# LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER

Vol. I. No. 11.

### BLESSINGS OF THE "BOON."

- In our last number, we directed the attendescribing the great benefits which several cepting it. That letter shewed the operation the Devil and the "new Batch." of the "boon," upon out-door paupers, in an Agricultural District, and, when our readers bave contemplated the picture suffidistily to be aware of all its beauties, we would draw their notice to another narrative, which they will find, on the seventh page of our present paper, in a letter from Esq." There, they will find an enumeration of some of its in-door blessings, graphically, though simply, described; by one who has not only witnessed the experience of them by others, but who has felt them in all their bitterness and pungency. We commend this letter, from a simple, honest, Barnsley every man, woman, and child, in Huddersfield. We have given it without the slightest man gots into the market in the norning

nie, that their young hearts may be made

factor-, and that the feelings of the whole

dren, out of two and a-half pounds of Oat-

enforce this blassed " boon," in all its most ]

forous operation among them. Let them,

three-headed Devil-King to reign over you?

Will you, at the sound of the bidding of

"Le "New Batch" fall down and worship

the image which the Devil has set up?

Are you weary of your wives and children ?

dignity hold on your way, and do your own work, bidding a good humoured, smiling, defiance to the worst efforts of the Hellish tion of our readers to the letter of a Suffolk crew. Should any wolf in sheep's Farmer, addressed to the Earl of Stanhope, clothing-any traitor to the holy cause. --- dare but to whisper violence, spurn respectable labourers, old soldiers and sailors, him from you---avoid him as your THE GREAT MAGICIAN'S ENTERTAINMENT of his acquaintance, had derived from that enemy----and shew him that you are too old "great Boon to the poor," the New Poor tor be so easily entrapped. You need no Law. The operation of this "boon," upon violence---the strength of your cause is in M.R. J. H. ANDERSON will continue for A SHORT TIME ONLY to 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 the comfort of the aged and worn-out its justice; and a bitter injury you will veteran, was there detailed in such terms as be sure to inflict upon yourselves, if you we thought well deserving of the attention, you be induced so far to forget your both of our good friends at Huddersfield, own dignity, as to imitate the conduct o in General of Leeds. Mr. J. H. Thas had the distinguished Honour of Performing before his late Majesty at Windsor Castle, and be 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 to whom this "boon" is to be again offered your "base, bloody, and brutal" would-beon Monday, and of the brave British soldiers, oppressors. No, no, keep your standing. who, it is not unlikely, may be called in to Exercise the moral energies of which you 1st Life Guards, the late Duke of Gordon, and Sir Walter Scott. witness their good humoured manner of ac- are in possession, and leave physical force to From the many Testimonials forwarded to Mr. J. H. A. he submits the following -

455 30 Po Miller 3

10 Maurio

## - LAW AND JUSTICE.

The necessary consequence of empowering a small portion of the community to make laws for the whole is to constitute that section into a knot of oppressive tyrants, "John Lawson" to "Richard Oastler, who will, on every occasion, rob and nialtreat the poor. The truth of this remark is forcibly demonstrated, in a letter in our seventh page, headed "The hardships of an Irish pig-jobber." Here is a poor man subjected to an immense amount of inconvenience, dragged eight times before the Magistrates-stigmatised as a thief---and Weaver, to the most careful reading of rolded of more than £20, for nothing but carrying away his own property. The poor Mr. J. H. A. will allow any centleman to charge a Fowling-piece with powder and bullets, in the

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1838.

COMMERCIAL ROOMS, LEEDS.

**UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS!!** 

Has been Nightly Crowded with most Brilliant and Fashionable Admirers.

# TO BE LET,

HARRISON'S ARMS, HABRISON-STREET, North-Street, LEEDS. The above compact and Well-accustomed INN, with Stabling for upwards of Twenty Horses, an excellent Brew-house, and superior Brewing Utensils, with an entire enclosed Yard,-the Premises being such as scarcely to be equalled for carrying on the Business of an Innkeeper and Brewer.

In connection with the Retail Trade of the House, which is at present flourishing, there is a good and respectable Family Brewing Business. which, by little exertion, may be greatly increased. As the present Occupier is Declining on account of his Health, this will be found an Advantageous Opportunity to any one wishing to embark in the

bove Business. Applications to be made at the Inn, or at Mr DOBSON'S, Dolphin Inn, Vicar-Lane, Leeds. Leeds, 19th, January, 1838.

### NOW ON SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY,

(In one or more Lots to suit Purchasers,) A LL those Two MESSUAGES or DWELLING HOUSES, with Gardens and Iron Pallisades

in Front, situate at HILLHOUSE-BANK, in Leeds, together with Two Cottages and Outbuildings adjoining, in the Occupation of Mr. Thomas Brown and others.

Also, a FIELD or CLOSE adjoining the above Messuages, containing about 7,000 Square Yards of Land; also, a Public-House standing thereon. The Close contains an excellent Bed of Clay and Coal ; also, a Well of pure and never-failing Spring

For Price and Particulars apply to Joshua Nordsworth, Esq., Holbeck; or to T. F. FODEN, fT.

SOLICITOR, LEEDS.

# JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE NINEPENCE. A REPORT of the PUBLIC DISCUSSION between the Rev. JOHN GREEN and the Rev. RICHARD CARLILE, held in St. Andrew's

# PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, Or FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

Printer Publisher

PUBLIC MEETING of the WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION, and the Working Classes in general, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, January 29, 1838, at the Freemason Lodge, Myton Gate, Hull, to petition the House of Commons and the Queen, for a Remission of the Unjust Sentence passed on the Glasgow Cotton Spinners.

The Working Classes are particularly requested to attend.

The Chair to be taken at Half-past Seven o'Clock n the Evening precisely.

Hull, January 22nd, 1838.

### NOTICE.

A Quantity of BONES and IRON, in Bags, Shipped on Board the New Venus, at London, "To Order at Leeds," September 20th, 1836; NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, if the same be not claimed within Ten Days from the date hereof, there will be sold for Freight and Charges.

H. HAWKSWELL, Wharfinger, No. 2, Dock Basin.

Leeds, January 26, 1838.

Published by Heywood, 60, Oldham-street, Man-chester, and sold by all Venders of the Northern Stor

THREE DISCUSSIONS!

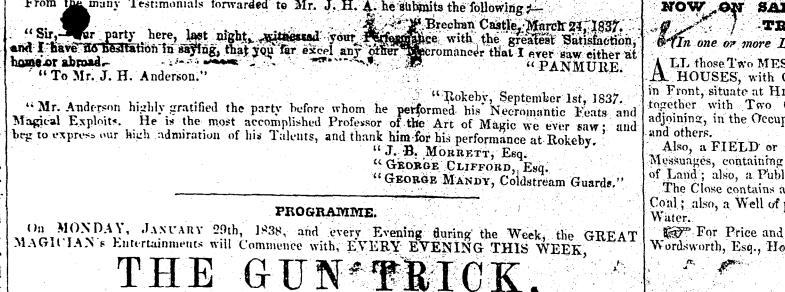
Just out, Price One Shilling.

REPORT of the Public Discussion between A the Rev. T. DALTON, of the Methodist New Connection, Hudderstield, and Mr. LLOYD JONES, of Manchester, upon "The Five Fundamental Facts, and the Twenty LawSof Human Nature, as found in the Book of the New Moral World, written by Robert Owen." Revised and corrected by the Parties.

Also, Price 1s. 6d. stitched, or 2s. in Cloth, The Discussion between Robert Owen and the

Rev. J. H. Roebuck. · Price Ninepence,

The Discussion between Mr. R. Carlile and the:



field. We have given it without the slightest many goes more in the market in the normal set in the simple set of gravitale with him a large quantity of new straw—in with him a large quantity of new straw—in the adjust of the simple tale of gravitale the alternoon he removes his unsold pigs for man, for the benefits of the imarkets and as the straw was the straw w the "boon," may not be marred by mending: the full enjoyment of the precious "boon," the full enjoyment of the precious "boon," the the full enjoyment of the precious "boon," the the full enjoyment of the precious "boon," the market hor the marred by mending: the market hor the marred by mending. THE Discussion between Mr. R. Carlile and the the the theorem at the the second by the market hor the market into the the market hor the use of his own market into the market hor the use of his own market into the market hor the use of his own market into the market hor the use of his own market into the market hor the use of his own market into the market hor the use of his own market into the market hor the use of his own market into the

every one, that can read, read it aloud to all his poor neighbours who cannot, that they may not lose the benefit of the information which it contains—let the mothers repeat the story to their little business, lie is fined twenty shillings and the Half Crowns, who will act as the Oracle of Human Destiny. ones, and explain its meaning-let the During the Evening a Grand Display of SECOND SIGHT .- SIX WALKING CARDS. fathers tell it to their lads, just rising into costs for stealing his own straw-so much

Mr. J. H. A. will make a PUDDING in any Gentleman's Hat, large enough to satiate the appetite If r Magisterial justice. It seems, however, susceptible of the kindness of their bene- that this equitable decision of the Magisof a thousand persons.

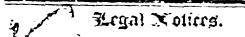
(From the Newcastle Journal.).

OF WHICH HE IS THE SOLE INVENTOR.

trates was opposed, in this instance, as "Tar BALL-PROOF KING-Since the disappearance from this earth of the renowned Herman Boaz, nucli to law, as to justice, for at the Quar-based for hon Monday, in the invocation of blessings on the heads of their excellent kind friends, the three-headed Devil King, the "New Batch," end all his other myrni-dons, who purpose, on that day, to confer-tis excellent "boon" upon them. Iror apart, we ask the Men of Huddersfield, are they contented with the prospect of being fad at the rate of 90 men, women, and chil-fad at the rate of 90 men, women, and chil-fad at the rate of 90 men, women, and chil-bis vise and honest head to say that he has to justice, for at the Quar-tor Sessions, the conviction was quashed. The main was told that he had done nothing wrong, but his pocket was picked of C13.2s. in the singe of an Attorney, s bill---his the state of 90 men, women, and chil-is vise and honest head to say that he has for any far the far to say that he has the say the factor of the far the most contracting at the factor of sight of actions, the scale of the word; and before headed to be drawing to a close, the word is an anonneed to be drawing to a close, the word is a mononeed to be drawing to a close of the say of the say that he has the state of 90 men, women, and chil-this vise and honest head to say that he has community, young as well as eld, may be much to haw, as to justice, for at the Quar- of whose feats our fathers tell us such surprising stories we are confident that there has not appeared a Prohis wise and honest head to say that he has Admission. Front Seats 2s., Back Seats 1s., Children with Parties admitted to the Front Seats

mesl? Are they contented with the no right to his own straw which he has at Half-Price. Deers oran at Soven o'Clock, Performance to Commence at Eight. beight and paid for. This cool and villainprospect of an imprisonment, much more N. D. Ladies not wishing to witness the Gun Trick dispost respectfully informed that it will be on oppression is equal to most things we ngorous than that of convicted felous," have ever met with in the shape of judicial chard at Ten Minutes past Eight. Parti - wishing Bills or Tickets, are requested to send to the Commercial Buildings. The Great Magician will, in a short time, visit Bradford, Huddersfield, and Wakefield. whenever it shall please God to afflet them and-legal robbery. After having been thus will searbit fever, or, by any other dispeninconvenienced, in-alted, and robbed, the stion of his Providence, prevent them from bing able to work, or to obtain employ- poor fellow is told when he asks for redress ment. Are they contented with the pros- that he ought to be saided with winning WORKING CUTLER, one who is accustomed pet of filling their bellies from the pi2-tab, his case !! The Mezistrate, or Mazistrates, to the Materfacture of Surgeons' Instruments, by stealth? Are they delighted with the who have the decision against this poor man and Jobbing in general Business. A Character prospect of having to watch an opportunity ought to year a coat for the next seven will be required from the last Employer. Apply, if when their sucher slores of soutching a kiss rears labelled . KNAVE AND FOOL," and by Letter, (Post-paid) to THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, when their gamer sleeps, of snatching a kiss is

from the infant, of 16 months old, through the Attorney who conducted his defence Cotler, Halifax, Rom the many or romonants and, and shound be many on many and the nore the joining-gates, at half-past five o'clock in known length of time to make him a little more that the set of the s should be inuleted of his fees for a like the morning, once in it with a down regardant of the more service in the pass of this be desirable, then let them lie down to allow regulate of this kind to pass of the pass of the service of the servi them hall with repture the appointment of without endervouring to of toin on order the necessary functionary, en Monday, to for the costs.



Lowerer, bear in mind that the power which authorised the perpetration of the arocities VOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. The the detailed in LAWSON'S letter, is perieetly Casteford, in the Coursy of York, Wate, and sellers in Town and Country. Late Firm of "RYDER and BOBSON," of Office. Market-Street, Leeds; and of all Book-Trestricted. The three-headed Devil- Spair Merchairs, is Dissolved, the said ROBERT King is absointe over the lives and liberties RYDER havit 2 recent y been Discharged from her CHEAP AND VALUABLE WORKS. et ils subjects, and if he choose to riot in Majesty's Prisen, the Fliet, under the insolen-Debor's Act. All Persons who stand Indebted to the contemplation of yet, greater sufferings the said date Firm are hereby cautioned against than these, no man, having once submitted paying any Monies to the sold ROBERT RYDER. to his rule, one say unto him " what doest or any other Person, except to Mr. JACOB DOBSON, of Castleford, (Assignce of the Estate than F. Ask Power whether the authority and Effects of the said ROBERT RYDER.) who Of his musters be not above that of the Queen. is along child d to receive such Dobrs. What say ve then, men. women, and chil-T. F. FODEN. dren, of Huddersheld - Will ve have this

SOLICITOR. LEEDS. 234, Jan. 1838.



WILLIAMSON ETCHES,

SPURIQUS IMITATIONS OF MORISON'S PILLS

MANIFESTO. I, ROBERT SALMON, the Hygeist, hereby give Notice, that no Medicines purporting to be the Original and Genuine Morison's Pills, as compounded by the late Mr. Moat, from the year 1828 to August 1835, are so unless bearing my signature in a fac simile of my hand | Reasonable Expenses. writing on the Government Stamp; and that the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" upon the

stamp is no guarantee to the public since Mr. Moat's decease, the signature above stated being substituted

And, whereas, certain persons who appear before the public under the varied names of "Morison and afflicted, the following proof of the superior skill of Co."; then " Morison, Moat, and Co." and lately Mr. J. L. WARD, SURGEON, No. 18, TRAFALof "James Moregon" only, are endeavouring to GAR-STREET, LEEDS.

advertisements the names of several individuals of one of my legs, which had materially affected my rank, as if cured by the medicine those persons are | health, and prevented me from following my emfoisting upon the public, which they term "Morison's | ployment. Pitts."

I, therefore, publicly and unequivocally declare, that the Medicine which effected the extraordinary for some time without being any better, I became enres of Sir Richard Sutton, Lady Sophia Grey, Count Paskau, and within the time above stated, a | cut open twice, but grew much worse. I was then period of seven years, not less than 10,000 well an out-patient for about three weeks longer without attested cases of cure, is that alone known as the Original Morison's Pills, compounded by Salmon and Hall, No. 6, Farringdon Street, London, who are the sole proprietors, in witness whereof I have

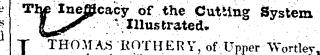
ROBERT SALMON, the Hygeist. LEEDS-MR. THOMAS PEACOCK,

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

Barnsley, Mr. Ray, stationer, Market-place. for the Patronage hitherto bestowed on him, and Bedale, Mr. John Slater, Market-place. begs to acquaint them that he has just received a Blackburn, Mr. Wood, Stationer, Market Place. CHOICE SELECTION of GLASS, CHINA, Bolton, Mr. mes Scowcroft, Deansgate. Beverley, M., W. B. Johnson, stationer. which will be found well worthy of inspection, and Bradford, Mr. Morgan, No. 7, New-street. are offered on Terms which cannot fail to give Bridlington, Mr. William Sowden, druggist. Burnley, Mr. Richard Howard, St. James'-street. Bury, Mr. Thomas Wookcock, Stanley-street. Colne, Mr. Hartley Earnshaw, Stationer. Dewsbury, Mr. T. S. Brook, stationer. Doncaster, Messrs. Brook and Robinson, printers. Driffield, Mr. Edward Creasser, druggist. Easingwold, Mr. T. W. Willey, Market-place. Elland, Mr. Walter Smith, druggist. Guisbro, Mr. Daniel Duck, Market-place. Halifax, Mr. Thomas Denton, Old Market. Ha gdess Mr. Gockcroft, Stationer. Harrogate, Mr. John Richardson, druggist. Hawes, Mr. John Kidd, draper. Huddersfield. Mr. John Leech, Shorehead, and Mr. James Hargraves, Bradley Lanc. Hull, Mr. Thomas Aldcroft, Prospect-Street, Mr.

Samuel Fisher, North Bridge, and Mr. Thomas Ryder, grocer, Scale-lane. Keighley, Mr. Thomas Spencer, 101, Low-street. Kirkby-Moor-Side, Mr. John Lumley, How-End. street, Mr. Joshua Hobson, Northern Mr. Ward in time, Star Office, 5, Markot-street, Mr. Thos.

T EFT at Mr. ABRAHAM ARNOLD's, top of Church Yard, Halifax, a DOUBLE BASS, one Morning in the beginning of July last, by a Man of Middle Size, who was going to call again for it in the course of Half an Hour; he has not come yet. The proper Owner may have it, by stating the reason of its being left there, after paying all



1, near Leeds, offer to the consideration of the

impose upon the public by putting forth in bills and I was afflicted with three deep running sores in Being under the treatment of a respectable doctor

> an in-patient in the Leeds Infirmary, where I remained eleven weeks, during which time my leg was 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 extrardinary 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. WARD, Surgeon, 18, Trafalgar-street, Leeds. I was thereby induced to apply to that Gentleman. and the result of my application having proved most satisfactory, I feel that I have an equal duty to make known the particulars of my case, with those who have already advertised their cures. 🖜 was for the above period of five years under the treatment of the most noted medical men in Yorkshire, one of whom is a much celebrated gentleman Howden, Mr. W. T. Pratt, stationer, Bridge-gate. of the profession at Scarbro', but although I received every attention, the Disease continued to increase, having, when I applied to Mr. Ward, gone with one side of my nose, and also affected my eyes, and was beginning to spread over my upper lip. In this distressing state I placed myself under Mr. Ward, who, I am happy to say, has effectually cured me without cutting, in little more than two months; and I have no doubt but I should soon have lost my nose entirely, had I not providentially applied to

lysis of his Motives and Actions, since he became a

NEW MORAL WORLD. THIS Work may be looked upon as the Bible of the Socialists. GLASGOW: Published by H. Robinson, Trongate ; may be had of J. Hobson, Northern Star

WANTED,

JUST PUBLISHED,

Price One Shilling,

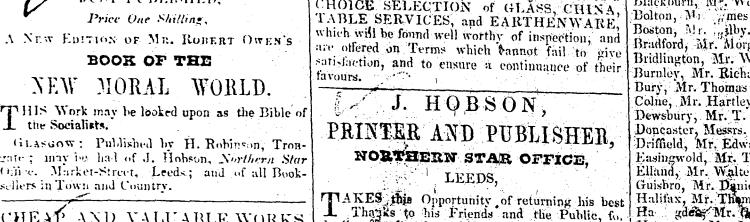
BOOK OF THE

STREET, MANCHESTER.

and the Rev. J. H. Roebuck; and an Address delivered at the Annual Congress of the Association

Price 2s. in cloth.

Ale voi weary of your wives and children? If so, submit yourselves to the three-headed Devil-King, and on the first occasion of Kirkgate, and Corner of Call Lane, Leeds. Devil-King, and on the first occasion of Kirkgate, and Corner of Call Lane, Leeds. Condensed and continuous form, is desirable for all the Confirmation of T. Attwood, Esq., M.P. for Birmingham, of the Principal Charge brought by Kirkgate, and Corner of Call Lane, Leeds. Condensed and continuous form, is desirable for all the Confirmation of T. Attwood, Esq., M.P. for Birmingham, of the Principal Charge brought by Liverpool, Messrs. C. Fisher and Co., 30, Tythe-burn Street, Messrs. Samuel Johnson the Knife.



the Support they have hitherto rendered him, and begs to assure them that no Efforts of his shall c wanting to merit a Continuance thereof. Every kind of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING Housea, Mr. Wm. Henderson, Post-Office. nearly and promptly executed; such as Posting Bills, Circulars, Invoices, Way Bills, Law Forms, Pamphlets, &c. &c.-Bookbinding in all its Styles

41, LOWERHEAD ROW, LEEDS.

J. EASTWOOD

G to the Inhabitants of Leeds and its Vicinity,

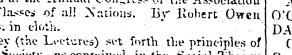
Just Published, Price 1s. 6d. A SERIES of LETTERS from FEARGUS DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQUIRE, M. P.

Containing a Review of Mr. O'CONNELL'S

SIX LECTURES delivered in Manchester, pre-vious to the Discussion between Robert Owen.

" They (the Lectures) set forth the principles of Human Society, as contained in the Social Theory Conduct during the Agitation of the Question Leeds, Mr. R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Bondof Mr. Owen, and which principles, were, there- of Catholic Emancipation; together with an Anafore, the grand object of attack and defence in the

Published and Sold by A. Heywood, NEWSPAPER OFFICE, 60, OLDHAM



of all Classes of all Nations. By Robert Owen O'CONNOR, ESQUIRE, Barrister at Law; to

Discussion referred to. A perusal of them in this Member of Parliament. Second Edition, containing

hereunto set my hand,

STAFFORDSHIRE HOUSE, 42, Wellington-Street

C RATEFULLY returns his Acknowledgments

Old Port on 1-22 and in Bortles, also Draught Do. Draught and Bottiel Porter, all kinds of Cordials, them from you .- Are you weary of liberty ? Then come and let the three-headed Deviland Gr et Ale. King imprison von. Are you tired of life? Submit vonrselves to the three-headed Having taken the above Inn, most respectfully Devil-King, and he will murder you by best to inform his Friends and the Public that he intends currying on the same on the most approved inches. But, if life be vet worth enjoying - Principle. Having bid in a Choice and select if liberty to breathe the free air of Heaven, Stock of WINES and SPIRITS, he trusts that by and enjoy the squalid comforts of your own strict attention to those who may be pleased to freside as a soluce to your poverty-if these be at all worthy of your retention-if the Wives of your bosoms are still dear to your Room for News and Smoking; Large Tap Room. hears-if the offspring of your loins still dwell in your affections-if you still have these proud feelings of honest independence, which have so long distinguished the men of Hudderstield-then we implore you to be awake and alive on Monday next--and shew the three-headed Devil-King by your peaceful, nav respectful, but vet DETERMINED aspect that you desire not January 31st, 1838, by Mr. HILL, Editor of the him, nor the knowledge of his ways. Tell Northern Star. Doors open at Seven o'Clock, to Your excellent friends, the "New Batch," and the chairman of the Board of Guardians, by the breaking down of the Platform, the Committee that you are much obliged to them, but beg of the Association will make a charge of Threepence to decline their proffered "boon:" but mind for Admission to this Lecture, the Proceeds to be mind you do it PEACEFULLY .-- Let no taint tion for general purposes. of violence mar your holy crusade. Tender -----Jour acknowledgements in person, to the PORTRAIT OF F. O'CONNOR. having done so---having made known MANY Applications having been made for the having done so---having made known

"utal Whigs" the honour of being clamor-"as and riotous, while you with quiet Agents.

honour him with their Favours to give Satisfaction. Good BEDS.=STABLING for Market Horses. 157 Rooms for Tradesmen to transact Business N.B.-DRAM SHOP opens into Call Lane. January 1535. LEEDS Working Men's Association Lecture. A LECTURE on the Principle, Character, and A Operation of the NEW POOR LAW; and on the best means of preventing its Enforcement and procuring its Repeal, will be delivered in the Hall of the Association. on WEDNESDAY EVENING, January 31st, 1838, by Mr. HILL, Editor of the The SOCIAL BIBLE; being an Outline of the Printer's Varnish. begin at Half-past. As some Expense was incurred

Ton do it respectfully, and above all things, devoted to the defraying of that Expense, and the mind you do it PEACEFULLY - I or no to its is devoted to the defraying of that Expense, and the residue (if any) to go into the funds of the Associa-

taving done so---having made known with the 5th and 6th Numbers of the Northern Star, Four pleasure, retire peacefully to your a few more have been struck from the Plates, and mses. Leave to the "base, bloody, and they are NOW ON SALE, at the Northern Star

Booksellerz

Owen's views, no one can rise from the perusal of this book, without being impressed while the beneri-lent intentions of the amiable Socialist."-Manchester and Salford Advertiser. The DISCUSSION BETWEEN ROBERT

OWEN and the Rev. J. H. ROEBUCK. Price 2s. in cloth. The REVOLUTION of PHILOSOPHY ; or

an Analysis and Synthesis of the Universe. By R. Whalley. Price 1s. A DEFENCE of the SOCIAL PRINCIPLES, Made Clothes Trade, and solicity a continuance

delivered in the Social Institution, Salford, in of their Support, being determined to supply good Answer to a Lecture by the Rev. J. R. Beard, Articles at reasonable Prices. Unitarian Minister, of Manchester. By C. J Haslam. Price One Penny.

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;

or, the Foundation-Stone of a Community. By the Rev. J. Marriott. Price One Penny.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, with a Sketch of all hi

Rational System of Society, founded on demonstrable facts, developing the Constitution and Laws of Human Nature. By Rohert Owen. Price Two-pence.

COMPETITION IN PERIL; or the present position of the Owenites, or Rationalists considered : together with Miss Martineau's Account of Communities in America. By Samuel Bower. Price One-penny,

COMMUNITY, a DRAMA, by the Rev. Joseph Marriott. Price Four-pence. LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE CLERGY, by a Weak Believer. Price One Half-penny each. COMPETITIVE versus CO-OPERATIVE

LABOUR: or Labour as it is, and Labour as it ought to be. Price One-penny. The above Works may also be had of J. HOB

SON, Northern Star Office, Loeds, and of all

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

STEPHEN DICKINSON. FOUNTAIN HEAD CLOTHES WAREHOUSE,

No. 42, KING-STREET, HUDDERSFIELD, **R**ETUENS his sincere Thanks to his numerous R Friends and the Public, for their liberal

N.B. All kinds of Men and Boys' Clothes made to Order, on the shortest Notice, not to be surpassed Pickering, Mr. Wm. Ashton, Borough-gate. by any House in the Trade.

JOHN CROFT HARDY, REAT HAMPTON ROW, BIRMINGHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF PRINTING INKS VI in superior BLACK AND FANCY COLOURS,

Press Printing, also Lithographic Inks, and Draw-ing Pencils, and Vegetable and Mineral Black, and street, Mr. Anthony Whittaker, Iris Coloured Printing Inks, and Printer's Varnish,

kept constantly on Sale. Japan, Red, Blue, and Common Writing Inks.

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NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

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

Price, from 1s. to 5s. per lb. Coloured Printing Inks, and Printer's Varuish,

constantly on hand. Blue, Red, Japan, and Common Writing Inks,

Wholesale and Retail, Northern Star Office, Dec. 20th. 1837.

and Son, 4, Church Street, Mr. Thos. Mucklow, 1, Vauxhall Road, Mr. Henry Robert Preston, 139, Dale St. Malton, Mr. Wm. Horsley, Butcher-corner. druggists, 46, Market Street, Mr. Wm. Leach, 17, Shude Hill. Masham, Mr. John Hawkin, Market-place Middleham, Mr. M. Longbotham, druggist. Encouragement since he commenced in the Ready Oldham, Mr. William Braddock, druggist, York-

shire Street, and Market Place. Otley, Mr.: Wm. Froster, Kirkgate, and Mr. Thos. Fisher.

Patcley-Bridge, Mr. Henry Webster. Pocklington, Mr. John Bulmer, Market-place. Pontefract, Mr. James Brice, Market-place. Richmond, Messrs. J. and C. Ward, Market-place. Ripon, Mr. J. L. Linney, Market-place. Rochdale, Mr. Thomas Leech, Grocer, Yorshire Street.

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office, Fargate, and Heartshead, and

Mr. G. D. Wreaks, 2, Angel-street. Skipton, Mr. Thomas Wilkinson, Market-place. Stokesley, Mr. Thos. Taylor, druggist. Tadcaster, Mr. Wm. Carbutt, stationer, Kirkgate Thirsk, Mr. Thomas Foggit, Market-place. Thorp-Arch, Mr. Dalby.

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Sold in Boxes at 1s., 2s. 6d., 4s., and 10s. each; also the Vegetable Powders, at 1s. per Box.

Be particular to observe that the Covernment Stamp on each Box hears the Signature of Mr. SALMON, in a factimile of his hand writing None else are genuine.

I, PETER, THORNTON, Commercial-Row, Little Holbeck; Leeds, having lately seen in. the Leeds Newspapers several accounts of Persons who have had Tumours removed without the Knife, Manchester, Messrs. Ingham and Westmacott, and of others who have also been cured of Cancers without cutting, by Mr. J. L. WARD, SURGEON, No. 18, Trafalgar-street, LEEDS, and as my Wifehad an increasing Tumour on the side of her Neck. for the space of Fourieen Years, and having been under the treatment of a respectable Medical Man. who tried every means, but to no purpose, and afterwards recommended an Operation, but being resolved not to submit to such means, she consequently applied to Mr. WARD, who has, by a regular process of treatment, removed the said Tumour, whole and entire, without either cutting or causing the loss of a single drop of blood, and without giving her much uneasiness. Her Cure, therefore, being going on in the most satisfactory manner, I have a great wish to add her case to the number of extraordinary Cures of this sort that have been performed by Mr. WARD, as those who are so afflicted would form a much better idea of Mr. WARD's mode of treatment by seeing her at

present, than when she is quite well.

PETER THORNTON.

December 19th, 1837.

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

A Tumour Extirpated without the Knife.

I. JOHN LISTER, No. 50, York-Street, Leeds. hereby make known that my Wife had a gradually increasing Tumour adjoining her arm-pit for seven years, and that she applied to one of the most noted Doctors of the Leeds Infirmary, who, after some rubbing stuffs were used, said that the tumour world have to be cut out; to this, however, she would not submit, but applied to Mr. J. L. WARD, Surgeon, 18, Trafalgar Street, Leeds, who I am happy to say has removed the said. Tumour without cutting or giving her much uneasiness, so that she

No. 50, York-Street, Leeds, Jan. 23d, 1838,

has received a perfect Cure.

Legal Foliars AWHERE S a Fiat in BANKRUPTCY is awarded and issued forth 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 18th 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 Atternoon on each Day, and 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 assent to, or to dissent from the allowance of his Certificate.

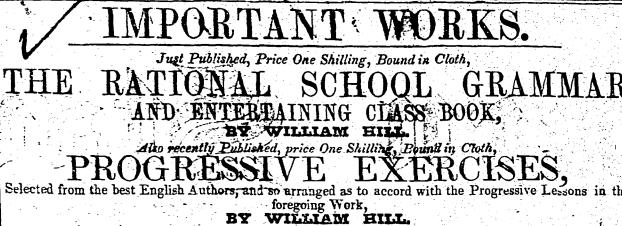
All Persons indebted to the saidBankrupt, or that have any of his Effects are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appeint, out give Notice to Messrs. MAKINSON and SAN DERS, Solicitors, Middle Temple, London :- or to THOMAS FRANCIS FODEN,

Solicitor, Leeds,

THE COMMISSIONERS in a Fiat in Bank-ruptcy, bearing Date the 5th Day of SEP-TEMBER, 1837, awarded and issued forth against JAMES APPLEYARD, of LEEDS, in the County of York, Corn Merchant and Factor, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 15th Day of FEBRU-ABY 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 Debte, 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.

T. F. FODEN, Solicitor. THE COMMISSIONERS in a Fiat in Bank-1 ruptcy, bearing Date the 26th Day of MAY, Assignees of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupt, under the said Fiat, pursuant to an Act of Parliament made and pasted in the Sixth Year relating to Bankrupts." T. F. FODEN, Solicitor.

THE Commissioners in a Fiat of BANK-RUPTCY, bearing date the 5th Day of September, 1837, awarded and issued forth against JAMES APPLEYARD, of Leeds, in the County of York, Corn Merchant and Factor, Dealer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 15th day of February next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Court House, in Leeds, aforesaid, in order to make 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. T. F. FODEN, SOLICITOR.



SOME YEARS ago, the Author of this little of the subject may, in one week, be qualified to in-Work published a treatise entitled FIFTEEN struct his children without other assistance. LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE THE FOLLOWING

TESTIMONIALS OF THE PRESS

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

"A sensible and useful book, particularly suited

"Mr. Hill has discharged his task with consider-

tion-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; und there are

are better explained or more ably followed up."-

iew works in which the first principles of Grammar

York Chronicle, November 13th, 1834. "....The method he has adopted to convey his

essons is the least repulsive to a learner that we

..... 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

Class, English Grammar.-Glasgow Liberator.

PUELISHED EY 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 th

have yet seen, not excepting that of Mr. Cobbett,

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the Use of Adult Per-somewhat too high.

Many Schoolmasters and Parents also complained that, being written for Adults, its style was not well suited for the youthful mind, and they regretted, therefore, that it could not be made so universally useful as it otherwise might have been. For these reasons, the Author has so remodelled the Work as to make it equally useful to Children and Adults, while, at the same time, the Price has been reduced so much as to place it within every persons reach. The "RATIONAL SCHOOL GRAMMAR" is so written as to amuse, while it instructs. The principle of the Work is precisely that of the Author's former Work, "FIFTEEN LESSONS," &c. Taking for private instruction."-Athenœum. out the merely Controversial part, all that could be said of that Work may be said, with still greater able ability; and no person can peruse his book force and propriety of this.

