Vol. I. No. 18.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1838.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY. Or Five Shillings Per Quarter.

THE SILENT MAYOR AND THE COUN- of out-door agitation, to back the Yorkshire and CILLORS-ME. BOND AND THE RATE. RATE-PAYERS.

On Monday last, the worthies had another exnensive scene; they met for two purposes: firstly, to hear cause-high legal terms truly for these mushroom officials—why the Overseers had not collected the rates of several townships. Mr. Bond appeared upon behalf of the Collectors, and not only showed cause why they had not collected the rates, but he also showed cause why they should not have collected the rates. Of this the sapients were Mr. JOHN HOLMES, at the Black Horse Inn, ignorant until instructed by the Learned Gentleman. Thus had they met to perform certain duties without the slightest knowledge of their power. Mr. Bonn's speech they digninified as being an able one; but it was more. it was a valuable one, and one which we trust will extend a great benefit to all rate-payers. In fact, it is now matter of doubt with us, if many holes may not be picked in this Whig Robbery Act; and with that view, we would recommend the formation of a Rate-paying Committee, consisting of members from the several townships, with a legal adviser. The Government have not been as liberal as they intended; but it was a mere error. It will be remembered that, after man of the police had been engaged for the Dublin establishment, there was no provision in the Act for the payment of the men. This part of the proceedings merely goes to show their ignorance; but now to their honesty. They had heard of the inability of the poor people, in several of the townships, to pay any rates, and vet we find those pickpockets-(now, no doubt, some of our fair friends, should they look upon the Star, will say, "Oh, shocking, to call Pa, and Uncle, and Cousin Tom, pickpockets,")—but, we ask the with the following Closes of excellent Meadow and ladies just to put on their bonnets, and visit some of the hovels from which the £600 a-year of the Clerk is to come, and then, if we know any thing of female virtue, they will call Pa, and Uncle, and Cousin Tom, knaves and pickpockets, while we merely apply to them the latter term. The whole question is this, the Council is divided upon the amount of the Clerk's Salary. The Rate-payers are unable to pay the rates, and a certain portion of the pickpockets, who had previously voted £600, see no reason why they should now, (for any love of popularity-popularity the fools! not one of them, with a very few honourable exceptions, would be there, if they were not forced upon us by the qualification clauses,) reverse their former vote. As to the popularity we shall put them to the test upon the first opportunity; but now for the climax. Sly-Boots, (will that name do for the Mayor?) actually cheated the Council, and we have no besitation in saying, that is if our report be correct, which we have every reason to believe, that the excellent Whig Mayor has often sentenced poor men to stand a trial at York, for a less serious offence. He has obtained the Salary for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, for the Clerk under false pretences, by so mystifying will be holden before ROBERT BAYNES ARMfor the Clerk under false pretences, by so mystifying the terms, forms, substance, meaning, manner, at the COURT-HOUSE, in LEEDS, on MONDAY, object, and construction of the resolution, as not to the Ninth Day of April, 1838, at Nine o'Clock in be understood by any man save one, who may have been in collusion with the Right Worshipful Gentleman upon the point. We care not how the Mayor may plead; we lay our report before the Country, and we have no hesitation in saying that the Mayor effected the object which he had in riew, and that he put his resolution with a view of leading the Council astray. We care not how be may plead long silence, or respectable appearance, or station: we say he has cheated us, and the other rate-payers, and the Council; and furthermore, that the Highway Act, will be taken on the First Day of Thanks to his Friends and the Public, for never came to our knowledge. The report is very full, and will be read with disgust-especially, we trust, by the men of Manchester, who are, poor fools, asking for a similar tribunal to regulate their affairs; and we learn that one Mr. COBDEN, endeavours to laugh the people out of the expense, by assuring them that he would give £300 to be the first Mayor. Very likely; but what would he take for the Aldermanic gown and the pickings afterwards. We trust our friends at Manchester will take warning by the Leeds Council, and avoid the shoals which they are nearing. Mr. CLARKE and Mr. WRIGHT have our best thanks for their perseverance. £600 a-year is more than twelve operatives can earn with fourteen hours' work, for the support of their families. It is folly to deal mildly

WHIG AND RADICAL AGITATION.

with men capable of such acts.

Can the wildest of the wild, or the most sceptical of the sceptic, look around for a moment upon passing events and say to the rushing stream of knowledge, thus far shalt thou go, and no farther? Can the oppressor, if knowledge indeed be power, longer hope to hold in bondage men possessed of sentiments, such as the speeches breathe which we this day report? Defeat, instead of bringing with it dismay and intimidation, but whets the public appetite for revenge, and w sooner does a Malthusian House of Commons pass a almost unanimous decree for starvation than the people in their might, seize another coil of the rope of agitation and hurl defiance at their oppressors. The giving perfect satisfaction, and taking steps to pre- Leeds, or to the Northern Star Office, will be and others, will be read with pleasure, astonishment, and delight. The hirelings of faction cannot fence with those sentiments or stab those opinions: arms become useless in the hands of tyrants, when a people become united. Oh ye bold and valiant senators, who sit in all the consciousness of authority! the refused to justice, you must ere long yield to force. here also ceased to respect your laws. No doubt, the division on Mr. FIELDEN'S motion led the Malimmians to the belief that the voice of complaint would be silent. Let them read the Manchester Elegates' resolutions. Let them read the speech of STEPHENE; and above all, let them understand test, so far from inflaming, the great difficulty of Rev. Gentleman was to restrain, the feelings of his burers. The Whigs of course have their out-door tizzion, which is always based upon a sandy bindation, and always directed to distant objects. Thus we find Castor and Pollux, O'CONNELL, BROUGHAM diverting the Londoners with disbut woes, while we hear not a word from them Finite factory alayes, and so say the Irish 40s. beholders, and so say the Dorchester labourers, and so say the Canadians, and so say the Catholic athe payers, and so say the two Bishops, who commenced the Reform in the Lords, and so say the Glargow Cotton Spiuners, and so say we. Neverthe-

Lancashire infant slaves, with the O'CONNELL COLLECTORS THE CLERK AND THE brand upon their forehead, against the Queen, the Lords, the Commons, O'CONNELL, and his whole THOMAS MARTIN respectfully returns Thanks gang of Bankers and money-mongers. There has been a dark cloud over the destinies of working men; but in the distant horizon we see the dim

> in Skipton, on Monday, the 19th Day of March, 1838, at Three o'Clock; the several FREEHOLD FARMS, situate at Grassington, Threshfield, and Rilston, late the Property of Mr. Wm. Rogers, deceased, herein after mentioned, that is to say :-IN GRASSINGTON.

> Lot 1. A well-built MESSUAGE or DWEL LING HOUSE, with a Cottage, Barn, Stable Gardens, and convenient Outbuildings, and the following FIELDS of rich Meadow and Pasture LAND, in the Occupation of Mr. James Harker,

Small Meadow...... 1 2 6 Large Meadow and Croft 4 1 9

Attached to this Lot is an extensive Right of

IN THRESHFIELD. Lot 2. A Pasture called Cocklakes.... 3 2 9 A Pasture, on Malham Moors. 15 2 4

24 0 9 Attached to this Lot is a Right of Common on the

IN RILSTON. Lot 3. The Lane Head Farm, consisting of a good MESSUAGE or DWELLING-HOUSE,

Pasture Land, viz.:-

			ъ.	ν.	
	Share	10	0	0	
	Garforth Close	8	0	22	
-	Long Field	2	Õ	17	
	Dalin 1 TT	-	_		
	Behind House	0	1	36	
	Calf Croft	0	0	19	
~	Beck Close	3	1	31	
	Great Close	. 4	2	27	
	Danis	∵	_	-/	
	Pasture	7	2	8	
	Lane	1	0	Ō	
	Barn Croft		ň	š	
	Dain Cititaaaaaaa	0	1	1.	

Atached to this Lot are a Common right on the Moor, and a few Cattle Gates on Bordley Intake. Mr. Thomas Musgrave, of Grassington, will lications may be had, on order, at 1, Water Lane, public who were in the habit of taking the medicine, show Lot 1; and Mr. Wm. Robinson the other Fleet Street, London; and at his Chapel, New put in form by him; and the result was, that, when Lots; and further Particulars may be had of Mr. George Street, Shude Hill, Manchester. WM. ROGERS, Grocer, 119, Kirkgate, Leeds; Mr. PARKER BROOKE, Grocer, 26, Kirkgate, Leeds; Mr. JOHN CALVERT, Kettlewell; and at Mr. CARR'S Office in Skipton.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS. GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace, STRONG, ESQUIRE, RECORDER of the said Borough, the Forencon, at which Time and Place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons Bound by Recognizances, and others having Business at the said Sessions, are required to attend And Notice is hereby also given, That Entries of ROCHDALE and HALIFAX. all Intended Motions or Applications relative to the Maintenance of any Illegitimate Child or Children,

must be made with the Clerk of the Peace, some Day prior to the holding of the Sessions. That Applications in Bastardy will be heard immediately on the opening of the Court. That all

JAMES RICHARDSON. Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough. Leeds, March 9, 1838.

BUSH INN, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

JAMES DUKE, late of the Coach and Horses O'CONNOR, ESQUIRE, Barrister at Law Delamer Street, has the honour to announce to DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQUIRE, M. P. his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has ormer Establishment.

J. D. has made many alterations in the Bush, and he trusts that, when his improvements are completed, his endeavours to please will insure for him a continuance of that support, which has hitherto been so kindly extended to him. The Proprietor, strictly following that which should be the Dealer's Strand. 1837. Hobson, Star Office, Leeds.

The Confirmation of T. Attwood, Esq., M.P. for Bradford, Mr. Morgan, No. 7, New-street.

Bradford, Mr. Morgan, No. 7, New-street.

Bradford, Mr. Morgan, No. 7, New-street.

Bridlington, Mr. William Sowden, druggist.

Burnley, Mr. Richard Howard, St. James'-strictly following that which should be the Dealer's Strand. 1837. Hobson, Star Office, Leeds. motto, namely, quick Sale and light Profit, has laid in a Stock of Spirits of all kinds, of a Superior Quality, which he is determined to Sell at a mere remunerating price. J. DUKE is making considerable alterations and improvements in his Dormitory, which, when finished, will be found, for Comfort and Accommodation, not inferior to any in the North of England. The Bush is well situated for men of Business and Commercial Travellers, who will find every attention paid to their Orders. J. D. has selected his Stock of Spirits from the very best Cellars; and he flatters himself that when all the arrangements of his concern are completed he may arrangements of his concern are completed, he may challenge comparison for Comfort, Charge, Punctu-

ality, and general Satisfaction.
N.B. Should any Person who may honour Mr. Duke with his support have any cause of complaint, it is requested that immediate intimation may be

R. BUCHANAN, TAILOR, HUDDERSFIELD.

BEGS leave to return Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the Support he has hitherto received, and takes the liberty of informing them strong whirlwind of popular indignation is fast that he has Removed from his past residence, 23, Frihering around you; and what you have so long Threadneedle Street, to the premises in the PACK- the Cure of that troublesome DISEASE, so fre-HORSE YARD, formerly occupied as the DISPEN- quently contracted by incautious youth of both The people, ceasing to recognise your authority, and hopes by punctuality, and the execution of the SARY, where he will carry on his Business as usual: | sexes in the moments of imprudent excitement.

NEWS.

that in the above mentioned Premises, he purposes To the length of practice in Leeds already mentioned, immediately to Establish a NEWSROOM, which Dr. Cox has pleasure in adding that he practised in will be furnished with the best Metropolitan and his Medical capacity in St. John's Hospital, in Oldham, Mr. William Braddock, druggist, York-Provincial, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, and Jamaica, for Nine Years. His experience as a shire Street, and Market Place.

Literary and Scientific Periodicals. R. B. also Medical Practitioner, chiefly in reference to this Otley, Mr. Wm. Froster, Kirkgate, and Mr. Thos. arrangements for supplying them with all the LONDON, LEEDS, and other PROVINCIAL JOURNALS, which may be had upon the usual terms; ranted in claiming the continuance of public Pickering, Mr. Wm. Ashton, Borough-gate. likewise he will furnish to order all the Literary favours. Periodicals of the day, together with the Standard. d domestic misery. O'Connell says he is a Newsroom will be fitted up in the most comfortable or hinderance from Business. The strictest secrecy Moderatic misery. O'Connell says he is a Newsroom will be fitted up in the most comfortable or hinderance from Business. The strictest secrecy Ripon, Mr. J. L. Linney, Market-place.

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Newsroom will be fitted up in the most comfortable or hinderance from Business. in the morning, to Ten o'Clock in the evening. either sex, desiring to avoid suspicion at home, may be accommodated, at any time, with dressing Scarbro', Mr. S. H. Turner, 64, Newbro-street. in advance.—Non-Subscribers, One Penny each apartments.

The NORTHERN STAR, and the other LEEDS PAPERS, may be seen every Saturday Morning, immediately on the arrival of the Post. A stock of here we have yet rufficient confidence in the power on Hand. useful Books and Pamphlets will be kept constantly

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L to those Friends who have so liberally supported

Black Printing Inks, of various qualities, from Morison. 12s. per doz. to 60s. per doz., including a very superior Ink for Machine use, at 20s. per doz. Fine Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Pink, Lilac, and Brown Inks, of the best Quality for Fancy

Strong Copying Ink, Office Ink, Steel Pen Ink. Japan Ink, and Blue Writing Fluid, in any Quan-

Merchants, Factors, and Manufacturers supplied at the shortest Notice, on liberal Terms. ting their Orders, which will at all times be punctually attended to.

The whole of Mr. MARTIN'S Inks, both for Writing and Printing purposes, are kept on Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by J. Hobson, Northern Star attended to.

BOOKS AND TRACTS T ATELY Published by Mr. CARLILE, in

Country Agents:-A Third Part of the Manual of Freemasonry 5 0 the following heads:

A Dictionary of the Meaning of the Sacred Scripture Names, showing that they are not the Subjects of History, but of Inspi-A Letter to the Bishop of Norwich, or who

is the Infidel?... A Discussion with the Rev. Mr. Green, of Norwich, on the Historical Evidence of the New Testament..... A Tract on the Bible Reading of National Education A Letter to the Rev. Isaac Newton France.

of Staley Bridge, on his Signs of Sinking 0 Abstract of Evidences in Mr. Carlile's Lec-A Letter to Sir Robert Peel on Church

Review of Robert Owen's Projects. N.B. The whole of Mr. Carlile's former Pul-

Three Tracts in the Press, to be speedily published

Mr. CARLILE will appear in the Town-Hall, STALEY BRIDGE, on Monday Evening, the 19th instant, at Eight o'Clock, to Lecture on and discuss LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS. the following subject:—"The Progress and Pros-TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next pect of British Society in its career of Reformation, showing that the People had not yet had a Radical Morison's Pills, as compounded by the late Mr. Reformer among them whom they have received, Moat, from the year 1828 to August 1835, are so and entreating them to endure no more HUMBUG! Admission, Front Seats, 6d.; Back Seats, 3d. Mr. writing on the Government Stamp; and that the Carlile attends his Chapel, New George Street, Shude Hill, over the Cheese Market, Sunday Morn-stamp is no guarantee to the public since Mr. Moat's ings at Eleven, Afternoon at Three, and Evening at Half-past Six. for Discourses and Discussions.

N.B. WANTED, a LECTURE-ROOM

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

the Support they have hitherto rendered him, and period of seven years, not less than 10,000 well begs to assure them that no Efforts of his shall attested cases of cure, is that alone known as the be wanting to merit a Continuance thereof.

Every kind of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING are the sole proprietors, in witness whereof I have neatly and promptly executed; such as Posting hereunto set my hand, Bills, Circulars, Invoices, Way Bills, Law Forms, Pamphlets, &c. &c.—Bookbinding in all its Styles

ROBERT S

Just Published, Price 1s. 6d. A SERIES of LETTERS from FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQUIRE, Barrister at Law ; to Containing a Review of Mr. O'CONNELL's taken the BUSH INN, Stamford Street, where he Conduct during the Agitation of the Question hopes to render the same satisfaction as in his of Catholic Emancipation; together with an Analysis of his Motives and Actions, since he became a Member of Parliament. Second Edition, containing the Confirmation of T. Attwood, Esq., M.P. for

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND MASTER PRINTERS IN GENERAL.

Strand. 1837. Hobson, Star Office, Leeds.

THE Advertiser, an experienced Workman, is desirous of meeting with a Situation as OVER-FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., Proprietor of the Northern Star, in whose service as Overseer, the Advertiser was last engaged, will answer any inquiries respecting his capacity for satisfactorily conducting the Business of a Newspaper Office. Letters Post-paid, directed to Nathaniel Bates, at Mr. Charles Brookes's, Plumber, Swinegate, immediately attended to. Leeds, March 16th, 1838.

DR. B. COX

EMBRACES the present opportunity of announcing cing himself as an experienced practitioner in Liverpool, Upwards of Twenty-three years he has practised in Orders intrusted to him, in a Fashionable and the town of Leeds, during which time he has had Workmanlike manner, to merit a share of public every opportunity of witnessing the effects of this dreadful malady in all its stages. The most obsti-nate cases he has had under his treatment, which R. BUCHANAN, also begs to inform his Friends combined with the superior efficacy of his Medicines. Dr. Cox has pleasure in adding that he practised in lamentable Complaint, has therefore extended over

Patients applying to Dr. Cox will find that they may obtain relief without loss of time, confinement,

Surgery, 25, Ban & Street, leading out of Commercial Street. Advice Gratis, from Eight o'Clock in the Morning till Ten at Night. Medicines sent to any part of the Country, the

MORISON'S PILLS.

SECOND ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC BY MR. SALMON, THE HYGEIST. IN an address published by Mr. S., on the 30th of 1 January last, announcing his having withdrawn him during the Twenty Years he was connected with himself from Messrs. Morison, as their Agent, he his late deceased Partner, Mr. Grafton; and begs stated, as his reason for so doing, that the Medicines now to inform them he is now carrying on the Printing Now sent out as Morison's Pills were altogether shadow of liberty, and our heart gladdens. In our ecstacy we exclaim can it be? When a voice responds his own account, and hopes, by strict attention to their preparation, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Now sent out as Morison's Pills were altogether and Writing Ink Trades on the same Premises, on different to what they were in the time of the late Editor of the "Poor Man's Guardian," &c. Provident and their preparation, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Now sent out as Morison's Pills were altogether and Kubespiecher. By Druin Lerge, saw different to what they were in the time of the late that he had long suspected such to be favours. The fact, and that he had indeed many times leader in the French Revolution was not the Bloodrepresented it to be so to the present Messrs.

> He also stated, that, having come into possession of the secret of the medicine through his connexion with his partner, who was one of the ened his memory. With the Author's reflections of promoting the Repeal of the New Poer Law. principal assistants to the late Mr. Moat, he (Mr. on the principal events and leading men of the S.) at once saw where their error was, and what he French Revolution; and sundry admonitory hints be requested to take the earliest opportunity of Very Super Red and Blue Ruling and Writing had before suspected only, he was now confirmed in. and allusions, applicable to all times, all countries, appeared to him the two Junior Mr. Morisons were social, &c., &c. totally unacquainted with that important alteration the late Mr. Moat made in the original recipe, which their father had obtained (not discovered by research as generally supposed); and which altera-T. M.'s time being wholly devoted to the Manu-factory, he does not profess to travel, consequently medicine it was, and fit to be designated "Uni-wood, Manchester, and all sellers of periodical pubversal.

That a difference there is, who can doubt, when hey recollect that up to the period of Mr. Moat's decease, which took place in August, 1835, the press teemed with the good the medicine was effecting; but since that time to the present, what have Office, Leeds. Orders from the Country punctually we heard of in the shape of cures? Why, literally, nothing. All the witnesses of any consequence examined upon the two late trials, give the date of their cures prior to Mr. Moat's decease; and those cures were effected by this identical compound we are now preparing. Mark this, reader! In fact, LONDON, MANCHESTER, and through his thousands have discontinued the use of the medicine altogether, from experiencing just what Mr. S. published to the world, which was summed up under

> 1st .- "The apparent slovenliness in preparing the various drugs, 2nd.—"The like apparent carelessness in mixing

> and compounding each pill thereby not possessing the due and requisite quantity of each drug, and producing as its natural consequence a want of uniformity of operation. 3rd.—" Extreme large quantities required to be

taken, owing to the two first defects. 4th .- " Irregularity of size and shape, making it impossible to properly regulate the doses. 5th .- " Extreme high price, and the quantity rurely to be met with professed to be given in the several boxes.

6th.-" The very important difference in the compound of the late Mr. Moat, and the present Reform..... 1 6 medicine of the Messrs. Morisons'." Well, here were assertions made, which, if they at One Penny each—Railroad to Heaven—Jesus had been the offspring of his own brain merely, would have the effect of drawing down upon him ne put forth that address each one read therein his or her own experience—and thousands have since

expressed their joy, that they can again obtain what they had before experienced to be an invalu-MANIFESTO. I, ROBERT SALMON, the HYGEIST, hereby give Notice, that no Medicines purporting to be the Original and Genuine unless bearing my signature in a fac simile of my hand 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 Co."; then "Morison, Moat, and Co." and lately of "James Morison" only, are endeavouring to impose upon the public by putting forth in bills and advertisements the names of several individuals of rank, as if cured by the medicine those persons are foisting upon the public, which they term "Morison's

I, therefore, publicly and unequivocally declare, that the Medicine which effected the extraordinary cures of Sir Richard Sutton, Lady Sophia Grey, Count Paskau, and within the time above stated. Original Morison's Pills, compounded by Salmon and Hall, No. 6, Farringdon Street, London, who

ROBERT SALMON, the Hygeist. LEEDS-MR. THOMAS PEACOCK. 42. Wellington-Street Sole Wholesale Agent for Yorkshire and Lanca shire. to whom all applications for agencies must be

Barnsley, Mr. Ray, stationer, Market-place. Bedale, Mr. John Slater, Market-place. Beverley, Mr. W. B. Johnson, stationer. Blackburn, Mr. Wood, Stationer, Market Place. Bolton, Mr. James Scowcroft, Deansgate. Boston, Mr. Dalby. Bridlington, Mr. William Sowden, druggist.

Burnley, Mr. Richard Howard, St. James'-street. Bury, Mr. Thomas Wookcock Stanley-street. Cave, Mr. M. H. Collinson, draper. Colne, Mr. H. Collinson, draper.
Colne, Mr. Hertley 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. Goole, Mr. J. H. Cass. Guisbro. Mr. Daniel Duck, Market-place,

Halifax, Mr. Thomas Denton, Old Market. Haslingden, Mr. Cockcroft, Stationer. Harrogate, Mr. John Richardson, druggist. Hawes, Mr. John Kidd, draper. Helmsley, Mr. Reed, druggist. Hornsea, Mr. Wm. Henderson, Post-Office. Howden, Mr. W. T. Pratt, stationer, Bridge-gate

Huddersfield, Mr. John Leech, Shorehead, and Mr. James Hargraves, Bradley Lane. Hull, Mr. Thomas Alderoft, 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. GOOD NEWS TO THE AFFLICTED.

Knaresbro', Mr. Henry Fall, High-Street.
Leeds, Mr. R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Bondstreet, Mr. Joshua Hobson, Northern

Star Office, 5, Market-street, Mr. Thos. Garland, 37, Call Lane, and 22, North Street. , Messrs. C. Fisher and Co., 30, Tythe-

burn Street, Messrs. Samuel Johnson and Son, 4, Church Street, Mr. Thos. Mucklow, 1, Vauxhall Road, Mr. Henry Robert Preston, 139, Dale St. Market Weighton, Mr. Thomas Ombler. Malton, Mr. Wm. Horsley, Butcher-corner. Manchester, Messrs. Ingham and Westmacott, druggists, 46, Market Street, Mr. Wm. Leach, 17, Shude Hill.

Masham, Mr. John Hawkin, Market-place Middleham, Mr. M. Longbotham, druggist. Northallerton, Mr. C. Langdale, stationer.

Pocklington, Mr. John Bulmer, Market-place.
Pontefract, Mr. James Brice, Market-place.
Richmond, Messrs. J. and C. Ward, Market-place.

Selby, Mr. R. Adams, grocer, Market-place.
Sold in Boxes at 1s., 2s. 6d., 4s., and 10s. each; leeds; and all Booksellers and Venders of Cheap also the Vegetable Powders, at 1s. per Box. Be particular to observe that the Government Stamp on each Box bears the Signature of Mr. SALMON, in a fac simile of his hand writing Catalogues and Posting Bills, on application to the Postage of Orders being paid, and a Fee enclosed. None else are genuine.

BRONTERRE'S NEW WORK.

FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789. Just Published, No 1, Price Threepence, to be continued Weekly; or, in Monthly Parts, Price 1s.—The long-promised.

Is.—The long-promised.

Life and CHARACTER of MAXIMILIAN New Poor Law Question, and to organize future plan of operation;

ROBESPIERRE. By BRONTERRE, late future plan of operation;

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., of Rochdale, in the thirsty Murderer of the French People, but a virtuous, humane, and enlightened Reformer. Also explaining the reasons why "History" belied his character, vilified his talents, and black-His partner also assures him, that it always and all classes of reformers, political, moral, and

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I bitants of the various Towns, Villages, and Hamlets in Lancashire, are informed that a MEETING of DELEGATES from the Anti-Poor Law Associations of this County, was held at the Mitre Hotel, Old Church Yard, Manchester, to take into consideration the present state of the

Chair; when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:-

I. That we do recommend to each Township in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, where Anti-Poor Law Associations have not been formed, tocommence forming them immediately, with a view II. That every Anti-New Poor Law Association Assembling the Inhabitants of their respective Districts in Public Meeting, and at such Meeting propose that Mr. Fielden do immediately demand, in their respective Names, that Mr. Oastler, Rev. Mr. Stephens, Mr. O'Connor, the Rev. Mr. Bull, Mr. Condy, and Mr. John Cobbett, be called to the Bar of the House of Commons, there to be

heard at length, on behalf of the People of Eng-

and, against the Poor Law Amendment Act.

III. That this Meeting deem it expedient to reommend to all the Townships of Lancashire, to call Public Meetings, for the purpose of agreeing to a List of Persons who are opposed to the New Poor Law, to be Nominated as Overseers and Churchwardens at the ensuing Easter, in order to resist the New Law and oppose its Introduction where it has not been introduced, to withhold all Returns called Monthly Parts, 8d., and ready for delivery with and Clerks of Guardians, and treat with contempt the authority of such Unconstitutional Powers. And that the Inhabitants assembled at such Public Meeting do attend the Parish Vestry, and there pass a Rate of Indemnity to such Persons as willpledge themselves to serve the Office of Overseers and Churchwardens, and carry out the wishes of the Inhabitants.

IV. That in reference to the Annual Election of Guardians under the New Poor Law Act, the only recommendation this Meeting thinks it necessary tomake is, that each Rate-Payer should at once fling

V. That, as the Legislature refuses to listen to the Petitions of the People, this Meeting recommends the Trades' Unions and Benefit Societies, which Annual Register of Useful Inventions and Im. have Deposits in any Bank, and the Working Peoprovements, Discoveries and New Facts in Me. ple who have placed Money in the Savings' Banks.

> Advertised in the Manchester and Salford Advertiser, and the Leeds Northern Star. The Chairman then vacated the Chair, and it was then Resolved,— That the best Thanks of this Meeting are justly

die to James Taylor, Esq., for his excellent Conduct in the Chair. FRIARGATE, PRESTON.

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Mrs. WILSON, Post-office, Rotherham. Messrs. WHITTAKER, Iris-office, Sheffield. Mrs. WILSON, Bookseller, Bawtry. Mr. J. HEATON, Bookseller, Leeds.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION. THE Inhabitants of LEEDS and its Vicinity, Tare respectfully informed, that the PROPRIETOR of that celebrated CARMINATIVE, "The INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE," at the request of numerous Families from various parts of the Kingdom, has apppointed Agents, in every meeting, pointing out in a very pleasing and forcible of it." How incorrectable must be the idea to th the Medicine. A large supply has just been received diffusion of total abstinence principles. Mr. Firth, then read the report, by which it appeared, that the CINE WAREHOUSE, No. 1, MARKET PLACE, prospects of the society were of the most cheering conferred by our free constitution upon old age? 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 MANCHESTER, by J. Hobson, 5, Market Street, Northern Star Office, Smeeton, Baines & Newsome,

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 liable, according to the principles laid down by the most emuch medica men, convinced that so THE INFANT'S PRESERVATIVE Scaling the Teeth.—This operation when performed by a skilful Dentist, causes not the least pain, and has been sold by the Proprietors in Manchester is effected in order to preserve the Teeth from tartared effluvia, to keep them pure and white, and to free the breath from any displeasant odour; this operation should take place occasionally. upwards of Fifty Years, during which time it has obtained so high a Reputation, from private Recom-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, provents that acute pain followed mendations alone, as to be used by almost every Family in Lancashire and the neighbouring Coun-

Aforeign and Momestic Antelligence.

The Phare de Bayonne of the 8th instant states that down to the 4th nothing new had occurred at said it was clear that his conduct had been most parish priest of a village well known for attachment Duval was required to be bound over to keep the

rise on Saturday to an animated discussion, the details of which would, however, have no claim on the attention of a foreign reader.

RICHMOND BOROUGH.—The election of auditors and assessors for the Borough of Richmond took place on the 1st inst., before the worshipful the Mayor, Christopher Croft, Esq. and the assessors, when the burgesses elected Mr. Edward Mason,

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.—The anniversary of the George of Green Court, No. 191, was held last week, at the house of Mr. S. Norcliffe, the Little Bull Inn, Wakefield, and a numerous of this ancient and honourable Order, in Wakefield pelled, must have known that he was acting contrary the defence of Mr. Gale Jones, who was tried at the neighbourhood are generally in a florist. and the neighbourhood, are generally in a flourish- to those rules, and therefore disturbing and insulting the Warwick assizes about the time Mr. Hardy,

TO ALL REQUIRING THE AID OF

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

LECTURES TO THE WAKEFIELD WORK.

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

MEDICINE.

LECTURES TO THE WAKEFIELD WORK.

ING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—A deputation of the Working Men's Association recently waited upon the Rev. J. Cameron minister of Westgate Chapter and presented to him a requisition requesting the fact, had a narrow escape from drowning. Mr. Capterley, hesitated medical favour of his delivering escrices of scientific lectures to the members, in the members, which keeps his father in constant anxiety to the members, in the members, which keeps his father in constant anxiety was detailed, and in the members, which keeps his father in constant anxiety was detailed, and in the members, which keeps his father in constant anxiety was detailed, and in the members, which keeps his father in constant anxiety was detailed, and in the members, which keeps his father in constant anxiety was detailed, and in the members, which keeps his father in constant anxiety was detailed, and in the members, which keeps his father in constant anxiety was a son, who is apt to be rather venture.

MEMERICAL THE CALLED TO THE WAKE THE WORK THE TO THE WAKE THE TO THE W himself pronounced, as ignorant and absurd, the conduct of most of his medical brethren; he treated Association by delivering a gratuitous lecture upon with continuous of health and any subject unconnected with politics and religion, and he was instantly precipitated into the disease said the world is well acquainted to the condition of the working classes, every Monday extent he went, when he did prescribe a medicine; evening during his continuance in the town. A said the simplicity of his injunctions upon all ocea- vote of thanks was unanimously given to the Rev. and the simplicity of his injunctions upon all occasions when disease presented itself under any form—
(Read my book!—Blue Pill at night'—'Draught in the morning'—'Eat and drink less'—'that's all you want.'—If the patient observed, 'My doctor says so and so,' what was this great man's reply? Cameron will proceed with lectures on geology, 'Psha! your doctor's a fool'—and often would he cameron will proceed with lectures on geology, 'Now you know more than helf the Doctors'.

The association at present consists of table premature death. It is rat short pipe which Mr. C. hat in I fell into the water, was most to between his teeth, till he again to unfortunate immersion is not limit to the proceed with lectures on geology, with any serious consequences.

meron finished a course of three lectures " on the

relation of man to the external and internal world,

Socialism .- On Friday night week, the 2nd inst.,

a lecture was delivered on Socialism, in the Radical

have given the highest satisfaction.

one of the party was amusing the landlady with an from continuing the important evidence now being account of their begging exploits, the other three taken on the monopoly, the frauds, the extortions, slipped into an adjoining room, and packed up every and the obstructions of the coal trade system. thing which they could carry off, viz., wearing apparel to a large amount. They then departed, the committee, with what object he was taking view of the construction of the English language will do well to consult its pages."—Police Gazette.

