought might possibly be the same. The ring was accordingly released from pledge, and was at once claimed by Mrs. Lister as hers. The prisoner was accordingly given into custody; but, notwithstanding that Mrs. Lister swore to the identity of the ring, because there was no mark on it except a stamp, Mrs. Mary Crank was discharged, and the ring returned to the person who brought it into Court.

FIRE IN WATER-LANE, LEEDS.—On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the dry-house of Messrs. Tedy, Tatham, and Walker, at Spring Field, in Water-lane, Leeds. It was discovered very soon after it had originated, as the alarm was given, and the firemen and messengers were despatched for the fire-engines. In a short period, five of the town engines arrived upon the premises, which being in good repair, ably wrought, and abundantly supplied with water, in a short time arrested the progress of the flames, but not until that building, which was three stories high, had fallen a prey to the devouring conflagration. Fortunately, from the use of the engines, and the favourable situation of the wind, the flames were prevented from extending to a very valuable mill, the property of the same parties, and situated at a very short distance from the other premises. How the fire originated is unknown, and the damages are very considerable, but at present it is impossible to ascertain the amount. The property is insured in the Sun Fire Office.

REMOVING NIGHT SOIL.—On Monday, John Doherty, who has been convicted on several former occasions, was brought up at the Court House, charged with having removed night soil during the hours prohibited by law. He was fined 5s. and expenses.

A LOVE FOR BACON.—On Tuesday night, on Wednesday morning last, some thieves, decorated with a fine pair of weighing nearly four stones, the property of Mrs. Esther Collinson, top of Marsh-lane.

INCEMECENCY OF THE WEATHER.—On Sunday last, in consequence of rain falling which was crystallized as soon as it descended, the top-coats and umbrellas used by individuals presented the appearance of a coat of mail, and the roads were rendered so slippery, that several individuals happened serious accidents; but we have not heard of any likely to prove fatal.

STEALING COTTON.—On Tuesday, Elizabeth Pickering was brought up at the Court House, charged with having stolen a quantity of cotton, the property of Mr. Hay, linen draper, who resides near the Leeds Bridge. She was wearing nearly four yards of cotton, and was apprehended with the cotton in her possession. It has since been identified. She was committed for trial to Wakefield House of Correction.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Wm. Reynolds was brought before the sitting Magistrates on Thursday last, charged with attempting to steal a quantity of the property of Mr. Walker, linen merchant, Water-lane, Holbeck. The prisoner was seen carrying the boards away, and was given into the custody of a Policeman. He was committed to take his trial at a session.

STEALING BACON.—On Monday, John Garsy, a boy of notorious character, was brought up at the Court House, charged with having stolen a quantity of bacon, the property of Mr. Bean, shopkeeper, who resides in Meadow-lane, Leeds. It appeared that an individual witnessed the transaction, and gave information to the policeman, who apprehended the prisoner, and the property in his possession, which has since been identified. He was ordered to be whipped, by consent of his parents.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—On Thursday last, at our Court-house, John Orange was charged with assaulting Mr. Thomas Cordingley, and threatening to take his life. The facts of the case are as follow:—Cordingley is the owner of some cottage property in Government, Leeds, and Orange is one of his tenants. It appears that Orange has gone into his rent, and that on Tuesday last, Cordingley sent a bailiff to distrain for the arrears. The wife of Orange had been brought to bed about a month before; and Cordingley, the landlord, had, on the day before, turned her out of the house, giving her a few clothes to protect her from the cold. In a few hours afterwards Orange came home, and found the door of the house fastened with a chain, and his wife gone into a neighbour's house. Having the key of the house in his pocket, he proceeded to take the chain from the door, which he had accomplished, he entered the house. He had not been in very long, when Cordingley and the bailiff followed him, and began to drag him by the neck out of the house. Orange resisted, and took up the tones in his defence, which the bailiff succeeded in taking from him. Cordingley called a policeman, but he would not interfere, as he thought they had the right to turn Orange out of his house. Orange then threatened to give Cordingley nine inches of steel if he did not instantly depart; and the consequence of the threat was, that he was summoned before the Magistrates, and he was ordered to keep the peace for six months, himself and another surety each in the sum of £10. The poor fellow's wife, in consequence of the exposure to the cold when turned out of the house, is dangerously ill.