The Lessons, in this Work, as in the former, are intended solely for the use of natives. They are divested, therefore, of all those hair's-breadth distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in Analogy, which, if at all useful, can only be useful to foreigners. The Science of Grammar, is disentangled, in this Work from the folds of mysticism which have so long enshrouded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities, which pervade

all other Works on Grammar, are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, illustrative of the things they represent. The Parts 1837, awarded and issued forth against GEORGE WHEATLEY, of LEEDS, in the County of founded on a Philosophical Consideration of the York, Grocer, Dealer, and Chapman, intend to meet on the 9th Day of FEBRUARY next, at Two WHEATLEY, and Chapman, intend to meet on the 9th Day of FEBRUARY next, at Two WHEATLEY, and Chapman, intend to Mature of Language, and applicable to all Lano'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Court House, in are rationally accounted for- and the Principles of Leeds aforesaid, to Audit the Accounts of the 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 of the Reign of His Late Majesty King George is exclusively consulted, without any unnecessary the Fourth, initialed "An Act to Amend the Laws reference to other Languages. A majority of the numerous Rule: 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 Exi ercises, a child will, in a few weeks, acquire a good knowledge of Grammar without any of the disgusting drudgery of TASKS, which, under the present System, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar at all.

So much are the Principles of this important Science simplified in these little Works that by the

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 Opera

THE GREAT CLUB MART,

WATERLOO INN.

WATERLOO-STREET, NEAR THE BRIDGE, LEEDS.

R. G. SLATER, in announcing to his Friend

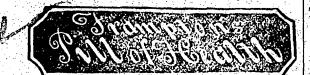
tion at his House, One of which possesses a Floating Capital of upwards of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED POUNDS!!

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 ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the Use of Auth FCT-sons who have neglected the Study of Grammar. This Work, which is now out of Print, had a very former Work, may convey some idea of the Public former Work, may convey some idea of the Public the Names of Persons desirous to become Members Estimation in which the Principle of this Work is Tuesday, so arranged as to meet the Wants and Wishes of every grade of Society, from the Opera-

" Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. He tive to the Capitalist. attacks, with ability and success, the existing First Meeting for the £50 on Monday, January system of English Grammar, and points out the 15th, and for the £10 on Tuesday, January 16th, absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly at Eight Glock in the Evening. condemning the too frequent practice of making

> TO FLAX, TOW AND WORSTED SPINNERS.

TAMES SMITH, ROBERT BEACOCK, and J THOMAS TANNET having Commenced Having devoted many Years to the Trade, they have not the slightest doubt of being able to Manufacture Machines of the very best Kind, and of the most approved Principles. Gentlemen favouring them with anything like attention, without obtaining a clear and sufficient estimate of the construction and laws of his vernacular tongue."—Leeds Times, Plaining Machines, Drilling Machines, Cutting



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 Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, producing a Torpid State of the Liver, and a consequent inactivity of the Bowels, causing a disorganization of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverence, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The Stomach will

JANUARY 27, 1838. **NEWS FROM CANADA**.

By the arrival of the New York packet-shin

Virginiun yesterday, at Liverpool, we have received New York papers to the 27th ult., bringing very

important and interesting news from the Canadas.

The war in Lower Canada is now over, the insur-

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 to St. Scholastique and St. Therese, and thence nome. It is supposed that the houses of Jacob Barcelo and Girouard would be burnt by the troops previous to their departure.

(From the Buffulo Commercial Advertiser.)

gents of Grand Brule having surrendered, with every token of repentance, while at St. Eustache they suffered a severe defeat. The Correspondent of the We left the patriot volunteers in front of the theatre, on Wednesday evening. After listening to Montreal Courier states that the insurgents had 60 the patriotic speeches on that occasion they marched Montreal Courier states that the insurgents had ou the pathouc speeches on that occasion they marched killed, and that hundreds are supposed to have "perished miserably" in the vaults of the church which was set on fire by the Queen's troops. Besides the Church which was strongly fortified by the insurgents, the troops set fire to the priest's but were generally unsuccessful. Sentinels were house, a nunnery, and the houses of all suspected of posted in the streets, who performed their duty most Radicalism in the town. This is a frightful way of admirably, so that when the sober citizens of that carrying on war-one which must sow the seeds of place got up in the morning, and were going to their bitter recollections in the breasts of the most loyal of the Canadian people. With St. Eustache fell the last fortress of the rebels in the Lower Province.

In Upper Canada M'Kenzie, with a handful of stores and work-shops. These sentinels were posted fugitive followers, has taken possession of Navy between the stores of Thomson and Dodge, and Mr. Island, which he was doing all in his power to Haggart.

fortify. He is reported to have six pieces of cannon, In the morning, after it was known that the mus-and to receive supplies from Buffalo. Navy Island kets were stolen, the Sheriff and assistants went after is situated in the Niagara, is not more than a thou them. When they approached, Mr. M'Kenzie got sand acres in extent, and stands on the very borders upon a barrel and made a speech to the volunteers; of the United States. In the mean time Sir but, upon the subject being properly represented by Francis Bond Head has greatly increased his the Sheriff, the arms were given up.

popularity by releasing his prisoners, and granting During the day, some hostile demonstrations were a free pardon to all who will lay down their arms, made between the patriot volunteers on this side, structure of the English language than can be found the Business of MACHINE MAKING in the above in some very elaborate works."—Literary Gazette. Line, beg leave to offer their Services to the Public. or arson. With the exception of the fugitives pent the frontier, on the other. Colonel Sutherland took up in Navy Island, the whole of the Upper Province the twin-starred, tri-coloured flag, went down to the is perfectly tranquil. We are glad to observe that water's edge, and waved it. Those on the other side. the tone of the Royalist Journals in the Lower immediately run up the British flag, and each party Province is exceedingly temperate. We anticipate hazzaed. Such displays of patriotism and loyalty the speedy restoration of general tranquillity.— Sun.

LOWER CANADA .- We were able to announce be made by the volunteers to take back the arms on Friday the unconditional surrender of the insur- which had been delivered to the Sheriff. The watchgents at Grand Brule, after the flight of their house was strongly guarded, and at midnight a party leaders, and on Saturday the return of Sir John was seen approaching. The alarm bell was rung, Colborne to Montreal, with the main body of his and the firemen called out. One of the volunteers force. Small detachments were sent to various more patriotic or more drunk than the rest, flashed parishes in the vicinity of the Two Mountains, to his musket at a fireman, but, fortunately, it snapdisarm the now penitent habitans, and close the ped in the pan. He, and several others, were taken into custody, and are to be tried to-day.

This parading of a set of ragamuifin volunteers should have had an end put to it at once. The exhibition is disgraceful, and to allow these fellows to be swaggering through the streets, day and night, with arms in their hands, is annoying to every quiet 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 valorous propensities on this side.

It is runioured that the patriot volunteers have taken possession of Navy Island-that 300 of the 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 Journal, Dec. 16.) CAMP AT NAVY ISLAND .- We have nothing further from the patriot 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

strictest punctuality observed

of the principles on which the language of Milton very best style, at the VICTORIA FOUNDRY, Camp and Shakspeare rests-excellently calculated to be Field, Leeds.

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 construc-

"A concise, philosophical, and lucid exposition | Engines, Fluting Engines, &c., &c., executed in the

THE NORTHERN STAR

### Price 1s. 14d. per Box.

appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this Medicine according to the directions accompanying each box.

business effectually. Of the leaders at St. Eustache and Grand Brule,

Chenier was killed at the former place, W. H. Scott was taken on the 17th, near St. Therese, and Girod, finding himself on the point of being captured at Pointe aux trembles, put a pistol to his head and blew out his brains. Grouard and Chartier were fugitives, but with scarcely a chance of finally cscaping.

One hundred and five prisoners were brought in from St. Eustache on the 17th, and twenty-six from other quarters. Among the latter were two brothers named Masson, one of whom signalised himself royal volunteers from the other side immediately last Summer by offering a reward for the head of joined their standard—and that Dr. Rolph, upon Lord Gosford. UPPER CANADA .- The latest information we

have from Colonel M'Nab is in a despatch signed by him, and dated Scotland (London district,) Dec. 14th. This place was the head-quarters of the inspeedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the surgents commanded by Duncombe, about 400 in Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will rapidly take place; number, and Colonel M'Nab had pushed on with and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced all speed to attack them, his own detachment consisted of 300 rank and file, 150 volunteers from Brantford, and 100 Indians under Colonel Kerr. He was too late, however, the insurgents moved off to lend a hand for the revolutionizin

The London Gazette of the 16th says, "News

surrounded, had disbanded them, and the men have

completely hemmed in by various bodies of volun-

The Albany papers bring a report that Sir Francis

Head has addressed a requisition to Governor Marcy,

for the surrender of William Lyon M'Kenzie, on a

charge of felony-robbing the mail, we presume.

teers, amounting in all to nearly 3,000 men.

tiser, Dec. 26, 10 A.M.

N. B. Screws and Wheels Cut to or and the

THE COMMISSIONERS in a Frat. in Bankrupter, bearing date the 25th Day of Mar, 1937, awarded and issued forth against WILLIAM BROWN and WILLIAM ANDREWS, of LIEDS, in the County of York, Cloth Dressers and Merchants, Dealers and Chapmen, and Co-Partner, intend to meet on the 12th day of February next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Court of the said Bankrupts under the said Fiat, puruant to an Act of Parliament male and passed in she Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Fourth, intitudel, "An Act : 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, to receive Proof of Debis, preparatory to making a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where the Creditors who have not of the said Dividend, and all Claims-not then of the sum Lindowed. proved will be disallowed. T. F. FODEN, Solicitor.

HE Commissioners in a Fiat in BANK-A RUPTCY bearing Date the 25th May, 1837, awarded and issued forth against WILLIAN BROWN and WILLIAM ANDREWS, of LEEDS, in the County of York, Cloth Dressers and Merchants, Dealers and Chapmen, and Co-partners, intend to meet on the 12th Day of February next, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the Court House, in Le ds, in the said County of York, in order to make a Dividend of the Estate and Effects of the said Bankrupts, when and where, the Creditor's 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.

T. F. FODEN, Selicitor. BOWNAS' BANKRUPTCY. the BANKRUPTCY of WILLIAM BOWNAS, of Wortley, in the Parish of Leeds, in the County of York, Cloth Manufacturers. Second Meeting for Proof of Debts, and for the Bankrupt to pass his last Examination, at the Court House in Leeds, on Friday the Ninth Day of February next, at Eleven o'Clock in the After-

By Order. noon. CHAS. NAYLOR, { Solicitors to the THOS. F. FODEN. } Assignees. Leeds, 19th Jan. 1838.

This day is published, Price One Penny, THE LABOURER'S REWARD; or, THE COARSER-FOOD DIET-TABLE, as promalgated 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. Just published. Price One Penny, COMPETITION IN PERIL! or the present Position of the Owenites or Rationalists Considered, together with Miss Martinean's Account of Commu nities in America.

Just published, Price Threepence, TRACTS on REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT and NATIONAL EDUCATION. By R. D. OWEN and FRANCIS WRIGHT.

Price Twopence each. HOPES and DESTINIES of the HUMAN SPECIES. By R. D. OWEN. ADDRESS ON FREE INQUIRY. By R. D. OWEN

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

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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 Artisan, the Labourer, and the Backwoodsman,

use of them, a parent having no previous knowledge | Agents of the Northern Stur in Town and Country. For Filing Decayed Teeth, without Heat, Pain, or Pressure; and Incorrodible Mineral Teeth fixed without giving the least Pain, or shewing any fastening whatever. LEEDS, BRADFORD, AND WAKEFIELD.

MR. ESKELL, surgeon dentist, OF NO. 12<sup>1</sup>, PARK-ROW, LEEDS,

at Eleven of the Clock in the Forencon, at the Court House, in Lezis zforesaid, in order to Andit the Accounts of the Assignees of the Estate and Elects of the said Bankrupts under the said Flat, Dur-Every Wednesday and Thursday, at Mrs. Brigg's, Well-Street, Bradford; every Friday, at M. Haslegrare's, Scedsman, next to the Theatre, Westgate, Wakefield; and every

### Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday, at his Residence, 121, Park-Row, Leeds.

INCORRODIELE 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 already proved their Debts are to come prepared to to it is added the capability of biting the hardest substance, without pain, though last, not least, that it prove the same, or they will be excluded the Benefit | 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, as in durability.

Mr. Eskell avails himself of this opportunity to explain the various species of Disease to which the mouth is Lable, according to the principles laid down by the most eminent medical men, convinced that so important a condition as personal appearance cannot fail of being interesting.

Scaling the Teeth .- This operation when performed by a skilful Dentist, causes not the least pain, and effected in order to preserve the Teeth from tartared effluvia, to keep thein 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 v 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 rom 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 superfluous.

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 to supply the place of their predecessors.

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

In consequence of numerous applications continually received from Bradford and the Neighbourhood one of the Proprietors of Dr. Henry's French Meroine Pills, will attend every Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, facing East Brook Chapel, Bradford. A TREATISE IS JUST PUBLISHED ON THE VENEREAL & SYPHILITIC DISEASES, AND GIVEN WITH EACH BOX OF

DR. HENRY'S FRENCH MEROINE PILLS, MONTAINING plain and practical directions for the effectual cure of all degrees of the above com-U plaints-with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable conse- which may tend to the comfort of others. quences resulting from the use of mercury, the whole intended for the instruction of general readers, so that all persons can obtain an immediate cure with secrecy and safety. Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor, at No. 74, Cobourg Street, Six Doors from Brunswick Chapel, Leeds. In Boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. With each Box is given directions how to take these Pills, observations on points beneficial GEORGE BOOT. to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and devastating malady.

That ernol dicesse which has destroyed co many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a other similar instances: I have never heard of a recital of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to Medicine which seemed to give such complete satis-

These Fills are particularly efficacious for on the night of the 13th, and as they could enter-Stomach Coughs, Colds, Agues, Shortness of Breath, tain no hope of resisting the overwhelming force and all obstructions in the Urinary Passages; and, opposed to them, it was supposed that they would if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of

Persons of a FULL HABIT, which are subject to read-ache, Giddiness, Drowsiness, and Singing in morning of the 15th for the township of Norwich the Ears, arising from too great a flow of Blood to (the most disaffected part of the district) with the Head, should never be without them, as many 1,600 men. dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by The Colonel had obtained possession of Dr. Duntheir immediate use. combe's papers, and also those of Mr. E. Malcolin. He had also taken a number of prisoners, and sent FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly

excellent, removing all obstructions: the distressing them under guard to Hamilton. Sir Francis Head has issued a proclamation, Head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; Depression of Spirits, Duluess of Sight, Nervous Affections, offering a reward of 2,000 dollars for the apprehen-Blotches, Pimples, and Sallowness of the Skin, and sion of Dr. Duncombe, and 1,000 dollars each for E. Malcolm, Finlay Malcolm, and Robert Alway. give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. has just arrived that Dr. Duncombe, finding his army

TO MOTHERS they are confidently recomnended 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 recommunication of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use. By regulating the dose according to the age and strength of the patient they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required; and for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable Medicine hitherto prepared.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 11d. and 2s. 9d. per box; and by Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Baines and Newsome, Clapham, Bell, Allen, Land, Hay, Heaton, Smith, Leeds ; Brooke, Dewsbury ; Cardwell, Lawton, Shaw; Gill, Smith, Wakefield: Brice, Priestley, Montreal to the loth instant, which give some par-Pontefract; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorp, Tadcaster; ticulars of the success of the British troops under Pontefract; finodes, Snath; Goldtnorp, Lancaster; fieudats of the success of the Entersh troops under of email and primogeniture, and of Cameron, Knaresborough; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Sir J. Colborne, at St. Eustache. The troops en-Hardman, Collier, Little, Bellerby, York; and most of the Agents for the celebrated "Blair's Gout they left at seven o'clock on the morning of the 14th for St. Extends by the morning of the 14th of Assembly, chosen by the people: "A Legislature composed of a Se and Rheumatic Pills;" one of whom is to be found for St. Eestache, by the way of St. Rose, where they in every Town in the Kingdom.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, land. On entering the village the troops were Stamp.



BLAIR'S GOUT AND PILLS RHEUMATIC PILLS.

the Stonebow.

neartLincoln, is desirous that Mr. E. B. Drury, of the Newspaper Office, Lincoln, should take down an account of the very great benefit he has derived from BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, which Medicine has done him more good for Gout and Rheumatism than all the preparations he has tried. For when the Rheumatic or Gouty pains have come on, the taking a dose or two of the Pills has removed the attack, of which he usually had been afflicted for a month or more. He has had about half a dozen boxes from E. B. Drury's, near the Stonebow, Lincoln, and as the Medicine is really so good, he will be glad to answer any inquiries repecting it,

vince, signed by William Lyon M'Kenzie, 28. " Chairman, pro tem. of the Provincial Government of the State of Upper Canada," has been disperse, and their leaders fly the country. issued and circulated. Colonel M'Nab was joined on the alternoon of

The proclamation also further states, that the the 14th, by 1000 volunteers, and others were pour-force embodied on Navy Island is well supplied ing in from all quarters. He was to march on the with artillery, small arms, annunition, 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 omnit any excesses upon the property of the Royalists, 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 premises of conciliation and justice, and having violated his oath of office in not properly carrying out the legitimate objects of his mission, had beccine guilty of high crimes and all eturned quietly to their homes." This is very probable, for it appears that the insurgents were offered for him, "that he may be dealt with as may misdemeanours. A reward of £500 is therefore appertain to justice."

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 It would be the duty of Governor Morey to give him up, if he had the power, but as M'Kenzie is at equal rights to all, secured by a written Constitution, sanctioned by yourselves in a convection. to be called as early as circumstances will permit. Navy Island, neither the State of New York nor " Civil and religious liberty, in its fullest extent the Government of the United States has any legal that in all laws made, or to be made, every person power over him .- New York, Commercial Adverbe bound alike-neither shall any tenure, estate, charter, birth, or place, confer any exemption from LOWER CANADA .- DEFEAT OF THE CANA-

the ordinary course of legal proceedings and re-BIANS AT ST. EUSTACHE - We have advices from sponsibilities whercunto others are subjected. "The abolition of hereditary honours, of the laws of entail and primogeniture, and of hosts of pen-

" A Legislature composed of a Senate and House

"An Executive, to be composed of a Governor crossed the ice from the Isle of Jesus to the main and other Officers, elected by the public voice. and observe the name and address of "Thomas saluted by a volley of musketry from the church of and composed of the most learned, honourable, and " A Judiciary chosen by the Governor and Senate, Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government St. Eustache. The village was completely sur- trustworthy of our citizens. The laws to be ren-

rounded by the British, when they commenced a dered cheap and expeditious. well-directed fire upon the church, which having "A free trial by Jury-Sheriffs chosen by you, and not to hold office, as now, at the pleasure of been set on fire, compelled the Canadians to fly in every direction that offered a possibility of escape. From 40 to 50 were killed and wounded, and about our tyrants. The freedom of the press. Alas for it, now ! The free presses in the Canadas are trampled down by the hand of arbitrary power. 100 taken prisoners. The English had one killed and eight or ten wounded. The Star says Doctor " The Vote by Ballot-free and peaceful towa-

"The people to elect their court of request com-missioners, and justices of the peace—and also their militia officers, in all cases whatsoever.

"Freedom of trade-every man to be allowed to buy at the cheapest market, and 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 cast natural resources of our country to secure the blessings of education to every citizen.

"A frugal and economical Government, in order difficulty.

"An end for ever to the wearisome prayers, supplications, and mock cries attendant upon our connexion with the lordlings of the Colonial-office, Downing street, London.

"The opening of St. Lawrence to the trade of the world, so that the largest ships might pass up to Lake Superior, and the distribution of the wild lands of the country to the industry, capital, skill, and enterprize of worthy men of all nations

- FROM NAVY ISLAND .- The statements of our island, are confirmed.

The Buffalo Journal says, "They have also a number of field-pieces, an 18 and a 24 pounder, and a good supply of small arms. They are fortiging stationed where it commanded a street leading their encampment; and from its favourable position, it will require rather 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 arcillery at the patriot camp at Navy Island, which was promptly returned, and two Royalists killed. None The nunnery and presbytery, situated on either tish 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 do terrible execution." FROM THE LONDON DISTRICT .-- (A district between the Lakes.) We have a great variety of contradictory rumours. Dr. Duncombe has command of about 700 patriots there. The Speaker, M'Nab, is in command against him, with about the same number of Royal Militia. The report is Benoit, immediately after the first fire. On the part that M'Nab 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 verely, but not dangerously wounded, on the left the London district several days. M'Nab left shoulder, the ball coming out at the right arm. The Hamilton on Thursday, with 500 men for that disblaze arising from the burning houses of St. Eustache trict to disperse the Patriots. A lady direct from was distinctly seen last night from the rising ground Hamilton reports that this force had encountered in the rear of this city, towards the old race-course. The Patriots, amounting to 1,500, under Dr. Duncombe-that they (the Royalists) were repulsedthat an express arrived at Hamilton this morning On Thursday evening, the village of St. Eustache | with orders to have the women and children to leave presented a heart-rending appearance, the whole of the place. The Royalists are concentrating their the lower portion being one sheet of lurid flame. It forces along the frontier, from Niagara to Fort is supposed that about fifty houses have been burnt, Erie. They muster to-day at Fort Erie 900. and nothing now is left of them but stone walls or Great apprehensions are felt for the transportation sclitary chimneys. The moon looked blue and wan of men, muskets, and ammunition across the river. through the thick and curling smoke, and seemed as The ferry is open, but all who cross are closely inspected. 

Copy of a Communication from Lincoln, forwarded be Mr. E. B. Drury, of the Gazette Office, near Mr. John Elkington, Farmer, Metheringham,

GEORGE BOOT.

Wolfred Nelson died in prison on the morning of the ship elections. 15th, from his late sufferings in attempting to escape "The peopl from the province. He was an Englishman by birth, and a man of considerable wealth. Sir John Colborne was to march, on the morning of the 15th; upon Grand Brule, where the Canadians had been throwing up entrenchments for several weeks.

MONTREAL, DEC. 15 .- The troops took up their quarters at St. Martin during the night of Wednesday, and departed at seven o'clock yesterday morn-

ing towards St. Eustache, but not in a direct line, for it was understood that the ice on the river in that way was not sufficiently strong to bear the weight of that the people may be prosperous and free from so heavy a body as the artillery and cavalry.

A detour was in consequence taken towards St. Rose, where the ice was crossed from Isle Jesus to the main land. The line of march then proceeded upward along the right bank of the river, until the troops approached the village of St. Eustache; making a march from St. Martin of about twelve miles, whereas, in a direct line, it would only consist of about six or seven.

The troops were first fired upon by the rebels from the church of St. Eustache, a considerable time before any position had been taken. Upon coming Buffalo correspondent, of the Patriot force on take within the proper range; two field-pieces were planted on the north-east side of the church, and began to play upon it in excellent style, while another fieldpiece was sent round in rear of the village, and

MR. Phone, Sine The above is one of many The three regiments and the cavalry in the meannilar instances: I have never heard of a time made a circuit round the village in rear; and church having at length been set on fire, the rebels were seen flying in every direction, but not without many of them having been killed and taken prisoners. side of the church, which were occupied by the rebels, were also destroyed, as well as several other houses in the village, particularly those of Scott and Chenier. The loss on either side had not been accurately ascertained; but it is reported that 80 of the rebels have been killed, and more than 100 taken prisoners. Dr. J. O. Chenier was killed in the yard of the The Commander-in-Chief, Girod, and Fereol Peltier are said to have taken to flight, toward St. been killed except one man. Mr. Gugy, while storming the sacristie, was se-

and by which means most Families may save annu-BADEY, Staff-Surgeon in the United States' Army. RE-ISSUE of OWEN'S SIX LECTURES. This day is published, No. 1 and 2, Price Twopence, to be completed in seven Numbers, the SIX LECTURES delivered by Mr. OWEN, previous to the Discussion.

Also, Price 8d. stitched, and 1s. Cloth. 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. PRICE ONE PENNY. It contains Lots of good Things and reading for everybody, with Engravings. LONDON :-- Cleave, Shoe-Lane; Hobson, Northern

Stir Office, Leeds; and all Dealers in CheapPapers. 

family, and when the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable faction as this. Send me twelve dozen boxes as should be compelled to abandon their position. The benefit upon mankind by the discovery of his grand panacea for the cure of this deplorable complaint. The certainty with which the Pills are continually administered can be attested by many thousands who E. B. DRURY ally many Pounds; to which is added, the compo-sition of many Patent Medicines. By JAMES B. 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 another proof of the general effect of this excellent progress the whole mass of fluids. They not only remove the disease but they renovate by their action Medicine, which has called forth the grateful thanks the different functions of the body-expelling the grosser humour, and in a manner so imperceptible as to and approbation of all classes of society. From many convince the most sceptical of their astonishing and unequalled powers. They neither contain mercury of the highest branches of the nobility to the poorest nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no peasant, they have happily been the means of giving restraint of diet, loss of time, or hindrance of business, but effect a complete cure without the least exposure a degree of health and comfort, which in most cases to the patient. At any period when the slightest suspicion may exist it will be well to have recourse to had not been enjoyed for years; they effectually

the French Pills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive, relieve the most acute fit of Gout in a few hours, and the French Fills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive, remeve the most actual not could have been removing the complaint effectually and secretly. The deplorable state in which many persons have been seldom fail to enable the patient to resume his usual Dr. J. when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public avocation in two or three days, and if taken on the church. against that dangerons mineral when injudiciously administered.

The Doctor, after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his counsel an object of the utmost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled most important effect belonging to this Medicinewith serainal weakness, his advice will be invaluable; hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints. that it prevents the disease flying to the brain, of the troops, we have no accounts of any having To the youth of both sexes, whether lured from health by the promptings of passion, or the delusions of inexperience, his advice is superior; in his practice he unites a mild gentleness of treatment, and possessing so thorough a knowledge of his art, the most deplorable cases afford no resistance to his skill. His extensive practice has rendered him the depositary of many distressing secrets which are kept with unblemished Tarbotton, Baines and Newsome, Claphain, Bell, faith and honour; to persons so afflicted, it is highly necessary to observe that an early application is of the greatest importance, and that with such a practitioner any hesitation in disclosing their disorder, must amount to a delicacy as destructive as it is false and unnecessary. To the neglect of such attention, are attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder, should also impress him with the fear of self-reproach. To all such, then, we address ourselves, offering borough; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Hardman, 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-Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom. Price mittance, answered by the return of post, and Medicines punctually transmitted to any address, either by 2s. 9d. per box. initials, or name. Private entrance, No. 28, Queen's Place, Back Cobourg-Street.

With each Box will be given practical observations, gratuitously, on the above disease.

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till Two, where he will administer advice to any one taking these Pills, or any other of his Preparations, ment Stamp affixed to each Box of the Genuine

É. B. DRURY. The Testimony of Mr. Elkington (as above) is

first symptoms, the patient is frequently left in doubt as to the reality of the attack. And there is another

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; Allen, Land, Hay, Heaton, Smith, Leeds; Brooke. Dewsbury; Cardwell, Lawton, Shaw, Gill, Smith,

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and The Doctor will attend daily from Eight in the morning till Ten at night, and on Sunday from Nine 229; Strand, London," impressed on the Govern-Medicine,

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(From the Montreal Herald.)

f mourn ng over the melancholy scene.

### THE NORTHERN STAR.

# LAW MEETING AT HALIFAX.

On Monday last, one of the most numerous and animated meetings ever known to have been held their grierances before the Aristocracy. They had in Halifax, was convened in the Old Assembly been petitioning for the last forty or fifty years for Room at the Talbot Inn, and subsequently by Universal Suffrage-the Cauadians had been peti-adjournment to the Large Area behind the said tioning for eighte-n years for a redress of their inn. There were two bands of music, and several grievances, and the Wings were now sending men flags, with appropriate inscriptions. The speakers, to cut their throats, because they would not allow with the exception, perhaps, of the chairman, were their fands to be applied to such purposes as they all working men, such as weavers, shoemakers, dc.; might think proper.—Hear, hear.—He felt satisfied and notwill standing the taunts and boastings of that until the people were put in possession of the Whigs and Tories, as to the ignorance of the suffrage, the Aristocracy would rob them, and the masses, and the superior education of the hicher people would have no remedy. Lord J. Russell by classes, there never was heard such native elequence. his conduct had plainly declared that the system of such forcible and convincing argument, and such beauty and strength of expression, from either said that Riform should progress no furt' er-and middle class Whigs or Tones, as was contained in after the declaration of Sir Wm. Blackstone that the speeches delivered on this occasion. If such taxation without representation was tantamount to intelligence were every where called into action by plunder, it must be evicous that Lord J. Russell's the millions of toil-burdened artizans; then-then forever would the recreant Whigs cease their humburthen would the iron-hearted Tories cease their hellish oppression, and the death-knell of the factions tell in solemn grandeur, while the people, nervel and invigorated by their wrongs, would rise to remember that he was the mouth-piece of the from their grave of tyranity and despair to deal out unmitigated destruction to those principles and make such an a s rtion unless it had been agreeable practices which have entailed so much misery upon the human race.

We give underneath a brief sketch of the preceedings. From the coldness of the day, and the their other wishes. - A voice-they know it. - Yes, want of accommodation, it was impossible to take a they knew it well; they knew that with Universal rerbalim report, but though much of the eloquence Suffree their leaves and fishes would dwingle into must necessarily be lost in an endeavour to give the nothing; and it needed no logic to prove that they substance of the proceedings, it is hoped that thought only how they should secure the enjoyments nothing is omitted, so far as the sense is concerned, of his for themselves, and patient and obedient starvwhich could tend to place the meeting in an un-favourable light. THREE HOURS and a HALF were there that could only earn five shillings a week, did bytween THREE and FOUR THOUSAND out of which they had to pay for taxes, rent, food, MEN stand amid snow and rain, to listen to the fir. light, clothes and education! And was it not addresses of their FELLOW-WORKING MEN, of which a well-known fact that even at that price labour addresses they testified their approbation by the could not be obtained by thousands! And yet the them with a weapon which when the time came, loudest cheers. There was not what is commonly cover ment could rate away the public money by called "a man of influence" amongst them. Men | thousands and millions at a time with the greatest of England ! remember that.

was also crammed with those who could not gain which the notional debt had been in urrel. He admittance.

the chair. He opened the business by reading the which it was passed-the uniform tyranny of the bill by which the meeting was called. Ite sauche Which and their perversion of instice which was was proud in having the honour of being chosen worse than that of the Tories, in smuch as the latter chairman of that meeting for the principles which mode na concessions, while the other promised they were then met to advocate and the rights for everything while out of office, and did nothing when which they intended to petition Parliament, were in. He concluded an eloquent address by a for those which he had advocated during the whole remarks on the Ballot and Annual Parliaments. of his life.-Hear, hear.-He considered that every man, when he entered into social compact, had an equal right to have a voice in the representa-new of his country with his neighbour-hear-and most im or ant subject and a prost important ocche also considered that it was the duty of every min he also considered that it was the duty of every min to concede that right. For his own part he denied that he as an elector of Halifax had any right to that he as an elector of Halifax had any right to of barry wickel f ct on.—Chers.—The Reform daim any pointed privilege for himself which he channed not for every man. When he considered the treat number of the population in the parish. which amounted to somanythousands and contrast-eather with the number of electors, which amounted only to about eight or nine hundred he really felt immed to represent bricks and mortar, which le certially did when he voted as a 10 househ.lder. —Cheers.—As it regarded Annual Parnametus :e —Cheers.—As it regarded Annual Parnametus :e he also considered that it was the duty of every man The speakers occupied a balcony.] The meeting having been adjourned the Chairman resumed his address, stating that there were several resolutions to le submitted to their attention which would be spoken upon by their fellow-workmen, who he mped would be temperate in their language that they and the meeting might prove to both Whigs and Tories that working men were capable of mamging the business of a meeting as well as the parties of these factions-that they know their nglis and felt their grievances, and that they were not unacquainted with the mode in which they ought to seek redress.-Loud cheers. Mr. Robert Sutchiffe, a hand-loom weaver, Tas called upon to move the first resolution. He sail he had been called upon to more a resolution which spoke about some grievances .- Hear, hear .ing that for granted he thought he might say with ster that a knowledge of the cause of a disease would accomplish another fourth of that cure, and that a knowledge of the remedy would effect its ! desired-they wished for a complete Radical cure of their grievances, and then he was satisfied they would Fierances. One of them he might state as the and in others not only by withholding their inter-Ending their power and influence in its support. To America they might refer in one instance, and b Le desolating war that was carried on in France cibable had been endured-oceans of blood had been shed-and in England an enormous debt had been contracted to pay the expenses, and which Tas now weighing Englishmen down to the ground. -Hear, hear .- This was the leading evil under thich they laboured, and he was sure that had the people of the country been fairly represented in Parliament that evil would never have existed; had I which the people were led to expect a redress of rep of the Whigs was the passing of the Irish Descion Bill. Next came the misnamed Poor Law mild legally conspire as they pleased to undervalue