"This is a useful book. It is calculated to give by adapted. It is infallible in its power of bringing was made to enter the dwelling of Isaac Sharp,

ING OF THE NEW Poor Law.—Mary Clark, a was taking notes, on promising that they should not "... The method he has adopted to convey his cures produced by this medicine through the country, lessons is the least repulsive to a learner that we lessons is the least repulsive to a learner that we suffice it to say, thousands have been cured of almost Walton, a respectable female who gave her evidence have yet seen, not excepting that of Mr. Cobbett, every kind of complaint within the last seven years, with great reluctance, with having abstracted a us from so doing.—Sun. in consequence of which it is increasing in popularity large quantity of property of the value of £3. from a parcel which Mrs. W. had given to her husband to Overseers of the poor, I present the following lines The following letter from an eminent medical convey to London. The goods which consisted of fancy worsted shawls and other articles, had been time they are worthy your attention. I am a young Class, English Grammar.—Glasgow Liberator.

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR,

AT HIS RESIDENCE,

BETHEL CHAPEL, PRINCE STREET, HULL,

AND AT THE

AND AT THE

Residence,

Gentleman, win snew the estimation in which these completes in adding the profession.

I am a young pawned by the prisoner at the shops of Mr. Law; and Mr. Harrison, in Sykes-street, and was identified by the complainant. The prisoner did not deny the charge, but said she did not mean to keep them; she had done the deed from actual want, she residence a few miles west of Ripon, and as I am at liberty every Sabbath day, I had three children and was considered. adapted to the cure of that species of Dyspepsia, had three children and was expecting money from her husband who is in the oil trade but had not got labouring under apprehensions of an unpleasant of the stomach and her husband was eighteen months old. Mr. Parker said it was a most distressing case but nature, inconceivable except by those who may be they would take it under the pawnbroker's act, and although she must go to prison yet the Magistrates would not forget the feelings of men; he saw her situation and therefore he should not send her to the treadmill, and as it might be proper to release her country which Government might impose upon them before her confinement, the sentence of the court during war and peace—all assessed taxes up to the was that for each offence she should be committed to present date for the support of their country and its the gaol for any time not exceeding a month. Mr. interests, and to preserve their property, the painful and Mrs. Walton seemed desirous that mercy should earnings of their industry, their offspring, parents and be extended as far as the Magistrates might think connexions, and family ties, their benefactors, which proper, and Mr. Wood, one of the reporters, also thirty or forty years' correspondence have rendered addressed the bench, and said that he had seen the dear to them; from the ruffian hand of the enemy, prisoner some time since coming from the Sculcoates which sought the universal destruction of our fruitful

tion to the friends assembled, and the harmony of Consider this, ye members of our free and enligharrest the progress of disease, and which, provided it be come in use uses, preserves by uliname extraction.

Filling the Vacuum of Decayed Teth.—This process, simple in itself and easy to endure, preserves the ename of the Teeth in their primitive state, and entirely prevents any portion of ailment or foul air from entering the excitice—the general source of officiary in each case it is particularly advisable to separate them. Great care is required in this operation.

Separating the Teth.—The Teeth, from warn of proper attention, are and in most persons to close particularly advisable to separate them. Great care is required in this operation.

Fundamental Loses Teeth.—The Earth, this corner of suith soperation.

For the fine of the terms of the separate them. Great care is required in this operation.

For the fine of the Teeth.—It is well known that Teeth will often grow too long, and outstretch each other, sometimes obtunding themselves beyond the bounds presented by the circular formation of the outstance, in the lawy, and gives facility to the articulation. The beauties of a well-regulated would be superfluous.

Fixing none rower Teeth.—The method adopted in this process of replacing Teeth, renders it impossible to discorn the articular from the Formation of the countreance, in the lawy, and one some Teeth.—The method adopted in this process of replacing Teeth, renders it impossible to discorn the articular from the Formation of the present of the Robot of the evening would have been perfect, had it not here been interrupted by the violent and scandalous behaviour of one individual. Just as the chairman tend constitution, and the rich here behaviour of the rich here. were to prove that he was not the cause of the commotion; Mr. W. Armstrong, Quaker, Mr. Martin, dancing master, and Whitehead, Methodist local preacher, appeared for the defendant, but their evidence did not touch the case at all. The Mayor parish priest of a village well known for attachment to Don Carlos had, on this occasion, pronounced a sermon on the seventh command of God, and expressed sentiments which little accorded with his pressed sentiments which little accorded with his selves as sureties, and were accepted. The result was required to be bound over to keep the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the selves and the claims of the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the selves and the claims of the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the selves and the claims of the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the selves and the claims of the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the selves and the claims of the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the selves and the claims of the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the selves and the claims of the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the selves and the claims of the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the peace for the space of twelve months, himself in the peace of twelve months, himself in the pressed sentiments which little accorded with his reputation for loyalty.

The Paris papers of Sunday are utterly destitute of intelligence of importance. A petition to the Chamber of Deputies from the members of the Chamber of Cha the New British Association, gave an animated ad- Sunday last, in Somer's Town, in the 68th year of dress, which was listened to with profound attention. his age. Mr. Jones was a member of the celebrated Several reformed drunkards also detailed the benefits London Corresponding Society, instituted for the they had derived from total abstinence, and the purpose of obtaining a full, fair, and free representations. company separated in high glee and genuine good tation of the whole people in Parliament. He humour. Several signed the pledge. On Wednesday possessed great powers of declamation, and took and took and the several signed the pledge. and Thursday evenings, public addresses were again delivered by Mr. Grubb, whose eloquence was greeted by frequent and long continued cheering.

During the day, on Wednesday, Mr. Duval applied

possessed great powers of declamation, and took active part in Westminster politics during the period when Sir Francis Burdett rendered himself so conspicuous. His connection with the British Forum, when questions of the most ticklish nature were During the day, on wednesday, Mr. Duval applied to the sitting magistrates for summonses against two members of the Temperance Society, named Wells and Johnson, for an assault alleged to have been committed upon him on the preceding evening, at the meeting. Summonses were granted, and the case was heard on Thursday. Several witnesses derable offence at the time to those whom he were examined from whose testimony it appeared that were examined; from whose testimony it appeared that lampooned. Mr. Gale Jones is described by those Wells and Johnson had been desired to remove Mr. who enjoyed his intimacy as an amiable and worthy the Little Bull Inn, Wakeneld, and a numerous body of members belonging the Order partook of an excellent dinner, provided by the worthy host and hostess. After the cloth was drawn, Brother P. C. R. Kitson was called to the chair, which he P. C. R. Kitson was called to the chair, which he The body of the society containing there an unbearable nuisance, and that Wells had accordingly attempted to remove him, but without using any violence, while Johnson as Mr. Fox said, a good speech ought never to read well, his speeches were super-excellent, for defying analysis, the reporter could make very little of

charge was dismissed.

table premature death. It is rather singular, that a short pipe which Mr. C. had in his mouth when he fell into the water, was most tenaciously retained between his toeth, till he again regained his footing on the float. We are glad to hear that Mr. C's

knowledge of that pleasing science. After the members have become particularly acquainted with their own peculiar bumps, and the internal arrange. ment of their own heads, (if nature should have formed them sufficiently square for that purpose,) it is then their intention to apply the principles in the education of the young, by way of effecting an improvement in the next succeeding generation, so Association Room, Keighley, by Mr. Fleming, from Manchester. After the lecture several persons came forward and questioned Mr. F., to all that in time there may be a world composed of no of whom he replied very affably. On the following thing else but scientific men, or philosophers of the Sunday evening another lecture was delivered by first standing. The cerebral developments of each Mr. Barker, from Sheffield, in the same place. The fying and instructing, whilst it exposes the secret predilections of each person, as it will give them an opportunity of attaining a knowledge of their own personal propensities, and the best method to be adopted in the correcting of them, whether there be an over inclination to active benevolence, or that of mere animal gratification.

COAL TRADE COMMITTEE-SUPPRESSION OF THE EVIDENCE.—We are prohibited at present such was the composition of the committee, that A DISTRESSED CASE.—EXCELLENT WORK. this motion was carried. Another gentleman who

Workhouse, and inquired how things went on under island—after having supported and defended the the new law. She told him very badly, that she was in actual want, and had three children, and the guardians of the union would only allow her for the power for the good and welfare of the kingdom in the good and w HULL TEMPERANCE FESTIVAL.—On Monday week, the Temperance anniversary commenced in the Roy's School and Wenate of the kingdom in the Roy's School and Wenate of the kingdom in general, to be, when they shall become no longer able to defend themselves, or rise in their country's support, when hoary age shall clothe their temples with the Roy's School and Wenate of the kingdom in general, to be, when they shall become no longer able to defend themselves, or rise in their country's support, when hoary age shall clothe their temples in the Boy's School-room, Salthouse-lane, John Wade, Esq., president, took the chair, and in a neat nexions which time has rendered dear to them, and respectable Town, for the Distribution and Sale of manner the advantages likely to arise from the of it." How inconsolable must be the idea to those character; the weekly meetings continued to be well Is this the happiness to be enjoyed when life draws attended, drunkards were reclaimed, the comfort of near to a close? Is this the boon to be conferred Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Hay, Land, Smith, Heaton, Allen, Clapham, and Bell, Leeds; in Bottles, at 1s. 12d. each, and Pints, containing Six of the smaller, for 4s. 6d.

attended, drunkards were reclaimed, the comfort of families was promoted, and two or three branch upon the hardy sons of toil? Shame, shame! Ye societies had been formed, one of which at Barton, in the short space of twenty weeks, numbered stain to come upon your honour? Consider afresh and lay it to yourselves; if it come not upon your nerhans through cross providence and adversity is at Barrow and Brigg, and the cause was spreading in perhaps, through cross providence and adversity, it every direction. Several reclaimed characters ad- may fall upon your sons or your sons' sons! 0 dressed the meeting; and also Mr. Kempston, from England! once happy island, how fallen is thy Bury, whose address gave the most entire satisfac-

length on the miseries resulting to society from the

The books of the society containing the rules for analysis, the reporter could make very little of ordering and conducting their meetings were put in and read, and it was shewn that Mr. Duval having catenation of sweet sounds. We believe one of Sir For many years he took no part in politics.

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.

CONTAINING plain and practical directions for the effectual cure of all degrees of the above complaints—with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable consequences resulting from the use of mercury, the whole intended for the instruction of general readers, so That down to the 4th nothing new had occurred at Estella. Don Carlos, whose resources were nearly plaints—with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable consecutes 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 to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and to the delroy of the effectual cure of all degrees of the above complex to the clergy of the provinces for some supplies to enable him to defray the events of his household. This demand had been unfavourably received. All the provisions of wheat belonging to the inhabitants of the districts adjoining Santestevan had been forcibly taken by armed detachments, and forwarded to Estella. The narish priest of a village well known for attachment belong to the clergy of the provinces for some supplies to enable him to defray to to conduct himself in an apology, and promise in the total been most improper, but as the society only wished for protection, if he would make an apology, and promise not to conduct himself in an apology, and promise in the total provinces for some supplies to enable him to defray to the clergy of the provinces for some supplies to enable him to defray to the clergy of the provinces for some supplies to enable him to defray to conduct himself in an apology, and promise in to to co

That cruel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a recital of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to family, and when the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable 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 The Testimony of Mr. Elkington (as above) is are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate than that which has given such another proof of the general effect of this excellent general satisfaction? The French Pills root out every particle of the insidious poison, purifying in their progress the whole mass of fluids. They not only remove the disease but they renovate by their action the different functions of the body—expelling the grosser humour, and in a manner so imperceptible as to convince the most sceptical of their astonishing and unequalled powers. They neither contain mercury nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no restraint of diet, loss of time, or hindrance of business, but effect a complete cure without the least exposure to the patient. At any period when the slightest suspicion may exist it will be well to have recourse to the French Pills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive, removing the complaint effectually and secretly. The deplorable state in which many persons have been when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public

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 auditors, and George Robinson, Esq., and Mr. Ambrose Clement, surgeon, assessors, for the ensuing with seminal weakness, his advice will be invaluable; hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints. To the vouth 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 faith and honour; to persons so afflicted, it s highly necessary to observe that an early application is of the greatest importance, and that with such a practitioner any liesitation 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 hope—energy—muscular strength—felicity; nor ought our advances to appear questionaute, sanctioned as they are by the multiplied proofs of thirty years' successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a remittance, answered by the return of post, and Medicines punctually transmitted to any address, either by late hour, when the members separated highly gratified with the proceedings of the day. The Courts tifled with the proceedings of the day. The Courts

The Doctor will attend daily from Eight in the morning till Ten at night, and on Sunday from Nine The Doctor will attend daily from Eight in the morning and the neighbourhood, are generally in a flourishtill Two, where he will administer advice to any one taking these Pills, are any other of his Preparations, ing condition, and during the past year several new the meeting. After a long and patient hearing the Mr. Horne Tooke, and others were tried in London.

By the result of the inquiry then instituted the occurrence was regarded as purely accidental. It would appear, however, by some very strange particulars which came out in evidence before the coroner (Mr. Baker), at the inquest held on Saturday at the Griffin Tavern, Leonard-street, Shoredisch (within a few doors of the house wherein the dirch (within a few doors of the house wherein the tragical event occurred), that a great deal more importance should have attached to the embryo conflagration, and that the occurrence was not so and also on behalf of the Township of Seacroft with entirely accidental as had been imagined. Upon the day on which the body of the deceased was found, Meadows, the parish beadle, having been overseers he was ready to show cause why warrants called in, took possession of certain letters, which he found lying upon the table, and which he afterwards transferred to the custody of the coroner.

Mr. Baker, on a perusal of those documents, the contents of which are hereafter detailed, felt himself justified in calling upon the Lord Mayor, with whom he communicated upon the subject. The first of those letters was addressed to John Hammond, Esq., manager of the Stock Exchange, and was rigned "Emma Allison, late Emma Crips." It was written in a large scholastic hand, and ran as

Dear Sir,—I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in presuming to address you, and by the time you receive this, we shall be no more. I most solemnly declare that it was my father who set fire to the Stock Exchange. I have not time to write more, as my hours are numbered; but my father once before tried to burn me and my sister, but providentially the candle burnt out, and, being midnight, the fire was out, or he certainly would have burnt us both, and set the Stock Exchange on fire.—I remain, dear Sir, yours respectfully, (Signed) EMMA ALLSON, late EMMA CRIPS.

"P.S. A kinder and better husband no woman could have. I am about to leave the world, but I cannot leave it with a lie in my mouth. Once more I cautism you, the Stock Exchange is not safe—believe the words of a dying woman." This, at a subsequent stage of the inquiry, was proved to be in the handwriting of the unfortunate man now in custody, and written to his mother. It began, "My Dear Mother," but the word Dear was afterwards erased.

The letter ran thus:-"My mother—By the time you receive this I shall be no more. You have said all you could against my poor wife, but a kinder and more affectionate wife no man could ever wish for; no wife ever loved her husband as Emma loved me, but she is a victim to Sarah's lies. It is her dying wish that Lucy should have herbox. So no more from your

" BENJAMIN ALLISON." "P.S.—Let Lucy have my box and contents.
"EMMA ALLISON."

The evidence was taken. Some other papers, containing pencillings in the handwriting of the deceased and her unhappy para-mour, were found by Dr. Finer on the table in the

apariment, and were put in and read, but were merely ilinstrative of their agitated state of mind, and were wholly unimportant. It being now thought advisable to have the prisoner

Benjamin Allison present, the inspector of the G division, who was in attendance during the inquiry, was despatched to the police office for that purpose, at the commencement of the proceedings; but Mr. Groves the committing magistrate, declined interfering in the matter; and the prisoner was, of course, not forthcoming.

CASE OF EXTREME HARDSHIP. FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS.

SAMUEL COLEMAN, framework-knitter, apparently twenty-five years of age, modest in his appearance, and respectful in his behaviour, was brought before the County Magistrates, on Wednesday week, on a charge preferred by John Woolley, Governor of the Basford Union Workhouse, of having left the house for more than two days, without leave, and taking therefore, cannot be levied out of ALL the property with him the clothes (those he stood in) belonging to in the township rateable to the relief of the poor—

The circumstances were shortly these:—On the 2nd of November, Coleman, who has a wife and 2nd of November, that the salary of the Committee-Clerk with impunity. That we do the form that the salary of the Sounder in the found, however, that that salary of the Sounder in the found, however, that that salary of the Sounder in the found, however, that that salary of the Sounder in the found, however, that that salary of the Sounder in the found had one so on the content would be saved. He found, however, that that salary of the Sou man to be brought before the magistrates, to be committed to the tread-wheel.

maintaining himself, wife, and children. If the Governor would give his wife the shoes and stockings the had on, he said he would manage to take his family away immediately; but this the Governor replied, could not be done.

Such parish as is within the borough, for the purpose of collecting the Borough Rate; and such person shall have the same powers as if he was appointed an overseer of the Poor under any law now in force or hereafter to be enforced." This act therefore remedies the defects, and supplies the powers comitted in the former acts; and nuder it, if the last

Colonel Coape could not think of committing the man, as the case appeared so very hard. His goods

Mr. WRIGHT then moved that the overseers who and never paid anything should be heard first. Seconded by Mr. CADMAN and carried.

Mr. Bonn, solicitor, was then introduced to the Council. He said he appeared on behalf of the township of Temple Newsam with regard to the in reference to the non-payment of the last rates he had nothing to say. After refuting some statements that had been made calumniating these overseers, Mr. Bond said he did make certain admissions for clearing the way, such as that the Council could decide on the matter-that they had acted with the

It would signify nothing to say that such power was an any be naturally expected this document are rise to the utmost consternation and surprise amongst the members of the Stock Exchange, and the consequence was that two gentlemen, Mr. Wakefeld and another, belonging to that body, were deputed to attend the inquest, in company with a solicitor. The first witness was Mary Crips, who being sworm, deposed that she was sister to George Crips, the father of the deceased. That George That George Crips, the father of the deceased. That George That George That George That George That George The Amount of Perhaps to the vote in that the overseer: Before the 25th of this month, if they were compelled to pay them. Holzbeck—must to the vote in that the members of the Stock Exchange, and the overseers had no the two gentlemen, Mr. Wakefeld and another, belonging to that body, were deputed to attend the inquest, in company with a solicitor. The first witness was Mary Crips, who being sworm, deposed that she was sister to George Crips, the father of the deceased. That George Crips, the father of the deceased. That George That George The Amount of rate due from this township was if they were compelled to pay them. Holzbeck—must be expressed. The overseers had no the vote in that the question should be put to the vote in that the mount of rate due from this township was if they were compelled to pay them. Holzbeck—must be expressed. The power compelled to pay them. Holzbeck—The overseers the few compelled to pay them. Holzbeck—the other of the salary remain as it is for the present of the salary remain as it is for the present of the salary remain as it is for the present of the salary remain as it is for the present of the salary remain as it is for the present of the salary remain as it is for the present of the salary remain as it is for the present of the salary remain as it is for the present of the salary remain as it is for the present of the trade. The overseer: Before the 25th of this month, them? The Overseer: Before being sworn, deposed that she was sister to George Crips, the father of the deceased. That George they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had no indemnity that they might not be action—they had not indemnity that they might not be action—they had not indemnity that they might not be action—they had not indemnity that they might not be action—they had not indemnity that they might not be action—they had not indemnity that they might not be action—they had not indemnity that they might not be cause they had not indemnity that they might not be cause had been so for the last thirty years. On being shown the letter addressed to Mr. Hammond, of the pease, Potts, Priesman, Shackleton, Smith, Stans—they had been found difficult to obtain as much and they had not the power, Pawson, Wilkinson, Wilkinso to a Borough rate that the Justices in sessions have who seldom paid before the six months were nearly the question of £500 to be put: many of them had within the County rate and levy it upon all the townships were either to pay the County rate out of the poor rate, or to raise the amount by a separate rate upon all property liable to the relief of the poor within the county liable to the relief of the poor wi ownship, which in effect is the same thing. While all the powers of justices in reference to a County rate were given by the Municipal Corporations Reform Act to Councillors in reference to a Borough rate, ing their accounts, because no charge upon the poors

of some Act of Parliament. Now the Act of I Victoria, chap. 81, recites to the effect that no authority or place to pay a Borough rate out of the poor's rates or otherwise to levy it upon the inhabitants. The act there goes on to impart the powers which they did not before possess. That act therefore is decisive of the opinion of the whole legislature; because if the Municipal Corporations Reform Act contained seek powers it would have been entirely unnecessary to pass a new one for the purpose. That was the case on the part of Farnley which was wholly within the Borough, could be charged, still that would not be decisive of the question with regard to the hamlets. Mr. Prasz seconded the motion.

Of uneasiness. He admitted that it was an important the and the inhabitants of the borough ought not to be unnecessarily taxed. And IRELAND.

CIATION OF ROCHDALE TO THE RADICAL REFORMERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CIATION OF ROCHDALE TO THE RADICAL REFORMERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Britished the borough ought not to be unnecessarily taxed. At the same time, it was equally requisite that so responsible a servant should be properly remundent the part of Farnley which was wholly within the Borough, could be charged, still that would not be decisive of the question with regard to the hamlets.

Mr. Prasz seconded the motion.

Mr. Charlesworth rose to support the original opposition to this principle is tyrannical and despotic, resolution or law is compacted or enacted in opposition to this principle is tyrannical and despotic, It has already been seen that the overseers are to pay the County rate, either out of the poors' rate, or to levy it by a separate rate upon all property rateable to the poor in the township. But these hamlets are only parts of a township, the remainder of which being out of the borough, it is of the public money; and he should never rest satis-conceived is not liable. Their proportion of the rate, fied till it was brought down to a lower scale. (Hear, The circumstances were shortly these:—On the for a county rate; neither can it be paid out of the

rate is lawful except sanctioned by the express words

taken into custody. On Tuesday, the case went before the Board, and the Guardians directed the statute of 1 Victoria, ch. 81; and when one act is repugnant to another, that which last receives the Royal sanction repeals the other. The 1 Victoria, ch. 81, sec. 3, enacts to the effect " that in every case anxious to relieve the parish of the burden of such parish as is within the borough, for the purpose

Berough rate is made in due form, they would not offer the least resistance to the payment of such rate. But until that act was passed to meet the case of had been sold, and himself stripped of every thing, before he went to the parish and then, when there, against them: and therefore they did resist the be was detained because to had not a shilling to bless himself with. First they took his means from him, and then they punished him for not possessing them.

got work, render him assistance, instead of putting had shown sufficient cause why those townships and the parish to expense, in taking out a summons! hamlets should not be subjected to the payment of between two and three days. (Hear, hear.) After a and a host of titled plunderers, as the present House is, will never lead to the honest of the millions.

clearing the way, such as that the council council decide on the matter—that they had acted with the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Townships were all in the strictest legality, that the Council on the were of much importance, the innone of which were of much in ways seeched the Mayor rose to

TOWN CLERK'S SALARY.

After the business of the overseers was decided, which occupied nearly three hours-Mr. CLARKE rose to propose his motion relative to no power whatever was given to the overseers. They the salary of the Town-Clerk. He entered into a together, nearly the whole of them went away with-(the overseers) could not distrain for a Borough rate variety of arguments and calculations to prove that out waiting to see the issue of any of the other eight

Alderman WRIGHT seconded the motion. Alderman Bywater regretted that this question should be discussed again at so early a period, because it was subjecting the Council to a great inconis given by the Municipal Corporations Act to the venience to be so frequently debating on this queschurchwardens or overseers of the poor of any parish tion, as well as causing the Town-Clerk a great deal or place to pay a Borough rate out of the poor's rates of uneasiness. He admitted that it was an import-

> Mr. CHARLESWORTH rose to support the original Mr. Charlesworth rose to support the original opposition to this principle is tyrannical and despotic, resolution. After all that had been said, he had and that it can neither become sacred by time nor seen no reason to charge his mind; but on the seen no reason to change his mind; but, on the consanctified by custom. That the only institutions trary, his conviction of the exorbitance of the sum that can be formed to contribute to the happiness, was more firmly established. He considered that the protection, and mutual benefit of the million the salary of £600 was an exhorbitant expenditure must be enacted on the principle of equal rights and of the public money; and he should never rest satis- by mutual consent. The rights of man are founded

resolution so recently determined upon although he

MARCH 17, 1835.

MYSFERIOUS AFFAIR.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE LEEDS
THE LATE FIRE AT THE STOCK
EXCHANGE.

Benjimin Allbod, a yearing man, was brought up to Wernhapstered Folices Office, on Privage all business.

The Mayor, in opening the business of the meeting of the Tevra Council was convened for the transaction of the Marca was then requested by the washing the pear accordance of the pear of the theory of the death of the pear of the

The opinion of the Mayor was asked on this matter also; to which he replied that the act of 3 Victoria, said that churchwardens or overseers could not levy a rate, neither could they pay it out of the poor's rates; and it was therefore useless to attempt to enforce it.

Mr. Baker however moved as an amendment to the motion of Alderman Wright his former. to the motion of Alderman Wright, his former amendment for the appointment of a Committee, substituting "the Township of Farnley" for "the four hamlets." Mr. Wright therefore withdrew his motion, and Mr. Baker's was carried.

Mr. Bond thanked the Council for the patience of the horse of thick Levinery of the horse of the horse of thick Levinery of the horse motion, and Mr. Baker's was carried.

Mr. Bonn thanked the Council for the patience with which they had heard him, and begged to state of the horns of which he invariably contrived to pitch with which they had heard him, and begged to state that he should be very happy to render any assistance to the Committee in his power. (Hear, hear, hear, hear.)

The overseers of the following townships were then called to the bar of the Council. to show cause why they had not paid their rates. [To each township the reason assigned is affixed.] Armley.—The overseer had met with an accident, whereby he had been so severely lamed that he could not collect the rates. Branley.—The state of trade was such that the could not collect the rates. Cloopworld the rates of which were of which were of much improvement that of Coroner.

Mr. Bower in his usual good humoured manner got up and said "What 'd ye mean to say that Mr. Eddison is nt paid as well as t'coroner? I'll tell ye what I believe Mr. Blackburn longs to swap situations with him!" (Laughter.)

After a great many speeches from other gentlemen

very considerably raised. protested against the decision, declaring they did that the Council have the same powers in reference The greater part of the burden lay upon the cottager, not understand it at all, and that they fully expected

notice on the paper for a reconsideration of the subject at the next Council meeting. (Loud cries of No, as they could for a County rate; the payment of it by the salary was exorbitant, and moved that £400 notices on the paper. A motion of adjournment was an adequate compensation for the discharge of was made and seconded which the mayor neglected to put; and after much confusion the whole of the councillors except five or six went away leaving the Mayor in the chair, Of course the meeting was

> THE ADDRESS OF THE RADICAL ASSO CIATION OF ROCHDALE TO THE RADI

in his nature; he is endowed with faculties that give him a consciousness of his equality to those Mr. Derham said, that at a former meting he had who monopolise and usurp those rights. It is only proposed £500, in the place of £600, as the salary of while he continues ignorant of his position in society. and the Glasgow Cotton Spinners, for daring to Alderman Hall certainly did not like to disturb the oppose the rapacions capitalists, and demanding a ly harsh sentence of the Cotton Spinners; and also just remuneration for their labour: when we see to petition the House of Commons regarding their was of opinion that the matter had not been duly their hase and despotic conduct in thrusting that humbug committee for enquiring into trades unions. "Hell-be-gotten" law, miscalled the Poor Law The first is now receiving signatures among the Amendment Act upon us, at the point of the trades; and the second will be immediately disshould vote for £400. He was aware that an estimate had been made of the cost of the work, at the scale of lawyer's charges; but that was not the view of the of John Fielden, Esq., that brave and honest advo- it is now clearly seen and felt by working men, and question they ought to take. They ought to consider what ought to be the salary of a respectable individual who would devote his whole time to the attnation. (Hear, hear,)

Mr. Bowen thought £400 a fair remuneration, but tary to coerce the people of Bradford, and the sending of the London police and other spies to watch laughter.) If they looked to the case of the overseers, our public friends in these northern districts,—we from that enquiry. The petition itself is an answer to the case of the overseers, and that was really non-marked in the sending of the London police and other spies to watch our public friends in these northern districts,—we from that enquiry. The petition itself is a language of the case of the overseers, and that was really non-marked in the sending of the London police and other spies to watch our public friends in these northern districts,—we from that enquiry. The petition itself is all and an answer to the chief of laughter.) If they looked to the case of the overseers, he thought there was ample reason for reducing the salary. In fact he considered he would be the best friend of Mr. Eddison who voted for £400, and then to let the question be settled. If they did not do that he was sure that £600 would become a byword at every election. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) If he were to call his constituents together, he believed that nineteen out of twenty would think £400 a great of deal too much.

our public friends in these northern districts,—we say that having witnessed these aggressions under a great to the objections. It was enthusiastically adopted with only two dissentients. It is as follows. The Petition, &c.

Your petitioners mournfully approach your Honourable House in contemplating the new and hostile that while the Tory robs us as a barefaced highway attitude it has lately assumed towards working men, and the frowning unfriendly spirit it has manifested towards the rights of labour, thereby affording new proofs, if any were wanting, that the sacred rights

sees a limited with. Tits they good has means from the they punished him for not possessing.

Mr. B. Martin coincided with what the Colonell that these halmest these handes the three was a solid that the man might not lose his tame, (unless he had laredy lost it, by being kept of the words of Guardians again represent Me case, say, that he magistrates had recommended him, and of Guardians again represent Me case, say, the magistrates had recommended him, and we dedeed the control that he may be the contended with the demand that the man might not lose his tame, (unless he had laredy lost it, by being kept of Guardians again represent Me case, say, the magistrates had recommended him, and we control the magistrates had recommended him, and we control the many miles will be made the control that the magistrates had recommended him, and we control the magistrates had recommended him, and we control the control that the magistrates had recommended him, and we control the control that the magistrates had recommended him, and we control the control that the magistrates had recommended him, and we control the control that the many miles will be controlled with whether the control that the many might to the control that the many might to might the control that the sale of the control that the sale of the control that the many might the magistrates had recommended him, and we control that the sale of the control that the many might that the found might that the control that the many might that the control that t

hashed House of Industry, and we are right glad given to take some opinion upon which the Council but Colonel Coape and Mr. Martin have set their could rely; (disapprobation) he thought the Council current year, and at the close of that time it would be legislative notice, when the Duke of Bedford family alone has in landed grants and Ministerial emolius. THE ATTER BOYAL, NEW CASTILL—MITS. Owen to the fact that the properties of the prope

(Signed) JOHN BUCKLEY, President. JAS, NUTTALL, Secretary. THOS. LIVESEY, Treasurer.

WM. SIMPSON. WM. RHODES. EDWARD HANSON. JAMES STANDRING. WM. BAKE. HUGH CARTER. WALKER KAY. JAMES TAYLOR. JOSEPH TAFT.

TRADES' COMMITTEE TO THE COTTON SPINNERS OF GLASGOW. To the Cotton Spinners of Glasgow. Fellow-Workmen, In reply to your address presented to us, for our exertions in behalf of your

persecuted brethren, we return you our most sincere. But think not although the have entered the field and unsheathed the sword of justice, we are wielding it for you alone; no, when we beheld your committee dragged from their happy homes, like miscreant villains-we saw avaricious capitalists stretching forth their talons of destruction—we saw in the imprisonment of your committee ruin and desolation sweeping our own hearths-we saw if we allowed greedy capitalists to float their banners triumphant in one case, they had got the key of our destruction—that soon, very soon, would famine and misery howl through the land like a destroying

angel. If, in opposing the deep laid schemes of a tyrant government, we have had an arduous undertaking, yet we have been steeled for the fight, and nerved for the battle, with the conciousness we have been fighting for justice—struggling for mercy. Yes, when public opinion ran high against us—when a base hireling press, with a few honourable exceptions, which shall never be forgotten, branded us as defenders of assassination—of cold-blooded murderers—when father, mother, wife, and brother pled with us to relinquish the attempt—and when the very men who should have stood by us in the day of adversity—the hour of battle—when they, with fiendish malignity, turned heel upon us, and shouted dema-

oppressors, to the heroes you have named-to the Committees who have so ably done their duty in this great national struggle-to Mr. Gemmil and the Council for so ably earrying through the proceedings -to each and all of our supporters the Trades Committee of Glasgow pour forth their heart-felt thanks, and hope they will continue their exertions till justice be obtained.