MAXWELL'S MICHAEL LEE.—On Thursday last, a person named Maxwell, the toll collector at the Suspension-bridge, Hunslet, charged another person, named Michael Lee, with owing him money, as toll-dues, for passing over the bridge. Lee said he had never refused to pay him the toll, but he thought it was very hard that the ferry should be stopped across the river, by which people could have got across for 2d. per boat, while they were now obliged to pay 1s. per boat, and were being allowed to walk over a bridge, built by some gentlemen who did not know what to do with their money. It was an unjust monopoly, and a shameful imposition. The poor fellow had the pleasure of paying 3s. instead of 1s., and received, in answer to his protest, a severe beating from the Magistrates. "That such was the law, and if he did not like it, he must try and get it altered."

DARING ROBBERY.—About four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon last, some thieves effected an entrance into the house of Mr. Joseph Widdup, and made off with several articles of wearing apparel, valued about £4. 9s. 11d. in cash, and a small pistol.

FRAUD.—At our Court-house, on Thursday last, Joseph Gee, a hawker, coach driver, was charged by his master, named Hetherington, with defrauding him of the money he received for fares, and with neglecting his work and exposing his horse. He pleaded to have been drinking on the previous day, and that he had not been able to do his work. An account of the money he had drawn for the fares before. He was fined 20s. and costs, and in default of payment was committed for one month to the House of Correction. The Magistrates thought Mr. Hetherington would act a great deal more in conformity with his own interest if he would give better wages to his drivers; they thought he might by that means obtain honest men to do his work. It appeared that he gave Gee only 14s. a week; and the Bench thought that with such small wages there was a strong temptation to the man to defraud his master.

BRADFORD. Fat Pig.—Samuel Haigh, butcher, Bowling-lane, lately killed a pig, bred and fed by him, which weighed 35 stones 10 pounds, or 752 pounds. There was nearly 7 stones of fat in the inside.

BIRTHDAY OF PAINE.—The admirers of the political teachings of Thomas Paine have determined to celebrate his natal day by dining together at the house of Mr. Flintoff, the Hope and Anchor Inn. The dinner will take place at seven o'clock on the evening of Monday next.

CONSERVATIVE OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION.—This association of dupes, for which we are mainly indebted to the Whigs, who have succeeded in confounding (in the minds of a certain class of thinkers) all notions of political right and wrong, are to meet at Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of discussing the merits of a dinner, to be there and then provided. An address from the members, (laudatory and congratulatory, of course) to W. Busfield, Esq. of Milner Field, is to be presented immediately previous to the dinner.

SEVERITY OF THE WEATHER.—On Sunday morning last, the thermometer stood 27 deg. below freezing point.