GREAT RADICAL AND ANTI-POOR who would follow him, would speak more largely on the resolution, he would not longer detain them than by moving it.-Cheers. Mr. BENJ. RUSHTON was called to second the reso-

lution. He said they were once more met to lav civil government in England was plunder-he had policy was nothing less than equal to robbing a man of his money in the street.-Hear, hear.-It was said by some who objected to this assertion that Lord J. Russell was only an individual, and not the whole Min-try; but those who made this objection ought Ministry, and that he would not have ventured to to his coll-agues in office.-Hear, hear.-Universal Suffrage was the object they had in view, and if they world give them that they would soon obtain all

indiff-rei.ce .- Shame, shome .- Mr. Rushton then At a little after twelve o'clock, the Assembly entered into a long detail of the wars which had Room was completely filled, and the yard beheath existed between Encloyed and France, and to support embodying the resolutions, be adopted by the

adverted to the mefficiency of the Reform Bill, the Mr. WILLIAM KIDSON THORTURN was called to effects it had produced, and the circumstances under The resolution being put was carried anonimously. -Mr. ABR. HANSON Was called upon to move the

considered them necessary to the just administr. tion | or real of, was it not plain that it was but tyranny | in tens and hundreds of thousands at Wakefield, of the laws of the country.-ilear.-That they successing ivrancy and oppression heared upon to carry in the Whigs, who would do every thing for should be conceded, was in perfect accordance with oppression. - Hear, hear. - And what was the cause the people. The people did so, and in 1836, at the the rules and maxims of all commercial men. for o' all these evils but that he working classes had not meeting at Peep Green, the same centleman declared at certain periods of the year they made on their a voice in the representation .- Itear.- No one could " that it was highly improper for the people to meet at certain periods of the year they made on their accounts, their stocks were taken, and they encen-tournel to take a thew of how their allabis stood. They all knew the maxim "That short rectorning" That short rectorning with out it they were showed and none output to take a thew of how their allabis stood. They all knew the maxim "That short rectorning" That short rectorning the intervent of the people whether it was not so.—Yes, make long trianeut were such thome to encore they were showed as the will of the formula to the freement while the take of the freement while the transporting of the strangely altered, and when every Englishman on man had bricht to the there were on their duty.— Here hear hear to alk the Bahot he cared the bahot he c of their office in case they had done their dury.— Hear, hear.—As it regarded the Ballot he cared in point an individual but he would not have in point and conditions without the suffrage.—Load cheers.—Then when the suffrage was properly extended be should desire the Ballot to protect the poor vater from the influence and intimication of the fich, who under the present system often lead them to the poll more the present system often lead them to the poll more the present system often right for main beings.—Hear, hear.—Another right for their own powers—ther present to them solves unless he was subtrated to the point. The power was certification of the their own powers—ther present to the present was the abolition of the property qualification for members of Par-firment. A great deal had been stid about Ireland chaining the same rights with tho people of England claiming the same rights with the people of England man-because he were a good cent, or was spoken of (people to prison and young ones to the gallows. He daining the same rights with the people of England had a -and he thought that the people of England had a is a man-of property-but wheever practised virtue thought it hand that after a man had labour d hard in a a man had labour d hard in a dworted the rights of man, to him they were for a livelihood for 40 or 50 years, he should be sent to give the right hand of fellowship.—Cheers.— Isy derive the stockings, and he this be the rule of their conduct, and they would poor Law dungeout to give the right is be the rule of their conduct, and they would poor Law dungeout to give the right and the rule of their conduct, and they would poor Law dungeout to give the rule of their conduct, and they would poor Law Commissioners, for able-bodied mensend him to Parliament if they thought 110- soon obtain such a national reformation as would shame-these three fellows, who knew as much about send him to Parhament II they thought 10-per; and he was of opinion that it was high time the people of England were put in 105-session of the same privileges as the people of that country.—Cheers.—IThe room being now so trainined and there being such a rush by the parties oniside to obtain admittance a motion of wheals, of desponses.—Hear —They built, the now so (raining and there being such a fush of the parties of desponsion. Hear. They built the good of the whole, and not a part—the greatest good of the people went into the area below, and part re- they provided them with every comfort—they fed for all men was all they desired ; with this they mained in the room looking from the windows which them-clocked them-sheltered them-fought for would be content-without it they would never cease were thrown open so as to let these inside hear. them-bled for them-died for them-and yet they to agitate. Cheers. were such cowards and slaves as to say, "What shall Mr. WILLIAM THORNTON moved the first resoluwe do? -Long and continued cheers.-Thus the tion. He said the New Poor Law was such a pet we do: -Long and continued cheers. I have the first of their greatest pleasures in everlastingly exhibiting it as barren waste with-people were every thing in a physical and productive with the traitor-hearted Whigs, that they found one is a solution of their greatest pleasures in everlastingly exhibiting it as one of the most surprising developments of human wisdom that had ever been presented to the out their toil,-they were every thing in a physical human mind.-Cheers.-It appeared they took a and productive sense, but they were nothing in a supreme delight in adding insult to misery, and starpolitical sense but the mean slaves and serfs of the vation and death to poverty .- Hear, hear.-It had eristocracy of the land, and the aristocracy of the been said that the New Poor Law was a great boon spindle; and they would never have dared to treat to the people: a boon to the people, forsooth ! When them thus, had they not thought they were a set of by the increase of muchinery, the energies of the cringing cowards, ready to lick the dust from their country were wasted in contributing to the luxuries feet, and to kiss the rod that smote them.-Loud of the aristocracy, the people were to be blessed with cheers.-What had the aristocracy done? Why, a bill to amend the 43d of Elizabeth !! The New they had given them the New Poor Law, which Poor Law, however, instead of amending the 43rd of they never would have dared to think of, knowing Elizabeth, was z total repeal of that measure, and it Now, it was a maxim among the old women in his as they did that every poor man had as good a right was not only a repeal of what had contributed someas the proudest peer of the realm to live from the thing towards the comfort of the distressed, but it was anoputed to one half of the cure-hear. hear-tak- land that gave him birth.-Cheers.-The aristocracy in itself a most tyrannical enactment. It was founded opposed the propie's rights, becau e they were in the grossest injustice, and its end would be bloodgnorant. What did they mean by ignorance; shed and death; for it had been proved before the -Hear.-Were they ignorant because they could Poor Law Committee of Enquiry, that the Poornot jabber a few Greek and Latin words, the mean- house bastiles were conducted on such miserable entre eradication .- Cheers .- Such was all that they ing of which few of the aristocracy understood .principles of economy, that fevers had licen engen-Cheers.-Would he be justified in saving that a dered that had terminated in death.-Hear, hear, weaver was ignorant because he could not make a -The power of the Commissioners was unlimited, have no more reason to complain.—Cheers.—tie pair of shoes :—Continued cheering.—His notion of and therefore unconstitutional. It was nothing less the knowledge of a nation was that that knowledge than a transfer of the whole power of the British was the best which made every class of society Constitution into the hands of three men, that they First ness. One of them he might state as the was the best which made every class of society Constitution into the hands of three men, that they generally gave a striking analysis of the reformed have a way the proportion of all the others—that the country had happy.—Hear. hear.—Did it require a man to be might act in direct opposition to all the principles of House of Commons—shewing the proportion of been governed by an oligarchy who in time past an exquisite grammarian, or a profound mathema-the waged war with the rising liberties of almost fician, to understand the people's wants ?-Hear, with the suffering part of the community.-Hear, with the suffering part of the community .- Hear, hear, and no, no.-Did it require him to be an hear.-The poor in the bastiles were treated worse konest man ?-Loud cheers, laughter, and clapping than men taken up for highway robbery and murder. ference to prevent despotism, but also by secretly of hands.-Alas, honesty was totally disre--Hear, hear .- Yet the Whigs hoasted a great deal garded in the question, and all that was of this measure, and eulogised it as one of the best of required was whether he could pay a rent of their acts. Mr. Thornton referred to the Halifax £10, and thus instead of the representative quali- Express, in proof of this assertion, relating a story m another.-Hear, hear.-In that country murders fication being based upon int-llectual capabilities about its being a plaything for pups and kittens; and and moral worth, it was breed upon pounds, shilhe thought while it occupied no more important a ings, and pence .- Hear, bear.- Had money wants? sphere, it could not do much harm to their cause. No. Property wanted no protection, it was its own safety, for it was seldom seen that men went away. with fields and houses on their backs .- Laughter .-Property was safe in America, where the Suffrage was universal; and why might it not be so in England. —Hear.—Let them then imitate the example of the Canadians, and be united in their demands for their rights.—If they were determined to be disunited, they might be always petitioning without obtaining they might be always petitioning be always petitioning they might be always petitioning they universal; and why might it not be so in England. Farlament that evil would never have careed, in order to maintain by had a voice in the legislation for the country, they had a voice in the legislation for the country, they meet would have sanctioned such bloodshed— they might be always petitioning without obtaining instery—and such an enormous debt—Loud inster care in faile and their rigour.—Heat.—Let not the bread tax, which amounted sometimes to with the bread tax, which amounted sometimes to the bread tax, which amounted sometimes to cles which but let them look to the monuments of glory erected by per cent, upon the poor man's loaf—hear—for but let them look to the monuments of glory erected where a poor man now got one loaf he might then to the honour of the men who broke those chains be was loudly cheered, by recommending the people of masters and capitalists, of gentlemen of the middle of the monument of the men who broke those chains There a poor man now got one loaf he might then to the honour of the men who broke those chains he was loudly cheered, by recommending the people of masters and capitalists, orgentiemen of the international late got three, and was it to be expected that the which would still have bound their children, and to pay their poor-rates, and apply them as they class, instead of their peers, working men, are sepa-The speaker proceeded to enter into a lengthened stail of the policy of the Whigs, since they had here in office. Their first act was the Reform Bill, Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON seconded the resolution. He said that it had been observed by the Duke of Sussex, that the New Poor Law was a great boon to Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON seconded the resolution. the people. What a shame it was that the working He said if ever there was a time when the energies men of England would not accept such a boon from Witheir grievances, and after that, the very next of the working classes were called for to obtain their such a kind and feeling Government as that which rights that time was now.-Hear.-There existed a determined unanimity between the two great fac-Amendment Act, and which was more properly tions that the labouring classes should be afflicted, Amendment Act, and which was more properly tions that the labouring classes should be afflicted, impoverished, and degraded; and the only remedy impoverished, and degraded; and the only remedy that remained for them to adopt was the power they langhter.—The Duke of Sussex and the order to dunces." A the people had the franchise, would never have that remained for them to adopt was the power they had in their own hands.—Hear.—He felt it as a "Conspiracies Act. The money monger, said he, cause of severe regret that those men who for years which he belonged never refused a boon; they had contrived to get not merely a bone, but also all the had professed to be the leaders of the people should flesh and blood of the people.-Hear, hear.-But he bour and crush the working classes; but if they now shrink from advocating their cause, and this mited for the protection of their labour, they were would furnish him with a sufficient excuse in standwished more particularly, in addressing them, again would fornish him with a sufficient excuse in stand-ing forth in the glorious cause of liberty. But they would now endeavour to withstand the frowns of the Aristocracy, and the insolent jeers of the Whigs.— Hear.—When it was considered that the people Hear.—Hear. the protection of their fabour, and the Glasgow would now endeavour to withstand the frowns of the Dorchester labourers, and the Glasgow would now endeavour to withstand the frowns of the Dorchester labourers, and the Glasgow would now endeavour to withstand the frowns of the Dorchester labourers, and the Glasgow would now endeavour to withstand the frowns of the Dorchester labourers and the Glasgow would now endeavour to withstand the frowns of the Dorchester labourers and the Glasgow would now endeavour to withstand the frowns of the Dorchester labourers and the Glasgow would now endeavour to withstand the frowns of the Dorchester labourers and the Glasgow would now endeavour to with the female part of Aristocracy, and the inscient jeers of the working classes had no chastity! There was a interpretent the working classes had no chastity! There was a interpretent in England, who did not raise his were taxed and not represented they would be degraded slaves, and deserve to remain in that positive against this unjust sentence, he deserved to be degraded slaves, and deserve to remain in that position if they did not arouse themselves, and endea-the taxed along with them.—Loud cheers.—He degraded slaves with which the two factors with the tax factors are the tax factors with the tax factors with the tax factors with the tax factors with the tax factors are the tax factors with the tax factors are taxed to the tax factors are taxed to take the tax factors are taxed to take tax factors are taxed to take the tax factors are taxed to take taxed taxed to take taxed to take taxed to take taxed to take taxed ta Third strict and impartial instice, and he desired your to shake off the chains with which the two fac- tude was strikingly obvious.-Were they willing The which was one for a system of National Educational Education, which was one for a system of National Education, which was one for a system of National Education, which was one for a system of National Education, Whigs told them they were not fit to enjoy the franchise, because if this was the case, let the Whigs take away the if this was the case, let the Whigs take away the is to the case was, they were afraid that if too was of the people had the franchise they would right of the festering gamman of sin and world if this was not a to the people had the real of the festering gamman of sin and world if this was not a to tear off the festering gamman of sin and world if the people had the real of the festering gamman of sin and world if the real of the festering gamman of sin and world if the real of the festering gamman of sin and to provide a sufficient quantity of the real of the festering gamman of sin and to provide a The people had the franchise they would fin an end to thir monopolising system.—Hear, war.—But he would take 658 of the working classes St. Stephens, and if more read intelligence, and the wold take 658 of the working classes St. Stephens, and if more read intelligence, and the would if more read intelligence, and the wold burden of taxation, purpose the working classes? Had it not given to the seducer of the fair sex the most ample protection.—Hear, thear, fair sex the most am

much less amount of weger, in order to enable them hear.-Had it not given him a license to indulge in Poor Law Grazians, and their qualification was to would have died of hunger. All these salutary amilies, and could these men however intelligent untimely grave ?- Hear, hear.- And would not the they might be be expected to pay such a sum for the privilege of a vote ?—No, no.—The fact was that voting was a mere property concern—thus if a man pind £9 a-year for a shop in which to bake bread, exercise for themselves ?—Cheers.—He would tell he could not vote; but if he had occasion to enlarge the mothers and daughters of England that what his premises a little, so as to enable him to make ever might be the result, the men of Halifax had muffins, and from which enlargement he had to pay come to the determination to protect their mothers, another pound, he could then vote.--Laughter.--What wives, and daughters at every cost--they had dethen was it that voted? the man or the muilin place? | termined it should never be said that Englishmen in -The muffins the muffins, and laughter-and yet Halifax were so callous to every feeling that could the men who have the franchise taunt us by saying | dignify mankind as tamely to see the fairest flowers we are not fit for it .- Hear, hear.-Mr. Wilkinson | of creation withered by a beastly Act of Parliament, in a powerful address proceeded to show that the which would have done honour to a Council in Panlaws of the country were entirely made for the pro- demonium .- Loud cheers .- As for Brougham, his tection of the rich-the corn law, for instance, was opinions were as false as the father of lies. He had not to protect the farmer but the land proprietor. lost his moral character: he was no more the Such had been the conduct of the Whigs who talked Brougham of England: never more would her ise about the finality of reform : he hoped however that in the estimation of the hardworking men of this they would soon experience a final quitting of office. country : he might try as he would and prate till -Cheers .- I'e deprecated in strong terms the con-now got the Reform Bill had deserted them. Those if that he was a man-not that his manhood could be men having now got all they wanted, had not a sigh called in question ;-he died politically in the land for the sufferings of the people, not a tear for the that gave him birth as much detested as ere was miseries of the distressed, and nothing of sympathy for the care worn artizan.-Hear, hear.-They had deserted the people, and not only had they deserted them. but they taunted their poverty and mocked was seconded by at their sorrow.-Hear, hear.-But the people had should be disgraced by such a law as that against moral energy in themselves, and their principles which they were met to petition-England, that had would stand as long as muth, and he doubted not been so instrumental in sending religion to every

unite and refrain from using exciseable articles, to thought the voice of the people could not always be lay by if but a sovereign, and that would furnish would enable them to pluck up the system at once and win for them the blessings of their country and the enjoyments of freedom.-Cheers. Mr. JOHN CROSSLAND moved that a petition me ting.

Mr. CLIFFE seconded the motion. He had not much faith in the success of the petition, but it was the only constitutional means that was left for them to adopt. He was glad they had heard no violent language, as the reporters could not go away and Halifar Express, they could do very well without it, meeting dispersed. and nobody but Whigs would ever think of believing any thing it said. He had said he had little faith in the success of their petition. He knew that as soon as it was read, if indeed it was read at all, it would be thrown under a table, and a fellow with sion ; but not vich standing this, it was sufficient for a bag would take it away, and it would never be -Cheers.-As it regarded Annual Parnametics : e all the modifications of Government they is I known instrumental? Mr. BAINES had told them to meet

dooms-day: the deed was donc-he was no more-

locust on the land it blasted."-Loud cheers. Mr. TEMPLETON moved the next resolution, which

Mr. WM. CULPHAM.' He regretted that England that their energies would ultimately obtain their quarter of the globe. But, he rejoiced to see such success. He concluded by recommending them to demonstration of popular feeling against it; and he unheeded by the Government. It appeared, from that meeting, that humanity had not entirely fled from the country, that there were still in the land many men of much kind feeling to wish well to their fellow-creatures, and to manifest their detestation of such a cruel and unjust enactment .- Hear, hear .-

It was upon this ground he seconded the resolution. Mr. JAMES GREENWOOD moved the adoption of a seconded by Mr. REUNEN BANCHOFT. The resolutions, which were similar to those passed at other meetings of a like nature, were all carried unani-

monsly. A vote of thanks was given to the chairsay they had heard any thing of the kind.—A voice. man, and after three cheers for the Radical cause, The Radifac Express will lie.—Never mind the and three for the repeal of the New Poor Law, the and three for the repeal of the New Poor Law, the

> PUBLIC MEETING AT HUDDERS FIELD, ON BEHALF OF THE GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS.

On Monday evening a spirited and well attended neeting took place in the large room of the Social NSTITUTION, Manchester street, to petition the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, for the liberation of those persecuted individuals who have been sentenced to seven years transportation for the attracious crime of seeking to protect their labour. Mr. EZNA PRIESTLEY was called to the chair, who briefly opened the business, by stating the deep importance of the object for which the meeting had been convened. A leiter from Mr. Oastler, which stated his

inability to attend the meeting was read, after which, Mr. PITKETHLEY said he had been called on to move the first resolution, but as he was under a severe cold he hoped the meeting would be submitted to; it was clear that the Whigs were passed unanimously. Dorchester labourers, and those five virtuous men, the coercing of the Irish and the Canadians, left it impossible for us to be astonished at any act which they might perform, and exhorted the meeting to place no confidence in them whatever; but to unite, be firm, depend upon their own energies, or they must remain slaves. He then read some extracts from speeches made at a meeting held at Newcastleupon-Tyne, last Wednesday, on the same subject which showed that Sir Robert Peel had got his £100,000 from Cotton Spinners, that Brougham had provided Bastiles for them, that they were determined to fight with their tongues, but if that would not do they would use their arms ; that one speaker said he would rather than see those men leave Britein's Isle he would lose his life, and added now is the time to plunge your swords into the Whig and Tory faction; those profit-mongers must be consumed in an universal conflagration; and asked If they would permit them to leave Britain's Isle, (and was answered no, no, by the meeting.) and it so sent, then war to the knife ; and that another speaker at the same meeting, said the time was arrived when the exhortation once given in the land of Judea should be followed in this country, he that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one. After stating that rather than see the men leave the country, he would throw a firebrand into the bastile, and see them perish in the flames; that he agreed to petition with reluctance, concluded by asking what an awful condition they would be placed in if those men were transported, and that a rural police will be established to watch them in their walks, and assassing would be hired to butcher their fellowcreatures: that he objected to revolution, but rather than submit to live a slave, he would die. He then moved a resolution pledging the meeting to obtain by every possible means the total omission of the sentence on their five unfortunate brethren of Glasgow. Mr. P. said he had read those few extracts to show that the men in the north were not less determined than the men of Huddersfield, and concluded by

much less amount of wäge, in order to phable them to pay this enormous amount of the various, and their qualification was to they were told they had no interest in the nation, and were not worthy of the iranchise because they were not able to pay £10 a year for a house.—Shame. There were hundreds of men who did not earn more them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their them £18 neveer with which they had to support their the for the they had to support their the for the they had to support their they for the for the they had to support their they for the for the they had to support their they for the fo him, "all these things have I kept from my youth up, ously by the Governor and Legislative Council, be-what lack I yet?" Jesus said, if thou wilt be perfect, cause they were supposed to infringe upon the go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, &c. interests of those speculating officials and jobbers go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, cc. But when the young man heard that snying, he went away sorrowful, for he had great possessions. Ah, (snid Mr. Wood) if these were the terms of the three Commissioners, they would not have one Guardian, Several times, thinking by Government influence at the closing to work by Government influence nor Assistant Commissioner.—Veher ent cheering. -Mr. Wood said that twelve months ago he thought it a sin to read a newspaper, but (said he) the Bible ever, was the result, and at the last general election teaches me to denounce tyrants, and the newspapers tell me who are the tyrants. The three Commis-sioners are worse than the devil; for he hath only the sioners are worse than the devil; for he hath only the power of suggesting that which is evil, but they have neau.-Cheers,-By an Act of the British Parliathe power of carrying it into execution, and the whole ment, passed in 1799, it was settled that the reve-system made men worse than infidels, for it prevent- nue of the Colony should only be applied by the ed them from providing the things necessary for the comfort of their household, and the parsons-his brethren in the gospel-followed a soul-saving and a | their constitution (seeing that all their good meabody damning system, which Mr. Wood shewed to sures were thrown out in this manner,) stopped the be contrary to Scripture. The speaker was vehmently supplies, which they had a just right to do, until the cheered at the conclusion.

Mr. J. HANSON, in seconding the motion said, he understood it to be a part of the constitution of this Government." Why they passed resolutions em-country, that those who were intrusted with power powering the Colonial officials to rob the Treasury were neither to deny, nor sell, nor delay justice; but in defiance of the people's representatives, who in the case of the poor Cotton Spinners, the authorities had both delayed, sold, and ultimately denied Shame. When the atrocious resolutions reached justice-for it was upwards of six months since the Canada they caused one universal burst of execramen were apprehended, and their trial had been put tion-the Colony was in a ferment-public meetings off several times in order to create expense and exhaust their funds, while their prosecutors had been what was the crime of these men? Why they had some of the leaders of the people, had a number of been accused of murder, and other offences, but, (said persons seized for treason. The Canadians rescued the speaker.) I will tell you what the hateful offence is-it is the attempt to raise wages, or to prevent a reduction. No crime like this now-a-days,-this is which led to such disastrous consequences, and always treason against the Majesty of capital,- which indeed stamped the character of our Govern-der of a poor man ?-nothing. They hold human life cheap,-they care much less for a poor man than petition, embodying the resolutions, which was seconded by Mr. REUDEN BANCHOFT. The resolution of a second by Mr. REUDEN BANCHOFT. The resolution of a is a most unpardonable crime. Why is not monopoly a crime? Why is not the profit monger guilty for seeking to extend his profits? These are the classes who swallow up the fruits of labour and impoverish the labourer, yet there is no criminality in those parties; but the producers of all wealth are to be lriven to the starvation point : yea much below Irish beggary-for their lot will be intense exertion with extreme privation. All are bearing down upon the labourers for their degradation. The New Poor Law has been mentioned; let me notice (said Mr. H.) au argument used by Mr. Roebuck regarding that law-Te says there are two sorts of poor, the ille and the industrious -Only look at the anomaly industrious poor !! Mr. Roebuck says that law will benefit the industrious poor by forcing the idle to work for themselves. That might be true if these illes were

introduced into a new field of labour-but not by increasing the competition in a market already overstocked .- No, Mr. Roebuck, that law will make the industrious poor still poorer, and cause them to famish in the midst of their industry. Mr. H. then adverted to the difference of trial by jury in Scotland and England,-showed that the English form was the great palladium of civil liberty, and protected Englishmen in a superior way in their dearest con- to his wounds, the neglect of which inflicted cerns of person and character, and asked why should upon him the most dreadfal agony .- These were not they on the other side of the Tweed have the only isolated in tances out of many barbarities combenefit of the same law? when the "eight tyrannical mitted by our soldiers and the brutal volunteers, who dunces" would have been overruled by the saven are the lowest filth of official in the Colony honest men.-Mr. H. concluded by calling on the the fruits of the "corruption Bill, the whole Bill, and working men to stand by their order, and never to nothing but the Bill." We are bound in a security cease emblazoning the deeds of their tyrants before of ±200,000,000 to keep the peace, and that bond the eyes of the world,-Cheers. The resolution Mr. R. BUCHANAN moved the fourth resolution, "That this meeting views those acts of tyranny as a new series of oppressions, by a middle-class Government-the direst curse which can be inflicted upon any country-in order to subjugate totally the minds and bodies of the people; and we hereby warn our fellow-workmen throughout England, that unless they rouse themselves, and resist to the uttermost, that a Rural Police, and every other means of degradation, will be imposed upon them by the enemies of the rights of industry." He said, if there were one individual more than another who ought to feel acutely on the fate of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, that individual was himself. If early impressions and associations, and all the other charms, which lie in the name of country. had inspiration about them, he was bound to raise his voice against the partial, cruel, and unjust sentence which had been passed upon men of the same nation, and of the same district with himself. But away with such considerations ! This was no question of country. It was a question of life and death-of wealth against poverty-of capital against labour-interesting to every class, but especially the working class, who, in the persons of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, had been barbarously and wantonly insulted .- Cheers .- Mr. Buchman proceeded at onsiderable length in denouncing a middle-class Government as the direst curse that could be inflicted upon any country-contrasted them with the aristocracy, who, he sail, had some pride in doling out to the people a portion of what they extracted from them, but the profit-hunter was absolutely insatiable. Mr. B. run on the parallel between France and other countries, pourtraying the crimes of the juste milue system, and pointed out to the meeting that union and sympathy among the people could alone succeed in putting a stop to the heartless tyrannies of the shopocracy .- Loud cheers. Mr. STEPHEN DICKINSON, in seconding the resolution, said he was not a speechifier, but a man of deeds. He was ever at his post. Mr. Buchanan had said something about middle-class government, and he would ask when did any of the ten-pounders attend any of their meetings, or do any thing for the working classes. Mr. D. said he had been always against the Reform Bill, so called, and had thought with that great man, Mr. Hunt, that it was but a mere hoax upon the people, and as such would never do any good. He then concluded by cordially seconding the motion. Carried unanimously. Mr. PITKETHLEY moved the sixth resolution, "That a petition, founded on the foregoing resolu-tions, he speedily prepared by the committee, and forwarded for presentation to the Queen and the House of Peers, to Earl Stanhope, and to the Commons, to General Johnson." And also that a committee be appointed to prepare the address and petitions, to obtain signatures, to collect subscriptions, and to correspond with a central committee, which would no doubt be immediately formed in Glasgow, Manchester, or London, and so he fully prepared to assist in page, referring to the meeting, and characterizing the agitating the country from one end to the other, from the land's-end to the Tweed, and from the accuracy. Tweed to John O'Groat's; and also the Green Isle. now that its inhabitants had had their eyes opened. to the deception and designs of the arch-traitor, O'Connell, who, no doubt, had gone to Dublin on purpose, and by the instruction of the Whig Government, in order to give a mortal stab to the interests of working men, and justify the hanging or transporting of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners. The petition was passed unanimously. The Chairman was then moved out of the chair, and Mr. L. Dickinson was called to occupy it. A vote of thanks was then carried by acclamation to

nue of the Colony should only be applied by the consent and with the approval of the House of Assembly. The Canadians acting upon this law of Governor and his clique came to their senses. What then was the conduct of our "liberal acd enlightened were the legitimate guardians of the public pursewere held all over the country to denounce this tyrainy; and the Government, taking advantage of them by force from the fangs of the tyrants,-Cheers, -Such was the beginning of those active hostilities, this despotism,-cries of yes, yes-and shall your industry be mortgaged to Jews and stock-jobbers for generations to come, in order to shed the blood of these patriots who are merely seeking justice with vonrselves from a base and tyrannical Government. It shall not! But the blame is not confined to Lower Canada alone; in all our North American Colonies the people have been, or are now, at loggerheads with the mother country, and in Upper Canada revolution has also made its appearance, but to what extent is not altogether known; the yoke sits uneasy on their shoulders, and they seem determined to bear it no longer. The Colonial Government not content on one or two occasions to rout what they have been pleased to call the rebels, have resorted to the most barbarons cruelty in their treatment 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 unbucied, numbers of which were enten by the pigs .- Shame, shame. - Look to their treatment of Bonchette, late Editor of the Quebec Liberal, who after having a leg broke at the skir-

Cherry 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2

mish at Missiquo, was dragged by the Royalists, with a halter round his neck, in triumph through the streets of the village,-shame, shame-and atterwards thrown into a waggon and conveyed many miles without any attention being paid must not be broken .- Cheers .- The cause of the Canadians is our own cause, and if we can not give them active support they shall at least have our sympathy and Best wishes for success in their glorious struggle for freedom.-Cheers.-If justice were moted out to all according to their deserts, her Majesty's Ministers would ere now have been called to account and put on trial for the marders and horrors both at home and abroad, to which they have been a party. The wrongs of the Dorchester Labourers-The blood of the murdered widows' sons at Rathcormac-The drend effects of the Poor Law starvation Bill-The insulted and trampled upon labourers of the British Empire, who have been virtually doomed as felons, in the persons of the percerted Cotton Spinners of Glasgow-The arsons, treasons, and murders in Canada, shall all rise in awful accusation against these bloodstain'd myrinidons of hell. Their time shall come; and if they pause not in their career a change shall come on the spirit of their dreams which will teach them in storn and unbending characters a dreadful lesson, and may call upon their blood for retribution. The sun of liberty in Canada may for a moment be eclipsed, but it shall yet arise with enewed splendour, and scorch to death those "gilded lies that are basking in the sunshine of a court to atten on its corruption," while the conduct of the British Government will be a beacon to warn fature statesmen of the shoals on which they have been hipwrecked, and the fruitlessness of struggling

reading the resolution, "That the seizure of the whole of the Spinners Committee (eighteen in number) their imprisonment in damp cells-some of them shipped and left with out bed or bedding all night, and afterwards liberated without trial or recompense, is a gross violation of iustice. But to select five of them for the purpose of victimization, is the extreme of tyranny and inustice, and ought to excite the utmost indignation in the breast of every working man."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Joshus GUDDARD, and carried unanimously.

Mr. SAMUEL BINNS moved the second resolution n a maiden speech, which was well received .- He dwelt on the trying situation of the poor victims-on the identity of their cause with that of labour, and Lords, Marquises, Baronets, Honourable, and Right Honourable Gentlemen, Lawyers, &c., &c., all, or nearly so, inimical to the rights of industry-whence he inferred that it was not to be wondered at that unjust laws should be enacted against the working men by such a race of beings.

Mr. WM. CUNNINGHAM, (an Irishman,) seconded the resolution in a speech which elicited considerable applause. He stated to the meeting the hardships he had to encounter in his own country, but that he had left father and mother, sister and brother, rather He spoke at considerable length relative to the power than submit to the tyrannical schemes of the Irish delegated to representatives in Parliament, which he masters. He denounced Mr. O'Connell as among said it was unconstitutional again to delegate to the deadliest enemies of the working men, and ex- Mr. Priestley for his services in the chair. others. He adverted to the pompous orders of the pressed his pleasure in finding that the TRADES of Mr. Priestley for ms services in the chair. Commissioners, which he said were as binding on Dublin were beginning to view his character in its affairs of the Canadians were taken into considera-

against a people who are determined to be free. "For freedoms battle once begun,

Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son, Though bafiled oft is ever one."

-Loud cheers .- He begged leave to move the reso lution.

Mr. HANSON said that as Mr. Buchanan had ably and eloquently pleaded the cause of the Canadians and as counsel had convicted the British Government of three heinous and capital crimes-treason, arson, and murder, he (Mr. H.) would only appear before them in the character of judge and sum up the case, and pronounce the word guilty. He then said that if the same law was meted out to the rich as to the poor, her Majesty's Ministers would have to be hanged .- And now, all you 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, dc., and separated in peace and good order.

HOLMFIRTH ANTI-POOR-LAW MEETING.

Construction of the second second

A little before going to press last week we received part of the report of this important meeting, and were told that the rest would come. The remainder, however, has not come to hand. We are, therefore, under the necessity of omitting any notice of the speeches: we have the less regret on that account, as our readers will find an excellent letter in our 7th respective speeches, we have no doubt, with great

Mr. JAMES DRANSFIELD, Constable of the Graveship of Holme, was in the chair, and the following resolutions were carried unanimously ;----Resolved,-1. That this meeting denounces the miscalled 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 an-3. That the principles of the Poor Law "Amend. the national debt, or to appropriate any portion of ment" Act, if fully carried out, would aggravate the our national revenue arising from the sinews of an evils which it purposes to amend, as the so-called overworked and insulted population, for the purpose relief is given under such revolting circumstances, of carrying on that unholy war, to be a wanton that, rather than receive it, people will be induced to violation of justice and national right, and ought to labour for the merest pittance; thus causing an inbe resisted." He said, that as they had met that creased 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. 4. That the Poor Law "Amendment" Act would not " work well" for this part of the country, seeing that the people of this district have a deal of their work at their own homes, and that if their work-tools were sold, through temporary distress, it would (to them) be an irreparable loss, as they could not be replaced by a great many ever after.-Moved by Mr. Bullock ; seconded by Mr. Hoyle ; supported by Mr. Stephen Dickinson.

Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON seconded the resolution. and unmerciful." The resolution was unanimously carried.

The Rev. WM. Wood moved the third resolution,

"That as the same law and the same justice ought | night to denounce tyranny at home, they might as to exist on both sides of the Tweed, and that as on well, before parting, enter their solemn protest. this side of that river, a verdict of guilty could not against carrying on a war of extermination against had offered it.—Hear, hear, and laughter.—This have been recorded, except by an unanimous jury, the Canadians. Whenever despotism presented boon gave them two pints of gruel per day; and according to the justly lauded English trial by jury, itself—whether at home or abroad, it was our duty they ought to remember that seven pounds of oat- the men ought to have been acquitted by seven to raise our voices against it; but more especially

taxed to pay the mercenaries who would have to do Mr. Woon expressed the deepest sympathy for the the work. It had been said by some of the govern-Cotton Spinners-he said that he felt pained at heart, ment newspaper-hacks, that the Canadians had no -that sleep had fled from his eyes, and that on reason for revolt, that they were seditious French Sunday he had preached from the placard calling rebels, who were impatient to throw off our parental that meeting, which he produced and laid upon the government, and rob the British settlers of their Yes, and he would state a lew of those causes, lor it was only a conspiracy to save themselvs from the starvation point. One cause, said Mr. W., was the vust increase of machinery which took away their to any species of dirty work to please the Governor do any species of dirty work to please the Governor

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 es\_ pionage and armed police despotism .- Moved by Mr. Pitkethley; seconded by Mr. T. Beaumont.

6. That the Poor Law Amendment Act is com-

MORE NEWS TO THE PUBLIC.

THE CHEAPEST and PASTEST COACH to Manchester is the SURPRISE COACH, which leaves the White Swan Inn, top of Briggate, and the Manchester Coach Office, No. 123, Briggate, (Two Deers above Kirkgate End.) and the Saddle Inn, Briggate, Leeds, every Day, (Sunday excepted) at a Quarter before Twelve o'Clock; through Huddersfield and Oldham, to Manchester, arriving in time for the Trains to Liverpeol and Birming. han, where Passengers and Parcels are forwarded immediately; arriving the same Evening through all the intermediate Towns. The above Coach Offices, Market-Street, Manchester, every Day, (Sunday excepted.) at Eleven o'Clock, arriving in Leeds in Time for the Coaches to York, Hull, and all parts of the North.