This is indeed an eventful era-never were there plans so well concocted—schemes so deeply laid as detriment of the productive labourers. no, no, and Yes, yes.) Many of the members there are at the present moment, for the destruction went away completely disgusted, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the Mayor to keep the meeting of labour. They have tried their utmost with the poor Cotton-spinuers, every means has been resorted to for a conviction on the foul crimes libelled against them, but they have failed. In the investigation which is to take place with unions in general, we can speak for Glasgow, as far as we are concerned; starved or worked out of existence. they may examine as far as they may, and find nothing wrong, if we have a fair trial, if the same plans be not tried to convict as were tried with the Spinners, which, God forbid,—forbid it justice, that any honourable member may be forced to protest against any witness, as was done in Edinburgh, by raising his hand in wild extacy to heaven, and saying he spake, and spake advisedly, when he said a certain witness is a perjured villain; but let them do what they may, truth will conquer, justice shall triumph. The working man's only protection—his only covert from the storm—his only sanctuary from

the tempest; his union

" Will rise In towering grandeur to embrace the skies;" Meet every storm, meet every inquiry-standing like the everlasting rocks, throwing back the vile insinuapliant knee let the traitor be the traitor still. Though bribery, perjury, and villainy do their utmost, the rights of labour will be maintained by them still, maintain them. Be calm, firm, determined, resolute; make union your guiding manner in which slander, insult, and injustice had star, justice your helm, peace your object, and you been heaped upon the whole body of Glasgow spinshall conquer.

Union walls are high and grand-Union walls, if ably manned,— Union walls are made to stand Against the strongest foe. We are, Fellow-workmen, the Trades' Committee Glasgow, THOMAS GILLESPIE, Secretary.

March 8, 1838.

EDINBURGH.

A public meeting of the working classes was held last Tuesday week, in the Calton Convening Room, to petition Parliament for a remission of the extreme-

Honourable House in the defiance of the voice of the people, expressed ten thousand times over, prefers to rule over a nation consisting of a majority of slaves, instead of what ought to be a mighty nation of virtuous happy freemen; slaves whose animal powers are more valued than their moral and intellectual by the capitalist and the landowner, the two very classes of which your Honourable House is composed; and, therefore, it is, that that House has been a wfully deficient in the discharge of its highest department and the carrace of the instinction of the hamlets should not be subjected to the payment of these rates, in assmuch as the law directed nothing to send him to the tread-wheel!! If the treatment IN doors, be any thing like as the course adopted our of doors, he shift well keep away, when he could go amongst in thiends.

Alderman Hall perfectly concurred in the opinions stated by Mr. Bond. He therefore moved that the old rates be not enforced from the hamlets of the business of the Corporation would be at an end. It is such cases as these that make the Poor Law those. Under the old system, it was no uncommon thing to prefer such charges against the immates of the business of Industry, and we are right glad.

After a may way as to the manner in which they were to be used in this sort of way after their labours, he would never sit upon another committee; or if he did, it would be as seldom as possible; and without committee meetings that the old rates be not enforced from the hamlets of the business of the Corporation would be at an end. It is such cases as these that make the Poor Law those. Under the old system, it was no uncommon thing to prefer such charges against the immates of the matter to a Committee to whom powers should be inexpedient to reconsider the subject of the Payment of the will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millions of will never legislate for the benefit of the millio all, and feeding the hungry, and clothing the naked by a well regulated system of commerce and agriculture. The millions feel they have a right to live proportion of the debt. This was agreed upon. The delegates have done their daty well, and return and by the produce of the common property of man, the earth, with its neverfailing abundance to satisfy hon of the working men of England, for their very

Committees of enquiry at an enormous expence into the origin of a few stray crimes said to be committed by Unions, when the whole of the great causes that lead to them are blindly overlooked and unfeelingly

Your petitioners protest against such bigoted legislation, attempting to purify the streams when the fountain-head is filled with pollution, attempting, as your petitioners believe by the enquiry into Unions, to crush the rising power of working men, instead of giving them the only remedy for the evils complained of, liberty, and a full and equal participation in all the political privileges and benefits of the State.

Your petitioners protest against such trifling enquiries which are nothing else than straining at gnats quiries which are nothing else than straining at gnats and swallowing camels; and which prove there is neither the soul, the heart, nor the desire in your Hon. House to remove the mighty evils and galling oppression to which the working classes are undeniably subjected. Let the voice of your petitioners be heard by their representatives in Parliament. Give them men of their own choice to meet you front to front in your examinations into the regulations of front in your examinations into the regulations of their trades; and, then, they will challenge investigation and bow to your decisions; till then they recognize you not as the friends of the people, and they will not be seduced to take any part in an examination which will either terminate in smoke, or more likely in still further circumscribing the very little power working men possess. This is the great principle for which your petitioners shall ever contend; and from the advocacy of which they will never be turned aside by any device whatever. If justice to working men be the object of your Hon. House, then in the name of common sense—in the name of justice—in the name of God before whom all men are equal, and who created all men to be happy and free, raise your mighty arms and sever their chains that the wearied captives may go forth strong in the possession of new powers and privi-leges, and rejoice in the possession of universal liberty; and, then, your petitioners will be in duty bound ever to pray, or, if you please, pray without

POOR LAW MEETING AT OLDHAM. On Monday last, a meeting was holden at Oldham, at which the following resolutions were unamimously and enthusiastically carried:

1. That labour is the source of all human pro-

perty; and without a surplus of labour had been performed, and of property produced, no accumula-tion of property could have taken place.

2. That the primary object of all legislation ought to be, to secure to the labourer the whole fruit of his

labour. done, what could they have done, without the valuable assistance of our many friends. To Dr. John to revise the State Pension List, the settlement of the revise the settlement of the revise the settlement of the revise th the enormous Civil List, and the Poor Law Amend ment Act, clearly prove that the present Government are the plunderers, instead of being the protectors

of the productive labourers. 4. That all the national political writers agree, that where no protection is imparted, there is no 5. That it is an indisputable fact, that the various classes of capitalists have the sole power of making

and administering the laws, which are almost uniformly done for their own benefit, and to the 6. That for all these reasons it is high time for the manual labourers to reflect frequently and deeply for the causes of their present hardened labour and reduced wages; because past experience proves, that until they lay their hands, and hearts, and purses

starved or worked out of existence.
7. That to prevent this dreadful calamity, to correct, extend, unite and strengthen public opinion, this meeting deems it necessary to revive the Oldham Radical Association, on the principles of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, Equal Representation, and no Property

COTTON SPINNERS DELEGATES AT HUDDERSFIELD.

On Monday last, there was a public meeting held in the Social Institution Room, Huddersfield, to receive Mess. Mc. Nish, Campbell and Cuthbertson, and to hear from those worthy individuals the particulars of the strike, trial, sentence, and treatment tions thrown against it, like the surge of the tem- of the five Scotch patriots. At eight o'clock, the pestuous ocean; let the demon tyrant wage his hour appointed for commencing business, Mr. John unholy war-let the fawning parasite bow the sup- Leech, of Huddersfield, one of the honestest and best patriots of our town, took the chair. The great room was literally crowded to suffocation. Mr. utmost, the rights of labour will be maintained— Leech opened the proceedings with a few prefatory and well-directed observations, after which, their order and demand their rights, and, standing Mr. Mc. Nish proceeded to address the people.

ners. He clearly showed that all the humane inten-tions of that body were tortured into ground of accusation against them: he particularly instanced the rule with respect to the expenses allowed for the burial of a departed brother, which in the books and regulations appeared under the head "Funerals," for which £5 was allowed; and which, by the authorities, was construed to mean compensation for murder. He accounted for the death of Mrs. Mc. Phearson, who died some 25 years since, and which was caused by a frolic of lads and lasses courting, who unintentionally fell on the old lady, and hastened her dissolution; but with which the men were charged upon this trial, some of them not being in existence at the time.

Mr. CAMPBELL followed, explaining the treatment of, and the conspiracy against, the spinners—the manner in which the press had prejudiced even the Jury, and the wild rage of public animosity which had been raised against the men out of Court. He explained satisfactorily, that all those acts which were said to be committed by the men, went at that critical juncture to frustrate the objects which the body had in view, and which the masters dreaded the accomplishment of, namely, an understanding with the men, which was frustrated, as speculation in even reduced labour was hazardous, in consequence of the stagnation in trade. Mr. CUTHBERTSON then accounted for the un-

just amount necessary to conduct this single trial. He explained that the object was to exhaust the sympathy of the English working-men and then to leave the accused to their fates. He said that it was the opinion of the Scotch people that had it not been for the timely assistance of Oastler, Stephens, O'Connor, and Beaumont, in England; and Dr. John Taylor, in Glasgow, that

department and the causes of the exhibitant expence incurred by the trial.

Mr. O'Connon recommended the division of the

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY, MARCH 8:

Lord STANHOPE presented a petition from Huddersfield, surying for more effectful protection under the Ten Hours' Factory Bill; also a petition from a parish in the West Riding of Norkehire, praying for a Repeal of the Poor Law.

Lord STANHOPE gave notice that he would, on Thursday next, submit a motion to their Lordships on a subject which he had brought before the House last session of Parliament—namely, the operation of the New Poor Law. It might be convenient for him to state to their Lordships, not only the general purport of his motion, but the precise terms of it. He should then move for "A statement of the petitions presented to Parliament during the last session, on the subject of He should then move for "A statement of the petitions presented to Parliament during the last session, on the subject of the New Poor Law Bill, specifying the numbers, and the description of persons from whom they proceeded—whether rate-payers, guardians, or others, and whether agreed to at public meetings or not." He should think it his duty to preface his motion with some observations, and he therefore now moved that their Lordships be summoned for that day. Lord WYNFORD inquired whether her Majesty's Ministers had taken any steps to obtain for the destitute soldiers of the Spanish Legion the justice which was due to them?

had taken any steps to obtain for the destitute soldiers of the Spanish Legion the justice which was due to them?

Viscount MELEOURNE said, that her Majesty's Government had made incessant applications to the Spanish Government to obtain for those men what was due to them, according to their engagement. But they all knew the difficulty under which that Government laboured. They were in an extraordinary arrear. Their whole military operations were crippled for want of pay. It was, therefore, no wonder that some delay had taken place in the settlement of these claims. But he could assure the Noble and Learned Lord that no exertion should be wanted on the part of her Majesty's Government to procure a final settlement of these Majesty's Government to procure a final settlement of these

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE then, in a very short speech, as short as the bill itself, moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors and Freemen's Bill; one object of the bill was, he stated, to extend the time for the payment of those rates and taxes to the 11th day of October in each year. The other object of the bill was to to remove the stamp Juty payable by freemen on their

The Duke of WELLINGTON opposed the motion. He was convinced that the measure could be productive of no good, that its adoption would only encourage further demands for other changes in the existing law, and therefore begged leave to move, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

After a short discussion, the House divided, and the

Proxies...... 80-117 MONDAY, MARCH 12.

Various Noble Lords presented many petitions on different subjects.

After which, the BISHOP OF EXETER presented a petition, from the New Poor Law Guardians of the Dudley Union. The events out of which the petition arose were these:—Some time ago, a dietary table was agreed to for the Dudley Union, which, from the first, gave great dissatisfaction to many of the petitioners, they being perfectly aware that, from the nature of the employment around Dudley, it was impossible that those who were temporarily compelled to resort to the workhouse, in consequence of a constitution of employment, would be able to resume their severe labour after having been dieted according to the proposed table. They felt, indeed, that the diet prescribed by the commissioners was not sufficient adequately to sustain human beings. It happened that, a short time afterwards, the guardians became acquainted with the dietary of the City of London Union; and they found that dietary so much more considerable than the dietary prescribed for the Dudley Union, that they, without Various Noble Lords presented many petitions on differen dietary prescribed for the Dudley Union, that they, without hesitation, adopted it. They announced their resolution to the commissioners, who, in consequence, checked and rebuked them for having adopted that diet table without having com-municated with them, in the first instance, before they took such a step; telling them, at the same time, that the London table had only been allowed for a short period, and under particular circumstances. The guardians, however, still persisted in adhering to the alteration, declaring that they would en-deavour to secure to the poor a more fitting diet than that proposed by the commissioners. Being aware, from their local knowledge, that the diet table sanctioned by the com-missioners did not afford a proper support for the inmates of their workhouse they parent and in gring to the inmates of their workhouse, they persevered in giving to their papers of the provisional force which has been maintined at the Cape of Good Hope for the temporary service of the prisoner on the indictment.

The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and obtained the wife's hand-writing, but. commissioners told them that the master and matron of the workhouse had no right to act in disobedience of their positive unders, even though they had the sanction of the board of guardians, and that, if they persisted, such measures would be adopted as would show them, that even though the master than the product of the guardians it would not be adopted as would show them, that even though the master and matron pleaded the orders of the guardians, it would not protect them, and they should be made to answer for their disobedience. Under these circumstances, the guardians of the budley Union prayed their Lordships to make such an alteration in the law as would enable them to do what they thought their duty to God and their duty to man required, in giving to the inmates of their workhouse a wnolesome and sufficient dietary. They say—"Your petitioners, therefore, consider themselves imperatively called upon, in discharge of their duty to those of whose interests they are the lawfully appointed guardians, to petition your right honourable House; and they do implore your right honourable House to make such alteration in the present law as may enable them to fulfil the trust which is reposed in them in a way satisfactory to their consciences, and agreeable to the dictates of religion their consciences, and agreeable to the dictates of religion and humanity; and so to abregate or abridge the extraordinary powers vested in the Poor Law Commissioners as to give to the different boards of guardians throughout the kingdom who, living amongst the people, are unquestionably the best judges of their wants, liberty to provide for the poor A their respective districts in such manner as they may consider, in their discretion, to be fit and proper." This petition (continued the Right Rev. Prelate) was signed by twenty-

ommissioners, did not appear.

The Earl of RADNOR denounced the prayer of the petitioners as wholly and entirely groundless.

Lords BROUGHAM and MELBOURNE, and the Duke of RICHNOND, endeavoured to set up a general defence for the Poor Law Act, independent of the merits of the petition. Poor Law Act, independent of the merits of the petition.

Rarl STANHOPE replied most ably and enectively, declaring the Guardians to be no Guardians, but mere tools in the hands of the Commissioners. In reply to what had fallen from the Noble Duke, he observed that he had not attended the meetings of Guardians. Heaven forbid that he should! the meetings of Guardians. Heaven forbid that he should! He would not, by his presence, recognize the illegal and unconstitutional power of the Pcor Law Commissioners. He would be no party to their proceedings. (Hear.) As to what the Noble Dake had said with regard to complaints, he begged to inform him that one of the most respectable and humane Guardians of that union in which he (Earl Stanhope) resided was so disgusted with the conduct of the other guardians, and with the cruelty and inhumanity of the law, that he refused any longer to act. (Hear.) He would, on a future occasion, furnish the Noble Duke and the House with more facts, but furnish the Noble Duke and the House with more facts, but he would just mention the case of a family who, from the refusal of any relief in addition to the scanty earning of a labouring man, were now perishing by disease, produced, as an eminent physician well known to the Noble Lord had assured him, by cold and hunger. Such facts must speak trumpet-tongued to the people of this country. (Hear.) With respect to what the Noble Duke had said about his being in correspondence with persons who were calling on the people to resist the Poor Law Amendment Act, he would say that he had the happiness and honour to be in frequent and almost daily communication with a great number of persons who were engaged realously and patriotically in resisting or opposing, but by legal and constitutional means, that most diabolical statute; but he denied, and he believed it could not have taken place without coming to his knowledge, that any hand-bills had been carried about calling on the people, or any portion of the people, of this country, to a violent and forcible resistance to the law. (Hear, hear.) No man felt, or could feel, a greater detestation of that law than he did, but he had often solemnly conjured the results of this country. he had often solemnly conjured the people of this country, in letters, in publications, and in speeches, to persevere as long as they could in a legal and constitutional mode of proceeding to procure the alteration of this illegal and unconstitutional

eight guardians. The names of the three ex officio guardians

were appended to it; but the names of two, appointed by the

The Bishop of EXETER wished now to make a few ob servations, and said he would strictly confine them to what had fallen from the Noble Earl who had thought fit to say, what he believed no other person in that House would saythat the complaint on the part of the petitioners was ground-less. They stated that the diet table which they had put aside for the adoption of the London table was not sufficient for the due sustenance of the very laborious persons for whom it was intended. He would call to the recollection of their it was intended. He would call to the recollection of their Lordships one point, that those persons, who were exposed to the heat of forges, and who underwent labour and fatigue of necessity much greater than any endured by agricultural labourers, were to be allowed by that diet table for half the was found that all the prisoners had left the house, week lilb, of bread, less than a quarter of a pound of cheese, and one pint and a half of gruel per day. Would the Noble Earl, or one human being, say in the face of that statement, that those honourable men, the Guardians of the Dudley Union, had made a groundless and frivolous complaint. that those honourable men, the Guardians of the Dudley Union, had made a groundless and frivolous complaint; because they thought that such a dietary was unequal to the proper sustenance of the poor committed to their charge? What! was that the scale of living to be laid down for these persons, and were they then to be told by the Noble Earl, who was reveiling in wealth, who enjoyed great riches, and who slept at home ever was possessed of one of these most noble fortunes which had descended from one of the ancient aristocracy of England—were they to be told by such a man, foreseth, that this was a groundless complaint? (Hear, hear.) Were they to be told that labouring men who were accustomed to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, in more than the ordinary sense, working and tolling as they did, before heat issuing from iron furraces, a task which none of their Lordships, not even the strongest of them, would be able to endure for a single hour, ought only to have such a sustenance given to them as would ought only to have such a sustenance given to them as would neither support them when in health, nor preserve their health until the season of employment returned, and that to complain that no better sustenance was afforded to them was a groundless complaint? Was it to be said that less than a quarter of a pound of cheese per day was sufficient to keep up the strength of labouring men such as he had described? The petition had been put into his hands because he was rather peculiarly connected with the district whence the petition came, having the honour to be a trustee of the greatest property in that neighbourhood, on which the greatest number of workmen were employed; and he was proud to greatest property in that neighbourhood, on which the greatest number of workmen were employed; and he was proud to have the confidence of the petitioners, who had called upon him to bring this complaint forward. (Hear.) The labour of the coal miners was not greater than that performed by the people spoken of in that petition. Any Noble Lord who was acquainted with Durham, must know that nothing could estable the men to go through their labour in the coal mines, except the very generous diet upon which they lived, feeding except the very generous diet upon which they lived, feeding as they did, and were obliged to do, upon the very best meat and food that the markets could procure. (Hear.)

The petition was laid on the table.

On the votion of the Duke of RICHMOND, the Watermen's Act Bill was read a third time and passed; and their Lordships adjourned at a greater to seven o'clock.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13. After a long talk about Yeomanry Cavalry, the Negro Slavery Abolition Amendment Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday, till which day their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

No business of any public interest. The House adjourned awenty minutes before six.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9. Mr. B. TENNANT and Mr. DUNBAR took the oaths and their seats for the borough of Belfast.

ELECTION COMMITTEES. Mr. HUME asked if there would be any objection to pub-Mr. HUME asked it there would be any objection to publishing the names of the Members on divisions in Election Committees. (Hear, hear.) He thought, if the same rule was observed on Election Committees as in other committees, and on divisions of that House, of publishing how members world, it would be attended with good effects.

The SPEAKER said, if the question was asked of him, he tion, the prosecutors, who slept in the chamber of any such regulation as the Hon. Member suggested. He must decline to interfere without the sanction of the House.

Mr. HUME then gave notice that he would bring the subject under the consideration of the House on Tresday

In answer to a question from Mr. C. Lushington,
Sir W. MOLKSWORTH said, he certainly had publicly
stated, that the Australian Emigration Company had sent
out to that colony women of bad character; and, from the
information he was in possession of, he did not feel called

A great number of petitions were presented on various

upon to retract the charge.

In answer to a question from Sir R. Inglis,
Sir G. GREY said, it was the intention of Government,
in a few days, to lay before the House additional papers relating to the affairs of Canada.

After a short discussion, the Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill, the Copyhold Improvement Bill, and the Manorial Boundaries Bill, were severally read a second time, and ordered to be referred to select committees.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved, that the House, at its rising, do djourn until Monday next.—Agreed to. MONDAY, MARCH 12.

Mr. HUME moved—"That the appointment of the Hon Mr. Primrose to the office of Cashier and Receiver-General o he Post-office Revenues in Scotland, being a person not pre viously employed in the Post-office department, is contrary to the regulations of the Post-office, as established by the Duke of Richmond, the Postmaster-General, in 1831, injurious to the public service, and prejudicial to the interests of the estab-lished clerks and officers in the Post-office department.

On a division, the numbers were-For the motion..... 29 Against it 202
Majority against the motion _______173 Colonel SIBTHORPE'S motion for a reduction of the Fire

Colonel SISTHORPE'S motion for a reduction of the Fire Insurance Duty was lost, by a majority of 75. The House went into a Committee of Supply, and
Lord HOWICK brought the Army Estimates under the consideration of the House, and concluded a long speech of detail, by moving for the raising of 89,305 men.

Mr. HUME met the motion by a counter speech of detail, and moved, that 10,000 men be taken off the vote.

for the following grants:—
£3,232,692 for the charge of her Majesty's land forces for service at home and abroad (exclusive of India), from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1839.

£151,884 for the general staff-officers and officers of the hospitals serving with her Majesty's forces at home and abroad (exclusive of India), and of her Majesty's Garrison of the Tower of London, from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of £57,000 for allowances to the principal officers of several public departments, from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1839.

£15,803 for the Royal Military Asylum and the Hibernian Military School, from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1839. £15,981 for rewards for distinguished military service, from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1839.

£103,000 for the pay of general officers in her Majesty's

#529,000 for the half-pay and military allowances to re-

duced and retired officers of her Majesty's forces, from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1839.

£69,500 for half-pay and reduced allowances to officers of disbanded foreign corps, of pensions to wounded foreign officers, and of allowances to the widows and children of decreased foreign officers from the late of her all children of decreased foreign officers. ceased foreign officers, from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st £148,560 for pensions to be paid to widows and officers of the land forces, from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1839. £139,000 for allowances on the compassionate list, &c.

L139,00) for allowances on the compassionate list, &c., from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1839.

£1,310,474 for Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals, &c., from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1839.

£44,000 for allowances, compensations, and emoluments, in the nature of superannuation, or retired allowances, to persons formerly belonging to several public departments, from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1839.

£10,000 upon account of the maintenance, clothing, and other expenses of the provisional force which has been main.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

A variety of petitions were presented. Committees were appointed on the Carlow and Walsall Election Petitions. Then come a long talk about the affairs of Spain, in which the merits of the "Legion" were discussed, right violently, Mr. WOOLFE (Attorney-General for Ireland) obtained

leave to bring in a Bill to amend the mode Registering Votes

Mr. Sergeant JACKSON moved, pursuant to the notice which he had given, for copies of all correspondence which has taken place between the Irish government and the government or officers of the Belfast Lunatic Asylum, respecting the case of Robert Breaker, sent to that asylum, by order of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the good of the county of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the good of the county of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the good of all resolutions. the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, from the gaol of the county of Down, in April, 1836; together with copies of all resolutions of the said governors, touching that case, transmitted to the Irish Government. His reason for making the motion was, that a practice had obtained in Ireland, which was warranted by no law, for the executive government to interfere with other lunatics than those over which powers were given to them by the Act 2 and 3 Geo. IV., c. 33. The individual in question had been ordered into a lunatic asylum; he was not actually insane at the time when he was admitted, and, although this fact was represented by the medical officers of the asylum to the executive government, vet months passed over without any reply being given. At last an order was given for his release, but the unfortunate man, in the interim,

from the excitement which he underwent, was seized with mania, and died in the lunatic asylum.

The Dissenters' Declaration Bill went through a Com-The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

Mr. W. H. MACLE was declared duly elected for Carlow. Peritions were presented on various subjects. After a good deal of talk about matters of no public interest, the House was counted out, there being out of the 658, only 24 present.

YORKSHIRE LENT ASSIZES. (Continued from our seventh page.)

CROWN COURT, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14. Before Mr. Justice Coleringe.

James Pickles, 21, and Solomon Crabtree, 30, were charged with having, on the 26th November, at Southowram, feloniously broken into and entered the dwelling-house of Samuel Holdsworth. Mr. COTTINGHAM and Mr. STANSFIELD were

for the prosecution; the prisoners were defended by Sir G. LEWIN and the Hon. J. S. WORTLEY. The case for the prosecution was as follows: -On the night of the 26th November, Mr. Holdsworth and his family retired to rest about half-past ten o'clock. Some of them being up at an early hour next morning, it was found that the house had been broken into, and several silver spoons, a silver pint, jug, and other plate, together with a leg of mutton, were stolen. On the following evening, about seven o'clock, the prisoners and a man named Norcliffe. were at the Hope and Anchor public-house, at Huddersfield, Pickles having a bundle with him. They gave the servant some mutton chops to cook for them there. Suspicion was excited in the mind of a

prosecutor, as those taken from the house. For the defence, Sir G. LEWIN called a witness named Shaw, who swore that the prisoner Pickles slept at home every night in November, and particularly recollected that he did so on the 26th of that month, when he set off on the following morning

Mr. John Firth, who had employed this prisoner sometimes as a gardener, gave him a good character Mr. Frazer, constable of Halifax, stated that he

never previously knew anything against Crabtree. The Jury retired, and after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty. Pickles was sentenced to fifteen years and Crabtree to ten years' transportation.

CUTTING AND MAIMING AT LEEDS. John Batley, 21, was charged with having, on the l1th of November last, maliciously stabbed William Young, of Leeds, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm.

Mr. BAINES conducted the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Sir G. LEWIN. It appears that on the night of the 11th November. the prosecutor, who is a journeyman dyer in the establishment of Messra. Reffit and Co., of Leeds, and another workman, were in the Beckett's Arms' Inn, on Kirkstall Road, where they remained in the company until half-past eleven o'clock. When Young and his companions had proceeded about 200 yards towards Leeds, they met the prisoner and his father. The former aimed a blow at Pindar, which he warded off, and quietly walked on; immediately afterwards, the prisoner struck Young with a

sharp instrument, which wounded him in the side. He then snatched the prosecutor's hat, with which he and his father ran off. Young's friends pursued them to their house, which is near the Beckett's Arms; and after a short time the prisoner came, having disguised himself in a great coat. The father was called, who deposed that the four men struck Guilty.

ROBBERY AT BRIGHOUSE.

ront door, she saw Brown, who also escaped. Information was immediately given to the constable. To be each Transported 15 years.

ROBBERY AT PUDSEY.

19th of February, the prosecutor and his brother left the house locked up; on their return they found the prisoner in the chamber; and his footsteps were tween five and six o'clock on the night in question; traced in the snow, to an unoccupied house, where but when he arrived, he found Richardson laid he had taken a sack which contained the bobbins of dead. varn. He was immediately apprehended-Guilty; but recommended to mercy on account of his youth and previous good character. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour one year in the House of Correction, at Wakefield. The Learned Judge observing that he feared the prisoner had been led away by would become an honest member of society.

FORGERY AT BAWTRY. William Gravenor, 45, was charged with having,

on the 15th of October last, feloniously made and

intent to defraud Sir William Bryan Cook, of Doncaster. Mr. Knowles and Mr. Walker were for the prosecution: Mr. Dundas and Mr. Bajnes rupt. On the 15th of October, a letter was received at the bank of Sir Wm. Cook, at Doncaster, which

Mr. Jackson appeared as the drawer of the bill out neither him nor Mr. Ward could be found; and but neither him nor Mr. ward could be louze, and it was discovered that the bill was a forgery.

Mr. Dundas, for the defence, contended that the prisoner's wife for some reason had signed the Bradford. He was almost immediately found "Not note. He told that to Mr. Brigg the week after the note. He told that to Mr. Brigg the week after the note. He told that to Mr. Brigg the week after the note.

The Learned Counsel called witnesses to prove The CHAIRMAN then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday. The House adjourned at a prisoner Guilty, but recommended him to mercy. the wife's hand-writing, but the Jury found the The court rose at seven o'clock.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

MURDER AT LEEDS BY A LUNATIC. Joseph Jeffgate, 19, was indicted for having wilfully murdered a boy named John Webster, at Leeds When called upon to plead, the prisoner hesitated much, and at last said "Gentlemen, I don't know

Mr. DUNDAS and the Hon. J. WORTLEY conducted the prosecution; Mr. BAINES was retained to defend the prisoner. The Learned Counsels called the prisoner's father, who proved that an accident which happened to his son when he was five years old, deprived him of reason. One of the neighbour's children threw a brick out of the window,

which fell on the prisoner's head. His Londship severely censured the father for allowing his son to be out of safe confinement. He attributed the negligence to his wife; and his Lordship observed that this had been attended with the

loss of human life. Mr. Shepherd, the Governor of the Castle, expressed his opinion (which was corroborated by one of the turnkeys,) that the prisoner was of insane

Mr. Anderson, surgeon, deposed that when the prisoner came to the Castle, he laboured under strong excitement, but he was better, in consequence of the medical treatment he has received, although not yet of sound mind. The Learned JUDGE-Where did you come from

this morning? Prisoner—"From skilley; but a glass of ale would do me good now. It's a good thing. They call it skilley-it's broken out of my face. (Laughter.) His LORDSHIP stated that the law was, that no man should be put upon his trial who was not a rational and reasonable being, and able to make his own defence. If the jury considered that he was not in such a state, they would detain the prisoner

for life, or until he was of sound mind. The jury found the prisoner "Insane." MURDER AT FERRY FRYSTON.

Robert Lowther, 39, was charged on the coroner's nquest, with having, on the 20th November, wilfully murdered Rylah Richardson, of Ferry Fryston. There was a second count in the indictment. charging the crime as manslaughter. Serjeant ATCHERLEY, with whom was Mr. READ, having stated the case, called the following

John Hobson, is a sawyer at Ferrybridge, and new the deceased, who was a butcher, about 70 years of age. The prisoner is an illegitimate son of the deceased's wife. On the forenoon of the day mentioned in the indictment, he heard the deceased and his wife quarrelling about their property. About four o'clock, witness was called in to his tea by Mrs. Richardson. In that room there was also prisoner, himself and his son. The deceased came down stairs with his night cap on, drunk; he seized the coal rake, which was beside the fender, and demanded of the prisoner what he was doing there? The deceased held it up as if he was going to strike. The prisoner rose up, knocked the deceased down, and struck him several times. On his sitting down, old Richardson said he would go and fetch the constable, and on his going to the door, the prisoner jumped up, seized hold of the deceased, and said, "D—n thee, I'll give thee something to fetch him for," striking him at the back of the head, and knocking him down on the threshold of the house. Prisoner then seized him by the legs and arms, and dragged him into the house—he took him to prisoner-" For God's sake let the old man alone, and we'll lift him from the floor." Prisoner replied, "Let him get up; its all his d—d stupidness." He was lifted into the chair, but never afterwards spoke. They asked him if he would have some tea, the constable, who found Richardson dead.

that morning, when he was very drunk. He did not know whether the coal-rake hit the prisoner; the heat of passion.

the concussion, which caused death. Cross-examined.—If the deceased was habitually were charged with having on the 19th January last, ances. The coagulated blood in the lateral ven- stopper" on the hearth-stone, which he afterwards at Brighouse, broke and entered the dwelling-house tricle was sufficient to cause death. A person in transferred to the plaster on the wall. Walsh asked R. S.—We advise him to give up writing poetry. of Mr. William Walker, at Brighouse, and stole this state could not live more than two or three him who the men were; he said there was Burn, two hams therefrom. The facts of the case were days. By the Judge-Prisoner was much the Brook, Dyson, and a man whom he thought was If we do not hear from Mr. Millar, our Glasgow these; about two o'clock in the morning in ques- strongest man; the deceased walked lame.

James Hobson, a sawyer at Ferry-bridge, and first information he had received; and immedithe house, was awoke by a noise and found Rat- son of the previous witness, was shortly examined, ately sent for Mr. Brearey, the constable, to cliffe with a lighted candle in the house; he ran but his evidence presented no new facts, being whom the plaintiff communicated these partiaway, she pursued him, and when she got to the merely corrobotary of the testimony of his father. Ann Sawyer deposed that she was a widow, and whom he named were apprehended. The magisresided adjoining the deceased. Between four and formation was immediately given to the constable, resided adjoining the deceased. Between four and trates, however, did not consider the evidence and on the prisoner being apprehended, Brown said, five o'clock in the afternoon in question, she heard sufficient, and discharged the prisoners. Some time 'never mind, they can nobut transportus."-Guilty. a great disturbance in Richardson's house, and went to the door, when she saw the prisoner knock Richardson down, as he was passing over the whom he confessed that he and some others comthreshold. His head was partly laid out of the mitted the robbery, and gave ample evidence to William Wilcock, 18, was charged with having, on the 19th Feb. last, at Pudsey, feloniously entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel Dufton, and but it was made fast. She shouted to Lowther, stole therefrom 300 bobbins, and a quantity of "Open the door, thou villain—thou's killed the old man." While at the door, she heard Mrs. Rich-Mr. Baines appeared for the prosecutor; the ardson tell the prisoner that he would have to go prisoner was undefended. On the evening of the to York Castle for killing her husband. Mr. Laidman, constable, of Ferry-bridge, stated that he was called into the deceased's house be-

> Mr. Alderson, a surgeon, was called in corroboration of Mr. Hill's evidence, as to the examination of the deceased after death.