TOBY TEACHINGS.—The Rev. G. S. Bull is, we understand, about to deliver a Course of Lectures on the Operative Conservatives, on the Excellencies and Advantages of the English Constitution.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE, RESULTING FROM INTOXICATION.—A young man, aged about 30, named Joseph Mawson, a shopkeeper of Park Hill, died, terminated his life, in the following melancholy manner, yesterday evening week, the 19th instant. For some years he has been the miserable victim of a habit of strong drink, which has produced constantly recurring periods of intoxication. These drunken bouts have latterly been followed by the horrors of delirium tremens, and the unfortunate man frequently passed whole days in bed before his shattered nerves regained their wonted strength. A fit of drunkenness, of several days' duration, was succeeded yesterday by the punishment which Nature never fails to inflict upon those who violate her laws, and he lay in bed suffering intolerably the whole day. In the evening, about nine o'clock, he suddenly jumped out of bed, and in his shirt and night-cap only, rushed out of the house; and, regardless of the snow, which covered the ground, or the biting frost, made with great speed towards the chain bridge over the Aire, near Esholt, a distance of about half a mile. Upon reaching the middle of the bridge, he precipitated himself into the river, which was thickly encrusted with ice. His body was crushed in a dreadful manner, and he lay on the ice, until he was discovered by some neighbours, who, to his great surprise, traced his course to the river, but arrived too late to prevent the fatal catastrophe. His body was found the next day near the bridge. On Tuesday last an inquest was held on the body, by Mr. Cordingley, the coroner, when a verdict of drowned himself whilst labouring under temporary derangement of intellect, occasioned by excessive drinking, was returned. The deceased was a man of quiet habits, and very much respected in the neighbourhood.

MELANCHOLIC ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last, a fatal accident occurred in Hall Lane, Bowling, As Mr. John Storey, schoolmaster, was assisting a cooper, whom he had employed to mend some casks, to take down one which was supposed to be empty, but which proved to be half full of ice, Mr. S.'s feet slipped from under him, and falling on his face, he descended in great force on the head of the cooper, who was seated on a stool, and heaved himself with great violence upon the head of the tub penetrating deeply into the brain of the cooper, and causing instant death. He has left a wife and five children. The only relative besides in this part of the country, being Robert Storey, the Craven Tory poet.

GOOD EXAMPLE.—We understand that several of the Worsteds Spinning of Bradford, finding themselves unable, have solicited advanced the wages of their workmen. This measure, if carried out, would be a good example, and a very much respected in the neighbourhood.

INQUEST BEFORE G. DYSON, ESQ.—On Thursday week, at the Sun Inn, in this town, on the body of Isaac Hanson, a waggoner, in the employ of Mr. Barnabas Walton, who on Monday night, driving his master's horse down Blackwell, when, in consequence of the frost, he swerved his wheels and knocked the deceased down, and one of the wheels passed over the calf of his leg, which it dreadfully mangled; the deceased was conveyed to the dispensary, where every attention was paid to him, but he did not survive. He died from the loss of blood caused by the wound. Same day, at the Wharf Inn, Sowerby Bridge, on the body of Mr. William Armitage, the landlord of that Inn, whose death was occasioned from falling down a flight of stone stairs, at the Triangle Inn, the stairs being in a very dangerous state. Verdicts, accidental deaths.

HUDDESFIELD. On Thursday last, a meeting of the Rate payers of the township of Huddersfield, was held at the house of Mr. R. Richardson, the Ramsden's Arms Inn, for the purpose of examining and passing the first quarter's account of the head constable, Mr. Thomas Hiley. Mr. C. Whitworth was called to the meeting. The notice calling the meeting was then read, and the accounts called over, one item of which, £2. 12s. 6d., charged by Mr. John Kilner, one of the poll clerks, for two days taking the poll at the late election for deputy constable, was objected to, and struck out of the account, which amounted to £69. 14s. 1d., and were then passed unanimously.

ROBBERY AT THE COACH OFFICE.—On Tuesday, Joseph Wright, a lad, remanded from Saturday, was again brought up charged with abstracting a key from a parcel at the Cross Keys bookkeeping-office, on Thursday, the 11th instant. Mr. John Thornhill, watch-maker, deposed to having sent a parcel containing the sum of seven guineas, and a Doncaster five pound and two shillings, and seven shillings, addressed to a house in Sheffield, to William Winter, apprentice to Mr. Thornhill, proved the delivery of the parcel to Wright at the coach-office, he having been left there by Mr. Hareyard, the book-keeper, when he went to dinner. It appeared, that instead of entering the parcel he opened it, and was about to take the money, when he was discovered by Mr. Thornhill, who was then in the office, and he fled. 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