. Orly 6d. each for Carriage of small parcels. Performed by

WILLIAM DEEMING, WILLIAM HIGGINSON, Sunchester. JOSEPH KAYE, GEORGE FILLINGHAM, Huddersfield

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.). HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### THURSDAY, SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Mr. WARBURTON has been making a speech about Canada, of no great moment. The House is filling, in consequence of an apprehension upon the part of Ministers, that the proposed resolutions of Sir Robert Peel will place them in an awkward predicament, in the absence of the Irish Patriots, who were so much in the habit of comparing the state of Ireland to that of Canada, and yet ran when the Canada question came on.

Mr. WAELEY was to have brought on the fact of the six men of the 15th Hussars being flogged at Leeds in less than six months; but the proper anthority for answering the question was non est incentus! He was also to have enquired into the reasons for abstracting an hour and a quarter from the time usually allowed for posting the Leeds newspapers, and to have elicited from the Attorney. son, Mr. O'Connell, and other gentlemen on this General the grounds upon which the Northern Star is to be prosecuted.

Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from the great Radical Association, signed on behalf of the meeting by FEARGUS O'CONNOR as Chairman, praying that Duncan M'Neil, and Patrick Robinson, Esqrs., might be heard at the bar of the House on behalf of the Five Glasgow Spinners. The petition was read by the Clerk, but was objected to by Mr. JAMES, the Radical Member for Cumberland, because it contained matters reflecting upon the House of Lords.

The SPEAKER also said the petition could not be received ; they were both wrong as there was not a word about the House of Lords. The portion alluded to ran thus, " Your petitioners admit that " there is a rabble of the trades, as there is a rabble

IRELAND. ANTI-COMBINATION MEETING AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

### EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

THE meeting convened by the Lord Mayor, to adopt measures for putting an end to illegal combination, and to prevent a recurrence of outrages and 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.

the chair, 12 o'clock being named.

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.

read the requisition, said he would address a few words to his fellow-citizens, and he would pledge his of the meeting, was to endeavour to serve the work- case." ing classes .- Hear .- He did not appear there as the opponent of legal combination, but he considered that the description of combination which had existed in Dublin up to the present day was of the most

having observed a great quantity of articles that were brought from Scotland, he thought he could manufacture the same articles, and with this view 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, 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, hear.-Mr. Classon 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

their country, and moved a resolution deploring the combination which existed in their city. High Sheriff JONES, in seconding the resolution, hoped that after all that had been said by Mr. Classubject, 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) the number of apprentices. to employ particular individuals, and to force other rules upon them. Mr. MALLET (a member of the corporation) on

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 résolution before he would undertake to second it. Having read it, he said he had no kesitation in

interested individuals who were creating division

between the employers and the tradesmen of Dublin.

The tradesmen had no more means than were barely

sufficient to support their families, yet they were

apprentices ought to be as free as the air they

breathed .- Cries of "No, no," and "Yes."-If the

principle of restricting men from taking apprentices

was adepted in one trade, there would be no limit to

the rule. If the trades of carpenters, bricklayers,

&c. were overrun, surely men would not bind their

own sons apprentices to them-thus the question

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that if all parties were not

heard, he would move an adjournment of the meeting.

Mr. DIXON, in conclusion, said that he would

have spent £10,000 more in labour during the last

few years, only for the existence of combination .-

Mr. O'CONNELL again observed, that if this noise

Mr. I. CALLAGHAN spoke to order, and implored

the tradesmen to hear every one, and not let it go

abroad that they were afraid to hear the charges

epeated which had already been made against them.

Mr. DAVIS, a carpenter, denied that the employ-

ers were constrained as to taking apprentices. He

repudiated the opinion of Mr. O Connell that the

tradesmen who had no work could go to the colonies

to seek 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

of 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

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,

unheard of misfortunes.-Cheers.

was a part of a system of terror, about to be adopted,

he would move the adjournment of the meeting.

would right itself .- Groans and cheers.

by apprentices ?-Hear, hear.

Groans and cheers.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

-"Hear, hear," and some disapprobation.-It was | sufferings terminate in death, hand us over to the | can but glance at some of the leading facts and shame to hear such expressions ; but what could dissecting knife of the surgeon, to save them further he expect from combinators ?- Uproar. expense. These, fellow-townsmen, were the rea-A Tradesman said-We are not Billy Welters ; | sons assigned by many for not filling up their schewe will help you to put down the Billy Welters .- | dules. Therefore we obtained only 269, out of the 800, properly answered.

Cheers. Mr. O'CONNELL continued. Then go with me A committee was then appointed to examine them and put down your own illegal combinations first .--and we are sorry to say the distress and suffering of Groans.-He had already stated to the tradesmen that the limiting of apprentices was illegal and a murders committed upon persons connected with breach of Hume's Act. If they rejected this resolution, they would be pledging themselves to an illegal totally out of work, 40 in partial and 32 in full declaration in the face of the Lord Mayor, the first employ, whose average weekly earnings amount only to eight shillings, the remaining 141 schedules magistrate of the city. The resolution, if rejected. would fasten upon the tradesmen this system of A Tradesman complained of the delay in taking terror.-A voice-" The masters don't oppose the were in full work, their average earnings being terror.—A voice—" The masters don't oppose the were in fun work, their average earnings being system, and what business of yours is it?"—Did they think that the Government would permit a sys-tematic breach of the laws, such as had been admitted The 269 families are composed of 1089 individuals, to exist, and threatened to be perpetuated ?--Greans, confusion, and cheering.—You are violating the laws. —"We are not, we will support them."—Well, then, let the tradesmən pass this resolution, which is earnings who are in employ, together with their parents, which amounts to about one shilling and

Mr. CLASSON, secretary to the meeting, having the test. If they did not pass it, he (Mr. O'Connell) fourpence per head, from which has to be deducted. would not believe their declarations of desire to rent, fuel, clothing, &c., &c. The Association felt themselves bound to call preserve the laws. The next part of the resolution word of honour that his feeling and the feeling of the was respecting the rate of wages being enforced for upon the benevolent and wealthy portion of the incommittee who managed the preliminary proceedings all men alike .- Several voices, "That is not the habitants of Nottingham in their behalf, but are

Sheriff OUINTIN-Then pass the resolution .-(Cheers.)

Mr. O'CONNELL continued. The carpenters deny that this practice exists ; but they admit that Therefore it is high time that we began to think ruinous consequence to the trade of this country. He a man must be turned away three times by his had formerly been engaged in the foundry line, and employer hefore 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 a committee of his own shopmates sit in judgment Douver. upon him, and they only have the power of regulating 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 canyour brethren at Basford, get up petitions and de-mand your enfranchisement, which is your undoubtnot put down common sense. (Renewed groans.) Mr. M'CLEARY (a member of the corporation) ed right. said, they were groaning for common sense. Be led by interested leaders no longer; pin your

(Groans.) political faith on no man's sleeve, but be determined Mr. O'CONNELL continued-That the common to work out your own redemption. sense of the thing was to give a botch a higher rate of wages than the good workmen. (Uproar.) He Russell's declaration that Reform shall go not furwould just ask, if combination existed at the bar, whether such men as Yelverton, Curran, and other eminent men, would have risen to the high stations which they held at the bar? This system of comhination did not extend to the learned professions. The tyro was not paid the same fee as the practised barrister. Pennefather, for instance, would get a much larger fee than an inexperienced lawyer. When he (Mr. O'Connell) was a practising barrister he earned £6,000 or £7,000 a-year. [A voice-" 'Faith, you are receiving a great deal more moved the next resolution, deprecating the practice now."] If you oppose this resolution you will give of enforcing employers to regulate wages, to limit me a triumph. ["We 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 meet ing to pass the resolution, as they regarded their own character, for it went to wipe away a seconding it. He conceived that, with regard to the charge made against them. He concluded by saylimitation of apprentices, there was much miscon- ing that he thought a time was coming for the good " of the Lords, and a rabble of the Aristocracy; ception on both sides. His rule was to make of Ireland-he meant a legal provision for the poor apprentices of the sons of those tradesmen who had of Ireland, by means of which the country would served him long and faithfully-great cheers,-and rise in moral rectitude as well as in we.lth.-Cheers. whether he had exceeded the prescribed rule of the A Tradesman, whose name could not be learned. tradesmen or not he could not tell, as he had never | moved an amendment to the effect, that the limitaheard-vehement cheering-and he would say that tion of apprentices was necessary for the protection he would take in the sons of his faithful tradesmen of trade, and claiming the right of tradesmen to

occurrences of the day; but next week I shall send you, God willing, a budget on the subject.

versions, or rather perversions, of Canadian affairs published by the London daily press; they cannot, our working brethren far exceeded our most fearful for an instant, be depended on. They are transexpectations, 121 of the schedules were filled up by cribed, or made out from official journals, and framework-knitters, out of which number, 56 were official bulletins published in Canada, and not a few of them are fabricated in Lord Glenelg's office in Downing Street. Remember that martial law, in were filled by various trades, out of which 22 only all its rigour, exists in Lower Canada, and consequently that no true accounts can reach us from that country, except through private correspondence, or through the medium of democratic journals, pubwhose weekly incomes amounts to £73. 6s. 6d. In lished in the United States, contiguous to the seat this sum is included the whole of the children's of war. When civil war rages in a country, the news is always in favour of the predominant party. That tyrannic party has the ascendant for the present, (but that only in Quebec, Montreal, and a few of the large towns,) but wait for six or eight months, till the fine weather has cleared the roads, sorry to state after appealing to them twice, through and brought the democratic rifles of the States into trates, Justices, Court of Request Commissioners, the medium of the public press, that they have play for the Canadians, and my life against a received no assistance whatever either in money bawbee, you will find the Gosford executioners

changing places with the "rebels," and every for ourselves, and we most earnestly implore you to autocrat in the pay of despotism either fleeing for his consider the primary cause from whence proceeds life, or fattening the vultures with his carcase. that poverty and want we have so long patiently Believe me, Gentlemen, that lads who can take enduced, and we think you will agree with us that it arises from exclusive laws, enacted by exclusive down a squirrel at two hundred yards, will find no difficulty in reaching the kidneys of the vile

Then, fellow-sufferers, as husbands and fathers, miscreants who go out to butcher their sons and arouse from your lethargy, and be determined to daughters, for fifteenpence a-day, in the service of a be political captives and slaves no longer; but like "brutal and bloody" faction.

This faction talks of OUR colonies. They lie, the vagabonds. We have no colonies : our aristocracy and merchants possess colonies all over the world, hut the people of England, - the real veritable people Enter your decided protest against Lord John of England do not possess a sod of ground in their own country,-much less colonies in any other. ther, tell him and his colleagues also, that you will What are called our colonies, belong not to us, the people of England, who derive nothing from them are sure it was not decreed we should starve in the but the loss of blood and treasure, they belong to our enemies, to our oppressors, to our enslavers, They belong to our landed and commercial aristocracy, who gain by them every year the millions which we lose, and who so far from allowing us to participate in their colonial gains, have robbed us of all legitimate means of gain or acquiring property in our own country. What has the British artizan or from your present degraded and wretched condition, labourer, -- What has the Sussex chopstick, or the openly declare your detestation of the Whig and Tory pent-up factory slave, -- What has the victimized cotton spinner, or the gruel-fed starveling of the New Poor Law Amendment Act, -- What have these who in the aggregate make the bulk of the people of pel them to yield JUSTICE to England, to Ireland, England, -What have they to do with Canada or Canada with them? Nothing, Gentlemen, absolutely nothing, except to pay (out of their miscrable day's wages) for the support of 4,000 soldiers there, JANUARY 27, 1838.

rendered cheap and expeditious"-cheap and ex. peditious laws! Good heavens! in what times do we live ?-Such rebellious assurance is enough to In the first place, do not believe, Gentlemen, the make Old Eldon's corpse resuscitate, to give us one parting admonition more, before the "Sun of Old

England's glory be for ever set." What lover of justice-what friend of humanity could survive the fatal infliction of cheap and expeditious laws?

Besides these capital crimes the rebel proclamation reveals a multitude of minor offences, for which our exemplary rulers would doubtless content themselves with punishments less severe than the burning of whole towns and the massacre of their inhabitants. These offences are-the demand,-the rebellious, lawless, audacious demand of free trial by Jury -the free election of all Sheriffs and other executive Officers by the people at large-perfect liberty of the press-the Vote by Ballot,-free and peaceful township elections-freedom of trade, education to every citizen of the republic, at the republic's expense, frugality and economy in all local administrations, the free election by all the people of their Magis. &c., and " no man to be compelled to give military service unless it be his choice."

Such, Men of England, are the horrible offences charged against the Canadian people by your Whig and Tory Government, and for which you are invited to punish them by the butchery of their sons, the burning of their wives and children in their homes, and the desolation of whole villages and towns .- But more of this in my next.

Yours, &c.

BRONTERRE.

### REAL UNION.

Nothing can be more essential than that provinces. ruled by the same government, should be governed by the same laws. The fact of glaring discrepancies having long existed, in the administration of the laws, as respects England and Ireland, has led to heart burnings, disorders, and disturbances, which are equally injurious to both countries. But, as if the times of difference had passed away, it now appears that a real union is henceforth to be established, between England, Ireland, and Scotland. This has been the darling object of Mr. O'Cox-NELL'S long life of agitation; and we say not too much of that great man when we give him credit, for having accomplished his end, his aim, his wish, But instead of raising Irish liberty to the standard of English freedom, Whig-like, this demon has now successfully reduced England to the same state of degradation to which Ireland, by his machinations. has been levelled. In England, at the present moment, the battle of the Canadian white slave owners is being fought in the House of Commons, while O'CONNELL in Ireland, and the Jury Law in Scotland, are fighting the battle of capital against

labour at home. Hence, then, is a holy union-

ave, and a substantial one too, about to be estab-

lished; a Union which will make the prison a,

refuge for the destitute, instead of being a terror to

the guilty; a Union which will make poverty a

crime, and a good character, rather an aggravation

than a palliation of an offence ; a Union by which

the decrees of man will set aside the ordinances of

his maker; a Union by which industry will be

handed over an article in which the trafficker may

speculate, as in any other commodity; a Union

which if combined, will establish a Despotism in this

country, and justify a recourse to arms, for the

decision of the then-one only question, namely,

whether it be preferable to die freemen, or die slaves.

Of 107 Members, on Tuesday night, six only were

found to vote for Mr. WAKLEY'S motion-a mere

motion of course-relative to the case of the Cotton

bear the hadge of slavery no longer. The God of Nature made us all equal, and we We toil, we spin, we delve the mine, Sustaining each his neighbour, And who can hold the right divine,

To rob us of our labour, Come then, fellow-workmen of Nottingham, and ooldly stand forth as the unflinching advocates of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, and No-Property Qualification for Members of Parliament, as the only means of rescuing you factions which have now combined to cajole and

plunder you. We shall then, as in the days of 1830 and 1831. strike terror into the hearts of our enemies and comto Scotland, and our Colonies; in short, a good, a cheap, a honest, and responsible Government. (Signed on behalf of the Members of the Work-

ing Men's Association of Nottingham.)

" rabble of your Honourable House." "At the -same time the petitioners know, that there is a rabble of that House alone, and a rabble worse than that of the trades.

The desertion of the friends of Canada by the Irish Members, is much spoken of : so much consolation for those who rely upon a rotten reed. I shall be late for post, and must conclude by informing you that we are all most sanguine about the Cotton Spinners: Wakley is doing what man can do. I shall write for a supplement, should anything transpire.

Half-past 7 o'Cluck.

Cheers.

There is a strong rumour of a resignation. The Tories speak confidently of beating Ministers on Peel's resolutions. I have just seen many Members have had James Watt, the author of the steamwho are of the same opinion.-

City, London, Thursday Evening.

We have received the Journal du Cammerce of Antwerp, of yesterday's date, bringing the Dutch prices of Jan. 22. Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 53 3-16; Five per Cents., 100 3-16; Spanish, 191.

The dangerous illness of the King of Prussia, although kept a secret by the journals of Berlin, cannot be doubted, as it is now confirmed from several quarters. His illness is of that nature which will soon terminate in his death, and will be the signal for a great change in the Prussian Cabinet .--Antwerp Paper.

As yet we have no papers or letters from the North American packet ship from New York, of the 1st inst. In all probability, we may have them by the second arrival from Liverpool, about twelve or one o'clock. This is a great disappointment to the merchants and the public, who are anxiously waiting for the news from Canada.

THE FUNDS .- Consols did not close so firm as they were in the early part of vesterday morning, when they reached  $92\frac{1}{5}$ , left off at  $91\frac{1}{5}$  92 for the Account; opened this morning at the above price; Exchequer Bills, 21d. per day, 55 57; India Bonds, 51 53; Bank Stock, 206 207; India Stock, 264 265:

In the Foreign Market there was again a report of a new Spanish Loan on the tapis, to which not much credit was attached : also that the French Government was going to send them a million of money: but the above report had not the effect to improve the Spanish Stock. Active closed at 193 ; with Coupons; Portuguese closed heavy at 273 281; Three per Cents., 17 181; Mexican, 261 27; Brazilian, 712; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents., 523 533; Colombian, 243 251. Owing to the few arrivals this morning, and the

prices not being received from Paris, there is a stagnation in business both in the British and Foreign Markets.

Half-past One o' Clock .- Letter from Liverpool, Wednesday :- New York packet, North America, not vet arrived.

In the Foreign Market the chief feature of operation was in the Brazil Stock, owing to the report of favourable news from Pernambucco. Brazil reached 73; 74; since which it has receded to 721 73; Spanish Active, 19 3-8 5-8 with Conpons; Portuguese, 28; Three per Cents. 181; Dutch, 53, Mexican, 27; London and Brighton Shares, 8 per share.

Three o' Clock -- Consuls for the Account, 91-92. Rice, Coffee, Rum, Cocoa, Spices, and Cotton, continue as they were. Rum is particularly firm, owing to short stock. We have some sales of Canadian produce advertised, but not for to-day. The imports continue very insignificant, and the return of the frost has increased the previous inactivity of these markets in common with all others. The public sales to-day are chiefly drugs, which do not come on until the evening.

WOOL MARKET.

at a moment's notice, refused to go on with the work. Although Colonial Wool sells briskly at prices on | The loss he sustained by them was not considered the average 4d. to 41d. per lb. higher than the sufficient ; his place was broken open, and himself prices of last public sale, still there is no advances beaten and severely injured,-Cries of "Who did in either English or Foreign descriptions, the latter | it."-Mr. Holden could not say; they certainly

now .- Cheers .- With regard to the part of the | make rules for the regulation of their trades. resolution respecting the plan of regulating an uni-The LORD MAYOR considered the amendment form rate of wages for all men, it had the effect, was opposed to the letter and spirit of the law, and when work was slack, of having the good workmen refused to put it to the meeting.

retained whilst the indifferent were discharged Mr. O'CONNELL, amidst tremendous uproar. altogether. He disapproved of this mode of acting, moved an adjournment to a day hereafter to be for the indifferent man might be retained at a more named. Here a scene of indiscribable confusion

moderate rate of wages. If the plan were adopted ensued. The motion of adjournment was put, but of restraining men from following a business they in the uproar, it was quite impossible to ascertain did not serve an apprenticeship to, they never would whether it was carried or not. The Lord Mayor. in the midst of the din and clamour, declared that engine-indeed, he (Mr. Mallett) should not now the meeting was at an end. A workinan stood up and cried, "We are five to one-we cannot be put be an employer, for he never served a day to any business. He hoped to see good feeling exist bedown." A number of the trades' party, amidst shouting, hooting, and whistling, made a rush totween master and man-he did not desire this more strongly than the gifted gentleman opposite, Mr. wards the chair, where the Lord Mayor and Mr. O'Connell.-" Hear" and cheers.-He deplored the O'Connell stood ; but at this moment a party of the cases of outrage which were lately committed in this police appeared, and in a few minutes something city, and concluded by seconding the resolution .ike order was restored.

The proceedings at this meeting-the most bois-Mr. FRENCH said, as a tradesman, he could not terous one ever witnessed-were at an end shortly understand how the charge of combination could be after half-past four o clock. made against the tradesmen of Dublin. There were

### AUGUSTUS H. BEAUMONT.

### To the Editor of the Leeds Times.

dragged forward this day to defend their characters. SIR .- In your paper of last week, I find the fol -Cheers .- He contended that the rate of wages was lowing paragraph in the speech. Mr. Beaumont insufficient—that all the contractors in the city were is reported to have made at the dinner of the Leeds in the habit of charging as highly for the work done Working Men's Association. " He was not the mau to blink any question, and he would tell them that the Working Men's Association of London was a corrupt association; the secretary was also by apprentices as by regular men-and, finally, that here were more workmen in the city than could find abour in it. Why, then, should they be borne down secretary to a Whig association, which met in the Mr. T. DIXON said, that the privilege of taking Strand, and let them dony it if they could."

Now, Sir, when your readers are informed of the facts connected with this association in the Strand of which I am charged of being the secretary, they will perceive that Mr. Beaumont has "blinked the question"-that he has concealed facts to suit his slanderous purposes; and said that which he knew to be fulse.

It is well known to most Radical Reformers (because great publicity has been given to it) that in 1834 a committee was formed in London, to procure, if possiblo, the repeal of the odious stamp duties on newspapers, and that their exertions were greatly instrumental in obtaining that reduction the Whigs, were eventually forced to concede. Subsequently many members of that committee, in connection with a number of working men, exerted themselves to raise subscriptions to pay the fines the Whigs imposed on Henry Hetherington and John Cleave. Augustus H. Beaumont was one of that committee, and I was their honorary secretary. Within these few months past Mr. Francis Place, as well as several of the old stamp repealing committee, have resolved to make renewed exertions to get rid of the remaining penny stamp, and of those other restrictions which prevent the free circulation of knowledge. In furtherance of this object, they have taken premises adjoining the Strand, and this no doubt is the Whig association Mr. Beaumont refers to. I am not on that committee, neither am I their secretary, or otherwise connected with them, but even if I were I should consider myself no less a Radical, or more Whig, than Mr. B. himself. But does Mr. Beaumont happen to remember, that he himself was the first to propose to Mr. Place that I should be made the

secretary of what he now condemns as a " Whig association," when it was projected to reorganize it If he does not, upon application he will doubtlessly be reminded of the fact-and probably be convinced that either in moments of anger he has stated what in his rational moments he cannot substantiateor if rational when he said it he said it knowing it to bs false.

Not wishing at present to trespass further on your valuable space-otherwise than to say, that I am neither secretary or treasurer of any society, nor otherwise connected with any other association than that of the London Working Men's Association and my own trade and hene 1 remain, Sir, yours respectfully, 6, Upper North Place, Gray's Inn Road. Jan. 15, 1838.

	JOHN STARR, ( WM. BURDEN,	SECRE	MAN. TADY
	JAMES SWEET, BEN, HUMPHRII	_	)
1	JOHN WOODHOU JAMES WOODHOU	SE.	-COMMITTER.
1	GEO. WOODWAR	D, 'CL',	
Wedn	CORNELIUS FOW nesday, Jan. 3d, 1838.	KES	
		1740 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 - 1945 -	

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

Erratum. In the advertisement of Brown and Andrews' Bankruptcy, in our last, it was stated Feb. next. We beg to acknowledge the receipt of the following subscriptions from the under-mentioned places for the Glasgow Cotton Spinners :--

Keighley - £2. 2s. 0d. Barnsley - 4 0 0 Hindes & Derham's men, Leeds 7 6 The money shall be duly forwarded, and we hope the men of other towns will follow the good example.

Mr. Bateman of Preston, must apply to Mr. Heuwood of Munchester, for the 70 portraits and he this Canada affair, is not worse than a brigandwill get them. Mr. Hartley of Rochdule, should have attended to You will see, by the Montreal papers, that wholethe instructions we gave in the 9th No. of the Northern Star. He would then have had his

portraits in time. We refer him to Mr. Heywood day against the Canadian people. You will see, of Manchester, who will supply him.

of the country, have not yet received their portraits, and for this reason, they cannot be sent by ever we have chance of doing so without cost. Such as can get a friend to call for them would do well to do so. These remarks apply, also, to Agents who are similarly situated.

S. We do not know whether petitions have been presented this Session ugainst the return of the J. H. Members of Purliament have no fee for

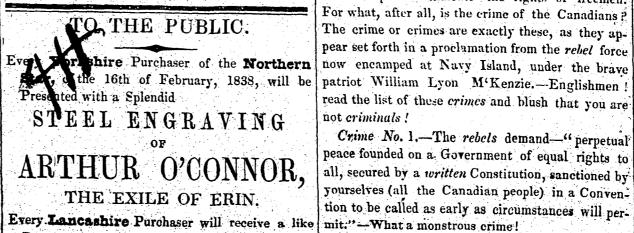
sitting on committees. A. D. The difference is just as much as between

A. D. and any one who is not a fool. J: Scholefield. Yes.

A Constant Reader. The functionary named in his note receives no salary. He is paid by fees. We believe there, is no exact scale of the fees-they have been under the consideration of Government for that purpose some time. We know no details, yet such are the scenes to which the Whie thing about the five shillings, or the uss. Legal Questions must stand over till next week and money! And this for no better purpose than Mr. O'Connor being in London. Many Letters have been received which we have not had time to examine.

T. B. Smith's lines on the Cotton Spinners next

The answer to the Tear of Beauty next week. The order to withdraw Mr. Foden's advertisements came too late to be attended to.



together with ordnance and commissariat estab lishments, enormous beyond all proportion to the force they are attached to, or the wants of the province, and for a legion of civil and military placemen who annually consume more of our substance than would support half the poor of England on the new dietary system. And this is the colonial system for whose maintenance we are called upon to tight and pay taxes ! This is the system for which our

Canadian force is to be augmented from 4,000, to ten or twelve thousand, and for which Lord Durham that the Commissioners of the said Bankruptcy is to be sent out with plenipotentiary powers. would meet on the 25th, instead of the 12th of amounting to those of a combined military and civil dictatorship ! Why, Gentlemen, either the Whigs must be stark staring mad to conceive such a project, or the people of England must be the veriest baboons or jahoons that ever aped humanity, if, for one instant, they give it their countenance. Look to the debate in the House of Commons last

night, and look at the latest advices from Canada in. this morning's papers, and then say, whether the

Spinners. Is this representation? or will the unrepresented people be satisfied with this system of legislation? Yes mayhap the insinuation, not Englishman who fights, or contributes his money in the assurance, of Lord JOHN RUSSELL-that the men may not leave England for one week, will highwayman-I might say-worse than a murderer. satisfy the working people of this country. We are consequently met by the platform liberality of sale butchery and conflagration are the order of the those Radical supporters of a Whig Government.

while we miss them from the House of Commons, that not only are these brave people mercilessly put wherever a question of importance to the labourer Many of our subscribers who reside in distant parts to the sword, but their wives and families are in- is brought forward. The revenues of the Church, volved in their fate by the burning and devastation -- the pay of the Army-the Civil List-the post. We shall keep a few at the office, and hold ourselves in readiness to supply them when- Eustache reduced to a heap of blazing ruins, and its with the whole tribe of abuses, are but so many pinyles compared to the great sore occasioned excite horror and disgust unutterable. "On by the unprotected state of labour; but, juggler-Thursday evening," says one account, " the village like, they place before our eyes all matters of of St. Eustache presented a heart-rending appearance; importance to the already too rich, and ask for the whole of the lower portion being one sheet of further appropriation of others' property to thempresent Members for Cloumel and Tipperary ; | lurid flame. It is supposed that about fifty persons | selves, while labour, which produces all, is conhave been burnt, and nothing now is left of them signed as a prey to the few. Protect labour by but stone walls, or solitary chimnies. The stench representation in the House of Commons, and from the burning of the bodies was very offensive. then will the temporalities of the Church There were found twenty-eight corpses in the -the amount and pay of both Army and churchyard and in the Nun's garden, and from Navy-the pensioners-the prohibition of food

thirty to forty individuals were killed in the brush--and all other matters of policy, be regulated by the actual necessity of the state, instead of by the One's blood absolutely curdles in reading these interest and honour of a faction. It is to be hoped

that the people of London, the long slumbering peo-Government invites us to contribute with our blood ple of the capital, will now take the lead. A full meeting of the London Workingmen's Association was held to preserve a colony which we have no interest in on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of discussing oppressing, merely that that colony may be a Mr. HARTWELL'S motion, relating to the Cotton perennial source of plunder to the monsters who Spinners. Mr. HARTWELL proposed a petition for have given us the New Poor Law, and who are the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the ready to treat us and our families as they have subject of Associations, or the Glasgow Association. treated the inhabitants of St. Eustache, the moment-Mr. O'CONNOR opposed it, and recommended the we attempt to vindicate the rights of freemen. presentation of a petition praying that DUNCAN For what, after all, is the crime of the Canadians? M'NEIL and PATRICK ROBINSON, Esqrs. Coun-The crime or crimes are exactly these, as they apsel for the prisoners, be heard at the bar of the pear set forth in a proclamation from the rehel force House of Commons. This gave rise to a very animated discussion, the several speakers, expressing their approval of Mr. O'CONNOR'S plan, which we read the list of these crimes and blush that you are are of opinion will be acted upon, and backed, as it will be, or rather, preceded, by the petition from the

Crime No. 1.-The rebels demand-"perpetual great Radical Association, at their meeting on peace founded on a Government of equal rights to Wednesday, FEARGUS O'CONNOR in the chair. We all, secured by a written Constitution, sanctioned by may yet hope that another trial will restore our. yourselves (all the Canadian people) in a Conven- friends to their homes and their families. The men tion to be called as early as circumstances will nerare at Woolwich, and Mr. O'CONNOR is straining every nerve to arouse the Londoners on their behalf. Crime, No. 2.- The rebels demand-" Civil and NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION. religious liberty in its fullest extent; that in all The Sale of the NORTHERN STAR laws made, or to be made, every person bound alike, We love to find ourselves in the company of those neither shall any tenure, estate, charter, birth, whose cheerful countenances shew that they are or place, confer any exemption from the ordinary pleased, and whose bland expressions prove their course of legal proceedings and responsibilities satisfaction, provided, that no cause can be shewn whereunto others are subjected."-What a hors why we should not be pleased and satisfied as well. Hence, therefore, we have been much gratified by

of which are now selling. The trade in these last were combinators, impelled by the motives which descriptions is brisk, but they were at good prices induced his men to leave his work.—Cheers and induced his men to leave his work .- Cheers and when Colonial was low. There are more public groans .sales of Colonial descriptions yet to come.

### COLONIAL MARKETS.

To-day we have no public sales whatever in Mr. CAROLAN, said, he was compelled to pay groceries of any kind; by private contract there are all alike.—Cries of "No, no, you are not." only such transactions as necessity requires. The market generally is languid: and for to-morrow the sales are very light of East and West India produce consisting of a little Sugar and Coffee. B. P. Sugar is firmer, and secures more business. The fact is that grocers are necessitated to buy, being short in stock. We cannot yet quote this commodity higher. Refined Sugar is little better than nominal at.38s. 6d. for fine crushed. Tea is rather brisk, and may be regarded as a rising article.

WOTES OF THE YORKSHIRE AND LANCA-GOVERNMENT BILL, TUESDAY, JAN. 23.-" that the Bill be committed ;" and which Amend. ment was to leave out from the word " That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words " this Bill he taken into further consideration upon roe, E., Wood, C., Cayley, E. S., Egerton, Lord F. Fleetwood, P. H., James Sir W. C., Thomson, C. Brotherton, J., Hindley, C.

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

Mr. O'CONNELL desired to know whether they intended to oppose the resolution.—Cries of "We will."—He hoped they would not negative this resolutic 1, which was calculated to effect much good. -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,

particularly to a penal colony. He was deceived when he was informed that labour was high and SHIRE MEMBERS ON THE LOWER CANADA 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; he found a new class of goods brought from England every day, that might be manufactured here if it this day six months," instead thereof:—Question sgain proposed..." That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."—MAJORITY. Busheld, W. Lacelles, W. S., Parker, J., Prothe-large ones. He never said that one pound a-week would be sufficient for a tradesman; he did not say so: he did not know what a man deserved for his P., Thornely. T., Ward, H. G.-MINOBITY.- labour, he wished him to get as much as possible; Baines, E., Lister, E. C., Molesworth, Sir W., but what he did desire to see was a free competition

NOTTINGHAM WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Address of the Nottingham Working Men's Association to the Inhabitants of Nottingham.

The Members of the Working Men's Association of Nottingham, were desirous of ascertaining (if possible) the amount of distress existing amongst their working brethren in this town, with a view of showing to the world their wretched condition.

In order to do this, about 800 printed schedules with necessary questions were distributed, but owing to the Association not being generally known, together with a feeling of distrust, fearing that government of the parish authorities (with the Poor Law Commissioners at their backs) might have originated the plan, with the view of ascertaining to that phalanx of talent already attached to the the amount of wages received by those who are employed in the lowest paid branches of Nottingham trade, og purpose that they might bring down the wages of the higher paid branches to a level with the lowest (finding that families really do exist on so little,) and thus forward the schemes of those monsters in human form, both Tory and Whig, who desire to bring down the whole of the industrious classes to live upon coarser food, and when old age, infirmity, and distress overtake us, to shut us up in

their Poor Law Bastiles, separating man from wife, and children from both, violating every good law,

9,100 COPIES WEEKLY. ADVERTISERS would do well to REMEMBER THIS FACT. THE NORTHERN STAR

Present on the 23d.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1838.

for the Last Fortnight Averages

### BRONTERRE.

We have much pleasure in announcing to our eaders that we have at length succeeded in adding the valuable services of the glorious BRONTERRE, Northern Star.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. London, January 24th, 1838. GENTLEMEN.

You wish me to send you my thoughts on Canada for publication in your paper. I wish your intimation had reached me sooner. If so, I should have prepared myself to enter fully into the subject: as for labour, and the opportunity of investing capital. both. Christian and moral, and when our earthly it is, your notice is so short (only a few hours) I

Crime, No. 3 .- The rebels demand-" The abo- the self-complacent style of gratulation in which lition of hereditary honours of the laws of entail our contemporaries of the Leeds In and Out-Tory and primogeniture, and of hosts of pensioners, who Press have amused their readers with reference to devour our substance" (they might have added the return of Newspapers Stamps, just published by the substance of Englishmen also; but even as it order of the House of Commons.

Either by accident or design, the Northern Star Crime, No. 4 .- The rebels demand-" A legisla- and Leeds General Advertiser, is not included in ture composed of a Senate and House of Assembly that return. This is not a very material circumchosen by the people"-by the people, mind, for stance, because the returns are only to the 30th there lies the crime, and what a monstrous one it is of November, 1837, at which period only two to be sure ! numbers of the Northern Star had been published.