Sir G. LEWIN addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, in a clear and forcible speech. It was evident, from the whole of the testimony, that the bad characters, who were older than himself; but unfortunate man was killed, not in the cruel, malihe trusted that this would be a warning to him, and cious, and premeditated manner which constituted that when he had undergone his punishment he the crime of murder, but in heated blood, and after considerable provocation. This being the case, he called upon them to do their duty to themselves, their God; and society at large, by acquitting the prisoner of the more awful and aggravated offence of murder. uttered a certain forged Bill of Exchange, with

His Lordship having impartially summed up, the Jury retired, and after consulting about half an hour, returned a verdict of Guilty.

The Learned JUDGE passed sentence on the prisoner in a pathetic and feeling address. If the Jury defended the prisoner. Gravenor was formerly a had been of opinion that he was guilty of murder, it respectable farmer at Hatfield, but became a bank- would have been his duty to pass the awful sentence of the law on him, and he would have expiated his crime on the scaffold; but they had relieved him contained the bill in question. The prisoner and a from that painful duty, and the prisoner from the person named Iredale, entered the Bay Horse pub- awful punishment. The provocation he had relie house, in September last, which was kept by Mr. ceived was but slight; and he would not have it go Richardson, and asked one of the landlord's sons to abroad, that any man could take away human life, go into a room with them, which he did. The pri- and escape severe punishment. It appeared from soner drew out two blank stamps to the young man, the calendar, that but little value was set upon life. who had previously been in an attorney's office, and The state of society, amongst the lower orders, was consequently acquainted in some measure with more resembled an uncivilized and barbarous coun-Bills of Exchange. The young man drew out the try, than Christian England. What could be more forms for him, and pointed out to the prisoner shocking than the prisoner's conduct to the deceased; bring: In the pay of general emerts in her majesty's forces, not being colonels of regiments, from the lst of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1839.

In the pay of general emerts in her majesty's lorms for him, and pointed out to the prisoner shocking than the prisoner's conduct to the deceased; where he ought to sign his name. The latter then called for a glass of liquor, which the youth went to bring; in the meantime, one of his brothers was called in whom the prisoner requested to the prisoner's conduct to the deceased; where he ought to sign his name. The latter then he had sent a man drunk, despising the Sabbath, with all his sins upon his head, unprepared into called in whom the prisoner requested to the deceased; where he ought to sign his name. The latter then he had sent a man drunk, despising the Sabbath, with all his sins upon his head, unprepared into called in whom the prisoner requested to the deceased; where he ought to sign his name. The latter then he had sent a man drunk, despising the Sabbath, called for a glass of liquor, which the youth went to with all his sins upon his head, unprepared into called in, whom the prisoner requested to write a rake against the prisoner, which he wrested from him. name for Ireland, as he could not write himself. Did that excuse the brutal way in which the deceased who were identified by the banker's clerk, as the Having never seen a bill before, he unhesitatingly was attacked by him? Certainly not. He there- men who had got the notes cashed. On the same signed his name, not knowing that it would do any fore trusted that on his bended knees he would iminjury. The name written at the foot of the bill plore forgiveness of the Almighty, and regulate his was Wm. Ward, woolstapler, Halisax. About passions for the remainder of his days, rememberpresented for payment in London, it was dis-sported for life."

> CHARGE OF ROBBERY. Joseph Sowdon, (out on bail) was charged with

THE QUEEN v. THE INHABITANTS OF WARM-FIELD was then called, but as no evidence was offered upon it, and accordingly a verdict of "Not reading the bills. When Divisor have £5 for Guilty" was entered for the defendants.

NEW POOR LAW RIOTS AT BRADFORD. Joseph Tillotson, 20, Wm. Wheater, 20, Wm. Brooks, 20, Joseph Greensmith, 19, and Joseph Swaine, 18, were charged on the oaths of James at Bradford, unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled together, making a great noise, tumult, and disturbance to the great terror of the Queen's subjects.

Mr. WASNEY and Mr. LISTER were retained as counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. DUNDAS for

On the Jury being called, Mr. Pitkethley and Mr. Stocks, who had been summoned as Jurors, were amongst the numbers; on which Mr. WASNEY asked Mr. Pitkethley if he did not oppose the Poor Law, together with Mr. Oastler, at the time when the offence charged in the indictment was committed. On being answered in the affirmative, the Learned Counsel objected, on the part of the Crown, to their

emaining in the box. The Learned JUDGE stated that he had no doubt but that those gentlemen would deliver perfectly

ence to their opinions. Mr. Pitkethley and Mr. Stocks, however, preferred withdrawing from the jury box, so as to be free Will be presented to every Yorkshire Purchaser, of from any imputation or suspicion of this nature. Two other jurymen were then empannelled. The prisoners (with the exception of Wheater.) pleaded guilty; and against him no evidence was

offered. He was, therefore, discharged. Mr. WASNEY, for the prosecution, recommended the other four prisoners to the merciful consideration of the Court, on the ground of the great excitement that prevailed when the offence was

The Learned JUDGE then sentenced the prisoners to "One Month's Imprisonment" in York Castle, remarking that should any similar disturbance again occur, the law would be found strong enough to meet the case of the guilty parties, and suppress those riots. Whatever might be the opinion of any number of persons as to the operation of any Act of Parliament, they had no right to resist its execution, but endeavour to procure its reneal.

Benjamin Garside was then charged, on two indictments, with having received goods, knowing them to have been stolen, but no case was offered for the prosecution, and the prisoner was therefore discharged.

At the rising of the Court, the following prisoners. who had been previously convicted, were sentenced: -Ellis Nicholls, and William Gravenor, to fifteen years' transportation; Jackson, to twelve months' hard labour in Wakefield House of Correction; Fowler, for manslaughter at Middlesborough, twelve months' imprisonment; and Crubtree, who pleaded guilty to a burglary at Idle, to twelve months, and Wheater, to eighteen months' hard labour in Wakefield House of Correction.

The criminal business is concluded, with the exception of an assault case.

NISI PRIUS COURT-TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

CARTER AND OTHERS, v. CARR. Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. Hoggins for the plaintiff: and Mr. CRESSWELL for the defendant. The action was to recover £85, the balance of an account due from the trustees of the Gomersal and Dewsbury turnpike road, for stone and materials, to which the defendant pleaded that they were not liable. The case was entirely destitute of public interest. "Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages, the Sum sought."

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

Justice PATTESON took his seat this morning at nine o'clock precisely. On the application of Sir G. Lewin, the case of

LANCASTER v. WALSH. Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. WATSON were for the plaintiff, a weaver residing at Southowram, near Halifax; Mr. CRESWELL and Mr. ADDISON for the to which he made no reply; and Mrs. Richardson defendant, a finisher at Halisax. The action was observed that he was holding his breath to kill to recover £20, a public reward, for giving certain himself. One of the family went for Mr. Laidman, information that might lead to the conviction of the parties, who committed a highway robbery; to Cross-examined.—Deceased was intoxicated. which defendant pleaded that the plaintiff did not Witness had assisted him to bed about one o'clock give the information by which the notes were traced. On the twenty-fifth of July, 1835, as Mr. Walsh was returning home late at night, he was robbed of he warded off the blow with his left hand and struck two Bank of England notes and other monies, when the deceased with his right. The prisoner did so in he directed bills to be printed, and an advertisement inserted in the newspapers, as follows: -"£20 reward. Mr. Hill, surgeon of Knottingley, was called in Whereas on Saturday night last, two Bank of Engto the deceased on Saturday night, the 20th of land notes and other monies were stolen from the November, at Ferrybridge. He found him quite person of Mr. Richard Walsh, on his way to Halifax; dead. He instantly tried to bleed him, but could whoever will give such information as may lead to not get any blood from him. There was a scratch the notes being traced, shall, on conviction of the on his face. The day following, he made a post parties, receive the above reward." Dated July 29. mortem examination of the body, and found four or On the 5th of August, the plaintiff went to Mr. five bruises on the back part of the head, apparently Walsh, in company with a friend of his named occasioned by a fall. On dissecting the integument Molyneux, the watchman of a factory at Halifax. and laying bare the skull, he discovered an effusion Mr. Lancaster stated that on the night of Robbery, of blood on one of the membranes, and on the sur- four men knocked at the door of his house, on which face of the brain. The veins were turgid and full. he went to the window. He saw there four men, the prisoner first. The Jury found the prisoner Not A concussion of the brain would occasion these who asked him to tell them what two pieces of paper appearances, and external violence would occasion were, which they put in the window. Lancaster went to the fire, and afterwards lighted a candle Joseph Ratcliffe, 19, and James Brown, 19, intoxicated, it would cause some of those appear- England bills, scratching the numbers with a "pipehe told them they were a £50 and a £30 Bank of

culars, and in consequence of which the persons afterwards Dyson was sent into the custody of Mr. Illingworth, the deputy constable of Wakefield, to secure his own conviction. Dyson was accordingly committed to York Castle; and on the trial at the Lent Assizes, in 1836, the plaintiff attended before the Grand Jury, and when the prisoner came into Court he pleaded Guilty, judgment of death was recorded against him, and he was subsequently transported. On the 5th of March, Lancaster claimed the reward, by Mr. Holroyde, his solicitor; ten days afterwards, Mr. Illingworth, the deputy constable of Wakefield, also demanded it; and Mr. Brearey also set up a claim to it. Mr. Illingworth served the defendant with a Writ of Action; when protection under the interpleader act, asking that ne might be allowed to pay the £20 into the hands of the officer of the Court, and that the parties themselves might decide to whom it properly belonged. They declined this, leaving every man at liberty to fight his own battles, and the Court, therefore, refused to interfere. Mr. Illiugworth, however, abandoned the action that he had previously brought. Under these circumstances, he submitted that the plaintiff was clearly entitled to

Mr. Molyneux detailed the information given by the plaintiff as stated by the Learned Counsel in his opening speech. Mr. Brearey was also called in support of those

Mr. CRESSWELL argued that the plaintiff had not proved that his information led to the notes being traced. His Londship did not consider this necessary; on which the learned counsel put it to the Jury that the person who went to the banks. stopped the notes, and apprehended those who preformation and acted upon it, as he was confined to his bed by a serious accident, but he should call a person by whom it was given, which was extremely driven to do, in consequence of an application for his evidence being taken in writing, having been opposed and refused. Mr. CRESSWELL then called

Mr. Illingworth, who stated that in consequence of seeing this advertisement, he went and found that the notes had been cashed by the Northern and Central Bank. From information he received, he apprehended two men named Thackwray and Nicholl, evening, he went to Halifax, in search of the men who committed the robbery, and took Nicholl with him. He saw Mr. Brearey, and communicated the three weeks afterwards, it was found that this bill ing to what awful consequences their passions had circumstance to him; Thackwray and Nicholl were was sent to Sir Wm. Cook's in a letter. On being led. The prisoner was then sentenced "to be trandescription of the men from whom they received the notes. About a fortnight afterwards, Dyson was brought over to him at Wakefield.

> Lancaster came over, and asked him if Dyson was reading the bills. When Dyson came back, he was apprehended by Mr. Brigg. Cross-examined.—Burn lived at Halifax, and Brook at Sheffield. Witness is a wool-comber.

Mr. ALEXANDER replied, observing that when Sharp, Richard M'Laine, George Ingham, and others, with having, on the 20th of November last, he claimed it then, it was said that Mr. Briggs was he claimed it then, it was said that Mr. Briggs was entitled to it. It reminded him of the old fable of the man who stole some meat, and gave it to his companion to put under his coat; when charged with that "he would be hanged if he had stole the meat." (Laughter.) After commenting on the evidence, the learned counsel submitted that the substantial inforsubsequently convicted, originated with Mr. Lan-

(Continued in our third page.)

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT but that those gentlemen would deliver perfectly unbiassed and conscientious verdicts, without refer- RICHARD OASTLER, Esq. FROM A STEEL ENGRAVING.

the NORTHERN STAR of the 31st March, and to those of Scotland, Lancashire, and New castle, of the 7th April.

He is the Father of the Poor, the Defender of the Oppressed, and the Dread of the Tyrant.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS

noticed, that if they do not send their remittances upon the receipt of their accounts, their Paper for the following week will be stopped. This we do in order that our readers may know to whom blame, in case of disappointment, should be at-

Union between Whigs and Radicals.—It so happens that a certain Whig Bank Director has threatened one of our most efficient Agents with an ejectment from his premises,—and, as stated, for no other reason than he sells Radical Newspapers. Let him try it, and we will run the "Star" against the bank for a trifle.

We have been reluctantly obliged to postpone the uble addresses of Messrs. Harney, Neesom, and Men's Association of London, from the great press of assize news and other local matter. Association, from his excellent and steady friends of Preston, Barnsley, Worsborough, and

The Sun newspaper refused to insert Mr. O' Connor's ment. It will be recollected that that paper published the charges. So much for the spirit of the public journals!

the "EVENING STAR," in London, to be conducted, in conjunction with the Northern Star, by Messrs. O'Connor, O'Brien, and Hill. Hudto begin!! We will turn the Savings' Banks! money into a national press fund. It is said, and it shall be done.

The working men of Liverpool are welcome to the "Star;" we send the number required. They shall appoint their own agents; we never have is settled, Mr. O'Connor will visit his friends at Liverpool.

The press of Assize Intelligence compels us to do violence to our inclination, in setting aside several J. B. R .- His lines have been received. We have

not yet had time to read them.

by an attention to this hint.

it for next week, but will see. The high-flown poetical compliments of M. M. O.

of "Flash Hall," were somewhat dear ut the cheated us, but the post office.

Hanson. The desendant then said that this was the agent, we shall stop his papers next week.

THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1838.

LANDLORDS' TITLE TO THE PEOPLE'S

SHARE OF THE LAND. At all public meetings, when there exists a desire to place the people in their most formidable valuable, and proud position, they are pompously designated as "the producers of all wealth;" but as we have ever been taught to look upon the working man as the most estimable being in existence, we should be sorry that his every claim to protection, distinction, and admiration, rested upon his simple power of production, by mere manual labour. In fact, the working classes are much more valuable to their oppressors as consumers, than even to their employers as producers. Therefore, in Mr. Walsh applied to the Court of Exchequer for order to place this portion of society in its real position, let us take a view of the advantages which man, as producer and consumer, confers upon those classes who make merchandize of him in their respective capacities. The power which a combination of capitalists has upon the regulation of the price of labour, is a subject which has been hacknied, till at length the labourer has discovered that his only property—and, after all, his is the only real property upon earth—is capable of being affected by every whim and caprice of the speculator; and is made, in a great measure, to depend upon a currency which is always a fiction, and vet to which labour, the only reality, is invariably made subservient. We leave man, poor man, for a moment, in his most degraded state, as an instrument of production, for the support of the wants, the comforts, and the luxuries of his chance-born scopped the noces, and approximated those will be sented them for payment, was entitled to the reward. superior. We draw a momentary veil over the He could not call Mr. Briggs, who received this inwhole abyss of poverty into which the presumptuous whole abyss of poverty into which the presumptuous and abused power, monopoly, and confiscation of the few, has plunged the dependent order. inconvenient to the public interest, but which he was We leave the care-worn artizan, the squalid hand-loom weaver, the anatomized living skeleton of a factory operative, the agricultural slave. the able tradesman depending upon weather for the exercise of his craft, and upon the regulation of capitalists for the reward of his toil. We leave the whole tribe of slaves, as producers, and shall exhibit them as consumers. When the capitalist employs a man to work, he certainly speculates to some extent: he does embark his capital in raw material, duty, taxation, and labour; but we submit, as an illustration of our position, the condition in which large landed proprietors are placed, without any risk or speculation. We instance the towns of Huddersfield, Oldham, Stockport, Ashton, Staley Bridge, and other places; which, from speculation in trade and commerce, may have sprung into rapid existence. The inhabitants of such towns, as consumers. note. He told that to Mr. Brigg the week after the at once confer the benefit upon the landlord not robbery. Dyson went from home in a few days. only as to ground rent, but also as to the increased value, which all contiguous property receives from the consumption of the working classes. We shall suppose the proprietor to be a natural born idiot: a creature gone to the south of France, to recover the effects of dissipation, or exhaustion from too frequent drafts, upon the luxuries produced by the people; or a lunatic whose affairs are in the hands of his committee; or a resident in the back settlements of America. Now, how indifferent must be that state of things, which presses upon the valuait, the first said he had not the meat, and the last ble portion of society, while they thus tend to enrich the idle portion, without any, even the slightest venture, exertion, risk or speculation, upon their mation on which Dyson was apprehended, and part. We shall certainly, not be considered as exorbitant, or extravagant, if we suppose the land in the immediate neighbourhood, of Huddersfield, Oldham, and Stockport, to have been increased by £20,000 per annum, by the erection of the town and the consumption of the working classes. When we take into consideration the villas, the pleasure-grounds, the paddocks, the town-fields, the vegetable gardens, the increased value of land even employed in the production of grosser produce, from its proximity to a market. £20,000 a-year is a very low rate of increased value. It must be borne in mind, that no man, with readymade money-no half-pay officer-no recited commercial man-no rich old maid-no wealthy spendthrift, or rich debauchee, from choice resides within the precincts of a manufacturing town; and that, therefore, unlike Bath, Brighton, Leamington, or Hastings, the residents depend upon the exertions of the labourer, for the very means of subsistence. The All Agents for the Northern Star are hereby profit which is to be made of a 61-days'-bill, speculated in labour, frequently composes the stock-intrade of the speculator. We add to the fruges consumere nati-that is, those who consume without producing—the many shopmen and other intermediate links which exist in those towns, between the speculator and the labourer, and who, one and all, like the absentee landlord, (and it makes little difference whether the landlord is an absentee or not, in this instance), live upon the people as consumers. We shall now divide the £20,000 a-year, produced for the landlords by the consumption of the producers, without any speculation, exertion, risk, effort, or Ireland, upon their withdrawal from the Working | return on the part of the said drones, and see to what extent according to the Robbery-and-Beggar's-Dish-We have also been compelled to postpone the address to Mr. O'Connor, upon the subject of of the neighbourhood. Let us suppose £5 per the recent attack of the London Working Men's annum, per head, for the maintenance of each pauper, and the £20,000 of increased rent produced by the consumers, would furnish that amount for every day in the year to Reply to the London Working Men, although four thousand individuals. Thus, then, do we Mr. O'Connor offered to pay for it as an advertise- establish our oft-repeated assertion, namely, that poor laws are only rendered necessary by the usurpation of that property which legitimately Mr. O'Connor hereby gives notice, that on or about belongs to the working classes. Added to the the 1st day of November next, he will establish increased value of the land, all the articles of life are raised upon the consumers, by placing them upon an exact footing as regards taxation, with dersfield! brave Huddersfield! has offered £500 their wealthier neighbours. Lighting, cleansing, watching, paving, police, water-rate, market-toll, and all other imposts, which are estimated by a scale, by the hair of the head, and jowled it against the stone floor, two or three times. Witness's son said was postponed till next assizes, in consequence of the Leeds Times, but did not send a copy of equal expense upon the poor. Of what advantage Mr. O'Connor's reply, although he left the is a well paved town to those who seldom tread, save upon the floor of the cotton-factory? Of what benefit is the brilliant gas-light to him who mopes his way with half-closed eye from his den of slavery been deceived by their order. When the weather to his couch of misery? Of what value is the protection of a ruffian-police to him who has no rights

to be protected? In short, wherein is the advantage of taxation to that portion of society who have no valuable communications till next week. Amongst participation in its benefits, but who are compelled which we are sorry to include the excellent to supply its amount for the comforts of others?

letters of Frazer, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Rich
As too great minuteness cannot be observed in proving our position we will exhibit the relative condition of a population, wholesomely spread over Our Halifax Correspondent, for whose industry we 5,000 acres, and the condition of the same populabeg to return our thanks, will greatly oblige tion, say 20,000 congregated in a town. Suppose the Compositors by, as often as convenient, 5,000 acres of land worth £1 per acre in its usually writing on only one side of the paper. Several employed agricultural conditions the exection of 3 other Correspondents may also convenience us employed agricultural condition; the erection of 3 town in the centre of that quantity will increase Abraham Hanson.—The letter to Lord Howick the rent by at least £20,000 a year. In the town cannot appear this week. We cannot promise the inhabitants, as we have shewn, are liable to the rich man's scale of taxation, and are obliged in every instance to contribute their quota to the suppostage. We suspect it was intended as a port of institutions from which they derive no benehoax; if so, the wag is deceived. He has not fit, but rather suffer damage. In the country district, the people are relieved from market-tolls, A host of poetical and other Correspondents must from the increased price for carriage, from the shopkeeper's profit upon articles, which can be purchased directly from the growers, from those taxes which go but to increase the comforts of the rich, as well as from many other charges. But, then, we may

be told that wages in towns are higher than in the Bashaws having threatened the Master and Matron country, and have been raised by the operation of of the Workhouse with the penalties of the law in machinery. High wages are ever met by more than a case they enlarged the allowance to the poor, even commensurate increase in local and general taxation. 'Cheap' and 'dear' are relative terms; and, in many | The petitioners further stated that medical gentleinstances, a tax injudiciously laid on, may amount men had certified that the dietary of the Dudley to a complete prohibition of the taxed article. It is Union was not sufficient to keep the poor from of the profit made upon taxation, that the people disease and broken health, much less to preserve wholesome state of things, would live better upon one shilling per day than he can under the present system for five shillings a-day. What difference, then, is there between those two states of slavery. riz., that wherein a man is sold by another, and that wherein a man is compelled either to sell himself or starve? There is precisely this difference: that, in the one instance, the purchaser has an interest in the health and condition of his slave during the whole of life; whereas, in the other instance, he has no interest beyond the immediate time of his eapability to labour. A man takes more care of his own horse than he does of one which he simply hires for a journey.

With regard to the operation of taxation, observe the effect which it has upon the hundreds of thousands of hand-loom weavers. The taxes laid upon the actual necessaries of life amount to a prohibition of those articles: and the wages which would other-

But now to the difficulty. All laws having been originally framed by the feudal lord, for the preservation of his dominion over the serf,-he, the landlord, not only being lord and master, but also insisting upon a recognition of his manorial and other rights, even to the very bowels of the earth, to the dominion of wild beasts, to the possession of mines, minerals, and other royalties,-long submission upon the part of the people has established those abuses, until at length the legislature declares its love for pristine absurdity, and that even a "Reformed Parliament" cannot interfere with landed property. observance of this rule of non-interference. Is not of land? Are not Tithes, Malt Tax, Police-Tax, County-Rates, Levies for the Erection of Jails and Bastiles, together with all other assessments to which land is liable, a direct interference with the value of land? Yes; but it is an interference which, while it enhances the value of the landlord's portion, diminishes that of the consumer. Under what state of things do we then live, when the increased industry of a people has no other tendency mose who, without speculation, exertion, industry, which those riches are produced.

his legislative interference with that portion which no earthly claim.

In conclusion: the wealthy complain of taxes rpon those articles which they may or may not use; while the poor have no alternative; all those articles which they consume being absolute necessaries of life, and taxed to the highest amount.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

London, March 14th, 1838. GENTLEMEN, -I trust your " Star" will never be a "liberal" newspaper. That epithet, (as nowa-days applied) expresses the concentration of human baseness and human littleness to an extent undescribable by any other term. In France, in Spain, in England, all the world over, your "Liberals" are a graceless, soulless, unprincipled crew. In France, the "Liberals" have placed the Government in the hands of about 180,000 rich electors our of a population of 33,000,000, and are now supporting that Government by 350,000 hired avenets, in addition to an armed Bourgeoisu or shopocracy, to the amount of a million and a half of own uses, under pretence of paying the interest of the "Liberals" are notoriously the most grinding and infamous political party in the state, and the more "Liberal" the greater is their hard heartedness. Umil of late years England had but two recognised political parties-the Tories and the Whigs. This was before the appearance of the new light "Liberels" now generally known by the name of shamthe Whigs had, of course, all the "Liberalism" to Bannagher bangs the Devil, you as certainly bang such an extent, that it came down upon its side, without much notice, and with a dreadful crash. enumerate all would fill a volume, but a few specimens will show the quality of the fruits. Be it the recollection of all who may have forgotten it, ede of Ireland. Be it also known or remembered, that it was the "Liberals" who after sessions of the sham-Radical school. While they had all the ees committed by any party then existing, though not the worst that might have been committed; but the the appearance of the Sham-Radical Liberals in their side, they have out-heroded Herod, carrying their " Liberal" atrocities to such a pitch that I defr them to advance one step further without ciring the nation into a revolution which would the whole system explode about their ears and its liberticidal abettors to the Devil. I have tied facts to show that the Whigs are worse than Trity less " Liberal" than themselves, I will the draw your readers' attention to a few other Liberal? for the purpose of convincing them (if I can) the Sham-Radicals or Ultra-Liberal part; are Worse than the Whigs by about as many degrees

Home of Commons. Grantians of the Poor of the Dudley Union com-

their "Liberalism" exceeds that of the Whigs.

In these facts I have not to travel beyond the

of last night and the night before in the

with the sanction of the Board of Guardians!

On one other day-1 or. " former. "of bacon, 1 lb. of potatoes "On remaining day, in"or other vegetables, 14 oz. "stead of meat or soup, 1 lb.
"of bread, 14 oz. of cheese, "of suet pudding; or boiled
"and 12 pints of gruel." "rice, with milk and sugar; and 13 pints of gruel." "rice, with milk and sugar; Let their Lordships contrast "a pint of beer at dinner and

"a pint at supper. Other articles the same as the last"mentioned three days."

The Poor of Dudley, to whom the Bashaws allotted this starvation diet, are men be it observed, wise procure means of subsistence, are, through the who have been working every day since they were instrumentality of taxation, rendered of scarcely boys, in the forge, and the mines,—the most laborious of occupations. Horrible enough it would be to allot it to the poor of London whose work is 69. What Mr. Baker had informed them of was comparatively light, but to allot it to the hard toiling men of Dudley is literally to kill them by inches, and render them incapable of resuming their employment. Just look at the Dudley dietary table. On four days of the week no meat at all! On the other three days only 14 ounces altogether including 4 of bacon ! and no beer on any one of the seven | that might be. The magistrates here retired to condays. Not one drop of beer all the week round for able-bodied men whose lives have been spent in creating wealth for the state—ave for the very monsters who are starving and drenching them with Let us have a proof of undeviating legislatorial gruel. If this be not murder as well as robbery, there is no meaning in language. It is only surthe Corn Law a direct interference with the price prising that the Men of Dudley do not rise up and annihilate "all" the rich oppressors around them. Here was a case sufficient to excite the virtuous

of humanity. Yet, how was it received by the Ultra-"Liberals" of the Lords? Lord BROUGHAM met the petition by observing that he knew nothing about the facts of the case, (a reason why he should have held his tongue, if he did not believe the petition,) but he would demonstrate at the proper than to create new taxes upon that industry, while time that no one power had been conferred on any bringing you a second time before us; in consideraone authority whatsoever, by the New Poor Law, tion of the circumstances, we shall, therefore, conrisk, or return, are enriched to overflowing, and that did not exist before, under the Old Poor Law, frequently without a knowledge of the means by since the Statute of Elizabeth." This monstrons piece of assurance -this boast of lying effrontery was penalty, and discharging the case in hope that you We do not deny the title of the landlord to his all the relief which "Liberal" BROUGHAM had for will not appear before us under similar circumstanrightful proportion of the soil; but we do object to the ill-used, half-starved poor of Dudley. The Guardians of the Dudley Union stated in their of right belongs to the nation, and to which he has petition that they had made application to the Poor Law Commissioners for leave to apply the dietary table of the London Union to that of Dudley, and not only did the latter refuse their request, but they threatened to punish the master and matron of the workhouse, if they dared to obey the Board of home in a state of beastly intoxication, and after Guardians. Yet, according to the veracious philan- giving his sister a tremendous black eye, broke pots, thropic, friend of Creoles and black-skins, the en- vagabond, who appeared well able to work, lightened, benevolent, and, above all, the Liberal had not done anything for upwards of six BROUGHAM, no new power was given to any months, and laid upon the exertions of his poor authority whatever by the New Poor Law Act! If BROUGHAM be right, why does he not impeach House. He was fined £4. 10s. and 6s. cost, which the Commissioners for usurping an authority, which, upon his hypothesis, the law does not give them? of Correction for two months. On hearing the sen-But it is only squandering reason to argue with "Liberals" of the BROUGHAM stamp.

Now, for a greater "Liberal" than his Lord. ship-the most " Liberal" of all Ultra." Liberals," -the noble friend and disciple of WILLIAM COB- day last, a young man named George Moffatt, was BETT-my Lord RADNOR. What was his answer brought before the magistrates by two policemen, to the petition. He declared the Guardian to be in the wrong, for the two following most " Liberal" reasons:-1st. Because he knew certain labourers a state of drunkenness, thrust his head through a men. In Spain, the "Liberals" have seized the in Berkshire who managed to "live upon less food square of glass in a barber's window in Harpertak of the ecclesiastical property which, instead of than was given to the poor in the Dudley work- Refusing to give his name, he was given in charge applying to the uses of the poor, for whom it was house." And 2nd. Because it could be proved that to Grimshaw, who was conducting him to gaol, ariginally intended, they have appropriated to their | Captain Parry's crew subsisted, during their Arctic | when, having arrived about half way up Kirkgate, national debts, and the cost of civil wars which Dudley paupers! I defy the Devil and Dr. Faustus | ber's window, by which four squares were broken. The prisoner, being unable to make a defence, was was good, and the following donations were presented: to surpass this "Liberalism." The Whigs, sweet fined 40s. and costs; and was also to make good the five herring gulls, a couple of scoup ducks, male souls! are content with the workhouse as the "test damage he had committed. Being unable to pay, of destitution." But the "liberalism" of Lord RADNOR will be satisfied with nothing short of one of those famines on ship-board which make the unfortunate sufferers regard a rat or a shark as a luxury, and which not unfrequently turn whole Ashton, he was near receiving a serious injury if not Rev. W. Turner read a reply to some objections against Public Subscription Libraries, in Dr. Whit-Radicals—whilst there were only Whigs and Tories, the Whios had of course all the U Thomas and the Salar on t

Now for a specimen of "Liberalism" in the other House. The fighting Member for Westminster, hown then, to the ignorant, and be it recalled to Evans, whom O'Connell, at a recent dinner, compared with the first warriors of the age, and that it is to the "Liberals" of former days, we whose trophies are to be seen in every quarter of through the upper window, and to the astonishment of the party we are the "excise-system of taxation,—that to the London, in the shape of legless, armless, shirtless, of the spectators landing almost simultaneously with bine party we owe the "glorious revolution" of breadless wretches—the remnant of his battered the carriage upon his feet. Mr. O'Connor was 1653, with its consequent blessings of national debts | legion—this "Liberal" hero had the humanity, in and standing armies—that to the same party we his speech of last night, to warn the public against The the first riot Act of GEO. I.—the infamous giving charity to his companions in glory (just Septennial Bill—and the worst parts of the old penal described) on the ground that "most of them had received their full pay-indeed all of them, except about 150.!" To appreciate this effort of declaration against the income tax during the late "Liberalism" a man must have seen the deplorable with delight upon the prog, but yet fearing that he with delight upon the prog, but yet fearing that he with delight upon the prog, but yet fearing that he must die. Upon questioning the post boy as to the heart-broken demeanour, without mingled feelings of pity and horror. Had it not been for the speech of pity and horror. Had it not been for the speech of General Evans, I would defy even a "Liberal" of General Evans, I wou recession to office under Fox. I am here speaking heart-broken demeanour, without mingled feelings fore carriage had been broken for a considerable Of the acts perpetrated by this party under the 52EY and MELBOURNE Administrations it is unne
Of the acts perpetrated by this party under the 52EY and MELBOURNE Administrations it is unne
Of the acts perpetrated by this party under the 52EY and MELBOURNE Administrations it is unne
Of the acts perpetrated by this party under the 52EY and MELBOURNE Administrations it is unne
Of General EVANS, I would dely even a Liberian who, however, had not remedied the undert. The contributions on the rengious public. One applied to look on one of them without instantaneously merely state this for the present, and withhold the to many persons connected with the different religious support the wives and families of the Scotch patriots, ous denominations, and represented herself as "all now on board the hulks. (Cheers.) The following the propried of the propried and propried to many persons connected with the different religious support the wives and families of the Scotch patriots, ous denominations, and represented herself as "all now on board the hulks. (Cheers.) The following the propried of the Scotch patriots, our denominations are the propried and propried to many persons connected with the different religious support the wives and families of the Scotch patriots, our denominations, and represented herself as "all now on board the hulks. (Cheers.) The following the propried of the Scotch patriots are the propried of the Scotc miserables the Gallant and "Liberal" Member the fact. We wish for his explanation, and in the the aid of the more thorough-going " Liberals" of for Westminster would steel the heart and close the hand of public charity! Oh, ye Liberals! ye Liberalism to themselves, their acts were the worst Liberals! how often have you cheated the gallows

attention to Sir H. HARDINGE'S speech, in refer- LONDON will take place, thereby affording additional under General EVANS' instructions to his subalterns. You will see from that speech how very Liberal he system from his own shoulders to those of his subordinate officers. But why adduce facts to attest his brutality. Is it not enough that he is a of this widely circulated Journal, will be fully sus. Sion Chapel, was not able to meet with a police-

BRONTERRE.