Crime, No. 4.-The rebels demand-"An execu- So little importance did we attach to the matter, tive to be composed of a Governor, and other knowing that our circulation was already accurately officers elected by the public voice"-mark the known, by the public, from our own weekly anwords public voice,-for therein lies the gist of the nouncements, that we passed over the returns last unpardonable crime ! week without notice. Seeing however that our Crime, No. 5 .- The rebels demand-" A judi-

neighbour, of the Out-Tory School, has introduced ciary, chosen by the Governor and Senate, and a notice of some "Northern Star" in Scotland, in composed of the most learned, honourable, and terms so equivocal that they might be applied to us rust-worthy of our citizens, and that the laws be by the mere cursory reader, (though, of course, our

rible crime ! stands)-What a shocking crime !

# JANUARY 27, 1838.

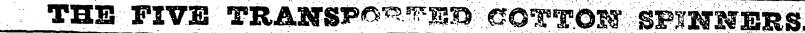
neighbour had no intention to mislead,) we think it necessary to preclude the possibility of mistake. We have no wish to detract anything from the merits, or good fortune of others, nor do we desire to suffer by any misrepresentation, however unintentionally made.

The similarity of name might have induced a supposition that this was the "Northern Star and Teeds 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 our 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 Messre. 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 "Mereury" and the " Intelligencer," each lay claim to a pedestal on which to court admiration; and it really gives us some little uncasiness to be compelled for one moment to interrupt their day-dreams, by pushing them genulv from the steel. 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 twenty-papers more than the actual sale. them from it.



THE NORTHERN STAR.



respectable contemporaries. This is a good sign. REMOVING NIGHT SOIL .- On Monday, John | Tis a sign that the people are awaking from their Doherty, who has been convicted on several former lethargy, and are seeking an acquaintance with their rights; that they may be able more effectually hours prohibited by law. He was fined 5s, and to devise the means of obtaining them. expences. المالية المقادية الجارية المتشاطين فالمتحاج والمراجع المراجع

One-more word with our friend of the "Intelli-A LOVE FOR BACON .- On Tuesday night. on early on Wednesday morning last, some thieves degencer," and we have done. He says -" There is also another reason why the Whig-Radical journals camped with a fine hog pig, weighing nearly four stones, the property of Mrs. Esther Collinson, top of circulate superior numbers : they largely resort to Marsh-lane.

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

we have nothing to do with the "hawking system." of unsold papers, for we require all our Agents to

TORY TEACHINGS .- The Rev. G. S. Bull is, we understand, about to deliver a Course of Lectures to cccasions, was brought up at the Court House, the Operative Conservatives, on the Excellencies charged with having removed night soil during the 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, Idle, terminated his life, in the following melancholy manner, yes, erday evening week, the 19th instant. For some years he has been the miserable victim of

a love of strong drinks, which has produced con-INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER .-- On Sunstantly recurring periods of intoxication. These day last, in consequence of rain falling which was drunken bouts have latterly been followed by the crystalized as soon as it descended, the top-conts horrors of delirium tremens, and the unfortunate and umbrellas used by individuals presented the practice of "Whig-Radical journals," having no appearance of a coat of mail, and the roads were shattered nerves regained their wonted strength. A man frequently passed whole days in bed before his connection, as we hope, with Whiggery in any shape, rendered so slippery, that several individuals hap- fit of drunkenness, of several days' duration, was and least of all, with Whig-Radicalism. Certainly pened serious accidents; but we have not heard of succeeded yesterday week by the punishment which missioner was present. any likely to prove fatal. Nature never fails to inflict upon those who violate

STEALING COTTON .- On Tuesday, Elizabeth ber laws, and he lay in bed suffering intolerably the Our sales are all bona fide from the office. Our Pickering was brought up at the Court House, whole day. In the evening, about nine o clock, he rate of profit is fixed, and in no case do we ever charged with having stolen a quantity of cotton, the suddenly jumped out of bed, and in his shirt and she had been married nearly two years, charged deviate from the fixed price. We have no returns property of Mr. Hay, linen draper, who resides night-cap only, rushed out of the house and William Norman, (who appeared to have a good near the Leeds Bridge. She was suspected, pur- regardless of the snow, which covered the ground, deal of the ancient Norman rerocity about him,) with sued, and apprehended with the cotton in her or the biting frost, made with great speed towards a violent assault. She said she had done all in her pay for every paper they order; and we have not, possession. It has since been identified. She was the chain bridge over the Aire, near Esholt, a power to perform the duties of a wife, but her huson an average, since our commencement, printed for trial to Wakefield House of Cor- distance of above half a mile. Upon reaching the band was so much under the influence of his friends destine. He had from their slumbers,

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY .- Wm. Reynolds wa brought before the sitting Magistrates on Thursday | wife, who had in vain attempted to arrest his flight, her, struck and turned her out of the house. Mr. or to overtake him, accompanied by some neighbours, B. L. Johnston attended as her legal adviser, and a last, charged with attempting to steal several boards, the property of Mr. Walker, lath merchant, Water- tracked his course to the river, but arrived too late young man whom nobedy knew, but who said he lane, Holbeck. The privoner was seen carrying to prevent the fatal catastrophe. His body was was clerk to an attorney, was permitted to appear the boards away, and was given into the custody of found the next day near the bridge. On Tuesday for the defence. The Magistrates advised them to a Policeman. He was committed to take his trial last an inquest was held on the body, by Mr. go home and be friends. Mr. Parker said they must at the sessions. himself whilst labouring under temporary derange- like to see them kiss and be friends ; the falling out STEALING BACON .- On Monday, John Garse, ment of intellect, poessioned by excessive drinking," of lovers was the renewal of love, and if this breach was returned. The deceased was a man of quiet was made up he honed that they would live happier habits, and very much respected in the neighbour- than ever : they must forget and forgive. Norman hood. said he would pledge his word not to ill-use or strike MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT .- On Saturday mornthat an individual witnessed the transaction, and her again. The court on this dismissed the case. gave information to the policemen, who apprehended ing last, a fatal accident occurred in Hall Lane, Mr. P. telling Mrs. Norman she must do all in her the prisoner with the property in his possession, Bowling, As Mr. John Story, schoolmaster, was power to make her husband comfortable, and if he which has since been identified. He was ordered to assisting a cooper, whom he had employed to mend again assaulted her to make her complaint and the some casks, to take down one which was supposed to Magistrates would protect her. be whipped, by consent of his parents. he empty, but which proved to be half full of ice, STEALING FOR BREAD .- This was one of the BRUTAL CONDUCT .- On Thursday last, at our Mr. S.'s feet slipped from under him, and falling on most distressing cases it was ever our painful lot to Court-house, John Orange was charged with assault- his face, the tub descended in great force on his witness. Mary Ann Roberts, a child about twelve head, which was crushed in a dreadful inanner, the years of age, was charged by Mary Ann Watson, a edge of the tub penetrating deeply into the back of decent looking female residing in Blackfriargaie, his neck, and causing instant death. "He has left a with stealing five glass docanters, five tumblers, and wife and five children. The only relative besides in two goblets her property. The complainant stated this part of the country, being Robert Story, the | that the child and her mother, who are foreigners, Craven Tory poet. occupied a top room in her house. The family con-GOOD EXAMPLE. We understand that several sisted of several children, and she believed them to arrest of judgment in that case. At half-past seven he in very deep distress. On missing the glasses Mr. Feargus O'Connor entered the room, and was already published two volumes of a collection of the Orange had been brought to bed about a month bealready published two volumes of a collection of the | Urange had been brought to bed about a month ne-most valuable statistical notices respecting crimes fore; and Cordingley, the landlord, had, on the day of the Worsted Spinners of Bradford, finding them-from the chinney-piece, and the closet of a room in question, turned her out of the house, giving her selves able, have unsolicitedly advanced the wages SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening a few clothes to protect her from the cold. In a of their woolcombers. This method, if generally into which her tenants had no right to go, she SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening a lew clothes to protect her from the cold. In a found noted on would soon beget confidence between them suspected the girl and questioned her about them, last, an inquest was held at our Court-house, before few hours afterwards Orange came home, and found acted on would soon beget confidence between them but she declafed that her mother did not know of the door of the house fastened with a chain, and his and their employers, and ruin the Trades Unions, what she had done; she took them to get bread for wife gone into a neighbour's house. Having the by rendering them unnecessary. herself and little brothers. The glasses had been purchased by Mrs. Adey, and Mrs. Kelsey, that the men were guilty. He held Mr. HALIFAX. INUGEST BEFORE G. DYSON, Esg. On who said they inquired whether she came honestly O'Connell up to the most contemptuous scorn of Thursday week, at the Sun Inn, in this town, on by them. Mr. Kelsey had bought three of the his audience, and raised so strong a feeling against the body of Isaac Hanson, a waggoner, in the employ of Mr. Barnal as Walton, who on Monday value. She bought them from pity. Mr. Parker was driving his master's waggon down Blackwell, said as she felt so much pity it was a pity she did fence, which the bailiff succeeded in taking from when, in consequence of the frost, it swerved him not give a price more like what they were worth. sideways and knocked the deceased down, and one Mrs. Adey had bought the others equally under of the wheels passed over the calf of his leg, which their value. The poor child wept bitterly, but him. Cordingley called in a Policeman, but he it dreadfully mangled; the deceased was conveyed though she could speak English, when called upon to the dispensary, where every attention was paid for her defence she did not appear to understand him, but without success. He died from the loss of clearly what was said to her. Mr. Good the Danish blood caused by the wound. Same day, at the Consul, kindly offered, with the permission of the Wharf Inn, Sowerby Bridge, on the body of Mr. court, to act as an interpreter. He spoke to her in William Armitage, the landlord of that Inn, whose German, and explained to her the nature of the death was occasioned from falling down a flight of charge, and that she was to pay for the goods and quence of the exposure to the cold when turend out stone stairs, at the Triangle Inn, the stairs being twenty shillings, or go to prison for three days to who wished to have an opportunity of substituting of the house, is dangerously ill. in a very dangerous state.-Verdicts, accidental hard labour. The child replied that she was sorry MAXWELL r. MICHAEL LEE .-- On Thursday deaths. HUDDERSFIELD. On Thurday last, a meeting of the Rate payers of the township of Huddersfield, was held at the house | case excited considerable interest, and we sincerely hone that some of the Christian and humane inhaof Mr. R. Richardson, the Ramsden's Arms Inn, for the purpose of examining and passing the first quarter's account of the head constable, should be stopped across the river, by which poor Mr. Thomas Haley. Mr. C. Whitworth was called to the tchair. The notice calling the day, Joseph Wright, a lad, remanded from Saturday, being allowed to walk over a bridge, built by some meeting was then read, and the accounts called over, was again brought up charged with abstracting moone item of which, £2. 12s. 6d., charged by Mr. ney from a parcel at the Cross Keys booking-office, John Kilner, one of the poll clerks, for two days on Thursday, the 11th instant. Mr. John Thorntaking the poll at the late election for deputy con- hill, watch-maker, deposed to having sent a parcel stables, was objected to and struck out of the ac- containing the sum of seven guineas, and a Doncounts, which amounted to £69. 14s. 1d., and were caster five pound note, two sovereigns, and seven then passed unanimously. shillings, addressed to a house in Sheffield. William Winter, apprentice to Mr. Thornhill, proved the FONLEY. delivery of the parcel to Wright at the coach-office, DARING ROBBERY.-About four o'clock on CORONER'S INQUEST .- On Saturday last an he having been left there by Mr. Hareyard, the favourable an opportunity of being gratified. AN ENDLESS SUBJECT.—Mary Crank was brought before the Magistrates, on Wednesday last, they took also £4. 9s. 111d. in cash, and a small nquest was held before G. Dyson, Esq., Coroner, at book-keeper, when he went to dinner. It appeared, the Robin Hood Inn, Park-gate, on view of the that instead of entering the parcel he opened it, and which was received with great applause. Dr. Webb, body of Allen Oldfield, of Park, nerr Honley. It taking out the money, threw it amongst some rub- in a short and pithy address, seconded its adoption, appeared the deceased left home on Wednesday | bish in a corner, where it was found by Mr. Harehout eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and he not | yard, on Saturday week. The prisoner had purporary had forgotten to give us our due meed 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 ring, taking care to put the pocket safely under the was proved to have been drinking on the previous place called Dead Ash, between Honley and tion to the Police, by whose persevering efforts the and taken our place, "a little lower" than the prise and about a week after the pri- an account of the mover he had drawn for the day and taken our place, "a little lower" than the made for it in vain, and about a week after, the pri-"highest," we "bide our time"—and congratn-soner changed her lodgings. Some months after-before. He was fined 20s. and costs, and in default " inplace, we note out the -aut congratu-late him—our other neighbours—the Public, and our selves, or the position which our Paper occupies at the end of the Ten Weeks from its commencement. We penceive that our neighbours both seem to in "The "Tatelligeneer" speaks of continuing time The "Tatelligeneer" speaks of continuing tion. The "Intelligencer" speaks of continuing its rapid advance; and, surely, the "Mercury," speaks not the language of complaint. We remem-her that \* month are at the beginning of the beginning that Mrs. Lister swore to the identity the amount of rent, fire, candles, sonp, and wear book. The girl owned to having stolen in Novem- Swedenborg born, 1689. George III died, 1820. and tear of looms is deducted, there remains ber last, from the same shop (a Pawnbroker's), two word Stowell, brother of the Earl of Eldon, died, lane, lately killed a pig, bred and fed by him, which 18 14s. 9d. to be divided amongst three hundred silk shawls and some fustain. The property was aged 91, 1836. Mr. Monteford, a jew, elected persons, amounting to sixpence three furthings a found pledged at another pawnbroker's. was nearly 7 stone of fat in the inside. head per week, for food, bedding, and clothes !! SERMONS .- On Sunday last, two sermons were BIRTHDAY OF PAINE .- The admirers of the It was ascertained that 208 cotton looms fully and preached in the Wesleyan Chapel, Rochdale, by Bolingbroke born, 1661. Charles I. beheaded, 1649. political teachings of Thomas Paine have determined | partially employed, have for the last nine months Mr. Win. Dawson, of Barnbow, near Leeds, and Beccaria born, 1766. Part of the Gunpowder conearned per week, upon an average, £34, 10s. and after deducting therefrom, £26. 98. 4d. for rent, fire, candles, soap, and wear and tear of looms, there remains £8. 08. 8d. to be divided amongst 500 per-place. The dinner will take place at seven o'clock on the sons, amounting to 31 a liead per week, for food, bed-CONSERVATIVE OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION .--NEW POOR-LAW .- On Monday evening last, minutes past five, afternoon 11 minutes past six. ling, and clothes. There are also 113 looms empty, political information of which Newspapers are, upon the premises, which being in good repair, ably This association of dupes, for which we are mainly by which 300 persons who are almost without a public meeting was held in the large room, at the Een. Johnson born, 1574. The young Pretender Fleece Inn, Milnrow, for the purpose of petitioning | died, 1788. clothes, shoes, or covering for their beds, are thrown Parliament for a total repeal of the new Poor-law, Mr. Edward Clegg, was called to preside over the minutes past six, afternoon 55 minutes past six. wholly upon the benevolence of their fellowcreatures. meeting. Messrs. James Taylor, Patrick O'Don- New River begun by Sir Hugh Middleton, 1608. BARNSLEY. ROBBING A FISH CART.—On Monday night assembly, in very energetic and feeling speeches on Scotland, 1587. Office of Field Marshal instituted, last, Samuel Townsend was taken into custody for the unnatural and the anti-scriptural Poor-Law 1737. Volcano in the sea observed near the Weststcaling a quantity of fish from a cart which was left on the Mayday Green, and Thomas Hazleham, was declared that he would sooner face the point of the Friday, Feb. 2nd.—High water, morning 17 this, upon our recent sverage, affords 63,700 persons very short distance from the other premises. How her Field, is to be presented immediately previous to also taken for attempting to rescue him from the baynet than suffer the introduction of the Poor-Law minutes past seven, afternoon 42 minutes past seven. watchman; they were both brought before the Bill into this neighbourhood. After several resolu-magistrates, on Wednesday, and Townsend was tions had been passed, the meeting broke up, all 1529. A. Selkirk discovered, 1709. Battlevat magistrates, on Wednesday, and Townsend was tions had been passed, the meeting broke up, all 1929. A. Seiking discovered, 1700. Interest was sent to prison for fourteen days, and Hazleham appearing highly satisfied with the proceedings of the crowned, 1625. Mother of Bonaparte died, 1826. freezing point.

PUBLIC MEETING .-- On Inursuay evening, 3 aublic meeting called by the high constable of this town was held in the Theatre, for the purpose of petitioning the Legislature for the repeal of the Pooc-Law Bill. Our correspondent informed us that Messrs. Oastler, Stephens, Dr. Fletcher, and other men of eminence were expected.

On Tuesday evening, this town was visited by such a hurricane as has not been experienced for a number of years. Whole window frames and glass were blown out of the houses, and a great deal of damage was done to other property in various parts of the town.

SIGN OF THE TIMES. - Mr. Egerton, the manager of the Theatre, Rochdale, in consequence of the thin attendance this season to his performances has reduced the prices of admmission. -Boxes, to 2s. 6d., Pit, 1s. 61., and Gallery 6d.

### STALEY BRIDGE.

GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS. - Public Meeting to memorialize the Queen for the remission of the sentence on the five Glasgow Cotton Szinners. A Pablic Meeting of the Inhabitants of Staley Bridge was holden in Kingstreet Chapel, on Tuesday evening, the 23d instant, to take into consideration the case of the unfortunate Cotton Spinners of Glasgow, and to adopt such measures as would be likely to rocure a remission of their sentence. The chapel was filled to excess-all the avenues were crowded. and hundreds had to go home unable to gain admission. Mr. Robert Seel, auctioneer, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting in a brief speech, tating the objects for which it was convened and expressing a confident hope that the meeting, which vould most likely take place throughout the country, would be productive of much good, and the means of restoting the Glasgow men to their wives and families. Several resolutions were moved by Messrs. J. R. Stephens, W. Clark, John Deegan, and others, and carried unanimously, declaratory of the sentiments of the meeting-expressive of the feelings of indignation and disgust with which they viewed the cruel and unmerciful sentence passed upon those men, and solemnly pledging themselves to do every thing in their power to obtain the entire and unqualified

remission of the arbitrary sentence passed upon these victims of Whig tyranny. It was also agreed that an address founded upon the various resolutions, should be prepared and forwarded to Lord Stanhope for presentation to her Majesty, imploring her to extend her royal clemency to these ill-treated men, by granting them a free pardon and permitting them held in the Methodist New Connexion Sunday to return to their wives, families, and their homes. Thanks having been voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

RADICAL ASSOCIATION .- This Association is in flourishing condition at present, and is of the utmost utility in this town, by guiding public opinion, concentrating the power of the peorle, and rendering it auxiliary to the attainment of those Reforms in our Political Institutions, which must be the precursors of their happiness and independence. Indeed it is peculiarly gratifying to witness the great change that has taken place in the minds of the people in this district during the last three or four years; it clearly indicates the powerful effect which the exertions of Mr. Stephens has had on them. Formerly they were a set of helpless, abject slaves ; ever ready. to prostrate themselves before the foot-stool of capital; now, thanks to the thrilling eloquence, the distance of above half a mue. Upon reaching the band was so much under the influence of the from Gentleman, they are awakened from their lethargy; they begin to they are aroused from their lethargy; they begin to assume their proper position, and to manifest a determination to defend their rights and (as their conduct evinces in the case of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners). to support and sustain those who may unfortunately fall into the merciless hands of Whiggery. There are 450 members' names on the books-the Association Room is open every night, and there are public discussions twice a week. Every thing is cheering and encouraging, and there cannot be the least doubt if the members remain firmly united, the Association, will, ere long by its influence, cause a very great change in the management of the localaffairs of the town.

GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS .- The members of the Dewsbury Radical Association met at their

usual place, bottom of Church-street, on Monday evening last, when they resolved to call a public meeting, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to restore the brave Glasgow Cotton Spinners to their homes and families. The meeting will be School, on Monday evening next, at six o'clock in the evening. Mr. Hill, Editor of the Northern Star, and several other friends of democracy, are expected to address the meeting.

William Bacicas, walla.

DEWSBURY.

POOR LAW .- The Poor Law Guardians of Dewsbury held a meeting, with closed doors, in the Church Sunday School, on Monday last. We have been given to understand that an assistant Com-

HULL.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS .- Elizabeth Norman, a very interesting young woman, who said

"The "Mercury" says, "The circulation of the Leeds Mercury [9,287] exceeds that of any other LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS. Provincial paper, by upwards of 2,000 copies.

The "Intelligencer" says, " The present return cury, of whatever politics."

Speaking, only from the evidence afforded by the Stamp Returns, our contemporaries are both right; wright, Esq., retired solicitor, who, since the death but, when the foregoing facts are placed before them, in juxta-position with the "Return," we Member of "the London Philanthropic Society," 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 "Mercary" takes a wider range of com- and punishments. parison.

"As some tall cliff, he rears his awful form," and proclaims, in accents of most winning modesty, AND A HALF FOLD." Now, no one suspects our excellent and veracious neighbour of framing any very odd that he should have forgotten, notwith- out at work, endeavouring to gain a subsistence for standing its omission from the Stamp Return, the existence of the "Northern Star." It does seem rather strange that he should be unacquainted with publication, of the numbers which we circulate : of morality to make the omission of the Northern few hours. Verdict-Accidental death. Star from the Stamp Return, a pretext for overlooking the little fact, that its most recent average 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 We cannot suspect him of dissimulation or false. | cannot suppose that the large portion of the public, good breeding as will induce him to credit our assertions. We are, therefore, to take for granted that,

LEEDS

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS .- A lady in this is correct; and it gives the Intelligencer, for the town was nearly sacrificed to the carelessness or twenty-two weeks embraced in the period spoken of, dients of a physicians, prescription on the 30th of an average weekly circulation of 3,409. Not only December last. She is still suffering severely from a boy of notorious character, was brought up at the does our Journal stand higher than any other Con- the effect of poison thus incautiously administered. | Court House, charged with having stolen a quantity servaive Weekly Provincial Paper, but it is the It would be well if physicians took more pains to of bacon, the property of Mr. Bean, shopkeeper, make their writing legible. We have no doubt that who resides in Meadow-lane, Leeds. It appeared highest of all the Yorkshire journals, save the Mer- many such accidents as this are more justly charge-

able on the physician than on the apothecary. PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY .- Thomas Waine-

of T. E. Upton, Esq., is now the father of his profession in Leeds, was lately elected an Honorary incline to think that our Blue neighbour will perceive under the patronage of the Duke of Sussex, for the ing Mr. Thomas Cordingley, and threatening to Diffusion of Useful Knowledge relative to the penalty take his life. The facts of the case are as follow :of death. The object of this extensive society Cordingley is the owner of some cottage property in which counts among its members the most distin- Gower-street, Leylands, and Orange is one of his guished men of all parties is to get the penalty of tenants. It appears that Orange has gone back in death restricted by law as much as possible, if not his rent, and that on Tuesday last, Cordingley sent totally abolished. With this view, the society has a bailiff to distrain for the arrears. The wife of

Jno. Blackburn, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of Bessy Murphy, a child about five years of age, that he "exceeds the average circulation of ALL who on the previous night died, in consequence of key of the house in his pocket, he proceeded to take the other English Provincial Journals nearly SEVEN being severely burnt by her clothes taking fire, du- the chain from the door, which having accomplished, ring the absence of her parents, on the same day, he entered the house. He had not been in very It appeared, from the evidence, that the father of long, when Cordingley and the bailiff followed him, the child, who resides at the Bank, was from home and began to drag him by the neck out of the house. the child, who resides at the Bank, was from home wilfully inaccurate statement; and yet it seems in quest of employment, and that the mother was Orange resisted, and took up the tongs in his deherself and children. The decensed and her sister. a girl about nine years of age, were left in the house would not interfere, as he thought they had no right by themselves, and the latter, going for some coals, to turn Orange out of his house. Orange then left the younger one behind her. While the elder | threatened to give Cordingley, I nine inches of steel' a fact, so well known to the public, as the weekly girl was getting the coals the younger one had re- if he did not instantly depart; and the consequence terned to the fire, and by some means set fire to her of the threat was, that he was summoned before the clothes. Assistance was immediately brought by Magistrates. He was bound over to keep the peace and if he did know this, it certainly wears the the elder child, and the little sufferer was subse- for six months, himself and another surety each in appearance of a very near approach to the confines quently taken to the Infirmary, where she died in a the sum of £10. The poor fellow's wife, in conse-

THE GREAT MAGICIAN .- Mr. J. H. Anderson commenced his astonishing feats of Necromancy at the Commercial Buildings, on Monday last, a person named Maxwell, the toll collector at of circulation is within 187 of his own, while he night. The wonderful report of his powers of de- the Suspension-bridge, Hunslet, charged another asserts that-" The circulation of the LEEDS ception induced us, albeit no lovers of deceit, to person, named Michael Lee, with owing him one MERCURY exceeds that of any other Provincial seek anusement in being "cheated" by him on shilling, as toll-dues for passing over the bridge. Paper by npwards of 2,000 copies." !! Observe, Inesday night. And trany our eves were made ling, but he thought it was very hard that the ferry the fools o'th other senses" in such sort as we never ling, but he thought it was very hard that the ferry Tuesday night. And truly "our eves were made Lee said he had never refused to pay him the shilbefore experienced. Many of Mr. A.'s transformations may be well said to deserve the name of men could have got across for 2d. per week, while magic," but we were most pleased with his Ring they were now obliged to pay double that sum for trick of any that we saw. That is inimitable-we cannot describe it, nor, if we could, would any body gentlemen who did not know what to do with their believe our description who has not seen it. The money. It was an unjust monopoly, and a shamefamous Gun trick about which so much noise is ful imposition. The poor fellow had the pleasure made, was not performed that night; we are still of paying 5s. instead of 1s., and received, in answer obliged to take it on credit. We certainly shall to his complaint, the grave reply of the Magistrates, bound, however, to believe that the "Northern try to see it, however, during Mr. A.'s stay, which "that such was the law, and if he did not like it, he Star was not in all our contemporary's thoughts. we have no doubt will be of some length, as we must try and get it altered." houd; and we give him credit for as much ordinary to whom amusement is an object, will omit so Wednesday afternoon last, some thieves effected an

at the moment of writing this article our contem- charged with stealing a gold ring, the property of a pistol. porary had forgotten to give us our due meed of woman named Lister. The prosecutor stated, that FRAUD.-At our Court-House, of Thursday last, ber that, a month ago, at the beginning of the year, our neighbour of the "Times" also expres-sed his satisfaction with his position. It seems, Const. Withstanding that Mrs. Lister swore to the identity the stamp, Mrs. Mary Crank was discharged, and the ring returned ito the person who brought it into Const. Const. FIBE 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. Tetley, political teachings of Lhomas Faine nave determined to celebrate his natal day by dining together at the This is the chief source of our gratification. Tatham, and Walker, at Spring Field, in Water-We have no desire to lessen the Circulation of any had originated an alarm was immediately given. The dinner will take place at seven o'clock on the lane, Leeds. It was discovered very soon and in The dinner will take place had originated, an alarm was immediately given, evening of Monday next. ingle Newspaper in existence, but we have a great and messengers were despatched for the fire-engines. desire to see the people, generally, well versed in that In a short period, five of the town engines arrived now, the most ordinary vehicles; and, when we see wrought, and abundantly supplied with water, in a indebted to the Whigs, who have succeeded in conthat our large Circulation does not lessen that of our contemporary neighbours, we are forced to the conclusion that the Northers Star is principally for 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 for until that building the use of the engines, and the merits of a dinner, to be there and then provided. short time arrested the progress of the flames, but founding (in the minds of a certain class of thinkers) apported by new readers. Now, allowing the from extending to a very valuable mill, An address from the members, (laudatory and con-the property of the same parties, and situated at a gratulatory, of course) to W. Busfield, Esq. of Milsolumns of the Northern Star without producing accertain the amount. The property is insured in morning last, the thermometer stood 27 deg. below

MEETING OF THE LONDON RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

### (From the Sun of Thursday evening.)

Last night a very numerous and highly respectable. meeting of the Radical Association of Marylebone, convened by hand bills, was held in the Mechanics Institute, Circus-street, for the purpose of petitioning the House of Commons, that Duncan M'Neil and Patrick Robinson, Esqrs., advocates for the greeted with hearty cheers, after which that gentleman was unanimously called to the chair. He opened the business in a speech of considerable length, pointing out the reason why the people. of England should not rest satisfied with the verdict,

or rather the opinion of one individual of a jury, decanters for two and sixpence, much below their that gentleman, that the room resounded with groans at the mention of his name. Mr. O'Connor said, this is not a Whig question, it is not a Tory. seemed to create a great feeling in favour of the Cotton Spinners: he strongly, and at considerable. length, deprecated any application to the House of Commons, for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into Trades' Associations ; he said that it was a trick of the little middle-class, who wished to appear with the pcople, but would join the big hard labour. The child replied that she was sorry a political trickery instead of the substantial pro-for her fault—she had no money—and she hoped she tection which Trades' Associations afforded to trade. should never do the like again. The goods were of He said that the people may have Wakley for course ordered to be restored to the owner. This Chairman, but one swallow did not make a summer, that not a single virtue of any association would appear in evidence, while a blot, the slightest bitants of Hull, will take this forlorn but intelligent blot most remotely connected, would furnish a stranger child under their guidance and protection. justification, for a stringent code of laws, to sup-ROBBERY AT THE COACH OFFICE .- On Tues. | press combination. Mr. O'Connor spoke at con siderable length upon the state of trade in Dublin, and concluded an able and powerful appeal amid long-continued cheering.

Mr. Savage then came forward to move, that the petition be signed by the Chairman, and adopted as the petition of the meeting. That room, he said. had been the place where wholesome agitation had commenced, and many an eloquent speech from the Chairman had been allowed to echo through the streets, but could not find its way to the press. He fully agreed with the petition, and, therefore, moved its adoption. The Chairman then read the petition, which was unanimously acquiesced in, after which. it was moved and seconded that the petition be sent to Mr. Wakley for presentation, and that Sir S. Whalley and Mr. Hall be requested to support the prayer. Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, accompanied with hearty cheers, and the meeting separated, much satisfied with the proceedings.

WEEKLY CALENDAR.-Sunday, Jan. 28th.governor of Christ's Hospital, 1836. Tuesday, Jan. 30th.-High water, morning 5. minutes past five, afternoon 27 minutes past five.

than 9,000 copies a-week, without injuring any other Paper.

single Newspaper in existence, but we have a great any diminution in the number of readers of our the Sun Fire Offic.

Wednesday, Jan. 31st .- High water, morning 49

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

6

### (CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

Con.-But what, in your opinion, would tranquilize Ireland, and induce the people to give up their arms ?

"Coxxon.-Under the present system of usurpation and corruption, every source by which the Irish nation could acquire wealth, is betrayed to Great Britain, and even the wretched pittance her industry gathers is thrown a prey to monopolists of he polit cal power, who have sold her destest rights. Ily this double plunder, the people of Ireland are destirute. not only of every convenience and comfort of life, but of the bare necessaries to support their existence. If you would tranquillize a people, you must came to oppress them-von must cerse to beary them; make them happy, and you will make i'm trenguil. The great and main source, from which the wants of 3 people are supplied, is astroniure; yet rear two millions worth of the rule produce of the arriculture of Ireland is annually exported to pay hon-resident landlords; for this there is no return; it is all less to the Irish nation, and is, edited, a sufficient drain to impoverish a prester nation for except than Ireland. The commerce of Ireland has to cope with the most commercial notion on earth in its-very victuate. un ler the dist lyantage of a school admission ( every species of menufactored and i foreit a produce on one side, and of as unimited referition of the other, with scarcely one exception. Minen the mericultural produce of a people-when their home had prove and integrated the horry expressions of calling foreign markets are set, the consequence must be the others; the ne cauld assure the House-Cries that they must experience a great destria of mation ; supital; here the lest machinery, and the most extensive division of histour, by bet i which, lat bur j extensive division of haour, by bet i which latour is mose a spectrum of the first a prescaling a petition. so wonderably astronged, the for praits which reach the hit ADER then brought up the petition, and from a maint explicit, and the being able to give two of three others of a similar nature, which were dong credits are an lost to a m ton bereft of every of ore los le said of blo

Buents to as pure weight. By subscrace instruction, at each or each of the second states.
Early the people of hearny view their presented.
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### THE NORTHERN STAR.

it was a doctrine foreign to the British constituarrying on the Government.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, JAN, 17.

The House of Lords did not sit this evening.

us 24 on the Cotton Spinners of Glasgow.

CANADA.

Lord RIPON admitted that he had erred in believing that the Assembly of Lower Canada burgh-and one to the same effect from the Trades would have voted a civil list in return for the relinquished Crown revenues. There was no actual he civil list would have been voted. The Margnis of LANSDOWNE entered into a

ceneral defence of the Government respecting Mr. DENNISTOUN presented a petition from The following Members took the oaths and their unada; and arraigned the conduct of the Lower ats:-Lord Dungannon -Mr. A. Trever.-for the The EARD OF DURHAM thought it necessary y of Jarham. Mr. Bodkin, for the county of

away : and Major Aglionby, for Camberland, Mr. 5 ANLEY gave notice, that on Monday next say a few words. In accepting the appointment houl opresent a petition from the Trades Union Canada, he had undertaken an arduous, a diffiat London, praying for a mitigation of the sentencealt, and a dangerous task, and he implored their | Church they would ruin their popularity in Scotland. Lodships to give such power as chould enable him -Hear, hear.-The feeling against any further en-to cischarge it satisfactorily. He would cast aside all dowment was very strong. knowledge of any Frence, British, or Canadian Mr. LEADER presented a petition, agreed to at arty. He would look on them all alike as her the meeting held at the Crown and Anchor Fijesty's subjects, and afford equal protection to stay statur that the Canadions has been shiven all. He went to Canada not to exercise any dis- against any coercive measures being adopted with ar rol, by the personations and policy of the pre-art Government, and praying that an addeable off-ment might be enough without recapting to Lord has charged me with being invested, but I go state from whence they came. to restore the supremacy of the crown and of the crive measures. The iron. Member said he had la w of Canada in the first instance, and in the next lating to Poor Laws in Ireland, to which he had onour of attending the meeting at which the to give to the two provinces of that colony a consti- obtained the assent of the Noble Lord the Secretary tation was no atlanously correl to, and he never tution which may lead to their taking proper for Ireland .- Agreed to. a a more respectable or fotter conducted assemstation among the other colonial dependencies of -lient, hear, and langhter.-The Whig organs, the empire, and tend to their own immediate honour the prosent element of work at public meetthe advancement. (The Noble Earl then sat downmost loud electing from both sides of the House.)

of ".)r.or. or er." The StellyKilk-The Hen. Member cannot Lord GLENELC roce and expressed his regree that Lord Groughein shoul i have quitted the House before he had has an exportanity of replying to has me ting.

Loraship a observations. Earl raTZWILLIAM thought the Noble Duke er, asite (Wellington) was in error in saying that any objection to reprinting certain documents re-Generation the true despotically to ourds Canada der of the date few years. Great minutee would be who flad not been Members of the former House, dene to there who had this country for many were unacquainted with the report of the Commisyears past 1 the above of the present insurrection were related their shoulders. They have took to a in earlier period for the origin of the discontents

The Dake of Weilington sail, interplanation, that he has not meane to characterise, the colonial parery of the present or preceding administrations as not as yet been able to muster more than two orcolories. What no on Chars, in neglecting to get in tepentence of the Chandian poversident, and to the these loguments be re-printed. reactive printerial macpindence of the junges, the present of our firm day had fuiled to establish the p B. is constitute a further enouge.

Los motion was then jut and agreed to see con-

### HOUSE OF LORDS,

PRIDAY, Jan. 19.

11 · Lord Chancellor took his sont on the wo nel au calmiantes pes incolocia. - send jetizons on rations subjects were pre-

start. Lord BROUGHAM, on presenting a petition. construct a real of the leaving the House last Phill behar the deonar and over, was in cousegagaer of als not having field recovered from 19 ... profile in this absence, however, has hive an of a tillary to the bond of the lot the Connel for s pair : me s the of the best things he wer interes and five-lient, hear, and inugater.-it was rather

to cuite sufficients and he did think it would are teen belief if he had not an paarened and the his re-mastro for it on it question relating to Camon. which was not cherrichere the Trease. It appearent the an other of the re-organ a subject which was a facture to Anoras. "Guithe models of the Data of MICHMORD, the

Mr. WAKLEY presented a petition from the nothing to do with revolt, all I have to show is, Assembly. The Assembly wanted an account of ton that the people had a right to refuse supplies for Working Men's Association of Bristol, praying the that the House of Assembly of Lower Canada are the money in the hands of the Receiver-general-the House to address her Majesty for a free pardon for in no way connected with it. I will show that the accounts were refused, and the House said we will the men lately sentenced to transportation in Edin-Association of London. He gave notice that on Thursday, the 25th inst., he would move for a Comcompact, but a full understanding on his part that mittee to inquire into the nature and constitution of consisting of 87 or 88, scattered through a large said they have got his estates his estates do not the Operative Cotton Spinners' Association of district of between seven or eight hundred miles - cover one-tonth part of the whole sum. At this Glasgow.

the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, praying for the establishment of a Board for examining all captains of merchant ships; and one against any further endowments to the Scottish Church. If the Ministry granted any farther endowment to the Scottish dowmen't was very strong. Mr. A. YATES presented a petition from a parish

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in Carlow, praying for the abolition of tithes. Sir W. MOLESWORTH presented three petitions Lord CLEMENTS moved for a certain return re-

CANADA. Mr. HUME presented a petition, agreed to at a public meeting in Edinburgh, on the subject of prove that the bill is an impolitic Lill. I shall then granting the necessary sums for all the expenses Canadiua, grievences.

Mr. GILLON stated, that he had presided at the meeting from which the petition emanated, and that he could beer testimony to the respectability of the

Mr. HUME wished to ask the Noble Lord, the Secretary for the Home Department, whether be had inting to Canada, as a number of Hon. Gentlemen sioners, one of the minutes of evidence taken before the Committee on Canadian affairs, in 1834. He thought it was of the utmost importance that every Member should have the opportunity of making timself master of the facts, preparatory to coming to a just determination on the question. They had t rechundred Members when the rights of a whole

La mellon was agreed to. Lor S.A.DON moved for certain returns relative

to the Poor Law Amendment Act,- Agreed to. lar. All'r ?. having been called on by the Speaker, movel dest the petition of John Arthur Roebuck, which had been presented by him on Wednesday evening week, be now read. The petition was then read r leadth by the Clerk,

Sir E. 1 al. IS wished to call the attention of the House to accomission in the petition, no doubt, accidentally, but, nevertheless, it was the duty of every Member of that House to see that the regulations it required were attended to. The House required driven all partitions it should be stated that it was " the analyse petition," and that " your petitioner initial starwell," neither of which phrases were i the present partition. Perhaps the Hon, Member and has a or not? If it were not accidental, he

ought to hear it, together with the shuffling policy is an old story. At this moment he owes the money. who are guilty, because they do acts which of Exchequer. By whom ? By one of the party who creditable power with which the Noble and Learned regard to Canada, but the Hon. Baronet did not lay before you, sir, a great number of facts con- Council went further-they threw out every Bill they

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141

pat down the puritanical fanaticism of those fellows." is e did all we could to make the Canadians French the by the act of set in 1851, for the permany nation were under discussion. He, therefore, moved the 18th year of George HL, when this House and

of the Honse. What is the next? Why, that in the other House of Parliament, and all England, it was stated that there should be no levying of rates or tuxes upon the Colonists of Great Britain in North. America, without the cousent of their Legislature. assembled Parliament of England, that there should

JANUARY 27, 1838.

parties who are endeavonring to put upon their backs appropriate no more money. The Receiver-general the weight of this rebellion, are the parties who failed the owed £100,000. Some one will tell methis that would make men believe that a body of men Itis now £150,000,-Hear. hear.- I have heard it they, and they alone, are the parties-the authors of moment the chest is empty, and £150,000 principal the rebellion that took place-those are the parties and interest, have been robbed from the Canadian necessity excite great feelings of distrust, and yet do talked about the honour and prorogatives of the nothing to show that the rebellion shall be fruitless. Crown, and said it would be an infringement on Thus, sir, having placed before the House the such honour and prerogatives of the Crown, parties who are to be tried, viz., her Majesty's if they were to listen to the demands of the Ministers on the one hand, and the House of Assembly. The Assembly said we'll try you; Assembly on the other, I am about to prove to you that the House of Assembly is not only not guilty, but domains of the money; and the people demanded of this but deserving of the admiration of their own con- country to pay back the money which its officer had stituents, this country, and the world, for the mag- | taken, and this country refases. Lord Dalhousie nanimous stand they have made against the issued warrants without any order, without any overwhelming power of Great Britain. I have to sanction from the Legislature. The Legislative nected with the history of Canada, upon which the could lay their hands on, that was of any possible House is to decide whether the House of Assembly utility to the country, and in 1827 and 1828, agents has acted properly or not. I shall first go through were sent out to this country complaining of the the statements for the purpose of endeavouring to manifold grievances under which that country show that the bill upon your table is an unjust bill. laboured-I beg the House to bear in mind the fact I shall endeavour to show that the House of that they complained of the conduct of the Assembly are guiltless, and I shall endeavour to Legislative Council in throwing out various Bills endeavour to show that there is a method which, if of the Civil Government in that Province. adopted by this House, will put an end to all dis- In the year 1831 a liberal Government was formed agreements; but that if you once adopt your | -a Government accustomed to declaim against resolutions, war, misery, and calamity will be the oppression-a Government composed of persons consequences. During the year 1.74, it so happened who had been the advocates of the rights of the that the English on the Continent of North America | people on the opposition benches-a Government were in open rebellion. There was a spirit raised composed of persons who have individually declared amongst them which rebelled against the domina- against the form of that very Constitution of which tion of England. They said,-" We cannot bear it the Canadian people complain; in fact, the friends any longer; you seek to impose laws upon us of the Canadians were supposed to be in power; which are oppressive and tyronnical in their nature. Inen who have laid down broad principles of liberty What aid th : English do under those circumstances? -who have offered their lives for the freedom of They resorted to the French colonists as a counter- their country; and in consequence of the declarapose to the English, and said to them-"We will tions of these strong and sworn supporters of the cause, the feelings of the Canadians were naturally raised high-their expectations were elevated, and at that disastrons period of our history. That, sir, they said-"Oh, now we have got our liberal friends is the first instance to which I will call the attention into office, men who told the people of Upper Canada to stop the supplies if they wanted their Constitution altered; why, we have got our friends the other House of Parliament, and all England, into power, said they, and shall we not have a received a litter lesson at the hands of rebellions, remely for our grievances?" They indeed expected Colonies, a declaratory Act was passed by which those things; but, like many others, they had been

most egregiously disappointed in what is called a Liberal Government. When this Government first come into office, it had to consider the alterations au! in 17!!, that solumn pledge was given by the proposed by the Committee of 1828. They saw the great desire of the people was the improvement of be no levying of taxes, and no appropriation of re- the Council, and they stated so much as plainly as venue in Canada, except by the consent of the men could who wished to take upon themselves as Canadian Legislature. In 1794, communications little responsibility as possible. They said that a took place bet year the Governor and the House of scripus alteration must be made in the composition Assembly on the subject of the revenues. This is a of that body. Well, the alterations were made, but part of the subject which it may be somewhat difit the people were not satisfied. They naturally will to make the House understand. The revenues said, "if you choose to put more men upon the of the Colony were divided into three branches. Council it does not follow that you have altered its rirst, there were the revenues levied by the Provin- character. The majority is still against the people cial Act of P. rhament; secondly, there were the -you may choose two or three men whom you call revenues levied by the British Act of Parkament; independent, but they are the very people whom and thirdy, there were the revenues raised from we say ought not to be in it, and we say that you casual and territorial sources. The revenues derived - are merely keeping the word of promise to the ear,

Indeed all of the set of the s

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Court-food are trained publics trained to select standard the lotter for the constrained of a product of the public standard the selection of a product of the public selection of the line of the line of the selection of the line of the line of the line of the selection of the line of the selection of the line of th

itself; from that instant the vital principle which to move that a antichle of new be prevented to her liajesty on the attribut of Institute. The Address Was couched in general institute, reproting the created the Constitution, and which theme, could preserve it from balk up or and rule, was at an end. It was not to destroy thas with principle of the Con-At stat hol to even of any him principle of the Control rebellion which him proven out in the state control stitution. It was to put down a Parliament of sein and assaring her Majerty of the firm determination and assaring her Majerty of the firm determination of that House to support the almosty's authority in

and crashy to support their usur aton. Rabushe?

und cruzity to support their user ation. Com.—Jilly, and you not intend to set up a Republic? Common—I have already told you we did not connective that any power was verted in us to set up. conceive that any power was verted in its to setup any Constitution. We were chosen solely for the any Constitution, one were closed course of the difference uncertainty winds they and the closed of the Constant, for the Canada, but of what as Constant of the Constant of the Constant of the Constant, but of what as Constant of the Cons the history of Upper and Lower Come in Juring the the people of Ireland for the purpose of forming a isstfew years. The state of these calculas have for a Constitution, would have adopted the Constitution you have destroyed. I know nor whether it is possible to build up such a C nationation now it has been destroyed. I know not whether they would time past the population of the Cunnics were retay Lare formed a Constitution purely representative. from a conviction that an elective government, in proposed that something analogous to a federal maion should be attempted by the Governor selected by her Majesty for the Government of Lower Condia. Which the prople, themer by the delogates, or in that proper persons, exercise a controul over the f verificent, I hole to be a Republic. As such, the It was proposed that the Governor the Cathorised to Constitution (as long as a House of Commons made any part of it) was a Republic ; but whether the fniure government of Ireland may be less, equally, or more democration than the Constitution, those of the people eithe two provinces, and consult there who shall be chosen to frame it can alone determine.

both for the adjustment of the Constitution of the Con-Was there any thing implied in the Oath Canadas, and the formation of an arrangement for of the Union, than what was set forth in the Test? the common interest of both countries. It was pro-& Cosson - Certainly not; for all we wanted was pess we sirve to dispel all religious distinctions from our political Union, and after we had desiroyed Lord GLENELG.-Of course it must rest with From our political Union, and after we had destroyed your usurpation of our unional representation, and that we had settly a real representation of the whole peo, le of Ireland, were convinced there was no evil which such a horse of Commons could not readily we were satisfied, that to set up such a House of Commons was our right, and that whether the other parts of the Constitution could stand or not, after the House of Commons was restored to the Consti-tation, yet we were assured that our liberties would exist, but that without a constitutional House of

Lintery Commissie was re-appointed. DUCHESS OF HEAT'S ANDETTY.

On the motion of Lost MELL (TRNP. the Duchess of hours skinety him went heret, a for a set on that House. If the petition had been committee.

Lori BRONGHAM shift he cloudd not gones the bill, but he should certainly enter his plotest against it on the journmes of the House. Deer Lordships adjourned at ex o'clock, unti-

> HOUSE OF LORDS. MONDAY, JAN, 22.

The Lond Chargention tool his entire the Wool- feety in Com. if a power to repeal the Bill. shek at five o'clock.

EDI MAJINIY'S ADDRESS.

the public purse, that have trying a were vert the public purse, that have trying a were vert have been significant which they might contain. have been significant which they might contain. have been significant which they might contain. the constitution. The instant such a House of Commons ceased to exist, and that it way sup-trying to exist, and that it way sup-cannons to a convert the superior of the finds in their hands; the expenses of the Convertigence of the finds in their hands; the expenses of the Convertigence of the finds in their hands; the expenses of the Convertigence of the finds in their hands; the expenses of the Convertigence of the finds in their hands; the expenses of the Convertigence of the finds in their hands; the expenses of the Convertigence of the finds of th towns and parishes to cleef local officers, sent up to but which ind not passed into a law; see. could be any of jection to the production of any of

the papers. Lend DROUGHAM presented a pellion from the Mayor. A hermen, and Bargesses of the City of Car- real a second time. the Government of the colonies. He had no adabt lisle, in Council assembled, in Tayour of Indional adarat eta

Lor: ELLENDOROUCH and that it was his into the to-private also to move for a returnion difs sent Government came into omco, the greatest subl. tia ret sence to Lower Canaga. It appeared that an Assoundly had voted large sums for e-meation in Canada, bat of what had been done in that to the worst conducted beer shops ; after which

Loga BROUGILAM preserved a perifican from the is stilew years. Line since of these colonies have for a cithanis of Ethnburgh, agreed to at a public meeting long period been a subject of great aneasings to her help on the tile of January last, calling their Lord-Majesty's Government. It was evident for some bays attention to the situation of their fehow-subjects in Canada, who complained of grievances sus-teined by them. The same Learned and Noble Lord to join in the exploits of designing men. With a new to the settlement of the present alsoutes it was presented a petition from Montrose, signed by 1,100 or 1,200 persons, in favour of their Lordships taking into consideration the crievances of the membitants of Lower Canada; a petition from Leicester, signed by the Mayor tha many others of the Corporation of that to an, praying for some an ration in the estib-its ment of the Post-office, and for a trial of Mr. invite from the two provinces persons who mer the justicy supposed to represent the feelings and wishes tim's plan; a petition from a parish in Carmarhen. as to the mensures it may be a visable to about praying for Vote by Ballot.

Lord DUNCANNON presented papers relative to bable that he milit brable to submit to Farhament humbre adores be presented to her Majesty, praying present Administration of high crimes and misde-

was in the case of a Peer or a Quaker. It was more espectation necessary that that rule should be adhered contentie epocet a person who had had the honour that of an ordinary person he should not have 

Sir E. P. Li, who gave notice, that when the Canada had out into Committee, he would move the or is four of uch parts of the Bill as expressed a reception wat the Convention, or Committee, er I what work was called, was to meet in a representative a america, and also of such part as gave her Ma-

The Dabe of ARGYLE sub, that is obself sheeto ber higher of ARGYLE sub, that is obself sheeto ber higher of the Assembly of hower Canada against the Dynamic back, on the second reading thereof, white their horder, is her Majeste's tasker to their bottsh's ludress in reference to the adars of Cartan. p) reconfigure --iner they have near of the second to the rest of the second to the Mr. Yurner, from the Bank of England, a touslea monther than pinions might be as to the policy of that hill, word i think it nothing more than justice

After a long conversation about whether Mr. by the liense.

The PEAKER put the question that Mr. Roebuck be herd at the bar, which was agreed to. Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the Bill Le

Mr. HUME suggested, that Mr. Roebuck might well hearly that the same indulgence should and others, by advancing the Bar. This may rise to a breach among the " collec-

tive wisdom" that would have done little credit The STRAKER called Mr. Roebuck to the bar, and the Bill having been read, he said that the liouso had consented to hear the Learned

Gentleman. Mr. hould UCK said, Sir, I appear before you as the author sed agent of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada; and I hold in my hand the the state of National Education in reland. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved that an and in defending them I am here to accuse the

broken faith with the Honse of Assembly, and we people; and, added to this, they recollected also are now endervoiring to take advantage of our own Learned Gentleman, then proceeded to read the learned Gentleman, then proceeded to read the letter of Lord Dorchester to the Speakerfof the House of Assembly of Lower Canada in 1794, offering to place under controul of that Honse the casual and from the time of the Conquest, on the condition that the House should grant his Majesty a Civil List of the British Parliament. I hope there will be some attempt to show the injustice of the demand of wherein it exists; and why the House of Assembly is to be as ailed by every epithet which ingenuity so strongly, but is to me matter of vital importance, it is that which the House of Assembly has claimed up to the present hour, and it is for the making of this claim that they are now to be punished. In the evidence of John Nelson who has since obtained an unenviable notoriety, it is most distinctly stated that this claim had never been given up-had never for one moment been abandoned—in fact this claim was the 39 articles of their political religion. Mr. Nelson is also asked whether there has over been any instance where the Colonial Legislature has ever repealed an English Act? His answer is most distinctly-no, we never pretend to anything of the kind. Such being the state of affairs they continued in the same state up to 1810. The Government, had

a certain amount of money appropriated to themwere contented with the revenue given them. Whenever the House of Assembly asked what was done with that money, the answer was, we are contented with what we have got, and will give no account certain Members of the House of Assembly were thrown into prison for making that proposal. Such way that irresponsible power is always used. Why

that is made now-the officials said we do not like

unlike the frugal expenditure of America. The Governor of Lower Canada, a minor officer, has as tiested resolution of that body, by which I am much pay as the President of the United States. appointed; and, if it be pleasing to your House, who is at the head of a nation second to none upon it will hand it in, to be read by your Clerk. I also hold in my hand the letter of the Speaker of that for the payment of their President is thought by those who is at the head of a nation second to none upon the earth. What the Americans think sufficient, for the payment of their President is thought by House, conneunicating to me the resolution of the those who govern these things in Canada as hardly House, communicating to me the resolution of the House of Assembly—which letter, inasmuch as it contains thereing expressions towards myself, I would rather hand to your Clerk, to be read by him, than that I should read it myself.—Hear, hear, —I am here to defend, against a Bill of Pains and Penaltice, the House of Assembly of Lower Canada; and in defending them I am here to accuse the extravagant rate of our own country. The parties to create a House of Commons which should not stand—it was not permanent. The sens the whole people of Ireland; and for that par-measures relating to the able to submit to rarhament sens the whole people of Ireland; and for that par-measures relating to the able to submit to rarhament ifferences. There were exceedingly desirous of being paid by this ingly delighted with the idea of the Commission. It an not bound to use towards them that conditions of America of the probable time. the appearance of an improvement from their respectful deference which I should be willing to could to fight off the possibility of the controul on opponents, they determined to do something that the towards this House. Nevertheless, in address- the part of this Assembly; and from this has arisen should be their own, and with characteristic intelliing you, Sir, as its representative and head, I shall all the evils, disputes, ill blood, and opposition that gence and zeal they at once destroyed every thing that the Linencess of Kent's Antuity Bill, was brought ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, i share the same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, is same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and ing you, Sir, as its representative and ing you, Sir, as its representative and nead, is same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and ing you, Sir, as its representative and ing you, Sir, as its representative and its same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and ing you, Sir, as its representative and its same of the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and the official ing you, Sir, as its representative and the official ing you, Sir, as its re was good in the Commission; for, instead of con-fining the responsibility of the Commission to one had now before it two parties to be tried-the House trace everything that has occurred to that cause. I man, they determined to extend it to three. And of Assembly on the one hand, and here a sembly on the other. A Bill of Pains and Fenalties is now on the table of your House-a bill of Pains and Penalties against the whole people, through their assembled representatives-and who suggests that Bill of Pains and Penalties? and who suggests that Bill of Pains and Penalties? A Winy, Sir, I shall have to say it is suggested by the punty parties on this occasion-by those who ought to be puntshed—and not, the House of As-sembly. You are now called on to pass a Bill of tiens of a people, that has arisen from a state of tiens of a people, that has arisen from a state of of Assembly on the one hand, and her Majesty's will trace to that the desire of an Elective Council; how did they extend it? What character did they Multisters on the other. A Bill of Pains and in fact I will show that every mischief that has give to their Commission? They compounded it of orporction of Kincardine, in favour of the plan of tions of a people, that has arisen from a state of -two in name-one in reality. The Legislative the weakness, the imbecility, and the strange will have a permanent Civil List, voted in one round inconsistency of her Majesty's Ministers. Now, 1 beg to say in the outset of what I have to observe, Bill; they set the example of refusing supplies to I beg to say in the outset of what I have to observe, that I am here to defend the House of Assembly of Lower Canada. I have nothing to do with any prised to hear-I challenge contradiction-that for other Province. I have nothing to do with any once that the House of Assembly have refused sup-other subject. I am here to defend the House of plies, the Legislative Council have done so three Assembly of Lower Canada. I am not here to times. Two years only the House of Assembly have instity revolt. Revolt must justify itself. I am not refused supplies; and for that they are to be deprived here to justify it under any circumstances. If revolt of the power of controlling the public expenditure. be successful it justifies itself; if it be not success- Then came the famous Union project-a project merly prevailed being no longer in existence. Mr. MAULE presented a petition from pariskes in Carlow, praying for Corporate Reform in Ireland. Mr. LAKY in presented a petition from Ketter-in Carlow, praying for Corporate Reform in Ireland. Mr. LAKY in presented a petition from Ketter-in Carlow, praying for Corporate Reform in Ireland. I do not justify Poland.—Hear, hear, hear, hear.— I do not justify Poland.—Hear, hear. I, for my own part, cannot understand that class of I do not justify afforded a complete

who said to the House of Assembly, "if you will are mes with perfect safety. And the then Secretary who said to the Product of Assembly, "If you wind masters with perfect safety. And the then Secretary by except perfective lum, he had presented sevent perfectives which did not contain those words. The Real strike is and the Roman the Real as the Control of the British Parliament into a Civil first to be of the British Parliament into a Civil first to be trained by the Act of the Canadian Assembly, we will give you the control of the whole." Well-was to be a copy of the National Convention of France. they did so-they made the changes as the Governor. When the House of Assembly received this statement usintendesir the would, perhaps, allow him to ob- they de so-they made the changes as the Governor when the mouse of Assenting View de so-they made the changes as the Governor when the mouse of Assenting View in the source of the desired. This was in 1794; but the Royal Assent they were, very naturally, highly incensed. They was not given to the Canadian Bill at that time. It is the Right Hon. Gentleman must have was given in 1796, and the ple ge given to the House known the state of the country. I think they were of Assembly at that time had not been redeemed up wrong in that. He knew nothing about it. I am of Assembly at that time had not been reaccined up all the 1st and 2nd of William IV., and then they were told that it was a boon on the part of the Bri-tish Government to redeem the pledges—that the Government hal done a great deal for Canada, and the brought forward measures which were to regulate that the House of Asser bly was guilty of black it. The House of Assembly were greatly incensed-ingratitude.-Cross of Hear.-No-sir, it is we that they said this is an insult to as. Added to this there have broken faith; and, up to the passing of the was another source of grievance—theysaid, you have Act of the 1st and 2nd of William IV, we had added to your Legislative Council—you butcher our that circumstance had taken place at Montreal wroug.-Hear, hear.-I hope the House will excuse which would never be torgotten, namely, the shooting me for reading the correspondence to which I have of the peasants at St. Denis. They said that Govern-Are different to repeat the part of that House, as most suppose it to be regions to the House. [The country so peaceful, that no disturbance which recuired even the interference of a constable's staff ind taken place. The people of a constant s stan iorgotten that, and they never will. Recent events, too, have only served to render still deeper that alterritorial revenues which his Mejesty had possessed | ready unfavourable impression which the Crnadian people have to this country. I say, Sir, that if you that the House should grant his Majesty a Civil List do not take care what course you pursue, something for the Government of the Colony, without the votes will come that will read you a 1 sson of humility after the fashion our ancestors were humilitated. Sir, I have now brought down this subject to the year the flouse of Assembly to those territorial revenues thus soletanly given up by Lord Dorchester.—Hear. I want to hear wherein the injustice arises— year there were no supplies, but the House of Assemyear there were no supplies, but the House of Assem-bly passed resolutions, as they had done before. is to be as ailed by every epithet which ingenuity stating their grievances. Mr. S. Rice succeeded Mr. on invent for demanding the territorial revenues. Stanley at the Colonial office, and in an interview The House may be surprised why I urge this point which he had with two gentlemen agents of the Assembly and myself, he said he was anxious to do justice to the Canadians. We had scarcely left the office, when a despatch was penned, directing the Governor of Lower Canada to pay the officials whom the Assembly had determined not to pay; and he supposed that he had got out of the dificulty by the special plea, that he aid not, as Lord Dalhousie had done, take the money out of the public chest, but ordered the Governor to pay the officials-drawing apon the Treasury for the money. No wonder for he House of Assembly to be incensed, and to com. plain of the conduct of the Governor in paying the Civil List. In 1834 they had come to the determination to refuse the supplies until their grievances were redressed. In 1835, however, the Perhament of Lower Canada, in 1855 or 1855, Research and entitled to be heard in that capacity for more money they did not go beyond that sum; they did of the Civil List, and naturally incensed at this not call on the Assembly for more money they did not go beyond that sum; they did of the Civil List, and naturally incensed at this not call on the Assembly for more money they they again refused the supplies for 1835. Hear, He-Mr. Roebuck-remembered a great impression being once made upon the House of Commons by the statement of a Colonial Secretary that the House of Assembly-against which the Secretary wanted ofit. It so happened, that for making that demand, at that time to make out a case-liad refused to reiniburse Lord Aylmer for the expense he had been put to in his efforts to protect the colony from the be given to him as had been given to Mr. O'Connell is the way that Colonies are governed. Such is the visitation of the cholera. It was said that Lord Aylmer had expended £7,000 for that purpose, and was this the case? The explanation is clear. that the House of Assembly had refused to remay Everybody understands why it was the case. The him, upon the ground that he had exceeded his officials of that country-and I am now about to authority in making the disbursement. A statement speak of a party who were the cause of all the noise of that kind was made by a gentleman filling the situation of Colonial Secretary; but it was alterbeing paid by the House of Assembly. Why? America is an economical country. England is far from being so. Our scale of expenditure is wholly assertions turned out to be untrue. He-Mr. Roebuck-maintained that this partial dealing with the truth, this garbling with evidence, was more fitting to Old Bailey practitioners than to those who advised her Majesty, and directed the councils of the State. He would now return to the stream of his narrative. Upon the dismissal of Mr. Spring Rice, Lord Aber-

Con.-How was the late rising occasioned? O'Consor.-I have already teld you how; from the beginning of the French Revolution the measures parsaed by the British Ministry and the Irish Govern. ment have worked up the minds of the people of Ireland to their present highly irritated state-at one time ruising their hopes-at another time blasting time hopes; at one time promising emancipation au reform-and at another time resisting both with are and sword-barning houses-hanging-lashing -and torturing-means unjustifiable to support any system, and winch a just Government could not for one instant stand in need of. These no human patience could endure, and yet (from a conviction which ever fell to the lot of any set of Ministers. did not proceed with the matter, he would on the power to endure a little lenger; but when, to avoid being dispatched, I was forced to fiv, those into whose hands the executive power of the Union was vested, Tielded to the pressing solicitations of the people of the most oppressed parts, who were desirous to risktheir lives, in order to rid themselves of the cruelties they hourly experienced.

(To be continue! in our next.)

2

Lerd GLENELG rate he rose purseant to n the

exist, but that without a constitutional House of Commons, the Government must of its own nature specify end in bankruptcy and rain, from the vast expense of the corruption and force which it required Canada, from which we propose to have these

Representatives chosen under the present tranchise. Lora BROUGHAM.—By the present electors : Lord GLENELG .- Yes.

Lord BRCUGHAM. - Oh, that's absurd,-Langister.

Lord GLENELG .- At the same time a power to elect the best time in which to call for an Assembly of those electors.

with bitterness and invective against the Govern- merly prevaled being no longer in existence, ment.

Lord MELBOURNE defended the Ministerial course of policy. The Duke of WELLINGTON reminded the

papers or extracts of desputches, or copies of des-patches in reference to the Enphrates extention. Upon the motion of Earl SilArTESBURY, the legart of the Committee, without amenagents, on

Their Lordships then adjourned,

HOUSE OF COMMONS. MONDAY, JAN. 22.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at the usual hour. The CHISHOLM took the oaths and his seat for the county of Inverness.

Mr. GROTE presented a petition from Lynn, in Noriolk, signed by 000 persons, in favour of the Bal-lot. Also petitions to the same effect from places in Ladnorshire.

Mr. MACLECD presented a petition from the Post-office reform proposed by Mr. Hill. Mr. TANCRED presented a similar petition from the merchants of Banbury to the same effect. Sir S. WHALLEY presented a petition from St.

· The Address having been read from the Wooi-sack, Lord BROUGHAM then rose and addressed their Lordships in a speech of nearly three hours in the addressed with the nearly three hours in the for Southwark (Mr. Harvey) might be added duration, in the course of which he administered to the Committee appointed to inquire into the Penone of the severest castigations upon the Government sion List. He gave notice, that if Sir G. Sinclair. char they were precised to goad the people to a premium attempt to put down their oppressors) as have been a noble one, though abounding as it did, added to the Committee, the objection which for-

ing, praying the House to rescind the resolutions of

2.1

The Duke of WELLINGTON reminined the House, that he had "protested" against the ill advised measure of Lord Ripon, passed in 1831, for giving up the Crown revenues to the House of measures respecting Canada. Mr. LEADER presented a number of petitions from Westminister and Bristol, depreciping coercive measures respecting Canada.

said, "We are the people; we are returned as the representatives of the people, in a manner which you cannot impugn-you do not pretend to say that we do not represent the opinions and feeling of the great majority of the people—why, therefore, send out a Commission to supersede us, who assemble here under the sanction of an Act of the British Legislature, whilst the Commission comes out only under the order of the Crown?" However, the Commission went out, and if he-Mr. Roebuckwanted anything that should justify in every par-ticular the proceedings of the House of Assembly cation. Every part of it afforded a complete justification for every act of that branch of the Colonial Legislature. At twelve o'clock, Sir W. MOLESWORTH moved

the adjournment of the debate, which was zered to.

# HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

TRIAL OF THE COTTON SPINNERS HENET COWAN'S EVIDENCE. (Continued from our last.)