THE ROCHDALE RADICAL ADDRESS. hist, with respect to Monday night's debate. generally acted upon, this country would ere long who, from cowardice, have been so long slaves, exceeded two thousand pounds—near two millions standing with each other that it should be so."

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

IMPORTANT FACTORY CASE. --- BREACH

OF THE ACT. Our readers will remember, that about three months ago, an important discussion took place at the Court House, as to whether it was of the profit made upon taxation, that the people have mostly to complain. An English Operative, them in a state fit to work when they come to be half for meals each day, or any part of the hour and half to be taken from any part of the day not usually appropriated to meals. This question was again the Rev. D. Howarth, from Manchester, and the discussed on Monday last, before a full bench of DUDLEY UNION DIET "THE CITY OF LONDON magistrates. Messrs. Ward, and Co., mill-owners, "DUDLEY UNION DIET "THE CITY OF LONDON TABLE FOR ABLE-BODIED MALE PAU-FERS.
"On three days of every "week, daily 7 os. of cooked "meat, beef or mutton, Ib. of bread, per diem. "2 os. of cheese, and I of bread, per diem. "2 os. of cheese, pint of "milk porridge, a pint of "bread, I os. of cheese, "on three other days "of cooked meat, I b. of soup (made on a good "allowance of materials), and "potatoes or other vegetables, "allowance of materials), and "of cooked meat, I b. of "articles (except vegetables) "the same as on the three "of the act relating to meal hours should be put in force, and the proper time for magistrates. Messrs. Ward, and Co., mill-owners, of Holbeck, the parties. Messrs. Ward, and Co., mill-owners, of Holbeck, the parties who were charged on the inspector of factories for this division with not allowing a number of children who worked in their magistrates. Messrs. Ward, and Co., mill-owners, of Holbeck, the parties who were dagard to Mossrs. The started of Holbeck, the parties who were dagard to Mossrs. Ward, and Co., mill-owners, of Holbeck, the parties who were dagard to Mossrs the inspector of factories for this division with not allowing a number of children who worked in their mill, to have a proper time for meals as stated by the Act of Parliament. Mr. Baker, the inspector of factories for this division with not have a proper time fo the section of the act relating to meal hours should be put in force, and the proper time, viz., one hour and a half allowed to different children employed at the mills. He then stated that a number of decisions had been come to in different parts of the country quite different to that to which they had come on a former occasion. He also read the opinions of several eminent speakers on the subject, who were all of opinion that the time specified by the act should be attended to. Mr. Ward in his defence stated that they had acted in conformity with the decision which had before been given, when a similar case of theirs had been brought before the magistrates. They had worked 66 hours per week, and the time allowed them by law was correct, as they started in the morning at a quarter past six, and went on till a quarter past twelve, and commenced again at one, and continued till geven: but it was for the benefit of the working people and not for their benefit, as they left three quarters of an hour sooner than they would do if the full time allowed by law was given them; but they would bow to the decision of the bench, whatever sider the case, and after a consultation of about half an hour, returned into court, when Dr. Williamson in informing the defendant of the result, said, you have been brought here by Mr. Baker for having, on Friday last, worked a number of children at your mill from 1 past six in the morning to 7 in the evening without allowing proper time for meals. You have broken the 6th section of the act which states that one and a half hour shall be allowed for meals.—The legislature seemed to think that that time should be taken at two separate meal times, and not before or after the working hours. After ire of every man having any pretensions to the feelings reading over the preamble of the act, we are of opinion that it is better for the health of the children that this hour and a half should be given at two different times. We, therefore, intend to enforce the provisions of this act, as seems from our interpretations to be the manner in which it was intended to be carried out, and we are sorry that a contrary decision should have been come to by the mayoron a former occasion, which has been the means of vict you for the present offence, but at the same time we shall exercise the discretionary power given us by the 31st section of the act, by not claiming a ces, for if you do it will be our duty to mulet you to the full extent of the law.

> BRUTAL CONDUCT .- On Tuesday last, a young man named Abram Sutcliffe, of Kirkstall, was brought before the magistrates charged by his sister and mother, the latter a feeble old woman, with abusing them and creating disturbances at a late period of the night. A few nights ago he went old mother and sister for support. His mother seemed much distressed to bring him to the Courtbeing unable to pay he was committed to the House tence, he shook his head at his sister, and threatened to abuse her ten times worse when he returned from prison. Such are the effects, and the reward of idleness and intoxication.

> A SPITE AT BARBERS' WINDOWS .- On Tuesnamed Outhwaite and Grimshaw, charged with being drunk and disorderly, and also with assaulting the latter policeman. It appeared that Moffatt, in he was committed to the House of Correction for

On Tuesday last, as Mr. Feargus O'Connor was society should subscribe for Mr. Henry Baine's leaving the house of his friend Mr. Stephens, of proposed work, "the Flora of Yorkshire." The Mr. O'Connor, upon making an attempt to get upon his legs, thrust one leg through the glass, which came to the ground, and which was up; he had much difficulty in extricating himself. which he accomplished by dragging the sash frame and glass with him, and by a sudden and most muaccountable spring, completely clearing the carriage slightly hurt in the head, ancle, and left wrist. The post-boy and the lad who sat on the box were thrown off with considerable violence. The boy seemed off with considerable violence. The boy seemed more money than he expected. Atthough he kept life of Smith than the regular Union men. (Uncers.) dreadfully alarmed and much hirt. When Mr. selling off his stock, and making it into cash, his Mr. A. Campbell then addressed the meeting, devery, very bad. He soon made his way to the Rev. Mr. Stephens house, and upon Mr. O'Connor again asking for him, he appeared with an immense lunch of bread, butter, and jam, in one hand, and a glass of wine in the other, a face like a full moon, eyes beaming publish his name in our next number.

tained-Orders received by every News Agent in officer. the United Kingdom. SPORTING ADVERTISE. MENTS of COURSING MEETINGS, STEEPLE A GOOD EXCUSE FOR PLUNDERING THE CHASES, RACE MEETINGS, &c., must be sent to POOR.—Mr. Joshua Wragg, baker and confectioner,

PETITION.—On Friday week, a petition from Mr. J. L. Ward, surgeon, of Trafalgar-steet, in this town, was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Baines. The petition, which was against the Medical Practitioners' Bill of Mr. Wakley,

place of worship was opened under the auspices of the New Jerusalem Church last Sunday; eloquent meals to young persons under eighteen years of age, sermons were preached on the occasion, expository the date of the offence being the 22nd February the Rev. D. HOWARTH, from Manchester, and the Rev. JOHN CULL, late of Cheltenham, but now settled in Leeds as the permanent minister of this

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GARDENERS .-- On Monday last, the members of the Mountain Daisy Lodge, held at the Temperance Hotel, top of Wood Street, Briggate, celebrated their anniversary, when about forty-five of the brethren sat down to a good substantial dinner, served up in the first style by the worthy host and hostess. After the cloth was drawn, the cup which cheers, but not inebriates, graced the table; and each brother seemed delighted during the delivery of two excellent addresses by Brothers Nettleton and Gourlay, one on total abstinence and the other on brotherly love. The remainder of the evening was spent in social intercourse, and the company broke up, highly gratified with the evening's diversion.

HALIFAX. Poor RATES IN ELLAND.—The Assistant Overseer of Elland applied to have his accounts passed, to which Messrs. John Stott and William Balmforth, rate payers objected. Mr. Stott stated that the ground of their objection was this. The overseer was now going out of office, and the enormous arrears of £89 wanted collecting. The magistrates enquired if the whole sum of £89 was uncollected. The overseer replied in the affirmative; and said that those who had not paid were not able to do so, in consequence of being out of work; if they had a little time given, they would nay. The magistrates inquired if those arrows for ber of years. Mr. Stott complained of the negligence of the collector; upon which the collector stated that he had collected the rates for twenty years, and had never before heard of a complaint. The overseer in answer to a question from the bench stated that there was a meeting of rate payers on Thursday, and the whole of the meeting (seven rate payers and officials) except the officers and objectors, signed the accounts. Mr. Stott said that as the officers were going out, a portion of the sum uncollected would be lost. The overseer said that the last rate was a one and sixpenny one, and had been laid for half a year. The whole of the sum when, the £89 was collected, would amount to £615. Mr. Stott said that the uncollected rates had been accumulating for the last twenty years. Mr. Rawson distinctly asked the overseer how long the arrears had been accumulating; when he replied, and was confirmed by the collector, that the £89 was the arrears for the last two years only. Mr. Waterhouse then said that the question was, whether arrears of £89 was justifiable, when applying for another rate. After some conversation, Mr. Pollard addressing the overseer, demanded why he came there with so large a sum uncollected, he knew that the overseer expected the magistrates would sign the rate, as a matter of course; why had he not summoned the defaulters before them and ascertained why they had not paid? The overseer said that he had taken out eight or ten summonses, but, on account of the parties promising to pay something soon, he had withdrawn them. On inquiry from the bench, the overseer said they had deducted for a number of people who were unable to pay. Mr. Stott was of opinion that there were some bad debts. The overseer considered that every one was able to pay. After some further conversation, which was only a repetition of what had been previously said, the case was postponed for a week, in order that the names of the defaulters might be placed in the book, with the respective sums owing by them. The overseer was evidently perplexed at the result, having as he said to pay £60 to the Union, on Monday.

THE RULING PASSION. - A village rustic, named William Taylor, cart driver, was summoned before the beach, under the following circumstances:- The defendant, it appeared, in the exercise of his calling, last week, went for a load of grains, to the Shibden Head brewery; but, instead of the exhausted husks having his special attention, they only served to remind him of their ex-alc-ations; and he suddenly fancied that he ought to "taste the barley bree." Henvily burdened with this conviction, he began to smell, the liquid of the manufacturer, of which he heheld every indication, and consequently he espied a golden opportunity to realize his thoughts of

"fancied bliss." Having secretly introduced his person into the interior of the premises, he took a cask from the "racking tap," and tapping it at the bung-hole, he obtained a copious supply of the juice, with which he and a few other devoteres of John Barleycorn regaled hemselves in the adjoining yard. Mr. Stocks did not press for a conviction, and on the defendant promising not to repeat the offence, and paying the expenses, nine shillings, he was

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY. The monthly meeting of the above Society was held on Monday evening. J. R. Ralph, Esq., the rilon, a turn-stone, a couple of sterits, a gannet, occasion. and a cross-bill, by the Rev. F. Finch, of Morpeth; a wild swan, by W. D. Hitchen; and a carrassoa, NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR .- by Mr. Charles Edwards. It was resolved that the taker's "History of Leeds," which was followed by

an animated and interesting discussion. FALSE APPEARANCES. - A faithful agent 'bolted' the other day; he was a deep fellow, a shopkeeper, penny, which he was sagacious enough to know and when pressed to settle his accounts, he always their late strike, and maintained that the "nobs,"

things to all men." To the Independents she resolution was then moved, and unanimously carried: event of not receiving a satisfactory one, we shall stated that she was a member of the Rev. Mr. That this meeting, after hearing the statements Alexander's Independant Church, at Norwich. To of the Glasgow Delegates, are convinced that the the Wesleyan Methodists, she was a member of that five Cotton-spinners, now under sentence of trans-Bell's Life in London and Sporting connexion. To the Unitarians, she was a distressed Unitarian, &c. On applying to the Rev. J. Pridie, for no other cause than being Members of a Trades' I have only room, Gentlemen, to request your the promised enlargement of Bell's Life in meeting, in the school-room under Sion Chapel, she inroads of capital and oppression. And this meetattention to Sir H. HARDINGE'S speech, in reference to the flogging operations carried on in Spain, ence to the flogging operations carried on in Spain, scope for the extension of its Miscellaneous as during several of her applications to other persons, their wives and children, and assist also to defray well as Sporting Intelligence. Extraor- and who had informed himself of some of her varied the extraordinary expences which the Trades' Comdinary efforts will be made, by the employment of misrepresentations. She met the charge of impos- mittee of Glasgow have contracted in defending the competent correspondents, to procure the most ac- ture with the coolest assurance imaginable; and it is Rights of Labour." After which, a vote of thanks was of the cato' nine-tails, and by what a base sub- curate accounts of the approaching Coursing supposed she speedily left the town, in order to was enthusiastically given to the delegates: who terfuge he tries to shift the odium of the flogging MEETINGS in all parts of the kingdom-Steeple evade the necessary consequences of detection, moved a vote of thanks to the chairman, after CHASES—Hunting exploits, and every event in- She would have been taken into custody in an earlier which the meeting quietly dispersed. A mill-owner, teresting to the Sporting world—while, in the Ra- part of the day, but the person who had watched late a cobler, who had got himself intoxicated, was cing department, the high reputation and accuracy her proceedings, and who afterwards met her at turned out of the meeting for creating a disturbance.

the Office on or before the Friday previous to pub- the individual we noticed in our last number, as havlication—a rule also applicable to the Sporting ing defrauded the distressed unemployed weavers to Richmond, on Friday, the 2nd instant, which was We have read, with inexpressible delight, the manly and talented address of our Rochdale friends, which will be found in the Northern Star of to-day.

Incauon—a rule also applicable to the opporting ing delight, the communications of our friends. Price of Bell's Life a considerable amount, has been heard to say during well attended. The extraordinary powers of his where can be had for threepence each, together or be expected that he would do it without making a profound feeling and taste which marked the cantawhich will be found in the Northern Star of to-day. Where can be nad for three-pence each, together or pull for himself; "for," said he, "when the 3rd bile passages of his songs, gave high gratification to Dragoons were here, I and the Serjeant Major made his auditors. The Bishop of Exeter presented a petition from the be the abode of peace and happiness. The millions cuts, the cost of which, designing, and engraving, £25 each by the short weight: we had an under-

BRADFORD.

VIOLATIONS OF THE FACTORIES' REGULArion Act.-Two Convictions.-Mr. Baker, inspector under this act, charged Mr. Abraham received more attention from the Honourable House infringements of the act. M. Sanders, Esq., factory inspector, sat on the bench, together with Mr. Hird and Mr. Thompson .. The charge was not allowing the intermediate time required by law for

Mr. WAGSTAFF, for the defendant, took an ob-

have been served upon the defendant within four-

teen days after the offence had been committed. This objection being replied to by Mr. Baker and Mr. Sanders was overruled Mr. Tempest's foreman was then called and examined as to the time of running the mill. They began work at six in the morning of the day in question, and stopped at halfpast six in the evening; the engine stopped half an hour during the day which was for dinner. At eight o'clock the hands leave work for breakfast-they have half-an-hour -could take that time if they pleased, but generally took no more than about twenty minutes. The engine was not stopped for breakfasts or drinkings, as the hands do not all go at the same time. Those who leave their work at those times could throw their dart of the machinery out of geer. On the day in question, most of hands took their meals in the mill. It was at the particular request of the parents of the children owing to the inclemency of the weather that they took their meals in the mill. Mr. Wagstaff contended the case having been gone through, that his client had fulfilled the requirements of the act, inasmuch as they had one half hour in the morning and two hours in the evening for meals, besides the half hour at dinner and the twenty minutes for drinking, or half an hour if they chose to take it. Mr. Sanders contended for a conviction, on the ground that the intermediate time allowed for meals was less than that required by the act which was ninety minutes, or one hour and a half. After a lengthened discussion between the Magistrates and Mr. Sanders, Mr. the past year. The overseer said that they were was addressed the Court in mitigation of damages, as Mr. Tempest was only complying with damages, as Mr. Tempest was only complying with the request of the parents of the children by keeping them in the mill during the severe weather. A conviction of £5, followed with 13s. costs. Mr. Hird agreeing with Mr. Sanders; Mr. Thompson dissentient. The second information was preferred against Mr. Sam. Field, stuff-manufacturer of Hunsworth, and was an almost similar case with the

> £3 and 13s. costs. NEW CHURCH .- VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE .-A subscription has been set on foot for the erection

> foregoing. Mr. F. was convicted in the penalty of

of a New Church in Bradford. NEW PATENT.-David Wilkinson Sharp, Bingley, has taken out a patent for a certain improvement in machinery for warping worsted, linen. cotton, silk, or woollen yarns.

Mysterious Case.—Last Sunday, a man married, and having four children. His wife, as £10, to keep the peace. may be supposed, is inconsolable.

NEW Poor LAW .- The poor's rate now in the course of collection, is double the amount of the and kindness stood legibly impressed, was charged by

Cape was committed last Saturday for uttering base quality. Shopkeepers, &c., will do well to be on her with a bench serew, and threw her down stairs,

FLOODS.—A public meeting, called by the constables, was to be held yesterday in the Exchange, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee lately appointed to enquire respecting the obstruction in the beck, and to provide a remedy. annual sermons on behalf of these schools, preached no answer that was at all to the point, undertook by the Rev. J. Kelly, of Liverpool, on Sunday last, the collection amounted to £204. 68.

presented an entire series of casts of the Napoleon ant assured the bench that she had not been guilty medals, with a descriptive catalogue chronologically of the offence, complainant was an old woman, and arranged, to this institution. He has also, at the she should be ashamed to strike her. Complainant. request of the committee, consented to deliver a course of lectures; the proceeds to go to the building

REGISTRATION RETURNS,-From the first of July to the 30th September, 1837, being the first half year of the operation of this Act, the number of births registered in the Bradford Union, including | quit in a month, and went to take the screw to pre-Eccleshill, was 1992, and of deaths 1264. Difference in favour of births, 728.

WAKEFIELD.

SHEPHERDS.—On Sunday last, the Brothers of the Loyal Rose of Sharon Lodge of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds and Ossett District, met at the house of brother Joseph Shaw, Fleece Inn. Ossett Common, when upwards of 110 brothers walked in procession to Horbury, to pay the last tribute of respect to Joshua Quarmby, a worthy brother of the above Lodge; the brothers wore each a black scarf, senior vice-president, in the chair. The attendance with white gloves, and every one appeared very respectable (it being the first funeral of a brother belonging the Order at Horbury), and conducted and female mallards, a couple of wild ducks, a mar- themselves in a manner suitable on the solemn

DEWSBURY.

Public Meeting in Dewsbury to hear Messrs. M'Nish, Cuthbertson, and Campbell, Delegates from Glasgow, on the case of the Cotton-Spinners and Trades' Combinations, on Tuesday evening last. The meeting was held in the large room of the New Cloth Hall, which was filled to suffocation, and many could not gain admittance, although notice had only been given, by the bellman, two hours previous to the meeting. Mr. Jeremiah Marsden, an operative, was unanimously called to and well trained in the acts of deception. Unlike the chair, and hoped the men of Dewsbury would expected to address them. (Cheers.) In the mean time he would introduce to their notice Mr. M'Nish, would give the sellers a more favourable opinion of a cotton-spinner, who detailed, at considerable his intentions to pay. When behind in his payments, length, the position of the cotton-spinners during had cunning enough to lay the fault upon the houses who were then working, or the combined master he had been building, and which had taken much cotton-spinners had a greater interest in taking the more money than he expected. Although he kept life of Smith than the regular Union men. (Cheers.) shop appeared to be literally crammed with sacks of tailing the present state of the working classes, and flour, standing upon each other. This apparent the misery which every where prevailed, and the stock reconciled the wholesale men to look off their necessity of working men maintaining their Unions, accounts, when one morning, to their infinite morti- while every other class in society had their Unions fication, he had flown, and the sacks which had also. He also, at great length, went into the vamaintained his credit, on examination, were found rious counts of the indictment against the cottonfilled with saw dust! This "deception," or similar, spinners, and proved that they had not been guilty.

> RICHMOND. Lord Dundas and family left Aske, on Tuesday

last, for his Lordship's house, in town. CONCERT. - Signor Jacobowitch, the celebrated Polish vocalist, gave a concert in the Town Hall,

HULL.

HULL WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION .- AR adjourned meeting of the Working Men's Association was held at the Freemason's Hall, Mr. Lundy. in the chair. The chairman opened the business of Tempest, stuff-manufacturer, Clayton, with certain the meeting by a few remarks, calling upon the working classes to unite for the protection of their labour. He then called Mr. Pawson, who in a very energetic speech denounced the tyrants who have crushed, and still do crush the poor man's labour to the earth; and also Mr. Stephenson, who read Mr. Oastler's letter to Lord J. Russell on the accursed-New Poor Law. Mr. Stubbs then addressed the meeting on the necessity of unity amongst the trades jection to the notice, contending that it ought to of all sorts, to protect their labour. The meeting. was afterwards addressed by Messrs. Wilde, Hornsby, Wilson, and Cowen.

THE NEW STEAM SHIP VICTORIA. This splendid vessel, which was built in Hull, for Brownlow, Pearson, and Company, to ply between this place and London, commenced her first voyage on Saturday afternoon. Groups of persons assembled on the piers to witness her departure, all of whom . ppeared highly gratified at the gallant style in which, notwithstanding a contrary wind, she left the port. She is, we believe, to carry passengers only, and it is expected that she will perform the voyage n less time than any other packet sailing out of

Socialism.—A meeting of the friends of the Social and Co-operative System took place at Mr. Stubbs, High-street, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Wilson in the Chair, when it was resolved that a society be formed, and that it be called the Society of Socialists. Several persons put down their names as members. The next meeting is to be held on Tuesday the 20th inst., at Mr. Thorp's Royal. Oak Inn, Blackfriar Gate, at eight o'clock in the

A GOOD SPREE. - Robert Varley, a young man. bearing the appearance of a journeyman cabinet-maker, was charged by policeman No. 54, with being drunk and disorderly in Carr Lane, on Sunday morning. The officer having been sworn, deposed that a woman in Carr Lane, who keeps a house of ill fame, applied to him to turn a man out of the house; but as he had not forced himself in, he (the officer) told her he had no right to interfere. Soon after, he heard a cry for police, and on going to the place. found the prisoner with a fire-poker in his hand, swearing that he would be the death of the first policeman or woman who went near him. He wice him to give him the poker, and go about his business, upon which he flung down the poker, but swore he would not go away; he wanted a good spree, and one he would have, if it cost him £5. He then struck the constable, and took his staff from him, and beat him over the head with it, so that he bled profusely: they struggled together for about twenty minutes, and at last he was conveyed to the Stationhouse, where his conduct was so outrageous that he alarmed all the neighbourhood, and it was found necessary to handcuff him and strap his legs, so that he could not kick his feet against the door of the cell. Prisoner, with the utmost unconcern, said he named Worsnip, who is an overlooker in the employ admitted part of the charge; he was indignant at of the Messrs. Garnett, left home to go to Shipley, being handcuffed, and he had an ultimate right to bewhere he spent the day, and left to return to Brad- so; he also struck the police, and he thought that ford about six o'clock in the evening. Since then he had an ultimate (we suppose he meant undoubted) he has not been seen or heard of, notwithstanding right to do so: he did not consider that he had done every inquiry has been made. The mill-dam at any wrong, and he had been treated in a most scan-Frizinshall, and the canal, have been dragged, but dalous manner, howsumdever. The Mayor told him in vain. Certain parties were with him, and knew he ought to be ashamed of himself; he should fine ad a sovereign and a shilling in his posses- him 5s. for being drunk, and require him to find sion. He was an industrious and steady man, being sureties, himself in £10, and two in £5 or one in

LETTING HALF A ROOM.—Elizabeth Rawbottom, a young woman in whose face good humour an old lady of the name of Margaret Thompson, UTTERING BASE COIN.—A man named John with a violent assault. Mrs. Thompson whose tongue ran faster than a steam carriage on a railcoin. He had been at several public houses paying road, deposed that the defendant was a tenant of for liquor with half sovereigns dated 1817, of a base hers, and that on the previous Wednesday she struck and tore her bonnet of her head, and finally almost killing her with a shovel. Mr. Parker told the defendant to ask the complainant any questions she thought proper, which she did, or rather tried to do. for the good lady was evidently one of those who like to have the whole talk to themselves, and the HORTON-LANE SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—After the worthy magistrate finding the defendant could get the mates himself; but soon found that it was of no use, she would talk, but the words yes, and no, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE. - Dr. Farrar has just | appeared to form no part of her vocabulary. Defendyou took half a room of me you did," half a room said the magistrate, what do you mean? Why some of my goods stands in the room. It appears that the bench belonged to the complainant, and the husband of defendant paid her sixpence for the lend of it. She had on Tuesday given them notice to vent his working at the bench. Mrs. Rawbottom tried to get it from her, and that was the whole of the assault complained. Mr. Parker again tried to get at the truth, but as from the glibness of the old lady's tongue, he found that impossible, the case was dismissed.

LANCASHIRE NEWS. PRESTWICH.

PRESTWICH RADICAL ASSOCIATION. - On Saturday last the 10th inst. the members of the Prestwich Radical Association held their second anniversary at the Association Room, Rooden Lane. when a substantial repast was provided for the occasion. After the removal of the cloth Mr. Dickinson a working man was called to the chair, who opened the proceedings with a neat and appropriate speech on the necessity of unity on the part of working classes to obtain their just and inalienable rights, viz. Universal Suffrage, &c., exposed the vacillating policy of the present so called "liberal" Ministry, and the folly of expecting the redress of any grievance so long as property alone is represented; took a retrospective view of the proceedings of the society for the last year, and concluded by giving a well deserved phillippic to my "Leetlemost simpletons, who, if they don't intend to pay, remain quiet and orderly to hear the delegates from the respectability of the Petitioners for the repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act. The following toasts were also given and responded to, viz. "The people, the source of all wealth. "Feargus O'Connor, and the Northern Star." "Bronterre, and all real Radicals." "The exile of Erin." "The immortal memory of Hunt, Cobbett, and Cartwright." 'The Glasgow Spinners and the Dorchester Labourers," and may they soon return to the bosoms of their wives and families. "Fielden, Johnson, Wakley, &c. &c.

OLDHAM.

PUBLIC DINNER AT SHAW, NEAR OLDHAM .-On Friday evening last, the populous village of Shaw was the scene of animated public proceedings in the commemoration of the birth-day of Mr. Cobbett, by a public dinner, at the Blue Bell Inn. A number of individuals, who regard the New Poor Law and all its appendages with hearty abhorrence, prepared the effigy of a Poor Law Guardian; and this circumstance gave rise to an erroneous report, registrar of births and deaths for Crompton, this was totally unfounded. The effigy was taken to the Four-lane-ends shortly after seven o'clock in the evening; and, by way of manifesting the dislike of the people of Crompton to the New Poor Law Guardianship, was shot at, and consigned to the flames, amidst the execrations of a large multitude. The public dinner in memory of Cobbett took place in the large room of the inn, and was numerously attended, chiefly by the Operative Radical Reformers of the neighbourhood. The number who sat down was 150. Mr. Nathan Stott was unanimously called to the chair. A number of patriotic and appropriate toasts were drunk, which we regret our utter inability to give for want of room,

ROCHDALE.

THE JOURNEYMEN BRICKLAYERS of this town have by public advertisement announced their intention of not working for any joiner who may contract for the brickwork of any building, or for any master builder who may retake any work from any person who is not a proper builder, for hy so doing they consider they would be doing an injury to themselves and the trade.

FIRE.—On Thursday morning, a most destructive fire broke out in the cotton mill, belonging to-Messrs. Buxton, of this town, which in a few minutes after its discovery broke through the windows and roof with terrific fury. The engines were in a short time on the spot, but the devouring element had got to such an height that the whole of the RADICAL Association.—The Radical Association of the gut under, although the Bashaws of Somerset House and praying that they might be permitted to assimilate that they might be permitted to assimilate that they might be dietary table of the dietary table of the Bashaws—the said in the mission.

RADICAL Association.—The Radical Association of those important of those important the following on behalf of those important the may be some their ner could be gut under, although the may be found the cause of their many disasters. Up the engines were well worked by the engines were well worked by the assembled of the Rev. T. Dikes in the chair, when James Montfollowing in the path of the Rochdale creed, we say following in the path of the Rochdale creed, we say taken back, and the cost price of two procure Universal Suffrage. It is purposed to hold the meeting, and Mr. O'Connor and in the most of the same time to Monday night, and arrangements were well worked by the engines were well worked by the engines were well worked by the engines were well worked by the Rev. T. Dikes in the chair, when James Montfollowing in the path of the Rochdale creed, we say following in the path of the Rochdale, we taken, back, and the cost price of two procure Universal Suffrage. It is purposed to hold the meeting, and Mr. O'Connor and Mr YORKSHIRE LENT ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT, SATURDAY, MARCH 10. (Before Thomas Starkie, Q. C.)

John Moore, 24, was charged with a burglary, at Haworth, and with having stolen from the dwelling house of William Fearnside, a gun, a watch, &c. This prisoner gave evidence in the case of Shackleton, Holmes and Bottomley. He pleaded Guilty. BURGLARY AT SOUTHOWRAM.

Ellis Nicholl, 50, one of the prisoners who broke out of the Castle, was charged with having in the might between the 17th and 18th of July last, broken into the dwelling-house and shop of Wm. Bentley, and stelen therefrom a quantity of check; linen, cotton, tea, tapes, and other articles. Mr. WARNET was for the prosecution.

He was taken by a watchman with part of the stolen property in his possession. The Jury found him Guilty.

STABBING AT SHEFFIELD. John Charlesworth, 32, was charged with having, on the 21st of July last, at Sheffield, stabbed his wife, with intent to do her some grievous bodily harm. Sir GREGORY LEWIN and Mr. OVEREND Were for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended.

Mary Charlesworth—I am the wife of the prisoner. I remember the 20th Julylast. When he came home in the night I was in bed. He said he had taken another house, and I was displeased with him; we quarrelled over it. He had been drinking all the week. I was in the yard that night, where he gave me a slap on the head. He went out in the mornme a slap on the head. He went out in the morn-ing, and came home again between twelve and one his hand to shake hands with me. He told me he o'clock in the day. I was in James Wilson's house when he came home: I saw him at his own house. but I would not let him in. I met him at the door: I found fault with him being drunk and being away all the day; we quarrelled over it; he wanted to get in, and I would not let him; we had a scuffling; I struck him in the face, when I felt something hurt it was near the elbow of the left arm. I went towards John Dickins's house; my husband followed me. I got to the door, and whilst I was there my husband came up, and he did the same as at first, but in the back; it bled a little. After I had received this injury, I went home; some of my not have sufficient command of himself. neighbours went with me. They took my husband away. An hour afterwards, Mr. Carr, the surgeon, came to me, and Mr. Foster also; I did not lose much blood. I did not keep my bed in consequence. Mr. Carr came once, but Mr. Foster oftener. By the Court.—I struck him over the face with a bit of a brick, sir.—(Laughter.) John Dickens, Joseph Oliver, James Wild, and

Mr. John Foster, were severally examined and gave The prisoner in defence said that he had done all in his power for his wife and children, but she was always quarrelling with him and his neighbours. He would not have done it if he had been in his right senses, and hoped that the Jury would consider it as a family affair.