It was known, when a Secret Committee was appointed, that some person was to be shot, or property had been made. A party of about twelve was sent offered by the masters. Did not hear it officially til from Hussey's to attend the meetings at the Hall, and to bring reports to the shop. Witness was sometimes at the Hall with the party. Was not in the Hall when any report regarding Kiddy's sen-in the Infirmary; and on investigation was immedizence was mentioned; but there was a report brought | ately begun-but some days elapsed. On the 28th to the shop, that the agreement he mentioned has he got information from Nir. Salmond, that certain been proposed. They reported that Mr. Gemineli in ividuals were willing to give information, if they had sized this in the Hall to them; and that the, were protected from danger. He met the persons had agreed to take off the guards it sentence was in an obscure place in Glasgow, and took their delayed. They took off the guards for a day or two, depositions. They would not come by any means but put them on again in smaller numbers. Hus- to the Sherin's Office. Gorinformation that another sey's shop acquiesced in the resolution passed at individual named, was to be murdered next day, the Hall. The guaras were instructed to keep This was on Friday, and was told the Committee quieter for some time. Reconects that some combusticles were tarown into Hussey's nall some time | meeting, at the Black Bor Tavern, in Gallowgate. in May. One cay instructions came to the mill that mer should be all into their houses at eight o'clock, and to have proof to that effect. This was room exactly at ten at night. This was on the 20th after the combastibles were thrown. Witness conta not obey the order. for he was employee in cohecting dues, and it might be nine before he got home; but it was understood that the orders were to be obeyedgenerally. It was a good while after sensing up the celegates before any thing particular happened; but it was expected something would have been done long before. It was quite common for the members to ask each other if they had heard any news-and the answer was " No, no. mng done yet." Expected to hear of some person being shot, or manuel in some way or char, and was surprised at the long delay. Knew a person named filedell-sas one of Hussey's shop-ins name was Thomas Ridaeli. Remembers that Riddell and other four broke into a house where one Donachy was ludging, and took a pistoi from hum. This was reported hext morning as a matter of news. Ri cell and the others here at the time. Richard Minianus, Incinas M'Cangian, and one Thomson were among them. Relative was not a joured member of the Association of the relation of the Association of Ridgell was not a joined member of the Association. Tratter read off, so many names, fewer, or more as he monght the mills required. He placed a sergeant to take charge of each party of guards. Has been agaard him.eff, and his instructions were to ceal With the hobs in the way he has mentioned. One Rosser was sergeant when withess was on ghard. Has only once on guard. Refused always after, and pind fines. Knows the prisoners at the barall except Milean. Knows they are members of the Association. Mas seen them attending meetmas of m Cross-examined—John Adams was the first delegate seul from lansser's mul. He is there now. Win. M'Graw is also in Hussey's mile. There are no others of that name in Hussey's mill. Trotter, the captain, he tuinks spins in Gemmen's mail. It was the sergeants who gave mistructions to the guards. it was on the 20th of July last the order was given to be at home at eight o'clock. Hus not always been a cotton spinner. He kept once a public house, and has been a toll keeper. Kept a public house first in 1828, and up to 1859, at Liniwood, in Reafrewshire. has a toll keeper in 1835, for one year. Knows James Money, but was not inumate with n.m. h as in prison just now for sedurity. If as in prison before in Glasgow for deat, in 1863. It was not for embezziement. It was at the instance of the City Chamberlain, to whom he phid the toll does and Was behind with them. The instruction of the sergeaus were, to use what means they could to prevent the new workers from going into the milis. They were to ur personsion or orink. and if that would not do, they were to up as they liked with them. John Resser gave wirness these instructions. Re-examined-West into jail, because he did not think he was safe in his own house. A large stone was thrown into it about three o clock one morning. Went to prison on the lith of December last. It was then uncerstood that he had been examined, and would be cited as a witness in this case. He was against the sinke in 1837. Were generally making from one to two pounds a week at that time -some more than two. His own average wages then were from 23s. to 24s. Some spinning fine numbers would earn as high as ±2, and some more. Wages, when reduced, might be about a guinea a weer, for the same work they were paid 24s, for, Those in the finer trade can make yet about 35s. L Wetta.

cutor would not more for sentence, he thought he the book. [The letters were then read; they were accepting bail for £10. At the end of the week Kiddy was again brought op, and Gemmell stated

A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR

ceedings altogether, if he would not pronounce the minute of July 20; is of opinion they, as well as sentence. There were some other prisoners at the the letter, No. 17, shown, are in the same handdestroyed, or vitrol thrown; and that those things time, and he told them all, that if they behaved writing. Shown letters Nos. 9, 10, 11; said he had required a Select Committee. It is understood in the quietly all proceedings would be dropt against them; trade, that when such things are necessary for the but it there was any more rioting, sentence would interests of the Association, the Select Com-be pronounced against them. Kiddy's trial was on but the three now shown to him bear strong resen-tintere hires persons to do them. Has seen the 22nd of May, and he was found guilty. There blance in handwriting to the other documents he schedules of the expenses of the Association. was an aljournment to the 30th, when the diet has sworn to. Hasseen the word "colliery" among the charges. This was continued till the 6th August, to give time phrase was understood to mean shooting, or wound-ing or maining in some way or other. There were on the 1st of June, and returned on the 14th. no guards put on Mr. Hussey's mill. It did not After his return, received intimation that there was take in any new workers. Saw the guards on the to be a great meeting in the Green that night, but other mills. Their business was to keep the new it did not take place, as a large body of the public hands from going in; and to try and take out new | were ont. From that date, till the Committee were hands that were working at a reduced rate. The arrested on the 29th July, the complaints of violence guards tried to advise with them first. To some were almost perpetual. It was generally complaints they gave drink to intoxicate them, and to some of isolated acts and generally of fire-raising. Thinks they gave a beating. They were constantly upon it would have been impossible to give protection to as near as he can remember, he had gone to bed duty. One party was relieved about the midale of the problem that time, without at least one hundred betwirt nine and ten o'clock. His landlady awoke accursed New Poor Land in these marts ! the day by another party. A party sometimes went monnted-patrol, independent of all the ordinary of him, and asked if he had heard anything? He on about three in the morning—were relieved about police. Assaults of individuals, and attempts said no, and bade her look what o'clock it was, nine—another relief was at three, and that party at fire-raising were common. The persons She looked, but he does not remember what she continued till the work was dismissed. Sometimes assaulted were what are called nobs, employed in there were mobbing about Oakbank and Silver-burn the cotton mills. There was a report given in of Witness lay still, and directly after heatd cheers in Mills. Recollects hiddy being tried for being con- combustibles having been thrown into the house of Dale-street. Some time before two o'clock, some cerned with these riots, and being catched on guard; a master cotton spinner. Was perfectly beset with people came to the door and desited him to open. it was agreed that sentence would be delayed in the numerous complaints, and craving protecthey would take the guard of the mills. At Hussey's | tion. On the 23rd of July, first heard of a muraershop meeting it was reported that this agreement ous assault against Smith, and saw the reward

would meet on Saturday. Went to their lace of Got a body of twenty policemen, with Captain Miller at-tucir Lead, and went to the committee-July. and they fortunately got them altogether, and arrested their all at once. There were some papers in the room where they were sitting, and others were found in an iron safe in another room. Took pessession of all the papers. Was accompanied by Mr. Sahnon, Captain Miller, and Mr. Neish. The police remained outside. Tifteen men were arrested there, and three others were arrested afterwards, at the room where the Guard Committee met. The direct attenden to it, and shaft be glad to recert any information of the kind to which it refers— the sets of ridense that me black Boy.
direct attenden to it, and shaft be glad to recert any information of the kind to which it refers— the set of ridense that me black Boy.
direct attenden to it, and shaft be glad to recert any information of the kind to which it refers— the set of ridense that me black Boy.
direct attenden to it, and shaft be glad to recert any information of the kind to which it refers— the set of ridense that me black Boy.
direct attenden to it, and shaft be glad to recert any information of the kind to which it refers— the set of ridense committed by any of has been no case reported since, which informed his widowed mother that he is transmitting interest, to consider what was to be done in conse-guence, but the strike terminated within five uses family is, we are informed. First strike terminated within five uses family is, we are informed. First strike terminated within five uses family is, we are informed. First strike terminated within five uses family is, we are informed. First strike terminated within five uses family is, we are informed. First the time show or it is such after the time show or it is such after the time, and the mills have been working since it is now 'many matchs after the time show or it we call the strike terminated within five uses family is, we are informed. First the time show or it is such after the time show or it. The time mas her black are specified if glack are specified if glack are show family of family is, we are informed. First the time, and the mills have been working since it is now 'many matchs after the time show or is welcame by the time show to be it is now 'many matchs after the time show or is welcame by the time show to be the 'below' is 'driken' for et all the times of a clock of the 'below' is 'driken' for et all the times of a clock of the 'below' is 'driken' the welch' is have here of the 'below prisoliers, excepting M\*Lean, were among those so

# THE NORTHERN STAR.

could persuade the cotton spinners to give up their addressed to Peter Hacket, then in England. One use, because I have no secrets; how then could be to find that the letter which I sent you by post on

amounting in whole to £11,881.] Mr. Thomas Clark, engraver, Edinburgh-Has the Association had agreed to stop the riotons pro- seen the declarations signed Richard M'Neil, and not paid particular attention to these, as his attention had been directed to the letter dated June 20, No.1/

Thomas Donachy, catton spinner-Was a spinner at the Mile-end cotton factory in July last. Went there during the strike, and was working at reduced wages. Was at that time lodging in Savov Street, but came to lodge in Reed Street, with Mary Devan or Michan, a widow. with whom he lived some weeks. Some of the spinners who had struck asked him civilly several times to give over working, but he was not inclined to do so, and continued to work. On the night of the 20th of June, said. Thinks she said a few minutes to twelve

he knew the voice to be that of Thomas Riddel. a cotion spinner in Mr. Hussey's mill, but who had struck. He called witness by name, and desired TERS blood rests on your heads! that was (Continued in our next Number.)

LITERARY NOTICE. ORIGINAL POEMS .- BY EDWARD ALLEN.

Manchester, Clarke, & Co. This little collection of Poems by an Operative Cotton Spinner has been highly spoken of. The have not yet had time to read it, but shall try to pay some attention to it in connection with our next number.

PACENTAL N. + MERCY PROBER NAME IN TRACK OF 20 PERSON NAME AND A DESCRIPTION ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editors of "The Northern Star" wish to be distinctly understood that in afording a volucie for the discussion of great

The following letter was received at this miles and has been unfortunately mislaid. We have to direct attention to it, and shall be glad to receive

Then followed your Lordship's spy; he was of no post-master, in a large and commercial district, is of wit, in letting me know what a pet you were in. appended to that of Political Spy! Thus have you I had formed a higher opinion of the spirit and prusucceeded in degrading the most important, the dence, even of Whig aristocracy. I received the most confidential office, by requiring the holder letter last Saturday night; it was charged 3s. Sd. thereof, to become the mere dirty party spy of a my Lord, and I thought it was so "shabby" of ing of her honour to such unworthy hands. Even for this trick to take, 3s. 8d. is 3s. 8d.-R. O."

-and I have no secrets, so that I neither care for Lord, an Aristocrat should never gratify a plebian, police nor spies. Then again you (in this letter I mix you alto- nubleman into a per ! He should no er try to rob between a landlord and his tenants; between a Lordship would have "guessed" that I had been in master and his steward! In order to enforce the a passion, but I am remarkably forbearing; my Oh ! what a sight for EUROPE ! Oh ! what a

shame for ENGLAND! The Government of this great nation descending to the meanest tricks of a paltry rotten borough electioneering agent ! Truly that was " SHABBY !" But that's not all, your partisans, no doubt, moved by yourselves, have wis, NEXT SATURDAY. pail the price of blood! Assassing were hired to murder me. They missed their man, but poor CAR-

indeed a "bloody" day! The deed was "brut i" too! Having been thus disappointed of your prey, you are now setting your minions of the press, to chamour for my blood. Even BAINES has started on the scent. BAINES, the foster-child of my ownfather! BAINES, the bloody-minded regicite, is na ic HM !" Knew this, my Lorb, gou cannot incle me fer.

Second. - I will take a short review of your con-duct towards the magnitude of HUDDERSFIELD. my theas and my famley from Starting. And, Sir, you must know, that from the 18 of October 1816 too They were communication to swear in a banditti of the 3th of July last, 1837. I ondley Hearted Lordan police, as special constables . Troops of 23, 28, 04, for me and my family too live apon, holdiers were ordered to march into their district, with was Six in family. And, Sir, you must know, they were required to read the riot act, and head the too theore Disgrace, that me and my family that troops against the people! They were reprimanded, not know what it was too have a hed to Sleep because they can be need for military force, and point-but that we show the argent of Steep forward to read the riot unit. They were then to cover us all Six when that we Redeared to rest. They are done of Guardians, the cover us all Six when that we Redeared to rest. a vehicle for the discussion of great mean and d to attend dt the meeting of Guardians, Public Questions, they are not to be identified with the Sentimenia or the Language of their several Correspondence. The following letter was received at this office d has been unfortunately mishaid. We ber to straw !" The people met by thousands, both sich removed at last. And I was at last Compeled to and poor; Loch clergy and bity, and expressed their Briter into their Cor el Frince-the Bastle. And

P.S. I must say that I was very much gratified poor, his throne shall be established for ever." of them gave an account of the various sums disbursed discover them? he is now removed, and to fill up the 17th instant had put your mightiness into a great decrees, to turn aside the needy from judgment, and adjourned proceedings for a week, in the mean time by the Association, during the last ten years, the office of rage; and I could not help laughing at your want to take away the right from the poor of my people; that widows may be their prey, and that they may

T

rob the fatherless."? Now, I beg your Grace to consider these things seriously, and then ask yourself, whether the King, Lords, and Commons of England, have not long "shabby" Government! Never was a Government your Lordship not to frank it, that I would not open Corn Laws, our New Poor Law, and the fact, that so infatuated! If her Majesty knew of this one it; so I laughed very heartily and wrote upon the there is not aw now in existence, which secures, to the transaction, she would no longer commit the keep- cover "Not so, my little lord, I am too far northe English labourer, so much as one penny per day for his work ? Now, these things being notorious facts, your own partizans exclaim against it, they say that I then sent it back to BILLY MOORE, and received and your Grace being the head of our Established the two offices are incompatible with each other. the Ss. Sd.: but BILLY told my servant afterwards, Church, I bug to ask your Grace, whether it be not. For myself, I care nothing about it. I hate "that I should have it to pay after all." If so, it your voice like a transient to shew the people there. For myself, I care nothing about it. I hate "that I should have it to pay after all." If so, it your voice like a transpert not, to show the people their whighery-I honour the Queen-Irevere the Church will indeed be "shabby" of your Lordship. My your voice like a transpert, to shew the people their transpersions and their sins." What, my Lord Archishop, is more inveighed against in our Scriptures, then oppression in its various shapes, such as "usury, false weights and measures, and oppressing gether, ministers and commissioners.) You have a poor man of three and eightpence! If I had the intelling in his weges." "Go to now, ye rich not been ashamed even of meldling and interfering addressed this letter plain "Joux Russell," your men, weep and howl for the miseries that shall come upon you? your riches are corrupted, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you; behold the hire

of the labourers, who have reaped down your fields, which is of you kept back by fraud crieth, and the cales of them who have reaped are entered into the cars of the Lord of Sabaoth. "Wee unto him that. bandeth his house by unrighteousness, and his chambers by wrony; that useth his neighbour's service without ways, and giveth him not for his work." We were taild, what a good education our young Queen had had, and what a good person she wes, and therefore I wished to see a glimpse of her produces, being quite convinced, that so soon as she got connected with the ministry, her goodness old in mo in taking the Elerty of wrighten von would be eclipsed for ever; and therefore it was. this letter. Sir. I am the sume Person that sent and that I requested her to cause it to be made known adorine ! you of my Distanced Situation last April, to all her subjects, that she would not accept of

1837; and how I was treated by the Borrs of more than the united parnings of 1,000 working Gueardens of my Parish, when that I and three of hamilies for agrown maintenance; nor ever attend storted, by your elves, with the cry of " HANG HIM, In the they whold not allowe one Shilling for real necessaries of life should be driven from every me to Subsist upon, but I was forscal to sell even cottage in her Wajesty's dominions. my Beds and almost all my Gonds that too save I am traiy sorry that your Grace's

I ain traiy sorry that your Grace's respect for the Oncen should have prevented her seeing, and, perhaps, complying with my request, which would have been a royal example of proseworthy retrenchment. Could your Grace endury the thought, that a thousand families (heing not less than 4,000 indiriduals) of those who ordince all the food, raiment. ael, und all the other necessaries and huxories in the kingdoin, should not have one-fourth of enough of necessary things; and yet if they had one-fourth I enough, it would be quite enough for a thousand ersons; and, is the Queen is but one person, it aust have been one thousand times enough for her alajesty. I shall conclude with requesting to be informed, whether your Grace does not believe and desire, that all real want could, should, and cught to be removed out of every course hi the kingdoin.

Yoars, dec. JOHN KNIGHT.

and, at the request of the writer, send you it. I would do an immensity of good to insert it, spelled as Your's truly. RICHARD CASTLER. Tuesday morning. Hon. Sir .- I hope that you will not think it to:

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NOUTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN.- I have received the inclosed letter.

R. O.

Lord.

By the Court-The toll duties were pavable to the city. Witness took the toll at an auction, and had tailen behing in his rent. He considered his lease infringed and suspended. He could not alterwards mid safficient chunon.

Mr. Sher.F Alison-Has filled the office of Sheriff for three years. Had his attention called to the sinke of the cotton spinners in Glasgow on the 8th of April last, and has been airected to it ever since, meesantly. For the first formight after the strike took place, there was no outrage at all. In the Leganning of hiay, heard of meetings of large bodies of men in different places and parading the town: and that they were assembling in great numbers at the manufactory at Oakbank, beyond Cowcaddens. " hen he first heard of it he was confined to bed ; tendance. The tumultuous assemblayes had taken man. place some days before he saw them. The first he

be\_aved man as far as witness knew. He was for some time in witness's mill. Has s en him in the same church with witness; does not know that he was a member. Has known Gibb for about two but as soon as he got up he went out to see what years and a half. He was for nearly a twelvemonth was doing, and sent instructions to Captain Miller in our employment, and witness has nothing to say to have as large a body of police as possible in at against his character; he was a steady, well-behaved

The declarations of the prisoner M.N. Hwere then saw was on the 8th of May. There were, he thinks, about 500 or 600, or perhaps 800, assembled on the road having to Oakbank. The whole road for some existence of a Guard or Secret Committee. Knew miles was covered with people. As long as he was nothing of the resolution to appoint a Persecuting to in the Oakbank manufactory itself, armed with attended a meeting of the delegates, where it was large slicks. In consequence of what he saw, he to appoint a Secret Committee, or that he had morght it necessary to have military assistance. written any threatening letter to Mr. Arthur. The Called on all the Magistrates of Glasgow and sub-burbs, and a proclamation was agreed upon, calling Hector Gavin, engraver-Has turned his attention the people to be quiet. Knew that about to the differences in handwriting, and has been fre-twenty or thirty new hands had been taken in at quently examined as a witness in Courts of Justice. You twenty or thirty new hands had been taken in at Uakkah, and saw several of them with blod toon their faces and clothes—at least ten or twelre to them. This was on the \$th of Johns, was to dust in the signature is Richard M'Neil. Has seen also minute, and declares, that the signature is Richard M'Neil. Has seen also minute, and declares, that the signature in it, mander of the Garrison, and had a consultation there. It was agreed that a squadron of the Lan-ters should go out to Oakbank, where the Lood Provest was to meet them. From a grard being for 17 Days, and has been fre-town the same handwriting with the minute and set. Provest was to meet them. From a guard being is in the same handwriting with the minute and sigthen kept by the struck workmen at Sheriff Clerk's natures to the declarations. Is quite satisfied of that, then kept by the struck workmen at Sherin Clerk's natures to the decharations. Is quite satisfied of that, Once, he went out to see if there was a similar having had an opportunity of considering them de. Fuard at the Commander of the Garrison's house, the found a similar body there. Met the Lord degree of freedom as the minute—it has the appear-basic degree of freedom as the minute—it has the appear-HUDDERSFIELD will prove. Forost at three o'clock, and went with him to Oakbank, where the Lancers had gone; but they found that the assembly had been countermanded. There were people there expecting to see some-thing, but the mob did not come. After the 8th there were no farther notons assemblies at Oakbank. For some little time after-there were no farther acts if violence; but, about a week after, the mobs began | bear a considerable resemblance to the other docuto assemble again at Mile-end, which was out of the ments, but they appear more disguised than the county. Identified a proclamation which was is- others, and he could not speak so positively to them. a British Battalion. Yes, the troops will then see such warning the people of the danger they were in by joining in riotous acts or assemblages, and the determination of the Magistrates to punish such is an attempt at disguise in the date, and also in the the date, and also in the subjects. the determination of the Magistrates to punish such acts, and to hold all present liable. Gave instruc-bass, at Mile-end, to endeavour to get hold of some prisoners; and a man was tried before the the date, there is no disguise in "Gl"—there it is the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the date, there is no disguise in "Gl" and the d Sherift, and sentenced to three months' imprisonquite free, but the disguise runs through the body of ment. Here there was a man named kiddy tried, the letter. Being shown an entry in the "Aliment Tho was defended by the agent for the Association, Book," declares that it is in the handwriting of the Mr. Gemmell. He was delended with great keenperson that wrote the minute of 21st June, and ness and ability, but was convicted on clear evisigned the three documents. Another entry in that dence, and he (the Sheriff) was just going to sendence, and he (the Sheriff) was just going to sen- book to the effect, "The following names have been They remained till their conduct rendered them tence him to three months' imprisonment in Bride- added by the Guard Committee," is in the same hateful to the people:-some of their heads were Vell, when Mr. Gemmell stated, that he was a respectable man, and had been led to commit the action the law than are visiting in the book as being in the same hand. There are other people and the same the same hand. There are other people and the same hand. The same hand are a same hand. The same hand are a same hand are a same hand. The same hand are a same hand has been and the same hand has a same hand. The same hand has been and the same hand has a same hand has a same hand. The same hand has been and has a same hand has a same has a same hand has a same hand has a same has a same hand has a same hand has a same has a same has a same hand has a same has any intention to do wrong; and that if the prose- There are other people's writing besides Mi Neil's in ageane." 

and Palmer, called at the police office and regionsed and end to be prevent and only a policy of the police office and regions and relations and rel

so far disgrace himself as your Lordship has done your heardship, in your own words, that "it is sup-in this matter. Enow you not, my Lord, that every 10-5d that ministers are influenced by sordid views pauper is well acquainted with the Aunder which of patronoge in the appointments which they make your Lordship's size now holds, and which of right to executive offices in England; it is desirable that belongs to the church and to the 2000 ? Vely the grounds on which such unworthy matives are should your Lordship not be content wha your same at tributed to them should be made known." These should your Lordship not be content with your same at mouther to them should be hade shown. These of the spoil? Why now you pant for the little re-sidue, which ELIZABETH granted to the Foon, in of Commons, on Tuesday has, excepting that I lieu of what your forefathers robbed them of? In have introduced the word England instead of Rates to the Union at all, for thay will have thear read. The first set forth, that he was Secretary of you do seize it, my Lord, you shall seize it at arris Canady. Now, my Lord, for proof that you are owen Poor by theer owen Town-their has high! The parchment which conveys it to you, verily guilty. You Lordship is aware that Mr. Gueardans set for Newark this 9 Mouth. LOWARD ELLICE, JUN., was lately M. P. for

shall be engressed with our heart's block. [LowAnd ELLACE, JUN., was lately M. P. for My Lord, you know DANIEL O'CONNELL, and Huddersfield. During his canvass, he was boarded he knows you and your gaup, well :- he has toke and lodged with Mr. WILLIAM BROOK, to whom the worki what you all are, "base, bloody, and it is said that he promised a seat on the bench. brutal ;"-you have served under him with that That fatour has been conferred, and may be suplabel on your forcheads, and have thus convicted in ad equivalent to Mr. ELLICE's boarding and yourselves of the crimes with which he charge, locking. Mr. WILLIM BROOK gave his yote and

 The stand when he appendix and years and year and yea new hunds. They she in a private house, and then in the factory. The hodlord of the private house complained they made too much hoise, and house the authority of the chirk when they may appoint. No, my Lord, we will try that quotien, chart by were no the guards pat there. The new hands for three or four years. Never knew that he was a dangerous character; he was always a steady, well-to for diffice of dimension private house that a loss to conceive how a holeman can dangerous character; he was always a steady, well-Gave me a Trille, I shold not have had aney thing Cobler and one Tinker, of which they say the speakis what the Benevelent Wigs calls the Poor Law for them. I am, shy yours, ec. Amendment A t,-this is what the Brutal Wigs say

that the Poor is maide comfortable by their the glaw; buil, Sir, I con tele the Richt Hon. Lord J. Russell that thear is many a Bitter Curse cast upon his head, and his Supporters of his Cursed Law, And

I am your Humble Servant. JOHN LAWSON. Barnsley, Jan. 20, 1838,

N.B.-Sir, if you think Proper you can sent this letter to the Northern Star New Papper, wich I hope yoa will.

P.S.-Su, I said in the last Page of my letter that thear is maney Bitter Curse cast upon the head of Lee is, Dec. 20, 4837. influence to Air. EALICE as well. That account Lord John Russell and his Supporters of this Cursed

" periable as forpat to scarn the shamefal faischood tered by those who have dured in the lace of feets, e profionnce it asignal failure. Those who aed in abe commerce of .calamny and interepresentation, will find that with truth ou their side oven the one ers of that meeting consisted, may prove too many

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN, Enclosed you will find a small sum, 7s. 6d. being the subscription of a few woolombers, at Messrs. Hines and Durham's, Meanowhave, for the benefit of the ill used and oppressed tannilles of the Five Glasgow Cotton Spinners, who have been unjustly sentenced to seven years transportation, for being canty of the heinous crime of endeavonring to uphola their wages. I hope the other trades of Lecus will come forward and do likewise. With many thanks to you for your noble support of our cause; in your valuable Journal. l reinan, yours ac., On behalf of the Woolcombers,

advised me to appeal to the Quarter Session, which I did, and at the hearing of the said appeal, the carviction was quashed; but, although this was the

case, I was put to great trouble and an enormous

GEORGE WHITE

P.S. We shallsend some more next week.

is degraded. The beauteons Queen of this great "Sir,-I feel very greatly obliged to you, for

Empire is avowedly surrounded by a troop of "base, the trouble you have taken to procure my brother a bloody, brutal, and shabby" ministers :- and how situation, and request you will accept my grateful thanks. HE HAS DEEN & CHARGE TO US ever since he spent the property my futher left him, which should have kept him comfortable in circum-stances. I feel sorry that Huddersfield is to be no

As the dread day approaches, it may be well to review your proceedings with reference to Hedlonger represented by you in Parliament .- I remain, dersfield and the New Poor Law, to the present time. Such reviewal will prove to the people of sir, your's respectfully."

Now, my lord, the people hereabouts fancy, that these districts, how " base " they will be if they "Alinisters were influenced by sordid views of patronage in this appointment." Nay, they think, it smells somewhat of BEIBERY and CORRUPTION! submit to such a "shabby" set as you are. It will prove to the soldiers, that they are sent here to fight for such cowards as never before dared to command And even the Whigs suy, "BILLY BROOK ought to have been contented to have been made a magis-

I was a troublesceme opponent; but, instead of meeting mewith arguments or straight-forward law; a body of London Police was statiened in Hudders-forward law; a body of London Police was statiened in Hudders-forward law; and at the same time have appointed his brother a signification. They remained till their conduct rendered them the slightest appearance of justification. They remained till their conduct rendered them bateful to the people --some of their heads were described by broken; --they perificed to be recalled, and they your Grace lawer rend. They remained till they very soon received orders to march "bock a genne."
 I they very soon received orders to march "bock a genne."

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for 17 Days, and have not had the Pleasing of Seeing which neither law nor justice could condemn, and my Write, I can ashire you; my, not ondey that, which was for my removing my own straw out of they but I niver had the Pleasure of Giving my youngest Free Market; but as the public may not be aware of custa a Vice int once and that my my youngest Free Market; but as the public may not be aware of but I niver had the Pleasure of Gwing my youngest Child a kiss but once, and that was through the Join Gates one Morning, by 1 past 5 o'clock, in the Morning, before the govener was up. Sir, I shall be happy to Assist you at your Next Meeting in Huddersheld if that it is Required, for I feel it my limby So to Do-then, Sir, I cold Tell more then I can wright. was, as before stated, convicted by the Magistrates in the penalty of twenty shillings and costs, against which conviction Mr. Rohmson, of Leads, very ally

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,-The following is a copy of a letter sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 11th instant, to which no answer has yet been received. If you deem it worthy of a place in the Star, you may let it appear therein.

expence, for I was not only ten pounds out of packet on the occasion, but my siturney's hill amounted to JOHN KNIGHT. tourteen poinds two shiftings, as also my own lost of time and expenses, which amounted to something considerable, as I was eight times before the Magis-My Lond Anchuisnor,-May it please your Grace I duly received your Grace's Longa letter, inclosing

and the second states of the proton states and the second states and the Emperial Parliament.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

### TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

The Duchess of Kent's Annuity Bill was read third time and passed.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved for certain returns with respect to Canada. Ordered. Several petitions were presented.

Adjourned to Thursday.

8

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### TUESDAY, JAN. 23.

After presentation of petitions, and some other "business, the debate on Canada was resumed, when Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH took up the subject in a long and eloquent speech, in which he expressed his confidence in Lord Durham, and his desire that he should be sent to the performance of his arduonsduties perfectly unshated, but perfectly responsible and answerable for the success of failure of every step he took. He hoped they would not attempt to shackle him by any orders or instructions from the Colonial-office, as the bare fact of its being necessary to send him on such an errand was proof that that office was incompetent to instruct him. Her Majesty's Ministers had selected the person whom they thought fittest for the office; it would be absurd, therefore, to render him subject to the controul of those who were virtually acknowledged to be of proved incapacity, or at least less capable than himself. He (Sir William) ran through the whole history of Canadian policy, fixing the whole blame of all the dissatisfaction which exists—and the disturbances which have occurred-and the blood which has been shed. irrevocably upon the backs of the successive Ministries; and declared his conviction of Assembly have so long insisted with such praise a week or two since. worthy determination .- Ilear, hear, and cheers .-The Hon. Baronet concluded by saying, -With "On Saturday forthight, he (transmood) of the stringels which is now like a field. Fire poor fellows were flogged. One regard to the issue of the struggle which is now taking place in our North American Colonies, I vituperations of interested orators, is a matter to me of niter indifference. Not one expression which I nsed, not one opinion which I uttered, not one word which escaped from my lips with regard to this

intrude long apon the attention of the House, was told him not to resist the constables, but go to the consideration. He had last year, although he was in a minority, opposed the resolutions proposed by the Noble Lord respecting Canada, because he order of the property. Another, for not doing work anticipated the consequences which had resulted enough at some previous time; though the magisfrom them. After contemplating those results, he trate had been twice on the property since, and no felt that he should never cease to rejoice at the charge was made either time."

Mr. WAKLEY, not getting a pledge, would divide the House on the motion of the Noble Lord. The House then divided, when there appeared-Majority.....95

On our return to the gallery we found. Mr. WAKLEY inquiring of the Noble Secretary for the Home department what time the Lord Advocate was likely to be in London, as it had been said that his (Mr. W.'s) motion was one which ought not to be discussed but in his presence. Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to say that he

was not then prepared to answer. Mr. 11AWES said it would be well to have the last division properly understood. For his own part he

did not see what the motion of the Hon. Member for Finsbury had to do with the sentence on the Glaszow Weavers, and it was because he could not see this that he had voted against him. Mr. WAKLEY said if the Hon. Gentleman had

otel with him he would be able to show the connexion.

The House then adjourned, at a quarter past two, until Thursday,

### ABOLITION OF SLAVERY!

### FLOGGING A MAN TO DEATH !!

Extract of a Letter from a Missionary in Jumaica, dated August 21, 1837.

"A horrid case occurred here a short time since. A poor man who had lost a leg, was claimed as an pprentice by John Smith of Dry Harbour (I believe). The man maintained, that he was free by birth; he went to Spanish town, and saw Mr. Hill. that the only means by which the revolted subjects but got no satisfaction. On his return he was taken of her Majesty can be reduced to a state of contented before Rawlinson (Special Magistrate,) and sen-allegiance, are a redress of the grievances of which tenced to be flogged. The flogging was inflicted on the House of Assembly have so long, so justly, and an estate, and half killed the man. He, however, so consistently complained, and such an alteration notwithstanding the state he was in, set oil again to in the Constitution of the province as will prevent Spanish town, and saw the Governor. He brought the recurrence of similar abuses; in short, a general a letter to Rawlinson; who then sent him, in charge compliance with the demands, on which the House of a constable, to the property : and there the died,

because he was too sick to work. Another, a man have already expressed what are my hopes, my apparently between sixty and seventy years of age, fears, and my wishes. For so doing I have been held up to public indignuion, and received un-measured abuse. But whether I am denounced as irrely, and so injured the other that the poor man traitor or rebel in the conteous, though somewhat could hardly see to walk. After the flogging, the wearisome, tones of the Noble Lord, the Member blood was obzing through his Oznaburgh frock, and for South Lancashire, or in the more energetic the poor old creature was ready to faint. It was a heart-rending sight.

"A toor woman was sentenced to be confined in a dungeon, because she had refused to leave her chilquestion, do I in any way regret or retract.-Lond dren to be 'locked up in the " dark hole" at the cries of hear, hear, hear, -- and if I do not at the will of her overseer. The constables, (drivers) in present moment reiterate those sentiments, it is dragging her on that occasion, exposed her person. partly out of respect for the feelings of this Assembly. This roused the righteous indignation of her son; party because I cannot find terms strong enough and he loudly expostulated. He was then put into to embody my sentiments, and prrtly because I wish the dungeon; and now brought before Rawlinson, to embody my semiments, and pirit, because I with no longer to trespass mon your patience.—Cheers. Mr. S. O'BRIEN, although he did not wish to casion of the last one being put into the dungeon,

dungeon quietly, and he would be his witness. This

course which he had be induced to pursue, because Could any system of slavery be more atrocious he felt that he should have participated in a weeful than this?-British Emuncipator.

wick and Claget. Billiter-square, merchants, Feb. 13. Field and Crane, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, 13. Field and Crane, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, and Haggerston-lane, varnish-makers, Feb. 9. R. Springett, St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark, hop-merchant, Feb. 9. T. Dornford, Philpot-lane, wine-merchant, Feb.9. Vinson and Shoults, the Maze, Southwark, and Tower-street, City, carpenters, Feb. 10. J. Broom, Kidderminster, worsted yarn spinner, Feb. 14. Brown and Andrews, Leeds, cloth-dressers, Feb. 12. J. Stevenson, Sheffield, furniture-broker, Feb. 16. E. Jones, Manchester, drysalter, Feb. 12. S. Owen, Nantwich, Cheshire, mercer, Feb. 19.

### CERTIFICATES-FEBRUARY 9.

Britton and Briscoe, Darlington, Durham, linen-manufacturers. W. Soulsby, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tailor. W. Alston, Leicester, spinner. J. Wooton, Blandford Forum, Dorsetshire, conch-maker. Field and Crane, Bush Inn, Cannon-street, varnish-makers, J. Drabble, Kent-street, axletree-maker. G. Stringer, High-street, Islington, furnishing-ironmonger. S. Anderson, Wigmore-street, merchant. Mary and W. H. Eburne, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, coach-makers. T. Wyatt, Oxford, Baker. J. Macdongall, late of Buenos Ayres, merchant. R. Mower, Shoreditch, woollen-draper.

### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Hodgson and Barwis, Wigton, Cumberland, com-mon brewers. R. and R. Claridge, Finchley, cattle-salesmen. Betty and Eliza Buttler, Melville House, Fulham, schoolmistresses. Lisby and Ferris, Lower Thames-street, accountants. Stotey and Crabtree, Leeds, woolstaplers. J. and G. Herdman, Congleton, Cheshire, grocers. Brown and Weldon, Beverley, Yorkshire, quarrymen. B. and G. Lowe, Birmingham, and Amster-

pher Jeffery, of Peterborough, Northamptonshire, common-brewers. Samuel Walmsley, James Bry- Whitechapel Market price of Fat, 2s 104d. In quantities don, and Andrew Taylor, of Manchester, engra-Manchester, silk-warehousemen. Samuel Mills, Thomas Mills, and George Mills, of Woolwich, Laomas Mills, and George Mills, of Woolwich, failors (so far as regards the snid Samuel Mills). Louisa Cooper, Joseph Towis, and Frederick Gayford, of Norwich, warehousemen (so far as regards the snid Louisa Cooper). Scorch sequestrations. ALEXANDER PATON, GEORGE PEACOCK, and JAMES MARTIN, of Glasgow, coach-masters, Jan. 26 and Feb. 10, at twelve, at the Black Bull

WILLIAM GLENNY, of Edinburgh. china-merchant, Jan. 26 and Feb. 12, at twelve, at the Old



### LONDON CORN EXCHANGE,

The navigation of the river being completely stopped by the In navigation of the river being completely stopped by the accumulation of ice since this day seinnight, although the weather was not so cold yesterday, and this morning a gentle they has set in, yet, as the barges cannot work the previous week's supply few fresh samples of any description of grain were exposed for sale from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; and since the early part of the last week no vessels with Oats from distant ports of our own coast. Scotland, or Ireland, have arrived. The favourable change in the weather caused our unillers to refrain from herein a second complete the second of the second complete the s Brown and Weldon, Beverley, Yorkshire, quarry-men. B. and G. Lowe, Birmingham, and Amster-dam, merchants. J. and H. Tovey, Bristol, coach-lamp-manufacturers. Thomson and Christie, Water-lane, Tower-street, spirit-mer-chants. G. and J. Deane, Dover, grocers. West and Harvey. Melcombernews, Dorset-square, livery-stable-keepers. J. and E. Harris, Cork, agents. Swift and Company, Wolverhampton, general-factors. Hide and Son, Worthing, cabinet-makers. J. and H. Kellett, Halitax, schoolmasters: Turner and Co., Airam, coal-masters; so far as regards W. Turner. G. and J. Halstead, Colne, Lancashire, and Ickernshaw, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners. FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Jan. 19.