The Jury found the prisoner "Not Guilty." ATTEMPTED MURDER

George Evans, 19, was charged with having, on the 21st of August last, at Rawmarsh, stabbed Benjamin Baynes, with intent to murder him. The bill against Wm. Wilson, charged with the prisoner for the same offence, was ignored by the Grand Jury. Mr. COTTINGHAM and Mr. BAINES were for the prosecution, and Mr. MAUDE for the prisoner. Benjamin Baynes-I was employed at the ironworks on the Rotherham and Sheffield railway. I was at a public-house till about twelve o'clock. slaughter of Cuthbert Hutchinson, at Middles- then assisted him with some wool until two have to say anything to a person like himself, to William Parkin. From the Some men went out, and Wm. Brown came back borough, on the 19th of August last; he was also o'clock in the morning, and said somebody was killing William Murpus. I went up to the crowd, when I heard some one say, give him a knife. I threw myself into the crowd and I exchanged a few blows with some one, when I got stuck on the left side cheek and near my ear. I fell down: I can't say who did it. The next day

Dr. Blytheman attended me. Cross-examined-I was not sober; I was very fresh. I might tell Mr. Blytheman that Wilson and Exans only acted in their own defence, and I should have done the same if I had been similarly situated. I have come from Wakefield House of Correction; was there before for neglecting my work. The last offence was for assaulting a female; I was sentenced to three months imprisonment at Doncaster sessions for it. I have been charged with stealing shoes. (Laughter.) "Not Guilty."

Matthew Spilling, who had been out on bail was charged with the manslaughter of Isabella Turner. at Ecclesfield, near Sheffield, on the 5th of July, 1836. Mr. STARKIE and the Hon. J. S. WORTLEY were for the prosecution; and Mr. Dunnas and Mr. BAINES for the prisoner. The prisoner is a surgeon of extensive practice at Ecclesfield, and has been such for a great number of years, and the deceased was the wife of a poor man residing at the same place. The present charge was for having occasioned the death of this woman, under the following circumstances. On the evening in question, about ten o'clock, the prisoner was sent for to attend deceased who was then far advanced in pregnancy, and who required medical assistance. He did so and the witnesses for the prosecution deposed to his appearing to be in liquor, and in consequence of the incautious and violent measures he adopted, the deceased expired under his treatment. He had attended her on four previous occasions. After all the circumstances had been detailed, Mr. DUNDAS addressed the Jury on the prisoner's behalf in his usual strain of eloquence. He contended that the prisoner had done, what, in his judgment, he thought it right to do, and called witnesses to prove the perfect respectability of the accused party: - Mrs. Mary Brammall, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Nanny Foulstone, Mrs. Ann Greaves, Mrs. Fanny Whittam, Mrs. Mary Greaves, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Hannah Brown, Mrs. Unwin, Mrs. Stringer, Mrs. Mary South, and John Jeffcock. Esq., were called, who gave the prisoner an excellent character. The Jury retired, and after they had been absent about an hour and a quarter. returned a verdict of Guilty, but strongly recom-mended him to mercy. The prisoner's counsel handed in a certificate of prisoner's character to the

COUNTING-HOUSE ROBBERY.

Jonathan Parkin, 27, was charged with having, on the 30th of December last, at Doncaster, stolen from the counting house of Wm. Haywood Morris, ten promissory notes of the value of £5 each, seven sovereigns, a half sovereign, a quantity of silver coin, a pocket-book, and other articles. Mr. Baines and Mr. Walker were for the prosecution, and Sir GREGORY LEWIN and Mr. DUNDAS for the

The case was not of any public interest. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to "fifteen years

MAIMING CATTLE.

James Hey, 65, was charged with having, on the night of the 20th of October last, maimed four cows. the property of Thomas Clegg, and five cows, the property of Jonathan Crabtree, of Stansfield. Mr. BAINES and the Hon. J. S. WORTLEY were for the prosecution, and Mr. Cottingham was for the

Thomas Clegg.—I am a cow dealer, and reside at Stansfield. I know the Hipperholme farm; prisoner was farmer there under William Sutcliffe. I remember a sale on the farm in October. I bought three fields of grass for winter feed; I paid the money to the landlord. I afterwards put my cows into the fields. On the evening of the 20th October I saw them; the field was about 200 yards from prisoner's house. On the next day, about eleven o'clock, from information I received. I found four of the cows with three "paps" cut; I had nine cows in the field. I found some blood in the field where I had left the cows. One of them was a brindled cow; I offered no reward; Jonathan Crabtree did; he had look then called the following evidence. another lot of fields.

Cross-examined.—Crabtree had five cows injured. left-handed. Simeon Dyson.—I am a labourer, and reside near

Stansfield. I remember the 20th of October. I had met with a person named William Lord, and I asked bim to accompany me. I parted with him at ten and considered him a quiet and peaceable man. The deceased was at the comer of the street when the accident occurred. where Clegg's cows were feeding in the New Meadow. I saw James Hey there; I had known him by sight ten years or upwards; he had a crutch and knife in his hand. I saw him go towards a cow: I was about six or eight yards from him. I www him lay down the stick, and offer to scratch the cow: he cut it, and the cow "bawled." The cow was dark brindled, or brown; I went away to the other fence, to let him do as he liked.

they would not believe the witness; they could not grievous bodily harm. convict a man upon guess work. The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Not

Guilty.

MALICIOUS SHOOTING AT SOUTH NEWBALD. David Jewison, 30, was charged, with having, on the 7th Dec. last, at South Newbald, shot at and wounded his father, Wm. Jewison, with a pistol. Mr. STARKIE and Mr. ABCHIBALD were for the prosecation, and Mr. Baines and Mr. Bain for the prisoner. Wm. Jewison—The prisoner is my son. On the 27th Dec. I remember being at tea with my saile; I

state of great excitement. Mrs. Alice Jewison-I am the wife of last witness, but not the mother of the prisoner. I was present when the prisoner fired the pistol. When prisoner mot see Bennett, Swaine said several times—
gets a little liquor it affects his mind, occasioned by the hurt in his head, and he has no government of one, and I will." Witness again went to the wall, was the testimony of two accessories after the fact, himself. "He to whose care the prisoners were stated to have

Wm. Windass-I live at South Newbald. He asked me how I was; I said "very well." We walked together; I said "don't call your father and get on as you have of late, I'm going to your brother's, go along with me." He turned up to his father's gate. I heard a great "smack" and heard Mrs. had bought the pistols at York before he went to America. He said he had bought them for himself, and had a few days before put one of them to his

Mr. Jefferson-Cross-examined by Mr. Bainesam a surgeon residing at Market-Weighton. I remy arm; it was like the scratch of a pin; it did'nt member prisoner falling from his horse in the sumbleed; the docter put some sticking plaster on it: mer of 1834; he sustained a very severe injury. Prisoner continued at Market-Weighton about week; he had sustained concussion on the brain; he was ten or twelve days insensible. I considered his state very critical. I should consider, after such an

> Evans, for cutting and stabbing. They ignored the bills against William Wilson, for stabbing; and the Rev. William Dent, of Crosby Coate, near Thirsk, the prisoner said he would send for eight or ten more that in the use of them, he had displayed great want. for an indecent assault on a female. They also to York Castle, as he would not suffer for other peo- of skill and consideration. Whoever undertook a found true bills against James Wheater, for forgery; William Smith, for ditto; John Dixon, John Hill, and John Storr, for stealing from a ship; and against a few others, for different offences; including Wm. Fowler, for manslaughter. The bills against Thos. Bottomley, for manslaughter, and - Gibson, for horse-stealing, were ignored.

MANSLAUGHTER AT MIDDLESBOROUGH. murder of Cuthbert Hutchinson. He pleaded not Mr. Robert Hud

The Grand Jury were discharged, with the thanks

of the Court for their attendance.

cution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. DUNDAS. number of witnesses, that the deceased, who was a and not on the 3rd. shipwright, at Middlesborough, near Stockton- Mr. Dundas control. upon-Tees, along with two men named Macbeth and Walton, were at a beer-house at Middlesboro', therefore, they were entitled to the benefit of any at eight o'clock in the evening of the 19th August reasonable doubt the jury might entertain. last, when the prisoner came in, said he had been fighting a man, placing himself in a fighting attitude, and began to show the company what he would have done to the man if he had not been drunk, and while doing so, inadvertently struck a man named Wilkins; he soon after went out. About eleven o'clock the deceased and his party also left, on the 10th of January, at Bradford, maliciously and met with the prisoner and two other sailors in | stabbed and wounded William Wormald, with intent Commercial-street; some angry words took place, to do him some grievous bodily harm. one of the deceased's party offered to fight the prisoner, and stripped off his coat for that purpose. After some more quarrelling they all went into a passage called Brand's passage in quest of a female who had been in company with the prisoner's party; while there the deceased received a deep wound in his left side under his fourth rib, which was so severe that he died in a few minutes before he would be conveyed home. The evidence connecting the prisoner with the diabolical act was composed partly prisoner with the diabolical act was composed partly steps, and without saying anything, he attempted to of his own admissions, and of the fact of a large strike the witness. He lifted up his arm to ward off clasp knife, about eight inches long, with a bloody point, being found in his possession. The trial and brought up a carving fork, which he stuck into occupied the Court above six hours. The Jury, the thigh of witness. He was carried home by after being absent about five minutes returned a Cliff, and confined to his house a week in conse-Verdict of Guilty; sentence deferred.

MONDAY, MARCH 12. Mr. Justice Coleringe being indisposed, the presiding Judge this morning was Mr. Sergeant ATCHERLEY.

MANSLAUGHTER AT HALIFAX. Peter Harrington, 21, was charged with having, on the 25th of December last, feloniously killed John Ingham, at Halifax. Mr. Baixes conducted the prosecution, and Sir G. Lewix defended the prisoner.

The following evidence was called-Samuel Hilton, a shoemaker at Halifax, stated that he had known the deceased for many years. He was about 67 years of age. He also knew the prisoner, who resided at Halifax, and was a bricklayer's labourer. On the night of Christmas-day last, he saw the deceased at the bottom of Chapel Fold, at about ten minutes before ten o'clock. He saw the prisoner come up from the yard, and strike the old man as he passed him on the breast. He lifted deceased up, and blood issued from his mouth. The prisoner then ran up the street. He kept hold

home. Cross-examined.—Prisoner was the only person he saw that morning; he came running down the fold, and struck the deceased as he was passing, without saying a word. William Roper stated that he was in the street a few minutes before ten o'clock on Christmas night. He heard a cry of "Stop that man, for he's killed another." He tried to stop the first man he met,

of deceased until a man, named Simpson, took him

and tripped him up; the people who pursued sur-rounded and secured him. He saw John Ingham at the bottom of the street laid on his back; but he did not lift him up. Mr. John Lister, surgeon, at Halifax, stated that on the 26th of December, about noon, he was called in to see the deceased, whom he found in bed at his lodgings. He examined him, and found that he was labouring under a concussion of the brain, but there was no external wound. He considered the case hopeless. On the 1st of January his patient died;

on the post mortem examination, he found considerable effusion of blood on the brain, and a fracture on the back side of the head. The fall might have produced death. Sir G. Lewix, in his address to the Jury, contended that the death was occasioned by mere accident, which might have arisen to any other person under similar circumstances. The Learned Counsel

John Kelly lodged with the prisoner at the house of Mr. Edward Collins, at Halifax. On the night in I know sometimes the prisoner has walked on the prisoner in search of some persons, whom they question, he went with Edward Coll crutches. I have heard folks say that prisoner is overtook near the Talbot Inn. A quarrel ensued, and a man named Jackson struck at Collins. Prisoner interfered, and Jackson then ran away—the pribeen in company that evening with John Barker and John Scarr; I promised to kill them a hare. 1 knocked him down. Neither of them struck the soner followed him, and Jackson stumbled against deceased. He had known the prisoner five months,

> The Jury immediately acquitted the prisoner; and the Judge, in ordering him to be discharged, cantioned him not to run so fast again during the night time. POACHING AT OAKINSHAW.

Benjamin Swaine, 30, William Brown, 32, and Edward Bennett, 38, were charged with having on the 3rd of January last, shot at Joseph Taylor, of The JUDGE observed to the jury, that he was afraid Oakinshaw, with intent to injure him, or do some Mr. Knowles and Mr. Inchan were for the prosecutor; Brown and Bennett were defended by Mr.

D. Dundas, and the prisoner Swaine was unde-

Jacob Mitchell is gamekeeper of the Manor of Hunsworth. On the morning in question, about half-past two o'clock, he went with Edward Taylor, William Bateman, and the deceased, Chats Wood-End, where they met with three watchers, John Smith, Benjamin Walker, and James Boothroyd. While in Cliffs Hollin's-lane, which is near Chats Wood, he saw Edward Taylor, who was a little in saw the prisoner; he came in, and my wife said, advance of them, fall sideways, as if he was knocked well, David, sit down and have some with us." He down. He looked up the wood and saw a dozen

in an insensible state some days, and required medical attendance for some months. When prisoner did this he was separated from his wife and children; he wall, when Swaine was about three yards from him slept at my house. He was much put about respect-ing his future prospects; liquor would affect him give me a gun, and I'll shoot." When Swaine said much. Different times during the week he was in a | this, two guns were presented at them, witness said shot, which they refused to do at first: but ultimately | were found "Not Guilty."

went. The poachers then came into the lane and pursued the watchers, when both parties run as fast as they Jewison scream. She'said "for God's sake take care | could. When they had ran about eighty yards, of David, he's shot his father." I saw the prisoner; nothing passed between us: I catched hold of him and took him away. He was drunk; he was very much in liquor as we walked up. I got some person to take charge of him, and I went for the constable.

Could. When they had ran about eighty yards, witness said to his men, "stand;" they, however, ran about twenty yards further, when he saw a blaze from a gun, and the deceased fell against the cottage. Edward Taylor stumbled at the same time; and witness thought he saw Swaine strike Thomas Christy Duke-I am the constable of him with a stick. He saw the person who fired the South Newbald, and I apprehended the prisoner on gun; and immediately afterwards the poachers ran the 7th of December. I found in his pockets a brace away—they had dogs with them. away-they had dogs with them.

By a Juryman.—Witness did not know the person who fired the gun. Cross-examined.—Taylor was hit on the left hip, while he was turning towards the poachers. Witand had a few days before put one of them to his heart, but something appeared to say to him, God wouldn't give him flesh, and his hand fell.

In the employment of Mr. Charles Carr, of opposed by Sir Gregory Lewin, the counsel for the prisoner; and he was ultimately held to bail until him by the Lord of the Manor. By Swaine—I did next assizes.

not see you with a gun. Joseph Taylor, a labourer, at North Bierley, one Matthew Spilling, who was convicted last Friday, of the watchers, corroborated the above testimony, of having, by his negligence, killed a woman in clearly speaking to the identity of the prisoners. as amongst the poachers.

days afterwards.

Mr. Robert Hudson was then called in contradic-Guilty to both charges, and the trial for manslaughtion, to which Mr. Dundas objected, and the learned regarded as a very serious one, though he was Serjeant, after consulting with Mr. Justice PATTE- anxious that the punishment should not exceed the Messrs. Addison and Temple were for the prose- son, overruled the objection.

> Mr. Dundas contended that the evidence was not sufficient to convict Brown and Bennett, and that, tence deferred.

CASE OF STABBING AT BRADFORD.

Anthony Penistron, 31, was charged with having,

Mr. ASHMORE conducted the prosecution, and Mr. GRANGER defended the prisoner. William Wormald, a wool-comber, at Bradford remembers the 10th of January. At ten o'clock that night he was in company with a man named Cliff; they went to the Neptune Inn, at Goodman's End, and while going there, they saw a crowd, and went to the other side of the causeway, where the prisoner lives. They saw the prisoner on his cellar the blow. Prisoner then went down the cellar steps, quence. Prisoner appeared to be very drunk.
Cross-examined.—He had had some drink, having been at Moyser's beer house, where he was turned

out at ten o'clock. He did not kick the prisoner before he went for the fork. Prisoner is a watchmaker, living with his father, and carrying on business as a watchmaker. George Cliff, a woolcomber, saw the prisoner strike Wormald, which he fenced off with his hand.

Prisoner then ran down the cellar steps, obtained a fork, which he forced between the rails, and stabbed Wormald in the thigh. He did not see Wormald snock the prisoner's hat off, or kick him. When he had stabbed the prosecutor, the prisoner said, "I've stabbed him with a fork, and I have a knife, and I'll tab you, you long b-r." Cross-examined.—When we went to prisoner, he

was swearing and talking against the teetotallers. (Loud laughter.) Sarah Pritchett merely corroborated this testimony. In cross-examination she stated that she was not a

teetotaller.—(Laughter.)
Mr. Robert Kirby, surgeon, of Bradford, stated that he attended the prisoner, and found two small wounds on the front of the left thigh, which appeared to have been done with a fork. John Andrew, constable of Bradford, apprehended the prisoner on the night in question, and took him o the lock-up. He told him that he had been very iolent, to which the prisoner replied that he would tab the first man he met with. Mr. Granger asked the jury if they could believe that the prisoner would commit such an outrageous assault without some previous provocation; and

called the following evidence in contradiction. Richard Boardley, a wool-comber, at Bradford. remembered seeing the crowd near Punshor's door. He was the first there, and saw the prisoner with the fork a quarter of an hour before the prosecutor came up. A person named Wickett, a teetotaller, was talking to prisoner about breaking his pledge, and a conversation ensued between them. After the Teetotuller and prisoner had been in conversation some time, the latter went down the cellar steps, and Wormald kicked him in the lower part of his body, and knocked his hat off; on which the prisoner struck him with the fork. Richard Hill, a wool-comber, at Bradford, gave

the same account of the provocation given by the prosecutor. The Jury found a verdict of Guilty, when Mr. GRANGER moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that if death had ensued the crime would not have been murder. The prisoner was ordered

to stand down. FORGERY AT BRIDLINGTON. George Cooper, alias George Cooper Brittlebank, was

charged with having, on the 17th of February last, forged a certain Bill of Exchange, purporting to be drawn on Messrs. Allen and Co. of Edinbro', with intent to defraud Messrs. Harding, Smith, and Co., bankers, Bridlington. Mr. ADOLPHUS was for the prosecution.

The prisoner on the day in question, went to the Wood on several parts of the body bank with a draft, which he said he wanted to draw him some grievous bodily harm. on the bank of Allen and Co., London. Mr. Harding said there was no such house in London, but there was in Edinbro'; on which the prisoner replied that it was a branch of the same bank. He said that he had been established a few months as a millwright, and wanted ten guineas that day. Mr. Harding refused to cash the paper unless it was indorsed by some respectable neighbour; prisoner went away, and shortly brought it back with Mr. Chapman's name upon it, who distinctly swore that it was not his hand-writing, nor did he authorise any person to sign it. The prisoner it appeared had procured a boy named Coates, 15 years of age, to write the name of Chapman upon it.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty. Sentence

The Court then adjourned.

GRAND JURY ROOM. Owing to the pressure of business, T. STARKIE, Esq., Queen's Counsel, this day, presided in the above room.

well David, sit down and have some with us." He looked up the wood and saw a dozen made no reply, but went to the table, lifted his hand, and saw a dozen and

Cross-examined—About four or five years ago, the wall to the place where they were, when one of the same day. The prisoner was apprehended the party threw a stone at him, which knocked him about a month after, at Bridlington. He was found down. They then pelted the party with dross from Guilty, but a point of law was reserved for further tered it the same day. The prisoner was apprehended about a month after, at Bridlington. He was found Guilty, but a point of law was reserved for further consideration, as to whether or not the offence was committed within the jurisdiction of the County.

Joseph Pollard, 30, and John Pollard, were charged with stealing 300lbs. of yarn, the property of William Cussons and Co., of Great Halton, near Bradford. Messrs. Corresponding and Wassey were cloth of different kinds were deposited to different kinds were deposited; but he most painful in cases of this nature, that the unfortunate girl was subject to the gaze and remark of all persons whom business or curiosity might induce to attend, while she detailed her own shame and that of her family; and it was one of the most painful in cases of this nature, that the unfortunate girl was subject to the gaze and remark of all persons whom business or curiosity might induce to attend, while she detailed her own shame on which cloth there was some distinguishing mark.

Bradford. Messrs. Corresponding the prosecutor went to Manchester and when on his give me a gun, and I'll shoot." When Swaine said this, two guns were presented at them, witness said to them "don't shoot—don't let it be mentioned at the mentioned at all." The watchers again pelted the poachers with all." The watchers again pelted the poachers with not see Bennett, Swaine said several times—one, and I will." Witness again went to the wall, but he wall, but he wall, but he did not see Bennett, Swaine said several times—one, and I will." Witness again went to the wall, which shoot, give me one of them said—"Blow him back." He was a man on his knees with a gun on his shoulder, on which he dropped under the wall, which shoulder, on which he dropped under the wall, which shoulder, on which he dropped under the wall, which shoulder, on which he dropped under the wall, which description that the jury could not helieve them. remember seeing prisoner between four and five shoulder, on which he dropped under the wall, which found. Their characters were, however, of that o'clock on the 7th of December walking up the street. was about eight feet high. Witness advised his description that the jury could not believe them, party to go down the lane, or he said they would be and after an investigation of five hours the prisoners

> TUESDAY, MARCH 13. Before Mr. Justice Coleringe.

WOMAN KILLED BY HER HUSBAND. Joseph Berry, 23, pleaded guilty to having, at Almondbury, feloniously killed his wife, Mary Berry. In pleading, the prisoner said,—"I hope you'll have mercy on me;" and Mr. Buss, his to be "Transported for Life." On the case of Isaac Foster and Charles Cawthery,

charged with having, on the 9th of September, robbed William John Jack, land surveyor, at Leeds, being called, Mr. Cottingham moved that it should be respited, in consequence of the absence of a material witness, named Colquohoun, which was SENTENCE ON MR. SPILLING.

child-birth, was then placed at the bar. His Lord-Edward Taylor spoke to having been knocked ship said that during the time he had held the office down by a stone, which was thrown from the wood; and James Boothroyd identified Swaine and Brown pass sentence on a prisoner. He had no doubt, both state very critical. I should consider, after such an accident, when in a state of excitement, he would not have sufficient command of himself.

Mr. Williamson—I saw the prisoner on the night before this occurrence; he seemed to be much excited; he attempted to cut his own throat with a carving knife, but I took it from him.

The Jury immediately found the prisoner "Not Christmas, but he should like to have to go on with the evidence adduced on the trial, and from the information he had received from the attorney for the prosecution, that his former conduct, as a professional man, had been not only free from blame, but humane and skilful. He also found that while asked "when?" to which he replied, on the 3rd of January. He said he had not been at his work since Christmas, but he should like to have to go on with which ill-educated professional men sometimes which ill-educated professional men sometimes which ill-educated professional men sometimes asked "when?" to which he replied have a very lead—in fact, so much see that although from the evidence adduced on the trial, and from the information he had received from the attorney for the prosecution, that his former conduct, as a professional man, had been not only free from blame, but humane and skilful. He also found that while conducted himself professional men, but he should like to have to go on with the providence adduced on the trial, and from the evidence adduced on the trial, and from the evidence adduced on the trial, and from the information he had received from the attorney for the prosecution, that his former conduct, as a professional man, had been not only free from blame, but he attorney for the prosecution, that his former conduct, as a professional man, had been not only free from blame, but he attorney for the prosecution, that his former conduct, as a professional man, had been not only free from blame, but he attorney for the prosecution, the professional man, had been not only free from blame, but he attorney for the professional man, had b from the evidence adduced on the trial, and from the The Jury immediately found the prisoner "Not Guilty," on the ground of insanity.

The Grand Jury found true bills against Joseph Jeffgate, for murder, Robert Lowther, do.; Anthony Punshon, for maliciously stabbing; Win. Gravenor and George Cooper, for forgery; William Brooks, Joseph Greensmith, Joseph Swaine, Joseph Tillotson, and William Wheater, for rioting; and George Frank for cutting and stabbing. They ignored the said he had not been at his work since Christmas, but he should like to have to go on with it to-morrow. Witness told him that he would have exercised—in fact, so much so, that although, from motives of ill-judged economy, the care of the poor had been removed from him, it was afterwards to sentence him, in consequence of the opinion of the jury, that he had conducted himself with great rashness, by using instruments at a time when any herson computantly instructed in the principles of NIS ple; he would send for them to bear a part of it profession of this nature, was bound to bring with hemselves.

Cross-examined.—Brown was discharged on the patience. It had been impressed on the jury that th of January, and he again gave himself up three this was a question of mere error of judgment, or an accident, for which he was not blameable. The Mr. Hird, the committing magistrate, stated that jury, however, thought the contrary, and he adaggravate the sufferings he must feel. He hoped that the sentence he was called upon to pass would have the effect of showing that this offence was intion; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Dunds.

It appeared from the examination of a great number of witnesses, that the deceased, who was a and not on the 3rd.

Sox, overrined the objection.

Mr. Hudson then stated that the wool was brought to Mr. Foster's warehouse on the 6th of January, and The stated that the would have its proper effect, and that the would return to the place where he practised with his general character unblemished. The senbounds which justice dictated. He trusted that the tence he had to pass upon him was that he be imprisoned in York Castle for "Six Months."

Guilty to having been engaged in that burglary.

Edward Coleman, 21, was charged with having on the 11th October, set fire to a stack of hay at Pudsey, the property of Mr. John Clayton, of Horton. Mr. Baines and Mr. Wasney appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was undefended.

The facts of the case were as follows:—The prosecutors are the executors of the late Mrs. Hirst, of the Sun Inn, at Bradford. Five years before this arson, the prisoner was in her employment, and was dismissed for bad conduct, on which he said that near Stanningley, the prisoner said that when he got to Bradford, he would have a lie down under a hay was discovered on fire. About six o'clock the same morning, the prisoner said to a person at Bradford. "There's been a fire at Hirst's; they're a mean set; and I'll be right with them yet." When before the Magistrates, the prisoner attempted to explain this by saying that he first gave the alarm of fire, and worked at the engine. When taken into custody by Mr. Ingham, he admitted having been with the waggoner, but denied that he had any lucifer matches with him.

The Jury, from the deficiency of evidence, found the prisoner " Not Guilty."

FORGERY AT LEEDS. James Wheater, 30, was charged with having, on the 6th of May last, uttered a forged acceptance on a bill of exchange, purporting to be the acceptance of Mr. Baker, with intent to defraud Edward Charlesworth and others, of Leeds.

Mr. STARKIE and the Hon. J. S. WORTLEY were Mr. DUNDAS. The prisoner's father is a cloth-manufacturer near Eastwood. The action was brought to recover £400 Leeds, and was in the habit of transmitting to his son in London a quantity of cloth for the purposes of other expences, under the following circumstances. sale, in payment of which he transmitted bills. The In 1832 Mr. Samuel Eastwood established his son prisoner had a warehouse at No. 31, Almondbury. James as a cloth merchant in the neighbourhood, In May last, the father received a bill, which was and furnished him with a considerable quantity of taken to the Leeds Commercial Bank. In September, wool, In the following year his son married the the father fell into difficulties, and made an assign-present defendant; and as he expressed a strong ment for the benefit of his creditors. Mr. Lee, wish to become the proprietor of a will which was attorney, then went to London, and asked the pri- offered for sale on the 5th of April, his father consoner for the key of the room where his property was sented to make him an advance of £400, his other kept. In a desk there, Mr. Lee found several bills son to have the remaining interest in it. The mill of exchange, and on one of them the endorsement was purchased for £800, and Mr. Samuel Eastwood was found "Mr. Baker, 31, Almondbury, City," requested his solicitor to retain the deeds until his dated 6th May, 1837. No such person, however, son James was able to repay the money. James could be found, and it was ascertained that the bill died a few years afterwards without paying the was a forgery. Other bills were found indorsed with money; and it was also found that he owed a con-

improbable he would commit a forgery to injure his do so, and the executors therefore, felt themselves own father. Guilty; but recommended to mercy.— bound, in justice to the estate to bring this settlem. Sentence deferred.

MALICIOUSLY STABBING. John Eyre, 50, was charged with having, on the 18th November, at Doncaster, wounded George Wood on several parts of the body, with intent to do Mr. Baines and Mr. WALKER appeared for the prosecutor; the prisoner was defended by Sir G.

LEWIN.

The facts of the case were as follows: -On the 13th of November, the prosecutor, who is a labouring man, residing at Bentley, near Doncaster, was at Doncaster Statutes. On coming out of the Falcon public-house, he was met by the prisoner and his wife, when some quarrelling took place, and the pro-secutor was stabbed under the right arm and on his breast. When the prisoner was taken into custody, parties.

when the four men divided it amongst them. Hav-ing paid the shot for the liquor they had had, they went away. On the next evening, about dusk, the four men went again and Hutchinson had a bundle with him. Littlewood again went to Mr. Lief for the purpose of disposing of some cloth, when the latter detained the cloth, and on the following morning he called in Mr. Wild, the constable, who apprehended some of the prisoners. Coldwell was not apprehended till some time after the other three

men had been taken. In the cross-examination of Littlewood, he confessed to having been convicted of a felony some award. time since, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the House of Correction. He had also been in prison for other offences.

The facts having been detailed, the counsel for the prisoners addressed the Jury on their behalf. and witnesses were called, who gave Coldwell and Greaves a good character, when the Judge summed up, and the Jury found the prisoners Guilty. The Judge sentenced them "to be Transported fifteen

The Court rose at eight o'clock.

NISI PRIUS COURT, FRIDAY, MARCH 9. Before Mr. Justice PATTESON. His Lordship took his seat this morning at nine

BARACLOUGH U. PARKIN AND ANOTHER. Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. WIGHTMAN appeared for the plaintiff, a blacksmith at Hightown, between Leeds and Huddersfield; and Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. Cowling for the defendant, card maker and the iron and tools, valued at £30, which he was to pay for at the rate of 4s. per week out of his wages. But in September Mr. Parkin found that the plain-Shackleton, Holmes, and Bottomley, pleaded engine to a boy, who had to be sought in the field were called on both sides. The facts were not disputed, except as to Baraclough's alleged negligence, the main question being whether Mr. Parkin could legally eject the plaintiff under the agreement in this summary manner. Verdict for the plaintiffdamages £20.

SWADDELL v. HOBSON.

Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. WIGHTMAN were for the plaintiff; Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. Hoggins for the defendant. Mr. Swaddell is a builder residing at he would be revenged for it. The fire took place on Sheffield, and Jon. Hobson, Esq. is a gentleman at the night of the 10th of October, at which time the that place, and the action was brought to recover prisoner went from Leeds to Bradford; and the £20, 17s. for work and labour done as a builder in stacks were situate at Quarry Gap, about two miles the autumn of last year. The defence was that on from Bradford, near the road. While on his way to Bradford, the prisoner met with a waggoner named an agreement to complete certain alterations in a Parkinson, who was taking his waggon thither. In house in Blossom-row, according to plans and specithe course of conversation, the prisoner produced a box of lucifer matches. He asked how to use them, £155, with power to Mr. Hockton to set aside the £155, with power to Mr. Hockton to set aside the which Mr. Parkinson showed him. They went together as fur as Calverley Moor-toll-bar, and when measure and value system. The alterations were to be completed on the 25th October last. Before they were done, the plaintiff sent in a bill, which to Bradford, he would have a lie down under a hay stack." Parkinson said lie had better lie down under the stack which was near them; to which the prisoner replied that "the wind would blow cold upon him there; he would go to Quarry Gap, as he knew it well." The prisoner left him at Dick-lane, which is work already in old materials. Mr. Swaddell that "the prisoner left him at Dick-lane, which is work already in old materials. Mr. Swaddell leads to Quarry Gap; it was then about two o'clock then refused to go on with the contract, and arrested in the morning, and in an hour afterwards the stack the defendant for the debt. His Lordship directed

a verdict to be given for the plaintiff. MAW AND ANOTHER v. SUTTON AND ANOTHER. Mr. STARKIE and the Hon. J. S. WORTLEY were for the plaintiffs; Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. Tomlinson for the defendants. The plaintiffs were executors to the late Mr. Richard Maw, of Doncaster, and were required by the testator to carry on his business of linen draper and spirit merchant; the defendants took the business at a valuation, and gave a bond to the executors in a large penal sum.

His Lordship suggested a reference, which was not agreed to, and he therefore postponed it to the all of which pleas issue was joined. gave a bond to the executors in a large penal sum. last on the Cause List.

BROOK AND OTHERS ". EASTWOOD. Mr. CRESSWELL and Mr. Tomhinson appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. ALEXANDER and Mr. Dun-Nesfield, are executors of the late Mr. Samuel Mr. STARKIE and the Hon. J. S. Wortley were Eastwood, a woolstapler, at Miln's Bridge, near for the presecution; the prisoner was defended by Huddersfield; and the defendant Mrs. Eastwood, is the widow and executrix of the late Mr. James bound, in justice to the estate, to bring this action. For the defence, it was set up that payment had been made by Mr. James Eastwood to his father in the settlement of their wool accounts; but while the defence was proceeding, a reference was suggested, as the best means of arriving at the justice of the case, and after some consultation, was agreed to.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10. CASE OF SEDUCTION .- WHITELEY v. MILL.

The Hon. J. S. Wortley opened the pleadings. The declaration charged the defendant with having debauched the plaintiff's daughter, by which he had been deprived of her services, and the comfort of her society; to which the defendant pleaded not Guilty. Special damages were not laid. Mr. BAINES stated the case to the Jury. The plaintiff in this action, Mr. Whiteley, who was conhe said that the prosecutor had struck him first.
The Junge considered the evidence not sufficient to convict, but observed that this scandalous system of stabbing was increasing very much in Yorkshire. It Huddersfield. The plaintiff had a family of nine was more like foreigners than Englishmen; and children, three of whom were daughters. From when such cases were proved before him, he should 1832 to 1836 the defendant was on terms of intimacy feel it his duty to pass a severe sentence on the guilty with the eldest of these; and the acquaintance was Joseph Greaves, 23, Joseph Brown, 21, and Henry Coldwell, 22, were charged with having, on the 5th terminated with the birth of a child in September, James Crabtree pleaded Guilty to having, at Idle, stolen a quantity of wearing apparel, belonging to Thomas Bradley. Several witnesses gave him a good character. Sentence deferred.

Coldwell, 22, were charged with naving, on the out of November last, together with John alias Joseph 1836. Shortly before her lying in, the defendant made a representation to Miss Whiteley, requesting her to go to a different part of the country for that narrow cloths.

said, "you rascal, you've shot me, are you going to shoot my wife."

vious to this, Edward Taylor had said to the poachshoot my wife."

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vious to this, Edward Taylor had said to the poachshoot my wife."

the wall to the place where they were, when one of the wall to the place where they were, when one of the said to the poachshoot my wife."

About four or five years are prisoner began dealing with some portion of the cloth in question, as if it was their own, and then they divided the money, the produce of these sales, amongst them. Hutchinson had a considerable portion of this cloth in his house, which place every one of the prisoners visited. Thus before the robbery they were well acquainted, and afterwards they were sustained in consequence of a breach of promise of found managing and dealing with the cloth as if it marriage, because they would be told that this could were their own. On Monday, the 13th of Novem- not be claimed under the present declaration; but Almondbury, feloniously killed his wife, Mary Berry. In pleading, the prisoner said,—"I hope by a person of the name of Littlewood, having a bundle with him which contained olive cloth, and counsel, called witnesses as to character. Sentenced between the landlord would not purchase it. Littlewood, the landlord would not purchase it himself but he delided with industry and here the present declaration; but he asked for damages upon the single and legitimate ground of the injury sustained by the head of this family. If there was a father in that box, who for the landlord would not purchase it himself but himself but he delided with industry and head of this children with industry the landlord, would not purchase it himself, but children with industry and honesty, he would ask mentioned Mr. Lief, the pawnbroker, who would. There was seven yards of this cloth, for which the for one child being entirely ruined by the artifice of prisoner asked 7s. 6d. a yard. The cloth was taken a man like the defendant; and instead of being an to Lief's, and he gave the landlord £2 12s. 6d.; he honour and comfort to her family, to be perhaps returned with the money and laid it upon the table, a burthen and reproach for the remainder of her life. a burthen and reproach for the remainder of her life. Besides, there were other daughters in this family. They all knew how the misfortune of one sister would be made a calamity to the others; and those daughters who before might have the best prospects of an honourable marriage, might continue in his family, and the father thus sustain additional injury. He would establish the perfect respectability of this young woman, and the pretences under which the defendant gained a footing in the family, and then he would ask them what compensation ought to be given to the plaintiff. More than just damages he would not ask, and these he was sure they would ward. Elizabeth Whiteley stated that her father was clerk

o Messrs. Marsden and Co.; I am 25 years of age; I lived with my father, assisting in the house. I have eight other brothers and sisters. The defendant resides in the same street, and is a brewer. He used to come to my father's house, and his visits were known to the family. He came about once a-week until the period of my confinement—but not quite so often towards the latter end of the time. He often promised to marry me; and was received at the house as a gentleman paying his addresses to me. He used to walk out with me, with the knowledge of my father. I was confined on the 23rd of September, 1836. Previous to this, the defendant promised to see me, and proposed that I should go from home, to which I did not assent, but remained at home. Cross-examined.—The defendant is two or three years older than me; he has six brothers and sisters, and his father left his property amongst them. The defendant became acquainted with me in 1832; he came to our house; I did not go to his counting-house. About Christmas in 1835, we first became criminally connected. I do not remember Mr. Hird, the committing magistrate, stated that Jury, however, thought the contrary, and ne added that Make and Make an on the evening of the 2nd of January, between nice had been the loss of number in defendants min. The defendant pleaded the general Wakefield to Doncaster; I did not sleep there with and six o'clock, he was with the prisoner at home; the situation of Judge, must hold the preservation issue; the leave and license of the plaintin; and the defendant in October, 1834. I never was there. WANSLAUGHTER AT MIDDLESBOROUGH.

William Fowler, 24, was charged with the manhe was absent ten minutes at supper; and witness of human life in great estimation. He was sorry to
that the property belonged to the defendant, Mr. I went to Halifax with him in 1835; we were at the vidence adduced, it Boar Inn together during the fair. After Christmas appeared that in March, 1837, an agreement was I did not meet the defendant often. I went out made by which the principal defendant, Mr. Parkin, agreed to let the plaintiff the smith's shop and cottage, together with 10s. 8d. per week, on condition that he should superintend the proper and steady use of the steam-power, being allowed at the same time to follow his harman. A alguer week of eleven at night. I know Bradley mills; we time to follow his business. A clause was also often walked there in the evening, to Dalton inserted stipulating that Baraclough should have gardens, during two or three evenings. There is a or eleven at night. I know Bradley mills; we walk down to the side of the river. I will swear the only three occasions of a criminal connexion were at But in September Mr. Parkin found that the plain-tiff grossly neglected his duty, and injured his John Moore, who last week gave evidence against interests, having some times left the care of an father left him a share in the brewery. The remainder of the re-examination was to show the Guilty to having been engaged in that burglary.

Judgment of Death was recorded, when his Lordship intimated that he would be transported for life.

at ms play. I ney increase discussing and retained the the iron to an adjoining house, and retained the tools, and put another man in the shop. As Mr. Baraclough would not give up the key, they were witness, who is a beautiful and interesting girl, wept frequently during her lengthened examination, which rendered it difficult to catch the evidence distinctly.]

The material part of her evidence was corroborated by the brother and sister of the unfortunate young woman, a Miss Lydia Lawton, and a Miss Amelia Crowther. The surgeon who attended her in her confinement was also called. After an address from Mr. CRESSWELL for the defendant, Mr. Justice PAT-TESON summed up, and the Jury found for the plaintiff-Damages, 300 guineas.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

NIST PRIUS BUSINESS AT YORKSHIRE ASSIZES .-At the sitting of the Court on Monday, Mr. Justice Patteson stated, that as it would be utterly impossible for him to get through the business by Saturday night, he should make all the Special Jury cases remanets that he could not get through, and after Tuesday proceed with the cases as they stand in the list.

At nine o'clock this morning, the learned Junes proceeded with the undefended causes in the list for the North and East Ridings, none of which, however, possessed the least public intesest.

WILSON U. RIVER DON COMPANY.

(Special Jury Case.) Mr. WATSON opened the pleadings. The declaration stated that the plantiff was possessed of certain works, and a stream of water, and that the defendants wrongfully made and deepened certain parts, thereby diverting the water, and keeping it diverted, by which the plantiff's trade was much injured. The second count stated that it was done without giving satisfaction. The third count alleged that the defendants were possessed of certain flood gates which they were bound to repair, and which they had not done. The fourth and fifth counts were for injury sustained by the diversion of the water. The defendants pleaded first that they were not guilty; next

Mr. ALEXANDER remarked that this case involved he question whether the business now held by Mr. Wilson, which had been carried on for 100 years, and from which he derived his livelihood, must necessarily come to and end. Mr. Wilson since 1830 had been in possession of the mill situate at Kilphurst, on the banks of the river Don, which runs from Aldwark to Doncaster. In the earliest times there were on the river three mills-a corn mill at Aldwark, situate on the south side; there were iron works, 8 corn mill, and forge at Thribergh; and about half a mile further down, a forge, groining, and slitting mill at Kilnhurst—all these mills were entitled to such use as they required of the river Don. In the early part of last century, the defendants procured four acts of Parliament authorizing them to make the river navigable; the first of these was obtained in 1725, and the last in 1739. From that period down to 1821 nothing more was heard of the River Don Company in Parliament; and the owners of the mills carried them on, either under their personal superintendence, or by their tenants. The corn mill at Aldwark was burnt down in 1831, and the iron works removed by Messrs. Walker; still the Thribergh mill was left, and the works at Kilnhurst were left standing as it does now. In 1819, the Company entered into a treaty with Col, Fullord for the purchase of Thribergh was a forgery. Other bills were found indorsed with the names of Baker, Brown, and Clark.

Mr. Dundas addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, contending that no proof of the forgery had been given; that up to that time the prisoner had borne an unimpeachable character, and that it was mill, or pay the £400. She had hitherto refused to 25 or 30 tone had been given; and it was offered to abandon the claim for wool, provided she would give up her late husband's interest in the following year the Company pulled them down was procured, the first the Act of Parliament was procured the fiver was only intended to be navigated by vessels of the purchase of Thribergh was offered to abandon the claim for wool, provided the following year the Company pulled them down was procured, the first the Act of Parliament was procured the purchase of Thribergh was offered to abandon the claim for wool, provided she would give up her late husband's interest in the first the Act of Parliament was procured the purchase of Thribergh was offered to abandon the claim for wool, provided she would give up her late husband's interest in the first the Act of Parliament was procured, the purchase of Thribergh was offered to abandon the claim for wool, provided she would give up her late husband's interest in the first the Act of Parliament was procured, the purchase of Thribergh was offered to abandon the claim for wool, provided she would give up her late husband's interest in the first the Act of Parliament was procured, the purchase of Thribergh was offered to abandon the claim for wool, provided she would give up her late husband's interest in the first the Act of Parliament was procured, the purchase of Thribergh was offered to abandon the claim for wool, provided she was offered to abandon the claim for wool, provided she was offered to abandon the claim for wool, provided she was offered to abandon the claim for wool and the purchase of Thribergh was offered to abandon the claim for wool and the purchase of the purchase of Thriber 25 or 30 tons burthen; as commerce increased, the Company found it necessary to depen the water them being previously a shoal at Aldwark cranche, and now vessels of 70 or 80 tons navigated the river. The plaintiff complained that by keeping down the shuttles of Aldwark mill, removing a sill across the weir dam, and leaving the flood gates unrepaired. the defendants had so diverted the stream of water as to cause him serious injury in his business, by the working of his mill being stopped. His Lordship felt it his duty to recommend the parties to appoint an arbitrator. The Court would probably be occupied two days, other suitors would be delayed; and yet it really was a question affecting merely the regulation of the water, and not any definite rights of the parties, so that after all the decision could not be the parties, so that after all the decision could not be satisfactory. Mr. CRESWELL contended that the plantiff had no right of action, and therefore would plantif had no right of action, and therefore would admit the facts for the purpose of raising a point of law. This being found inconvenient, Mr. ALEX-ANDER called the witness; whose evidence was of great length and exceedingly intricate in detail. At the close of the plaintiff's case, after citing from the several acts of parliament, Mr. CRESWELL argued that the plantiff had not extend the several acts of parliament, Mr. CRESWELL argued that

the plantiff had not established the fact that the defendants had exceeded the powers given them by these acts, and that no damage had been done within four months of the action being brought, which was required by the last of these acts, the 7th Geo. IV. The learned Jungs thought the case sufficient to go to the Jury but suggested a reference; and after directing a verdict on the first, second, third, and fifth counts to be given to the defendants on the pleadings, the subject matter in dispute was referred

When I recovered myself I saw prisoner scuffling he saw Benjamin Swaine—one of them said, "d—n fortnight fair to the prosecutor's house. The prisoner was warranted that the defendant were for the defendant. The action was to recover might at last do his duty to his daughter and uphold damages for assault and false imprisonment,

Mr. Barnes stated the case. The plaintiff is a give a fraudulent preference, which he contended he journeyman cutter at Sheffield. On the 30th of had not been done.

August last, a quarrel took place between the plaintiff and his wife; the latter went out, and returned with the defendant. He demanded that the plaintiff should go along with him to the Town Hall. No breach of the peace and taken place at all; certainly none in his presence; and they would be told by his Lordship that no constable had a right to take a person for a breach of the peace without a magistrate's warrant, unless it is committed in his own presence, The constable came into the house, and called upon him to go as his prisoner. The plaintiff resisted, as he was justified in doing; the defendant then begun 1836. beating him most violently, he knocked him down, and inflicted several savage blows upon him. At him to his own house: he then took ont the handcuffs, and put them on the plaintiff, led him along the streets like a common selon, and took him to

knock his brains out. The plaintiff seized the tally-iron for that purpose, with which he struck the defendant, when the constable was obliged to use his staff the usual form. Having received an answer from of authority. The man was very violent; the conthem, he wrote to Mr. Wilson, informing him stable took him to his own house; and when all peaceable means had failed to quieten him, he was obliged to handcuff, and do his daty by taking him to prison. The conduct of the plaintiff was extremely blameable and outrageous, and therefore the conficient of the plaintiff was extremely blameable and outrageous, and therefore the conficient of the plaintiff, who received an answer from the plaintiff was extremely blameable and outrageous, and therefore the constable was justified in having recourse to strong measures for the preservation of the peace.

stables, that they should not exercise the power with

witnesses proved too much to be implicitly credited; and where they deceived on one point, how were the Jury to draw the line of demarcation between falsehood and truth. After commenting on the entire stated that his name had been sent to the Stamp evidence, submitting that the defence was an after-thought, trumped up to suit the purposes of the pre-provisions of the Joint Stock Banking Act. Mr.

The Learned Judge, in summing up, laid it down as a clear point of law, that a constable has no right to apprehend a man for a breach of the peace, unless committed in his presence, nor to enter into a man's house merely to remonstrate with him. The con-

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Mr. Justice Patteson took his seat this morning

CRAVEN AND ANOTHER T. HALLILEY. Mr. CRESSWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, Hon. J. S.

WORTLEY, and Mr. Cowling, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Wightman, Mr. Watson, and Mr. MARTIN, for the defendant.

The action was brought by the assignees of Mr. Henry Halliley, a bankrupt, lately carrying on business as a woolstapler, at Wakefield, against Mr.

John Halliley, his father, to recover £4164, taken

John Halliley, his father, to recover £4164, taken under a writ of execution. The defendant pleaded the general issue, and specially denied the bank ruptcy of his son, at the time the property was

Mr. CRESSWELL entered into a short narrative of the facts of the case. The defendant and his two sons formerly carried on business as wool dyers, as Wakefield; in 1825, the partnership was dissolved, and the business transferred to Mr. Henry Halliley, one of the sons. Shortly afterwards, he married the daughter of Mr. Jonathan Barthrop, who carried on the business of a woolstapler, at that town, and Mr. Henry Halliley then entered into partnership with his father-in-law, embarking £4,000 in the business, which was advanced to him on a promissory note. The business thus continued until September, 1835, when Mr. Barthrop suddenly died, and left Mr. Edwin Barthrop, his executor; and the latter, who was a commission agent, then undertook to wind up Haliley, as surviving partner, was denoted to make the commission of bank partners and was examined under the commission of bank put an erroneous construction on the public and trade expose the affairs of the scaledhated to expose the affairs of the scaledhated to expose the affairs of the solicitors, who married Mr. Halilley; and on the 4th of January, 1837. His examination was calculated to expose the affairs of the solicitors, who married Mr. Halilleys and construction of its respect to the Working Mr. Archer, a solicitor, who married Mr. Halilleys and construction of the pool of the solicitors, who married Mr. Halilleys and colosy watched its operation in the pool of the solicitors who married Mr. Halilleys, to seize the good of his son, The goods were valued by Mr. Hanxwell and Mr. The goods were valued by Mr. Hanxwell and Mr. The goods were valued by Mr. Hanxwell and Mr. The goods were valued by Mr. Hanxwell and Mr. The goods were valued by Mr. Hanxwell and Mr. The goods were valued by Mr. Hanxwell and Mr. The goods were valued by Mr. Hanxwell and Mr. The goods were valued by Mr. Hanxwell and Mr. The goods were valued by Mr. Hanxwell and Mr. Carr, at 44602, and as abelify-sofiete both them in execution. They were not sold in the ordinary execution. They were not sold in the ordinary course of law, but assigned to the High-Sheriff of course of law, but assigned to the High-Sheriff of course of law, but assigned to the High-Sheriff of the reception were problement of the course of law, but assigned to the High-Sheriff of the reception of the course of the purpose on to state, that you be and whether the trains of the purpose of law, but assigned to the High-Sheriff of the reception of the course of law, but a limited number in the market. From Irelaid we have put an experienced during our mission from the Cord in the course of the purpose of the was then made by the creditors as to the reasons for whenever it has been allowed a full and fair trial, this proceeding; and it was then found that in the state of the poor has been obviously improved; November, 1835, Henry had given his father a war- and that mothers and wives have repeatedly expressed ter, and every other individual who may have rant of attorney for £12,000, which very far exceeded | their satisfaction at the increase of their domestic every farthing he had in the world. But although this comfort. Your Lordship then says, that you are warrant was given in November, Mr. Archer bound, as a christian, and friend to the poorer kept it safely in his pocket until the 4th of January, classes of your countrymen, to give it your warmest when the affairs of the parties were exposed. Thus support. We cannot withhold from your Lordship matters then stood; in 1835, old Mr. Halliley our doubts, as to your devoting so much of your time transferred his business to his son Henry, who, in to the tyrannical discipline carried on in the Poor addition to the business of dyer carried on that of a Law Prisons, and beg leave to call your attention to coolstapler until 1835, when Mr. Barthrop, his the Deptford Union Workhouse, where, in the case Pittner, died, and it was found that the concern of an aged couple of the name of Dodwell, who had was insolvent. The affairs were wound up in Sep- been married upwards of forty years, who through tember, 1835, and the next month Mr. Henry age and infirmities were driven into the above Halliley, gave his father a warrant of attorney for workhouse, the aged wife having been separated £12,000, anthorising him to seize the whole of his from the partner of her joys and sorrows, was taken assets. Immediately on the examination of Mr. | very ill, and, during the seven days she lived, repeat-Henry Halliley, on the 4th of January, the seizure | edly made application to the governess of the workwas made. They would also hear that the average house for leave to see her husband, which was as stock of indigo usually kept by the firm for the often refused. The indulgence was ordered by the purposes of dyeing was worth about £200; while visiting surgeon, but to no purpose; and, what is mediately before the seizure there was £2,000 value of that article. Thus the merchant in indigo was a creditor to above the amount of £2,000, while the entire of the property had been swept off by the lather, under a warrant of attorney.

writ from the opposite side, he returned that sum dissecting-room, which would save the expence of a coffin.

of attorney. His businest was transferred to him, which was first valued at £6,000, then increased to £10,000, which with interest amounted to the whole at shown that the dyeing busines was insolvent, but his unfortunate transaction with Mr. Barthrop and brought on the insolvency. It was proved that the father had pressed his son to give him a security.

IMPORTANT TO BANK PROPRIETORS.

WILSON v. HALL. Counsel for the plaintiff;—Mr. CRESSWELL, Mr. ALEXANDER, and Mr. CLEASBY; for the defendant, Mr. Serieant Atchenicy and Mr. Wighthan,
The plaintiff, who is Manager of the Mirfield
and Huddersfield Banking Company, brought this
action to recover from the defendant, the Public Officer of the Northern and Central Bank of

Mr. CRESSWELL stated that in the year 1836. and inflicted several savage blows upon him. At the plaintiff was desirous of possessing shares in last the defendant overpowered him, and dragged the Northern and Central Bank of England, and accordingly applied to Mr. Scott, who managed the Leeds Branch of it, and who informed him prison, beating him as he went along. After he had given him into custody at the gaol, he made this speech—"I've given that devil something with these paddles, which he will feel more of to-morrow." He was imprisoned for two days, then discharged by the that the shares were advancing in the market, magistrates, but he was so severely injured by the of 80s, for which he immediately sent his draft to blows he had received that he was unable to go to work for a week. This being the case, he trusted the Jury would teach this man, and all other conwhich he did not obtain. Mr. Wilson then deviced which he did not obtain. to have a deposit receipt for the money which he which the law had invested them in this savage and had paid; but the bank was then involved in

which the law had invested them in this savage and oppressive manner, to the injury of their fellow-subjects.

These facts having been proved, Mr. Dundas addressed the Jury for the defence, calling upon them to vindicate the constable in the execution of his duty. His wife and he had quarrelled; and he being intoxicated, had followed her with a stick in his hand, she screaming "murder," and seeking refuge in a neighbour's house. When Mr. Drake came, the plaintiff ordered him out of the house, and threatened that if he did not go, he would knock his brains out. The plaintiff seized the tallyand Central Bank. He expected to obtain them at par, and made application to the Directors in mitted the money for the shares. Mr. Cassels was then the agent for the bank in London, and Martha Turton, Charles Clark, journeyman to the defendant, Adam Bunting, a policeman, Mr. Sampson, and Mr. Wild, chief constable, were called in support of the defendant's case.

Mr. Baines replied in a forcible address, calling upon them to weigh the probabilities of the case, and contrast the evidence given by the defendant with contrast the evidence given by the defendant with to do with the shares, and claimed a deposit the acknowledged facts. He contended that the of the Company. This the witness was unable to give to him, but he communicated with Mr. Stell, one of the Directors, on the subject, when it was

Wilson had applied for the deposit receipt before the shares had fallen in price.

The correspondence which had passed between house merely to remonstrate with him. The constable had not known his duty. The Jury, after that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares being absent above an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—"Damages, one farthing."

HICK P. ROWLEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Cresswell and Mr. Knowles were for the plaintiff Mr. Alexander and Mr. Watson for the plaintiff— that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares that after the plaintiff had contracted for the shares the rights of labour, and to obtain a remission of the sentence of transportation, we were sent to London to represent the matter to such of the representatives of the people as we could find willing to take up the case and represent it in both Houses of Parliament; and we are happy to inform you, that in Lord Brougham and Thomas Wakley.

Persons in these families........ 658 Mr. Cresswell and Mr. Knowles were for the plaintiff. Mr. Alexander and Mr. Warsox for the proprietor; but the proprietor; but the found willing and the proprietor; but the proprietor; but the proprietor; but the found willing and proprietor; but the proprietor; but the proprietor; but the proprietor; but the follow. 12 a 15 bitto, 50 a 60lbs. 12 a 15 bitto, 50 a 60l stances he submitted that the defendant was entitled to their verdict.

The Jury withdrew and after a long absence, returned a verdiction the plaintiff — damages very beneficial, or very injurious, to the working than how their distresses can be redressed; for if £1433. 18s.

LOCKING r. HOWARTH,

Mr. Creswell and Mr. Hoggin's were for the plaintiff, who resides in the neighbourhood of Hull: and Mr. Baines for the defendant, a gentleman of gent laws against the Unions of the Working Men.

The action was to recover gent laws against the Unions of the Working Men.

As swither continue nor means will named the above in your valuable journal, you will much oblige your constant readers, the Committee of the Hand-loom Weavers, at Hebden-bridge. referred.

(Continued in our 4th Page.)

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

be distinctly understood that in affording identified with the Sentiments or the

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN.—Have the goodness to insert, in

more horrible, the day on which she died, she asked eave for a clergyman to come and render her consolation in her dying moments; can your Lordship believe this last request was also refused; but, when

We remain. My Lord. Your's, faithfully, THE COMMITTEE. JOSEPH SMEDLEY, Secretary.

To the Lord Bishop of Norwich. Macclesfield, Feb. 19, 1838.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. TO THE WORKING CLASSES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AND TO THE MEMBERS OF TRADES UNIONS IN PAR-TICULAR.

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, - For the last six months you have been denounced by the public press of this country, by persons holding high official authority, and by pretended "Patriots" and "Liberators" as assassins, murderers, and destroyers of property, for the purpose of maintaining your following is a statement taken at that time; the wages against the inroads made on your order by misgovernment and misapplication of capital and In Scotland an attempt has been made to crush the Unions and spirits of the wealth-producing

classes, by the persecution, trial, and sentence of seven years transportation of five Cotton-spinners, for no offence committed by them, but, because they were the principal office-bearers, or directors, of the week 4s. 8 d.; average of each person per week 2s.; deduct for rent, fuel, and light, 7 d; leaving 1s. 4 d. To remove the strong feeling produced by the misrepresentatives of the truckling, hireling press, against Trades Unious in general, and the unforthe parties was then read.

Mr. Serjeant Atcheries addresed the Jury for the defendant, in a forcible manner. He contended the Committee of Trades Delegates in Glasgow, for

classes. If the working men of England, Ireland, and Scotland remain careless and uninterested spec-Such evidence before the Committee as will give a pretext to the Government to pass more strin- will much oblige your constant readers, the Com- Bengal good and Grenada..... 44 0 a 59 copy into this short address the advice of your excellent friend, Mr. Wakley; he says—"The Trades Unions should every where furnish the Committee with evidence on their behalf. They should at once fix upon, say two or three of their companions who may be best qualified to give evidence before the Committee and if I am in due time furnished with the names and addresses The Editors of "The Northern Star" wish to of the parties, I doubt not that when the enquiry a vehicle for the discussion of great attendance on the Committee, when, on being Public Questions, they are not to be duly summoned, they will, of course, be paid all necessary expences. The sooner the witnesses are selected by the Trades the better, they will be Language of their several Correspondents. enabled to prepare their minds for the examination which they will have to undergo. Persons of clear and distinct knowledge, and of firm nerves, will, of course, be most fitted for selection." The London Trades have already nobly respon-

responded to our call.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL. JOHN CUTHBERTSON. JAMES M'NISH.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Gentlemen,-In your paper of last week there is a letter from Mossley, and signed "John Walker," detailing the formation of a Working Man's Association in that village, and stating that its members are making themselves acquainted with their rights, privileges, and duties, as citizens. Had the letter concluded here, I should not have troubled you with any remarks of mine; but the latter part of that communication contained the most unwarrantable abuse. It heaps reproaches and hard names upon the inhabitants of this village generally, and upon hundreds of working men in particular,—working men who are equally as respectable, intelligent, social, and virtuons, as the writer of that letter; but because they do not think as he thinks, and act as the letter of John Walker, and were it not that they and oppression. Do be a little merciful to us; the letter of John Waiker, and were it not that they possess more charity and candour than he does, they would throw back upon himself, with indignation, the sentiments which his letter contains. The distribution of the sentiments which his letter contains. The distribution of the sentiments which his letter contains. The distribution of the sentiments which have leaved to the distribution of the sentiments which have leaved to the sentiments where the sentiments which have been sentiments as the sentiments which have been senti

Mossley, Feb. 28, 1838.

the father had pressed his sen to give him a security, and the law was that preceding securities should not be barried by a commission of bankruptcy, unless bluntarily given at the bankrupt's suggestion, to must pass away before the name of Norwica will be nested in security. The name of Norwica will be nested in security, beld in any other light than that of abhorrence—but the injured negro were trumpetted from one side of the injured negro were trumpetted from one side of the injured negro were trumpetted from one side of the kingdom to the other and produced in British breasts the strongest emotions of sympathy—every may rob the kingdom to the other and produced in British breasts the strongest emotions of sympathy—every may rob the law was that preceding securities should not be barried by a commission of bankrupt's suggestion, to

an unwillingness, or an inability to examine it, in its various and enlarged bearings, should, under the influence (too often, moreover, it is to be suspected) of private or party feelings, do their utmost to excite the people, by misrepresentations and groundless or exaggelated instances of individual hardships, to resist its general introduction and permanent establishment, as a means of promoting the welfare of all classes of the community.

My Lord, these are scurrilous charges to bring against a few men who have taken constitutional of means of bringing theirs and thousands of their fellow-men's grievances before Parliament, with a view in the party of the country which is the invaluable right of man; is he not governed by an authority which he had no canged mixtances of individual hardships, to resist its general introduction and permanent establishment, as a means of promoting the welfare of all the community.

My Lord, these are scurrilous charges to bring against a few men who have taken constitutional means of bringing theirs and thousands of their fellow-men's grievances before Parliament, with a view of altering a law founded on the doctrines of the executible Mixture of the control of the first of the standard of the fair daughters of England—to increase (a six has done) infinitede, suicide, and every other crime that has a tendency to reduce population. And, my Lord, you are base enough to charge us with ignor rance, untillingness, and inability to examine such that has a tendency to reduce population. And, my Lord, you are base enough to charge us with ignor rance, untillingness, and inability to examine such bring influenced by private or produced this interests there, but what does the private of the control of the farmer of the through higher prices were sus of being influenced by private or produced the interest there, but what does the privation of the farmer of the farmer of the through higher private when the control of the farmer of the produced the interest there, but what does the privation of the farmer means of bringing theirs and thousands of their fellow-men's grievances before Parliament, with a view of altering a law founded on the doctrines of the execrable Malthus; which goes to dry up the wombs of the fair daughters of England—to increase (as it has done) infanticide, suicide, and every other crime that has a tendency to reduce population. And, my Lord, you are base enough to charge us with ignorance, unwillingness, and inability to examine such a cursed law; and what is still worse, you accuse us of being influenced by private or party feelings!

We throw back the charges to your Lordship—with that unmixed contempt which they merit; and be assured, my Lord, had you stood aloof from party tricks since the year 1830, it is more than probable you would never have been called on to fill that place which you now do. However, by your high party feelings and actions, (Anglesea election, to These are (thank our generous legislators for it) the the kind sympathies of the poor law Guardians and ample provisions and the boundless comforts of the bastile to cheer them in the decline of life and smoothen their rugged passage to the tomb. Oh Englishmen when will you know the value and the pleasures of freedom. When will you struggle to be free, call into action all your boasted strength,

strain every energy, work every nerve until you are freed from the chains of tyranny, until you obtain the natural but long lost property of man, until the Government be founded on the broad principle of justice and equal liberty be given to every man.

J. ROOM, Jun. Dewsbury, Feb. 15th, 1838.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,-It appeared in the public papers that the Queen had given orders that an investigation should be made into the distressed state of the handloom weavers; accordingly in November last, there was a survey taken in the three following townships; i. e. Wadsworth, Heptonstall, and Errington. The

number of families visited are— Number of Workers 1295

for food, clothing, and all other incidental and accidental expences. Families visited at

Heptonstall are 456 Persons......2029

sending the condemned spinners to their now disconsolate wives, helpless children, and sorrowing friends.

A Parliamentary Committee of Enquiry into the Unions of Employers and Workmen has arisen out Banks of the country, or what idea the Commissioners can have in extending the enquiry any further broken and considers and workmen has arisen out Banks of the country, or what idea the Commissioners can have in extending the enquiry any further broken and fair show of samples. For English wheat there was but a middling retail demand; but a few parcels of Irish were taken on speculation at an advance few parcels of Irish were taken on spec of the case, which, we consider, may either prove sioners can have in extending the enquiry any further the Commissioners had no more to subsist upon tators of this enquiry, they may rest assured that their money would very soon be changed to how they than the above statement shows, the idea of saving Masters will take advantage of it, and produce could live on so scanty and miserable a pittance.

HENRY BARRET, Secretary. Hebden-Bridge, March 12th, 1838.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Elland, near Halifax, 9th March, 1838.