 With the control optimies.
 Control information optimies.

 FROM THE LONDON CAZETTE, Jan. D.
 Control information optimies.
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of 81bs.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

There has been an improved demand for cotton since Friday; the sales of the three days having amounted to 9,000 or 10,000

EXPORTS IN 1838. American, 392—Brazil, 15—East Indies, 60 Total in 1838 Same period in 1837 ... 2,355

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Tuesday, Jan. 23:

Decrease of imports as compared with same period last year, bags

Tuesday Evening, Jan. 23, 1838.

-24,267

2,836

JANUARY 27, 1838.

## HULL SHIPPING LIST.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17. INWARD.—From London.—Jane, Howeth. Dun-kirk.—Ant, Hutting. Antwerp.—Jenne Caroline, Vatrien. Petersburg.—St. Peter, Gusmen. Aber-deen.—Thetis, Gilbertson. OutwARD.—For Leith.—Pegasus, (S) Cook. Dun-dee —Forfarshire. (S) Moncrieff

dee.-Forfarshire, (S) Moncrieff. For GAINSBRO'.-From London.-Burton, Col-

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18. INWARD.—From London.—Manchester, Cur-worth; Yorkshireman, (S) Shillito; Water Witch, (S)

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19. OUTWARD .- For Neucastle. - Abbey, (S) Jappie.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2C.

The Emanuel, Clauson, from Harllepool, with coals, bound to Altona, put into this port yesterday; on account of the ice, having been a fortnight at sea. bags. In prices there is little alteration to notice; but, in The boat and register of the Industry, Holey-man, from Goole, with coals, bound to Thornham, was picked up at Cromer on the 15th inst., vessel and crew supposed to be lost. The Speedwell, Lancaster, which sailed hence

with goods for Dunkirk, on the 17th instant, has put back.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 21. The Active, Johnson, from Ipswich, to Leeds or Wakefield, put into this harbour, with loss of boom. MONDAY, JANUARY 22.

The Joseph Colin, Scott, from Goole, with stones for London, put into the Humber Dock Basin, on account of the ice.

The Mary, Plumb, from Goole, with coals, for Blakeney, and the Rose, Sharp, from Goole, with potatoes, for London, put into Humber Dock Basin. on account of ice.

The Express, Austin, from Gainsbro', with goods, bound to Newcastle, put into the harbour, on

bound to Newcastie, put into the harbour, or account of ice. The Agile, Wilson, from Selby for London, and Sarah and Martha, Foster, from Goole for London, both with stone and coals, have come to the harbour mouth, which is full of ice. The William and Elizabeth, Dawson, bound to

London with potatoes, has put back here from the

Inn, Glasgow. Signet Hall, Edinburgh.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 22.

responsibility. In now, however, coming to a decision on the subject, he could take only one view of the case. He could only inquire what course was most calculated to avoid the shedding of blood, to restore tranquillity to Canada, and to bring back those relations which ought to subsist between a colony and the mother country. Under these circounstances, he was bound to declare that in his opinion no measure could be better calculated to effect objects so desirable than the bill proposed by the Noble Lord on the Treasury bench.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS regretted that he felt hinself called upon to oppose that Bill, but he did so upon the ground that it contained an enactment which he thought would tend to aggavate the already existing feeeling of discontent amongst the people Canada Useful and a statement which he thought would tend to aggavate the already existing feeeling of discontent amongst the people Canada feeeling of discontent amongst the people Canada. Halifax. He considered that the resolution to take the public money of the province, contrary to the express wish of the House of Assembly, was a great violation of of Sowerby. the rights of the Colonists, but he considered the Act suspending the Constitution a still greater violation of their rights.

Mr. E. BULWER entirely approved, not only of the measure before the House, but also the whole -conduct of her Majesty's Ministers respecting the unfortunate disputes in Canada. He thanked them personally, as an Englishman, for their desire to support the interests of the country and to maintain the integrity of the empire.

Ministry to reform and conciliate made him almost despair of any good arising from Lord Durham's appointment. The Canadians had told them plainly what only would satisfy them, and Ministers thad, with equal openness, declared that they would not comply with their wishes. What, then, could Lord Durham do in the way of conciliation ? It appeared to him (Mr. Grote) that the most probable termination of the Noble Lord's mission would be, not the bringing of the House of Assembly into harmony with the Legislative Council, but the bringing of the Legislative Council into harmony with the House of Assembly, for one of those natural changes and colitions in the history of nations which are so frequently Sir EDWARD SUGDEN said-It was not the town. practice of the House of Commons, or of the British Constitution, to stop supplies. This was the exception-not the rale. By that Act the House of Assembly had at once destroyed the Constitution of Lower Canada, and had rendered the present and five months, Henrietta, youngest child of Mr. measure not only justified, but necessary. Mr. LABOUCHERE said—Although he looked

upon Canada in many points of view as a highly valuable colony of the British empire, yet if he thought that it could not be maintained upon the principles of a free Constitution and Government he would rather give it up than continue to govern it on unworthy principles. (Cheers.) The conduct of every successive Government in this country he viewed as conciliatory rather than harsh or vigerous towards Canada, and this was confirmed by the events that followed.

Mr. GLADSTONE said-Some Hon. Gentlemen had accused the Government of vacillation; but those who did so had better look at home. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said,

that there was no individual Member of that Government who was not disposed to be responsible for every act which Lord Gosford had done.-(Hear, hear.) The Government stood pledged to every application of the powers which they had placed in Lord Gosford's hands; and no one felt more pleasure in speaking in praise of Lord Gosford than he did, because they had always acted together, and on the same principles. Sir R. PEEL felt himself reluctantly compelled

to support the proposition of Ministers because he saw no other mode of escaping from the difficulties in which the Government of Lower Canada is involved. He assented therefore to what he conceived to be the main principle of the Bill, but he would never consent to allow either to the Governor or his Council any powers that were not of a temporary nature .--He would confer no power to make provision for the permanent Government of Canada. He should propose, therefore, to emit from the Bill, that part street, St. James, tailors. of it which recognized a certain assembly to be BANKRUPTS TO SURRENDER IN BASINGHALL STREET. called together by Lord Durham, and which was to

### MARRIAGES.

On the 22nd instant, at Bramham, by the Rev. John Radcliffe, Mr. James Brown, smith and farrier, of Boston. to Mary. eldest daughter of Mr. John Littlewood, of Reuben Terrace, Leeds. On the 15th instant, at the parish church, Halifax, by the venerable Archdeacon Müsgrave, Mr. Joseph Brooke, of Nantwich, to Elizabeth, third daughter

Same day, at the parish church, Halifax, Mr. Solomon Sharp, miner, of Northowram, to Harriet,

On the 14th instant, at the parish church. Halifax, Mr. James Broadbent, to Miss Mary Whitely, both

Same day, at the Trinity church, Halifax, by the Rev. T. Bates. Mr. George Clement Davies, tailor, to Miss Sarah Ann Heywood, both of Halifax.

### DEATHS.

On the 26th instant, after a long and protracted illness, which he bore with pions resignation, Mr. Edward Porter. music seller, Lowerhead Row. Leeds. Mr. GROTE said the obvious indisposition of the oldest members of the musical profession residing in at the advanced age of 82 years. He was one of the this neighbourhood. His end was peace.

On the 19th instant, after a short illness, in the 58th year of his age. Mr. Williamson, clothier, of Holbeck, who had been for many years a staunch Reformer, and a zealous and strenuous advocate for the rights and suffrages of the people. He was also a member of, and took an active part in the Holbeck Youths' Guardian Society, which has for its object the moral and religious instruction of the rising generation.

On the 22nd instant, sincerely regretted by his family, and a large circle of friends, in the 66th year of his age, Mr. James Wood, shop keeper, Sweetbrought about by the tricks and turns of those in street, Holbeck, and for several years manager in authority, whose selfishness and folly often lead to the cotton department of Mr. Alderman Held-the very results they are so anxious to avoid.—Cheers. forth's establishment, Bank Low Mill, in this

Sameday, in her 77th year, Miss Clapham of Upper Marylebone-street, London, and late of Watford, Fleets.

On the 21st instant, suddenly, aged two years Henry Wright, King-street, Halifax,

On the 17th instant, aged 40,- Mary, wife of Mr. Sheard, tin plate worker, of King Cross-street, Halifax.

On the 16th instant, aged 52. Mr. James Tiffany, of Halifax, tailor.

On the 15th instant, Hannah, daughter of Mr. Timothy Fawthrop, currier, of Halifax.

On the 12th instant, at the advanced age of 83 years, Mr. Jeremiah Field, of Pepperhill, Northow-ram, father of Mr. Samuel Field, manufacturer, of Horton.

On the 22nd instant, at Bedale, aged 63, Mr John Bulmer.

On the 20th instant, at a very advanced age, Mr Abel Archivald, of Ripon.

On the 18th instant, at Durham, after a few day' illness, the Rev. Win. Croskill, Roman Catholic pastor at the catholic chapel of Durham. And, which is not a little remarkable, died also, a few hours afterwards, at Burnhall, near the city of Durham, the seat of Bryan Salvin, Esq., the Kev. James Wheeler, M.A., Roman catholic chaplain at

Burnhall, aged 70. He was author of an answer to Dr. Gilley's (of Durham) pamphlet, an attack upon the Roman catholic faith and doctrine.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Jan. 19.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

SIMCOCK, T. and SLATER, J. Little Ryder

HAYTER, J. Kennington-oval, victualler, Jan. possess a sort of representative character. If a 29, at half-past eleven, March 2, at twelve: Att. Weeks, Tokenhouse-yard.

Middlesex, linen-drapers, Feb. 6 and March 6, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Thomas Massa Alsager, official assignee, 12, Birchin-lane; and Messrs, Sole, solicitors, 68, Aldermanhury.

THOMAS HELLYER, of SO, Saint John's-street, West Smithfield, general tool, file, and metal warehouseman, January 30, at twelve, and March 6, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. G. Gibson, official assignee, 72, Basinghall-street; and Mr. Strutt, solicitor, 3, South square, Grey's-inn. JAMES CORNEBY, of New Barn Farm, Compton Hampshire, cattle-salesinan, February 5 and March

b. at twelve, at the George Inn, Winchester. Mr. Freder.ck Bowker, solicitor, Winchester. WILLIAM GREEN, of Sheifield, ironmonger,

Feb. 1 and March 6, at eleven, at the Town-hall, Sheffield. Mr. Joseph Skidmore, solicitor, Sheffield; and Messrs. Johnson and Co., solicitors, 7, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London,

RICHARD STONE, of Thame, Oxfordshire, carpenter, Feb. 2 and March 6, at nine, at the Roebuck Inn, Oxford. Mr. John Widdows, solicitor, opthall-court, Throgmorton-street, London.

JOHN SMITH, of Leeds, joiner, Feb, 5, at two, and March 0, at eleven, 2t the Court-house, Leeds. Messrs. Battye and Co., solicitors, 20, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Charles Naylor, solicitor, Leeds.

DAVID TAYLOR, of Wike, Birstal, Yorkshire, worsted manufacturer, Jan. 25, at ten, at the Courthouse, Bradford ; and March 6, at ten, at the George. Inn, Brighouse, Yorkshire. Messrs. Battye and Co., received up to this day's market, 450 short-horns, from Lin-solicitors. 20. Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. colushire; 350 short-horns and Devons, from Leicestershire; George Higham, solicitor, Brighouse, near Halifax. THOMAS WELDEN, of Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, brickmaker, Feb. 7 and March 6, at three, at the Lamb Inn, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, Mr. William Huberte Gyde, solicitor, Cheltenham; and Messrs. Blower and Vizard, solicitors, 61, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

### DIVIDENDS.

### At the Court of Bankruptcy.

William Wilson, the younger, of Nicholas-lane, merchant, Feb. 13, at twelve. William Fribourg Evans, of 69, Millbank-street, Westminster, coalmerchant, Feb. 7, at twelve. William Brock and Benjamin le Mesurier, of Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchants, Feb. 14, at eleven. John Henry Nainby, of 128, Blackfriars-road, tobacconist, Feb. 15, at eleven. George Stringer, the elder, of High-street, Islington, farnishing ironmonger, Feb. 15, at twelve. James Hine Miller, late of Newgate-street, London, but now of Mitcham, Surrey, seedsman, Feb. 15, at one.

### In the Country.

Samuel Hodgson and John Wardley, of Birkacre, Lancashire, and of Manchester, calico-printers, Feb. 14, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Leicester. Frederick George Brazie of Learnington-priors, oil and colourman, Feb. 14, at half-past four, at the Lansdowne Hotel, Learnington-priors. William Jesse and William Thomas Jesse, of Bourton, Dorsetshire, tick-manufacturers, March 1, at two, at the George Inn, Frome. Somerset-1, at two, at the George Inn, Frome. Somersetshire. Edward Scott, of Hilborough, Norfolk, miller, Feb. 16, at eleven, at the Duke's Head Inn, King's Lynn, Norfolk. William Dean and Joseph Dean, of Birmingham, timber-merchants, Feb. 16, at 'two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham.

### CERTIFICATES-FEBRUARY 13.

Jemes Crane, of 31, Bush-lane, Cannon-street. varnish maker. James Pett, of Hampstead, builder.

last six weeks	morni do not were l hands	8	3 <b>3</b> 32 32	1	34 32 33	b	31 <sup>-</sup>	1	20	10	28	\$ 4	3 3	31st " Jan. 5 " 11th " gregate Average of the
Preservations dut of	Ll In a were and t	8 9	33 19	5 3	34 1S	10 3	281 27	5 9	20 16	4	29 18	211	15	last six weeks

### SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 22.

[Whenever the word stone occurs in these prices throughout this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14lbs and such only, no other being lawful.]

We were again this morning liberally supplied with bensts, the general quality of which was, considering the time of year, tolerably good. On account of the number of Beasts eing much larger than was required to meet the demand, the trade, with even the primest quality, was exceedingly dull, and last week's quotations were barely supported. The supply of Sheep, though not so great as that exhibited here this day setunight, was large, which caused the sale to be even beyout here are instance in the sale to be this day so might, was large, which caused the sale to be very heavy, but no variation in prices was noticed. With Calves, we were well but moderately supplied, whilst the sale for them was dull at late rates. All kinds of Pigs—the supply of which was totally good—went off slowly at last week's currencies. The arrivals of live stock by sea from Southerd have been limited have used here in here in the might have Scotland have been limited, but much larger than might have been anticipated considering the severity of the weather. We articles, and up to the close of the market not Consume ; 300 short-norms and Devons, from Decestersnire; 200 short-horns and runts, from Northamptonshire; 600 prices. Scots, from Norfolk; 100 Scots and home-breds, from Suffolk; 200 runts, Scots, and Herefords, from Essex; 100 Scots and Devons, from Cambridgeshire: 30 runts and Herefords, from and V Warwickshire; 50 Scots, runts, and Devons, from Oxford-shire; 220 Herefords, from Herefordshire; 250 Downs, from Devonshire; 50 runts, from Shropshire; 50 Sussex Oxea, from Susser 35 Junes, from Surrey; 25 runts and Devons, from Surrey; 25 runts and Devons, from Kent. The remainder of the Bullock supply was chiefly derived from the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The supply of Shcep chiefly consisted of Southdowns, old and warehouses, the individuals employed continue to be Saturday and Wednesday.

new Leicesters, Kents, Kentish half-breds, and Dorsets, with in full work. a few penns of Somersets, white-faced polled Gloucesters, &c. Per stone of 8lbs, to sink the offal.

LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET. Beasts 609-Sheep27,704-Calves 175-Pige 492.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, (MONDAY.) Notwithstanding it has been with much difficulty that the steam rackets have been enabled to come up the river, we have received a fair supply of most kinds of slaughtered meat since our last, though it has been much smaller than was that which arrived in the course of the preceding week. With the exception of about 200 carcasses of Pigs, which have reached hither from Ireland, the general quality of the arrivals have been good. However, we are desided of Feb. 14, at eleven, at the Commissioners rooms, Manchester. John Fewster, of Myton, Kingston-upon-Hull, builder, Feb. 14, at twelve, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. John Whittaker, of Wortley, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer, of England, about 22 packages of prime roasting and boiling Feb. 19, at twelve, at the Court-house, Leeds. Beef have arrived, which found ready purchasers at a triffing Henry Shelton, of Syston, Leicestershire, shop- advance in prices. The general currencies of most kinds of keeper, Feb. 15, at one, at the Blue Lion Inn. meat have been somewhat on the decline.

### PRICES OF HOPS IN THE BOROUGH.

HIDES (per lb.) d. d.

d. d Market Hides, 56 a Market Hides, 96 a Ditto, 88 a 96lbs.... 4 a 41

nish maker. James Pett, of Hampstein, of St. George Boughey, late of Jeffery's-square, St. Mary Axe, and Well-street, Hackney, but now of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, tea dealer. William Smith, late of Cuckfield, Sussex, coach-master. Wordes of Vatton. Somersetshire, tailor. Set Large Lumps...74 0 a 75 0 Molasses,British33 0 a 34 6 cwt.)...... 44 0 a 56 0 Grenada......43 0 a 52 0 HALIFAX, Saturd

### IVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Jan. 22.

 Duties
 34 S 13 4 16 9 27 3 15 3 19 9
 LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, Jan. 22:
 3 Saturday ...56 .....11 32 .....12

 Do. on grain from British Possessions out of
 31 S 13 4 16 9 27 3 15 3 19 9
 In consequence of so many vessels not having arrived as the possessions out of
 3 Saturday ...56 .....11 32 .....12

 THE WATERSIDE POTATOE MARKET.—Jan. 22nd.
 In consequence of so many vessels not having arrived as the quality not of the best, and the quality not of the best, and the morning, and half-past twelw and the quality not of the best, and the morning, and half-past twelw station in price from last week. Good Beef sold at not hull at inne in the morning, and at half-past two hore station in price from last week. Good Beef sold at not for so the sold at rot is station in price from sold at 7d.; second quality and Ewes, from Hull at eight in the imorning, and from Barton to from 6d. to 6dd, per lb. The market has been exceedingly from Hull at eight in the afternoon. An extra passage from Hull at eight in the afternoon. An extra passage from Hull is made every other Monday, at a quarter being but few country buyers present; and base of the market. Number of Beasts at market, 1,006;

 Natives
 So a 70
 Blues
 Buses

 Natives
 Buses
 Good weter for market.
 Number of Beasts at market, 1,006;
 The Horse Boat leaves Hull, every day, two home

### CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL,

From the 15th to the 22nd Jan. Cows. Calves. Sheep. Lambs. Pigs. 1,189 7 3,266 4 4,188 Horses. 22



We had a thaw one Monday, and two or three ressels which were ready at hand got up, but the frost having returned with great severity, the canals are all closed. There has been a slow trade for all much business done, and there is no alteration in

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, there has been a very tured goods, considering the season of the year ; morning.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JAN. 23 .- On account inferior Beef ...2 2 to 2 4 Prime Beef.....3 4 to 3 8 Ditto Mutton...3 0..3 2 Ditto Mutton....3 0..3 2 Ditto Mutton....4 2..4 6 Ditto Mutton....3 6 Veal......4 8..5 0 Ditto Mutton....4 2..4 6 held at more money ; rather more has been made to needy purchasers ; upon the whole little business of the frost there is no fresh arrival up the river for needy purchasers; upon the whole little business done.

> TALLOW. - The price of this article in this town is 5s. per stone, with a brisk demand.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, Jan. 25 .- A further slight advance upon the raw material has again taken place, and the very brisk demand, both for long and short Wool still continuing, together with from Hamburgh the same days. the absence of all further supplies, in consequence of the severe weather, no diminution of prices, for some time at least, need be expected.

BRADFORD YARN MARKET, Jan. 25.-There s an upward tendency in the prices of Yarns, an advance on those of last week having, in some cases; been obtained, while, in all, they have been fully realized; the spinners, however, still complain that prices are not remunerating.

not in proportion to the rise in Yarns, and there can be no doubt, that if Wool maintains its present prices, another advance in Pieces must take place; manufacturers, indeed, say that no profits are ob-

WAREFIELD CATTLE? MARKET, JAN. 24 .--We had a fair show of Sheep at market this morning. In Beasts there was a short supply ; a good attendance of buyers; but yet the market was very heavy, and prices a shade lower. Beef, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per stone; Mutton, 6d per lb. Beasts, 350; Sheep, 5,350. The Lean Market had a short supply of

HALIFAX, Saturday, Jan. 20.- The improvement Elland-Richard Grasby and John Torg.

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 Hull 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, Hull market days, there is an extra trip-from New Hol-laud at twelve, and from Hull at one.

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

The Steam Packets for Gainsborough, Goole 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 Yarmouth Packets leave Hull every Wedne ? day and Friday, and return from Yarmouth every Tuesday and Saturday.

The Steam Packets for London leave Hull on Tuesdays at eight morning, Wednesdays at eight and eleven morning, and Saturdays at eight and extensive demand for every description of manufac- Wednesdays, and Saturdays, at eight in the eleven morning. They leave London on Tuesdays,

The Lynn Steamers sail from Hull every Wedness day and Friday, at high water, and from Lynn every Tuesday and Friday morning.

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

The Newcastle Steamers leave Hull every Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday morning, and Newcastle every Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday morning, calling off Scarborough, Whitby, Hartlepool. Shields, and Sunderland.

The Hamburgh Packets sail from Hullevery Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday afternoon; and The Rotterdam Packet sails every Wednerday

afternoon, and returns every Saturday. The Dundee Steamer leaves Hull every Wednes

day, and Dundee every Saturday.

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All Communications must be addressed, (Postpaid,) to J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Orders and Advertisements received by the undermentioned Agents :-Bradyord-J. Ibbotson, Market-Place; and S. Bower,

Top of Westgate.

Halifax-B. Barker, Wade-Street; R. Wilkinson, Cross-Field; and W. Ibbetson, Union-Street.

-the Constitution :- Cheers. BLOOM, J. M., late of East Cliff, Brighton,	umber-merchant. Edward Finditch Gough, late	Middling 102 0 a 109 0   Cloves (Am-	quantity of business was done. Prices rather on	Deusbury-T. Brooke, Market-Place: and S.
-the Constitution Cheers. BLOOM, J. M., late of East Cliff, Brighton,	of Dalston-rise, Hackney, dealer in wood.	Ordinary 78 0 a 100 0 boyna) 1 0 a 1 2	the mend.	Healey.
Lord JOHN RUSSELL said there was a matter dealer in fancy goods, Jan. 25, March 2, at twelve.	I nomas Gaunt, formerly of Pendery, Carmarthen-	Demerara and Do. (Bourbon) 1 Us a 1 2		Huddersfield-C. Tinker, Market Walk, and E.
the Right Hon, Gentleman had not taken notice of Latis. Tay or and Collison, Great Lames-street,	shipe, but now of 7, Upper Smith-street, North-	Berbice good Mace	HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, Jan. 23The de-	Whitworth, Pack Horse Coach Office.
which he (Lord J. Russell) had stated expressly. Bedford-row; and Isaacs, Jeffries-square, St. Mary	ampton-square, London.	Mudhing. 119 V a 115 VI Nutmegs (un-	mand for plain goods is as brisk as can be expected	w mitworth, rack morse coaca Unice.
				Brighouse-E. S. Keir, Bookseller.
nome blad man mak to June T T J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J	PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.			Hightown-Wm. Lister, Bookseller.
sembled was not to have any Legislative power- Hear, hear.—He stated that he considered it abso- Hear, hear.—He stated that he considered it abso-	John White Welch and Benjamin Nightingale, of	Ordinary and enne) 0 6 a 2 6	enced. Fancy goods about as usual for some weeks	Heckmondwike-J, Hadfield.
Hear, hearHe stated that he considered it abso- intely necessary that the supreme Lorislation and Great Marlborough-street.	Buckingham-street, Strand, wine and pirit mer-	Broken 63 0 a 80 0 Pimento (Ja-	back.	Wakefield-T. Nichols, North-Gate; and R. Hurst
intely necessary that the supreme Legislative con-	Duckingnain-street, Strand, whe and pirit mer-		DEWSBURY CLOTH MARKET, JAN. 22 The	Postmaster.
	chants. Edward Milnes and Jonathan Wilcock,	Middling 104 0 a 116 0 Ginger (Jamaica)	DEWSBURY CLOIN MARKET, JAN. 22Ine	
stitution had placed it minimum in 12 at Welve, March 2, at eleven Att Williams	of Bradford, Yorkshire, stuff-merchants.; James	Good and fine White 70 0 a 130 0	market to-day was but thinly attended, and very	Horbury-G. Holroyd.
Allrea-Diace, Dediord-sonare	Sewell and Francis Robert Silvester, of St. Albans,	Ordinary 80 0 a 98 0   Fine large. 140 0 a 210 0	little husiness was done A faw medium and me	Barnsley-Lingard, New Street.
	veterinary surgeons. James Mellor and Henry	St. Domingo 42 0 a 44 6 Barbadoes 45 0 a 50 0	Blankets were sold; but there was no demand for	Sheffield-Lingard, Division-Street.
would have the power to assemble and one which met for the purpose of Legislation. HUXHAM, J., College-street, Thames-street, ale-merchant, Feb. 2, at one, March 2, at twelve.	Hunt, of Stockport, cotton-spinners. Samuel	Mocha 60 0 a 100 0 East India 20 0 a 26-0	other kinds of goods at all; in fact, the market as usual appeared very flat.	Hull-Blanshard, Church-side.
met for the purpose of Legislation.	Vale and John Montgomery Rees, of Coventry,		other kinds of goods at all; in fact, the market as	Danlington-Oliver Printer
Mr. WARBURTON, who rose amid lond cries of Atts. Rowland and Young, White Lion-court,	vale and John Monigomery nees, of Loventry,	HAY AND STRAW (per load of 36 trusses.)	usual appeared very flat.	Knaresborough-Longdale, Bookseller.
- "Divide," was understood to say that many Hon. Cornhill.	plumbers. Joseph Wathen and Edmund Roberts,		STATISTICS CAMPTER N. A. STATISTICS	Anaresourough-Longuale, Dookseller.
Members on that side of the House who had not yet BANERUPTS TO SURRENDER IN THE COUNTRY.	of Woodchester and Roch Mill, near Stroud,	1  Hav 4 15 a 5 10 Hav 4 0 a 4 15	SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 22We	Manchester A. Heywood, Oldnam-Street.
expressed their opinion upon the subject, and yet DICKINSON, G., Dover, paper manufacturer,	Gloucestershire, clothiers. Isaac Angel Isaacs	Clover	had, considering the state of the weather, a good	Ashton-Joshua Hobson.
expressed their opinion upon the subject, and yet DICKINSON, G., Dover, paper manufacturer,	and Mary Ann Davies of 1. Broomfields: Dent-	Straw 1 14 a 1 18 Straw 1 12 a 1 16	supply of rat Beasts and Sheen, which met with a	Staley Bruge-John Deegan.
who did not wish to interfere with the division, would Jan. 30, at three, March 2, at twelve, at the Bell	ford, stationers. Joseph O. Parry and Thomas	i ('un)harioud   Portmon Edgomero road	Troudy colo - Doot Ald to Sill - Mr	Liverpool-T. Smith, Scotland Place.
avail themselves of an opportunity in some future Inn, Sandwich. Atts. Kennett, Dover; and Haw-	Grummont, of 11, Gloucester-row, Walworth-	Hav	61d nor lh Fat Durate 101 . I. But Tor	Mucclesfield-T. Stubbs, Hatter.
stage of the question. kins and Co., New Boswell-court, Carey-street,	road, curriers. John Lane and Joseph Hodgson,	Clover 4 15 a 5 10 Clover 5 0 a 5 15	ogu. per 10. Fat Deasts, 421; Lean altto, 100;	Burnley-Butterworth, 11, Carman-street.
The House then divided, when there appeared Lincoln's linn.	road, curriers. John Lane and Joseph Hodgson,	1 16 n 1 18   Channel 1 10 n 1 10	Sheep, 1,614.	Hyde-John Rather.
For going into Committeee 952 STONE, R., Oxford, surgeon, Jan. 24. March 2.	of Leeds, rush and mat-manufacturers. George		ROCHDALE FLANNEL AND WOOL MARKET,	Delten Ainement Const O
For the Amendmen	Loft, jun., and Francis Ling, of Woodbridge,	LEATHER (per lb.)	Tes on T	nouon-Allisworth, Sweet Green.
	Suffolk, com-mcrchents, John Barker and	1. The second	JAN. 23In the early part of to-day the market	Bury-1. Chadwick, Irwell-street.
Majority	John Smith, of 49, Exmouth-street, Spa-	Crop Hides, 30 a 401bs. 103a13 German Horse Hides. 10 a 21	wore a gloomy aspect although a pretty fair number	Stockport-Riley, Chester-gate: and J. Blackshaw,
Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the further KENDALL, H., E., J., and J., Aston, near	fuldy linen dranery William Undergood	Ditfo. 40 a 50lbs 12 a 15 Spanish Horse Hides 12 a 24	of buyers were in attendance, no disposition to pur-	112, Edward-street.
consideration of the Bill take precedence of all other Birminham, perfumers, Feb. 6, March 2, at eleven,	and Thomas Underwood of Abornation	Ditto, 50 a 60lbs.         13 a 17         Calf Skins, 30 a 40 lbs.           Buill Hides.         10 a 13         (dozen.).         14 a 18           Vitter 1 Rutts         16 a 17         Ditto 40 a 50 lbs.         14 a 18	chase was evident unless at a reduction in prices ;	Preston-G. Bateman, Observer Office; and Mr.
business on Thursday. It Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Atts. Bes-		I HITI HIDER IVA IAI TOOZED I		Staines, 12. Bell-street.
Mr. WAKLEY, naving a motion on the paper wick and Son, Birmingham; and Messrs. Milne,				Oldham-John Knight, Lord-Street.
for that day for a Select Committee to inquire into Temple.	vey and George Smith, of Bristol, porter merchants.	English Butts 14 a 23 Ditto, 50 a 60 lbs 16 a 21	holders; goods were sold at last week's prices, and	OluniumJohn Anight, Lord-Street.
	James Starnes, Lawrence Starnes, and Elizabeth	Foreign Butts 13 a 18 Ditto, 70 a 100 lbs 14 a 20	those who were necessitated to sell had to take some	Greenacres Moor-Mr. Holt.
	Starnes, farmers (so far as regards the said Eliza-	Foreign Hides 10 a 12 Large Seal Skins 11 a 15	a shine a she at a state of the	Shaw—T. Micklewaite.
	beth Starnes). Joseph Fry and Charles William	Dressing Hides 104a 14 Ditto, Small 20 a 22		Lees-James Greaves.
Spinners of Glasgow and its neighbourhood," could Rooms, Manchester. Atts. Kershaw, Manchester;	Cromwell Russell, of Basing-lane Cheanside	Ditto, Shaved	Thow and mindeling soles seemed to mave the prefet-	Bury-Chadwick and Binns.
not agree to the motion of the Noble Lord unless he and Johnson and Co., King's Bench Walk,	importers of India rubbar Thomas Smallow Cache	Best Saddlers' Hides, 14a 16 Basils 7 a 12	ence. A disposition to get up the price of Wool is	
had a pledge that the men lately sentenced to trans. [ 1 emple.	and Richard Westland, of Boston, Lincolnshire,		V very evident as more money is generally demanded	Newcastle-R. Carruthers, News Agent.
portion should not be sent out of the country before DIVIDENDS.			than what has been freely taken for some time back.	Edinburgh-Mr. M'Kerracher.
that motion came on. F. B. Bradley, Nine Elms, Surrey, malsters, Feb.	common-brewers. Solomon Pitchforth and James	FEAX.	particularly so in fine and middling foreign Wools.	Mainourght-Mr. M Kerracher.
	Frederick Pitchforth, of Brighouse, Yorkshire, wire		The mellon musto market in 11-1	Glasgow-Mr. H. Robinson, Trongate.
		$1  D_{11} = 0  a  b  b  b  b  b  b  b  b  b$	The woomen waste mained in hitch of account of	Laisley-T. McKechnie, 80, High-street.
he did not think it possible that these men could coal-merchant, Feb, 6. G. Green, Eagle-street,	Benbow, and Lawrence Frost, of Liverpool, timber	Petersburgh 0 0 a 0 0 Ditto D. C 0 0 a 0 0	the advance which is expected to take place in	London-J. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.
Leave the country before the expiration of a week. Red Lion-square, coach-maker, Feb. 12. War-	measurers. William Walcot Squire and Christo	New Zeniand 0 0 a 0 0	Wools ; former prices can readily be obtained.	[Saturday, January 27, 1838.]
	anous and the second squite and Chilisto	ATCH ACCURATE		Ingemaals a manei 213 1000.]
	•			· [1] 문화 제품 [1] 전 · 고관 승규가 관련 가지 수 있는 말 수 있는 것 ~ [1]
				● 1999년 - 2017년 1997년 - 2018년 - 2018년 2018년 1987년
entry and the second		化合物 化化合物 医脊髓炎 化化合物 化合物合物 化磷酸盐 化分子输出 化分子输出 化分子分子	and the second	an the second