Gentlemen,—An article having appeared in the Hulifux Express, headed "The Globe," which charges me falsely, as the following will show—and as my neighbours are ready and willing to provereaches the town of which they are inhabitants, I your insertion of it in your valuable and widely cirshall be enabled to procure an order for their culated Journal will greatly oblige, Gentlemen, yours respectfully,

MARY GRASSBY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE. Sin-You have made a false, unfounded, and unpro voked attack upon me and my husband, evidently consequent upon the female public meeting lately held at Elland, from which I had expected my sex and the cause of humanity, that I, with my as we are led to infer; can't pay his way," &c. Sir, I would advise you to "Judge not lest ye be judged." Carry not party spirit so far as to infer evil while in perfect ignorance. Such is perfectly unworthy of "a great public instructor." You go on to pity Grassby, and say, "Perhaps he has taken to drinking." Be manly next time you wish an impression to be made grown from the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The supply of sheep was chiefly composed of Southdowns, Kents, Kentish half-breds, and old and new Leicesters, with a few Dorsets, Somersets, Gloucesters, and various other breeds. There were about 200 Lambs in the market, the whole of which were Dorsets. sion to be made—come from under your dastardly "perhaps," and do it manfully. This is the worst species of lying, and "all liars shall have their portion in the lake that burns with fire and brimstone." Are you ignorant of the distinction between voluntary and involuntary separation? If you are not, why speak of individuals that are separated which do not come to the public for gratis maintenance. It is true that oftentimes husband and wife separate, and I have felt deeply for Queen Caroline and many others; but surely you will not deny that because some do live separate voluntarily, that it would not be the less cruel or arbitrary to separate others who desire to live together. Remember that the word of God expressly declares, that "whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder;" and, as the three Poor Law Comstarvation, therefore they have proved that they think themselves wiser than God, and all who follow and support them (yourself among the number) must be infidels, and consider the Bible only worthy of being trodden under your feet. I will be insided the demand for each kind of prime meat has been steady, with the middling and inferior kinds dull, at but little variation in prices. We had a few Lambs on sale, which went off steadily at high prices. It is expected, that, in the Scotland. missioners have ordered separation, and afterwards a creditor to above the property had been swept off by the entire of the property had been swept off by the entire of the property had been swept off by the entire of the property had been swept off by the policy. The property had been swept off by the policy had a three of the property had been swept off by the policy. The property had been swept off by the policy had been swept of the policy had

With from the opposite side, he returned that sum bir. Thomas Halliley, and Mr. Archer.

This fixing the defendant with "money had and research." Mr. Wight make addressed the Jury. He is that might be brought before your notice; and bear in mind, my Lord, they are facts, not having been that the hankrupt laws, instead of being an assisting to the the mercantile world would be an engine of oppresion, if they gave their verdict for the plannings. It was not pretended that Mr. John plannings. It was not pretended the Jury. He sentiments which his letter contains. The sentiments which his lett the fruit, which this law denies. "It hath eaten up the vineyard; the spoils of the poor are in your houses. Woe unto them that decree unrighteons

MARKETS

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. their usual tact, are nolding on until the vessels come on demurrage, when they can make purchases generally more to their mind; prime English and Scotch were fully as dear, but the demand for these was mostly confined to the consumers also. Linseed and Rapeseed were unaltered in value. Bonded Wheat still inquired for. Cloverseed was much the

CURRENCY PER IM	PERIAL MEASURE.
WHEAT .	Male Norfalls D.1. 50
Essex, Kent, Suffolk 49 61	Ware
Essex, Kent, Suffolk 49 61 White	PEAS.
Nortolk & Lincolnahie 10 60.	1 1400
Yorkshire	White Boilers 37
Yorkshire West Country Red White, do	BEANS.
Northumberland and	Small
Scotch White 50 55	
Fine do	Harrow 34
Moray-Angus and	Mazagan
Rothshire Red 22 24	OATS.
White	English food
IrishRed, New 46 53	Short small
IrishRed, New 46 53 Do. White 52 58	Poland 22
BARLEY.	Scotch common 22
Grinding 25 28	Potatoe 94
Distilling	Roywish
Malting, New 31 36	Trigh white
Thevalier, New	Do. Potatoe
mut, prown 49 51	Do. Black 19

Week ending Jan. 26th 1838 5410 28 9 1911 30 8 33 4 32 5
Feb. 2nd 55 4 29 0 1911 29 1 32 8 32 5
9th 55 4 28 10 20 0 127 7 32 11 32 7
16th 55 3 28 9 20 0 29 6 32 7 32 9
23rd 55 2 28 8 20 9 27 6 32 0 32 10
March 2nd 55 3 28 8 2011 36 0 32 19 33 0

SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND SPICES. SUGAR. s. d. s. d.

Jamaica, Fine 116 0 a 127 0 | Cinnamon lb. 3 4 a 7 Middling.... 112 0 a 114 0 Cloves (Am-Ordinary.... \$4 0 a 104 0 | boyna) 1 0 a 1 2

Demerara and | Do. (Bourbon) 1 0 a 1 2 Berbice good Mace 2 8 a 7 0 Middling.. 112 0 a 122 0 Nutmegs (un-Good and fine garb.)..... 4 10 a 5 Ordinary .. 86 0 a 112 0 Pepper (Cay-Ordinary and Broken ... 69 0 a 86 0 Pimento(Ja-Dominica, Middling. 105 0 a 122 0 Ginger (Jamaica) Good and tine White..... 80 0 a 130 Ordinary .. 88 0 a 104 0 Fine large.. 140 0 a 210

St. Domingo 43 0 a 48 0 Barbadoes. 46 0 a 50 Mocha..... 74 0 a 120 0 East India. 24 0 a 34 SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MARCH 12. [Whenever the word stone occurs in these prices throughout this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14lb and such only, no other being lawful.] and such only, no other being lawful.]

In our market of to-day there was exhibited for sale but a very moderate supply of beasts, as to numbers, but the general quality of it was good. The number of buyers in attendance was considerably larger than we have missend, was considerably larger than we have missend. was a commission agent, then undertook to wind up the affairs of the partnership. On examination, it was found that he had died insolvent, and Edwin Barthrop being then desirous to embark in the business, was very unwilling that its insolvency should become known; to prevent this, he advanced become known; to prevent this, he advanced become known; to prevent this, he advanced become known; to prevent this, be advanced between £5,000 and £6,000, of his own money, to meet the bills as they became due; and Henry Halliley, as surviving partner, was debtor to that mount. Having thus involved himself in difficulties, Edwin Barthrop became himself and difficulties, Edwin Barthrop became himself and share and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to conduct the ment, instead of the invective and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to conduct the ment, instead of the invective and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to conduct the ment, instead of the invective and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to conduct the ment, instead of the invective and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to conduct the ment, instead of the invective and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to conduct the ment, instead of the invective and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to conduct the ment, instead of the invective and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to conduct the ment, instead of the invective and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to conduct the ment, instead of the invective and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to conduct the ment, instead of the invective and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to conduct the ment, instead of the invective and personal attack appointed a secretary and attorney to sound require on the VITades of the form the various of the invective and personal attack are interest. The number of byterial appointed as secretary and attorney to sou

Per stone of 8lbs. to sink the offal.

s. d. s. d.

Inferior Beef ... 2 4 to 2 6 | Prime Beef ... 3 6 to 3 10
Ditto Mutton ... 3 4 ... 3 6 | Ditto Mutton ... 4 2 ... 4 6
Middling Beef ... 2 8 ... 3 2 | Lamb 6 6 ... 7 0
Ditto Mutton ... 3 8 ... 3 10 | Veal 4 4 ... 5 0

Live Cattle at Market .

Beasts 2,570—Sheep 18,260—Calves 83—Pigs 308.
Live Cattle at Market on Friday last,
Beasts 522—Sheep 3,235—Calves 106—Pigs 529.

DIVIDENDS.

Robert Cornes, of Aston-under-Lyne, Lancashire, iron-monger, March 30, at one, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birming-ham. Joseph Fielding and Jeremish Fielding, of Gatterall, and Town-hall, Preston.

CERTIFICATES—MARCH 30.

John William Shaw, of Liverpool, broker.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLUTION

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, (MONDAY, Our supplies of slaughtered meat, since this day se'nnight, Our supplies of slaughtered meat, since this day se ninght, have been tolerably good, nearly the whole of which have been of fair average quality. From Ireland, we have received 600 carcasses of Pigs, which have been difficult of sale, owing to the inferior quality of them. Of packages of meat, the number has been 72. The demand for each kind of prime meat has been steady with the middling and inferior kinds dull, at hat

sive sales of foreign wool are Garraway's, on the 22nd, 23rd,	announced to take place a and 25th inst.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	f Fat, 3s 13d. In quantitie
Town Tallow (per cwt) 55 6 Russia do (Candle). 54 6 White do	s. d
Russia do (Candle) 54 8	Graves 18
White do 0 0 Stuff	Mould Carller
Stuff 39 0	Store de
Rough do 25 0	Infurior ditto
Smithfield. £. s. £. s. Hay	(per load of 36 trusses.) Whitechapel. \$\mathcal{L}\$. \$\math
The market has been brisk especially for Potatoes from the s. s. york Reds (per ton) 90, a100	(Shawa (per ton) 80 - 6
Kidneys 0 a 0	Devon Reds

d. d. | Market Hides, 96 .

METALS. LEAD. & s. & s.

British Pig (per ton)... 21 10 a 21 15
Sheet (milled) 22 10 a 22 15
Bar...... 23 10 a 0 0
1 1 12..... 24 10 a 0 0
Red, or Minium 23 10 a 0 0
White 30 10 a 31 0

British Cake £10 10 a £0 0
Sheets, per lb. 0 11 a 0 0

LI VERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Tuesday Evening, March 13, 1838. Owing to the large import of last week, the market on Saturday was very flat, and rather lower prices were generally submitted to. On Monday morning there was rather less inclination to force sales, and there was a slight advance on Saturday's prices, which, however, was hardly maintained to the close of the day. Yesterday the market was quiet, and prices the same as on the preceding afternoon. The sales are estimated at 2,500 on Saturday, 4,000 yesterday, and 2,500 to day:—total since Friday, 9,000 bales. The imports reported since Friday are:—From the United States, 30,412 bags; West Indies, 6:—total, 30,418 bags.

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 10th inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year.
Into the kingdom this year:

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

EXPORTS IN 1838 MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, March 10. With large arrivals both from Ireland and the interior, we have had a steady demand during the week for most of the leading articles of the trade, and the previous currency has been well supported. There is a good attendance of buyers at our corn exchange this morning, and the trade generally exhibits a more animated appearance than for some weeks past. Wheat may be noted 2d. per bushel dearer, with a fair demand, and no disposition on the part of holders to presspales. Flour is in request at full prices. Oats and oatmeal are both the turn deares. Other articles steady.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, March 12 .-

From the 5th to the 12th March. Calves. Sheep. Lambs. Pigs. Horses. 0 2,309 64 7,120 27

English wheat there was but a middling retail demand; but a few parcels of Irish were taken on speculation at an advance of 3d to 4d per 70lbs, on prices of this day week. Of oats few sales occurred; but the best were held at 2s 11d per 45lbs. Barley for grinding being more plentiful was flat, and malting kinds were without change in value. Malt dull as quoted. Meal was held at 25s 6d per load for best, at which only a few retail sales were made. Flour was 1s per sack dearer, and a moderate business was done at the advance. In wheat under moderate business was done at the advance. In wheat, under lock, nothing done.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, March 2.

BANKRUPTS.

ALEXANDER JAMESON, of Wyke-house, Sion-lane, Isleworth, bookseller, March 16, at twelve, and April 20, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Peter Harriss Abbott, official assignee, King's Arm's-yard; and Mr. William Bartholomew, solicitor, 3, Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn.

RICHARD PHILP, late of Lindfield, Sussex, and now of Peele's Coffèe-house and Judd's-place, St. Pancras, maltster, March 23, at half-past eleven, and April 20, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. William Pennell, official assignee, Basinghall-street; and Messrs. Stevens and Co., solicitors, 6, Queen-street, Cheapside. β, Queen-street, Cheapside.

JOHN BLACK, of Glasgow, merchant, March 31, at twelve. and April 20, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Edward Edwards, official assignee, 4, Frederick's place, Old Jewry; and Messrs. Bell and Brodrick, solicitors, Bow-church-

of Newport.

CHARLES DUNN, the younger, of Digbeth, Birmingham, bookseller, March 20 and April 20, at one, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Messrs. Taylor and Co., solicitors, 41, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Arthur Ryland, solicitor, 14, Bedford-row, London; and Mr. Arthur Ryland, solicitor, 14,
Cherry-street, Birmingham.
WILLIAM M. CARTNEY, late of Liverpool, ironmonger,
March 19 and April 20, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms,
Liverpool. Messrs. Norris and Allen, solicitors, 19, Bartlett'sbuildings, Holborn, London; and Mr. Thompson, solicitor, 19,
Newington-bridge, Liverpool.
FREDERICK SPENCER FROST, late of Colyton, but
now of Cowick-street. St. Thomas the Apostle Dayorshire.

WILLIAM TOLL, of St. Germains, Cornwall, corn factor, April 10, at twelve, and April 20, at eleven, at Elliott's Royal Hotel, Devonport. Mr. John Beer, or Mr. James Gilbard, solicitors, Devonport; and Messrs. Barnes and Bernard, solicitors, Devonport; and Messrs. Barnes and Bernard, solicitors, 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street, London. JONATHAN NASH, of Bristol, brewer, March 19 and April; 20, at one, at the Commercial-rooms, Bristol. Messrs. White and Whitmore, solicitors, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Bevan and Brittan, solicitors, Bristol.

THOMAS PITT, of Southtown, Suffolk, merchant, March 21 and April 20, at eleven, at the Star Tavern, Great Yarnouth. Messrs. White and Borrett, solicitors, 1, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; and Messrs. Worship and Son, solicitors, Great Yarmouth.

John May and Solomon William May, of Liverpool, chair-makers. James Hall, Charles Hall, and John Fielding, of Sheffield, merchants. Thomas Hardwick and Thomas Charles Waddy, of Leeds, cabinet-makers. Charles Hamnett, James Woodiwiss, and Charles Woodiwiss, of Manchester (so far as regards Charles Woodiwiss.) Jonas Tillotson Patchett, Lot Gardiner, and Joseph Burton, of Manchester, manufacturers of cotton goods (so far as regards Joseph Burton.) William Morren and Maurice Jarvis, of Leeds, wool-dealers. Baker Hodgson and Charles Gardiner, of Liverpool, wholesale tea-dealers.

two, at the Devonshire Arms Inn, Keighley. Solicitor, Mr. Smith, Chancery-lane.

SARAH and THOMAS SADD, Beccles, Suffolk, grocers, March 22, April 24, at eleven o'clock, at the King's Head Inn, Beccles. Solicitor, Mr. Bromley, South-square, Gray's-inn.

JOHN ROGERS, Manchester, hop merchant, April 7, 24, at three o'clock, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett. Bedford-row.

INSOLVENT. March.-JONAS STEAD, Armley, Yorkshire, cloth

DIVIDENDS.

G. Lillie, and J. Patterson, Liverpool, merchants, April 16.
J. Threlfall, Preston, Lancashire, currier, April 9.
J. Townsend, Liverpool, plumber, April 11. CERTIFICATES-APRIL 3.

P. Hughes, Edge-hill, Lancashire, brewers. J. Maguire,
Liverpool, merchant. W. Walker, Jun., Knaresborough,
Yorkshire, draper. J. E. Dumont, Liverpool, merchant.
J. Ogden, Oldham, Lancashire, hat manufacturer. J.
Johnson, Liverpool, flour dealer. W. Bower, Levenshulme,
Lancashire, cotton spinner. R. Cornes, Ashton-under-

bertson, from Scotland, on behalf of the above victims of tyranny and oppression. The meeting commenced at eight o'clock, and continued with maininished interest until nearly twelve. Mr. Deegan, of Staley Bridge, was called to the chair, and opened the meeting by remarking upon the pleasure he experienced in having the honour of introducing to the receiver to t ducing to the meeting the three gentlemen present, who had undertaken to be missionaries to the people of England, on behalf of the five Glasgow Cotton Spinners. The people of Ashton, he doubted not that of endeavouring to prevent a reduction of his wages. Yes, the only allegation that could be prothem to maintain themselves and families in decency

and comfort, and to enjoy their due share of the bounties which a beneficient God prepared and in-tended for all his creatures. The chairman then Mr. M'Nish, who entered into a history of the they printed their articles for the use of the members, conducted their business in open meeting, and sucessfully resisted two or three reductions of wages, which had been attempted by individual masters. This so enraged the masters, that the combination laws were brought to bear upon the men, the committee of the union were taken and cast into prison. The men did not however desist from uniting. Being deprived by the combination laws from uniting openly, they were compelled to form secret associa-tions. Their unions were not as had been endeavoured to be shown, formed to injure any man, or to damage any property. They were united to enable them-selves to protect each other against the tyrannylof the masters. He did not deny that there were a great -many honourable men amongst the employers-but whilst admitting that he could not refrain from saying there was a large majority of selfish and avaricious ones. These men, whenever they saw a man active in the cause of his fellow workmen, or in defence of his trade, were sure to deprive him of employment, and that was one reason which induced the men to secrecy. They wished to protect themselves from proscription and starration and conse-quently were compelled to form secret unions for self-defence, or be reduced to the state of the handloom weavers. The meeting had heard a great deal combined. He could mention them, and then they would be able to judge for themselves. Their chief objects were to protect themselves from reductions of wages, and to bury such of their members as died respectably. The combination laws they were all aware were repealed in 1824, and the men could have their unions open. The first great next case was that of the widow M'Phearson, who was said to be murdered instead of one of her daughters at the instigntion of the Cotton Spinners' Society. The facts of the case were these—one of the masters, Mr. Dunlop, was discharging all his drinking and some of the parties fell upon the old woman, (who had lain in consequence of being bed-ridden for three years near the kitchen fire,) and crushed her. He had no doubt but that it hastened her death. He was anxious to impress upon the meeting the following fact; that no accusation was preferred against anybody at the time, and yet after a lapse of nearly twenty years, the spinners' asso-ciation was charged with having hired persons to murder her. (Great sensation.) They had also heard of No. 60. It was insinuated that there was something mysterious and awful in this number sixty -that under that mystical figure they concealed the villains, who were ready to burn or assassinate for hire. Whereas the simple truth was this. Their mion comprehended fifty nine mills or shops and its members in their finance and other books of reference, were classified according to their factories ranging from one to fifty-nine. Men, who were out of work, and who were assisted in their temporary distress by their brethren, having no shop, had of course no number-and were, therefore, entered in the books as number sixty—the next figure to fifty-nine, of which their shops consisted. This was the explanation of this horrible mystery, The next charge was the emigration one. He would explain to them what that was: It was customary for the Spinners' Society to allow every good, honest, soberman ten pounds to enable him to emigrate, and if he returned to this country within the space of three years he was bound to refund the money. Thus the money which was said to be spent in midnight assassinations and noon-day murders, was given to some of their most laborious and industrious working-men, who by emigrating would endeavour to better their condition. The greatest utility he could discover in Trades' Unions, was to prevent reductions of wages by individual masters. It was complete madness to attempt to oppose a general reduction, when all the masters were combined, He then detailed the circumstances connected with the late strike, which he said lasted for eighteen weeks, and the average allowance for that time was only eighteen-pence a week for each family. The masters joined in a bond of £500 each, not to commence their mills unless their terms were acceded to.

It was a time of great stagnation in trade. 50,000 people were thrown out of employment and exposed to starvation; yet the Sheriff complimented the Spinners of Glasgow on their peaceable demeanour.

The Committee had even agreed not to pay any

very act was construed into a grave accusation against them to prove the formidable and tremendous power they possessed. In conclusion he would say, why did not the authorities of Glasgow, apprehend the three Committees that were in existence at the time. Smith had been shot-a foul murder had been committed-it was the province of the local authorities and the magistrates to probe into the matter—it was a praiseworthy duty—but why did they not apprehend all the Committees? The men trust himself to say ever so little without diminishing were on the eve of an amicable adjustment of their the force and weakening the impression of their artdifferences—they had agreed to have a meeting less and convincing story. I would much rather with the masters—the new hands in the mills were leave untouched the simple, but stately edifice of well aware that if the men and masters agreed, the greater part of them would be displaced. They had their Committee at the time. Now mind he did not say they caused the death of Smith; but he would say they caused the death of Smith; but he would by the to the meeting whether it would not be more their interest to do so than that of the turnout spinners, who were expecting to resume their work in a few days, and whose interest it was therefore to prove the contract of the whole subject, in the cause which and, with equal sincerity, though not with equal power, are so auxious to promote. Much rather would I go home, and there alone and in silence call up slowly to my mind each individual statement they have made, and think of it and brood few days, and whose interest it was therefore to prove the contract of the whole subject, in its off in its order or the contract of the whole subject, and there are no auxious to promote. Much rather would I go home, and there alone and in silence call up slowly to my mind each individual statement they have made, and think of it and brood few days, and whose interest it was therefore to prevent any such occurrence. The masters had in itself, in its relation to the rights of labour, and in their Committee also. (Hear, hear.) A minority its connection with the social history of our doomed of the masters had vowed vengeance against the and devoted country. But the part I have taken in working men, from the commencement of the strike. The public discussion of this important question, Now he did not impute to them any participation in having, I believe, been the first who came forward in the death of Smith—yet he could not help thinking that the authorities of Glasgow being anxious for impartial justice, ought to have arrested them all.

Manchester, spoken the truth so boldly as to run that the authorities of Glasgow being anxious for impartial justice, ought to have arrested them all.

There were some circumstances connected with the some small risk of myself becoming the victim of the apprehension of the Spinners' Committee that would clearly establish their innocence in every from their homes and sent them to herd with felons unbiassed and unprejudiced mind. The Committee had plenty of money in their possession, me to-night what I now think of the course I have upwards of a hundred pounds. They knew that they taken, and in what light I now regard a case which were to be apprehended, and he would put it to the meeting whether it was reasonable to suppose, that if these men had connived at the death of Smith, they would have remained in the meeting room and waited to be arrested. They kept all their books, and they had some very large ones, although they had plenty of time to have burnt them to tinder. Would they have left all their documents exposed, had there been anything in them calculated to criminate them upon their trial, or to substantiate the allegations urged against them. After some further observations, Mr. M'Nish concluded amidst Mr. CAMPBELL, the Secretary of the Glasgow

Trades, then presented himself to the meeting, and cised by the masters in combination against the demands received with loud cheers and clappings of the chands. He said, Mr. Chairman, men and women of Ashton, a foul and malignant stigma has been esttempted to be cast on the cotton spinners of Glas-

independence, or the most remote desired to better instance condition, would exultingly plead guilty—namely, that of endeavouring to prevent a reduction of his wages. Yes, the only allegation that could be prowages. Yes, the only allegation that could be prowages. Yes, the only allegation that could be prowages. The only allegation that could be prowages. Yes, the only allegation that could be prowages. The only allegation that could be prowages and the only allegation that the only such a remuneration for their labour as would enable them to maintain themselves and families in decency Mr. M'Nish, who entered into a history of the originof the Cotton Spinners' Association, in Glasgow. The first union of which he was acquainted, was formed in the year 1808, when the Cotton Spinners formed in the year 1808, when the Cotton Spinners indeed, such had been the basely malignant, and dishonourable means resorted to, that it gave him and restored to something like health again by an tain their rights—it was only killing them. The man Smith might have been murdered from a private pique—for there were numbers of people who said openly they would have revenge of him for the injury he had caused their families. The evidence given upon oath by Moat, that he naturally supposed the secret select committee was formed for the destruction of life and property, would never gain a moment's credence with any rational being. Such a committee would be advocated only by a lunatic, or some ignorant, besotted, and malevolent wretch. He then related the case of some persons purchasing some ignorant, besotted, and malevolent wretch.
He then related the case of some persons purchasing about the mischievous objects for which they were bullets—and the person who sold them, upon being examined as to the appearance of the purchaser, said he believed he was like a cotton-spinner. The same was said by the parties who sold the tin camisters—which were believed to be intended to burn down the houses of the managers and masters down the houses of the managers and masters—that they thought the persons buying them were attributed to it, and that themen themselves, indelike cotton-spinners. He then stated the imcharge brought against the spinners' union was the case of M'Quarry, who was shot at in 1819. Mr. M'Nish here entered into details fully acquitting the spinners of all blame in that transaction. The spinners of all blame in that transaction is the spinners of all blame in that transaction. The spinners of all blame in that transaction is the spinners of all blame in that transaction. The spinners of all blame in that transaction is the spinners of all blame in that transaction. The spinners of all blame in that transaction is the spinners of all blame in that transaction. The spinners of all blame in that transaction is the spinners of all blame in that transaction. The spinners of all blame is that transaction is the spinners of all blame in that transaction. The spinners of all blame is the spinners of all blame in that transaction is the spinners of all blame is the sp men and supplying their places with women who would do the work cheaper. Several of these some of the young men incautiously went to regale themselves with that bane of his country, whiskey. A scuffle occurred one night when they had been drinking and some of the parties fall more than all his a pane of glass, the window being fourteen feet from the ground. He then described the manner in which be ground. He then described the manner in which be sent unaccompanied but to which you shall not be sent unaccompanied window, gave his evidence; the dreadful shriek he gave as he fell down in the witness-box, and the impossibility of prevailing more him to burning upon their vestments.

Innocent and much injured men! Your countrymen welcome you already in anticipation from the honourable exile to which you have been condemned, but to which you shall not be sent unaccompanied window, gave his evidence; the dreadful shriek he ground the packets three or four yards from the window, gave his evidence; the dreadful shriek he you the scape-goats of their own internal crimes. Whilst listening with you to the disclosures made possibility of prevailing upon him to re-enter the witness-box and resume his testimony. He also pointed out to the meeting the difference between an English and a Scottish Jury. In England the Jury had to be unanimous in their verdict, or the prisoner was discharged: in Scotland a majority was sufficient; and in the case of these five men a majority

the men of Glasgow, and sat down amidst loud Mr. Cuthbertson was received with great applause, and congratulated the men of Ashton upon the noble assembly which he saw before him. It convinced him that they felt a deep interest in the cause of the unfortunate men, to arouse sympathy for whom, and to obtain the means of supporting their distressed families, he and his coadjutors had left their homes and travelled hundreds of miles. He was proud to see the women of Ashton assembled to adorn their meeting, who by their smiles and encouragements cheer us on in our difficulties; and by their affectionate attachment, ease and smooth our way through this world. It cost them no less than £3,000 to defend these men. The meeting would be surprised to learn that they were put to an enormous expense to force on the trial of the men immured in gaol. £1,600 had been received towards defraying the expenses of the trial, which left them indebted in a balance of £1,400. They would like to know how this money had been collected, and who were the subscribers. £500 had been received from an anonymous source: £100 of it came enclosed, signed "Free Men of the West," and he fervently prayed to God that they might long enjoy their freedom. The second £100 came in the same manner, signed "The unrelenting enemies of tyrauny and oppression;" and the remaining £300 came from The Committee had even agreed not to pay any member of the Union a single farthing, who was of these unfortunate men had wives and families: guilty of the slightest breach of the peace. After thus assisting the Sheriff to preserve the peace, the very act was construed into a grave accusation dren, and aged and infirm parents, he implored their assistance. He knew that he should not make his appeal in vain-he felt confident that it would be

of one found them guilty,-not of murder, or assas-

sination, or mill-burning, but of trivial assault, and

of conspiring to raise their wages; and for these

offences they were sentenced to seven years' trans-portation. Lord Brougham, in the House of Peers,

proved that if the same crimes had been committed

in England, the maximum of punishment would

leavy debt incurred in defending their brethren,

warmly responded to. They would have, in return, all that these persons could give—their heartfelt thanks and grateful prayers. Mr. Stephens next addressed the meeting, and than any additional remarks of mine should injure the cause which all, with equal sincerity, though not annals of the criminal courts in this country. I am free to acknowledge, sir, that when I received the first communication from Glasgow, I was not altogether without my misgivings as to the conduct of these martyred men, in connection with the Association of which they were the responsible office-bearers. My long acquaintance with the demoralizing and unnaturalizing tendencies of the factory system, having now, for some years, attentively and impar-

tially watched its workings upon society-having seen with my own eyes ten thousand instances of the most cruel, vindictive, and implacable tyrauny exer-

wish to impress upon the minds of the rising generation the necessity of struggling for their rights, and maintaining their unions. Have not the working class as much right to unite as any other society? I am prepared to prove that it is the combinations. am prepared to prove that it is the combinations apprehensions, or it you will, with these fears that and illegal unions of the higher classes of society the men might have been betrayed or hurried into that have rendered it necessary, and indispensable for the working people to unite for their own protection.

The Queen and the House of Peers unite for the mined to obtain for them, as far as my humble mined to obtain for them, as far as my humble mined to obtain for them, as far as my humble mined to obtain for them, as far as my humble mined to obtain for them. protection of what they term their rights—the land-holders for protecting their estates and keeping up their rents—the clergy combine to maintain their tend to ulterior enquiries, and that it was necessary ecclesiastical revenues, and the tithes—the lawyers in the first instance to make a clear stage for the Spinners. The people of Ashton, he doubted not would promptly and energetically respond to the call which would that night be made upon them for for assistance in the patriotic mission in which these gentlemen were engaged. The case of the five men under consideration, was that of every operative of every trade, and craft, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but throughout the whole world; and the working classes would be neglecting their most valuable and sacred interests if they refused to assist these men in their laudable exertions, or were they to treat with indifference the case of the above victims of unrelenting tyranny. These men were innocent of every charge preferred against them, save and except one, to which he was sure every working man in the kingdom, who had not the slightest claim to independence, or the most remote desire to better his like convicted felous-cropmond in the kingdom, who had not the slightest claim to independence, or the most remote desire to better his of every charge preferred against them, save and except one, to which he was sure every working man in the kingdom, who had not the slightest claim to independence, or the most remote desire to better his condition, would exultingly plead guilty—namely, that of endeavouring to prevent a reduction of his wages. Yes, the only allegation that condition, and significantly allegation that condition are independent of police, for arresting a few poor cotton spinners, as if he had saved, the nation from some awful destruction. The men had been dragged from their committee room, the condition, would exultingly plead guilty—namely, that of endeavouring to prevent a reduction of his striuped almost and after all tantalised and mocked like Samp-first made to grind in the mill and then brought out for the sport and definition of their Philistine oppression. If or the sport and definition of their Philistine oppression of the sport and after all tantalised and mocked like Samp-first made to grind in the mill and then brought out for the sport and definition of their Philistine oppression. If or the sport and definition of their philistine oppression of their philistine oppression of the sport and after all tantalised and mocked like Samp-first made to grind in the mill and then brought out for the sport and definition of their strength and sightless, first made to grind in the mill and then brought out for the sport and definition of their Philistine oppression of their Philistine oppression of their Philistine oppression of the sport and definition of the sport and definition of the sport and definition of their strength and sightless, for a restriction of the sport and after all tantalised and mocked like Samp-first made to grind in the mill and then brought out for the sport and after all tantalised and mocked like Samp-first made to grind in the mill and then brought out for the sport and after all tantalised and mocked like Samp-first made to grind in the mill and then brought out for the sport and after all tantalised from its base, and bury them in one undistinguished treatment, and told the people that the authors of all their misery were at last apprehended and lodged safely in prison. They were charged with instigating the people to commit assassination. Every means was taken to prejudice the public mind, and to pave the way for obtaining an easy conviction. One magistrate declared, at a dinner party of people of quality, that he would rather see them all hanged than sit down to the most sumptious entertainment. dishonourable means resorted to, that it gave him the greatest surprise, that the five men were not gibbeted, as examples, to deter the working men from ever after attempting to defend themselves against their oppressors. At the commencement of these man it was considered to something like health again by an entire change of principle in the regulation of our social economy. We all did what we could to bring this question fairly before the public, though in advocate in the input source of these man it was considered. the imprisonment of these men it was considered ourselves aspersed and vilified as companions and highly dangerous to speak in their behalf. Any man who dared to vindicate them, was designated an assassin. He then alluded to the murders mentioned by the previous speaker, and said, that it had never been proved that Smith was murdered. It was fold triumph. We were the means, as these Gentrue, the man lost his life—that he was killed. But there were a great many ways of killing a man the ignominious death to which they were to be now-a-days, that were not accounted murder. Our devoted—and we have assisted in rescuing the present Government thought it no murder to kill character of the operative population of the empire hundreds of the Canadians for endeavouring to obtain their rights—it was only killing them. The

incredulous multitude, you are convinced to a man, not only that I was right in doing all I could to bring the cause of labour before the country, by assisting these men in obtaining the fairest trial which, under existing circumstances, could be got for them-but that the association, whose officers small ones, and the size of each packet was eight you hail them as men who, after being thrown into opened the business of the meeting by introducing inches long—four in diameter and twelve in circum-ference. Now, did it not look extremely improbable, that a man in the streets, who would naturally be in a hurry, should throw one of these exactly through a name of class, the window hairs fourteen four fear you the scape-goats of their own infernal crimes. Whilst listening with you to the disclosures made to us by the respectable delegation from the trades of Glasgow—men of whom you have much reason to be proud—I have not been unmoved, though I have forborne to express my feelings by any outward token of emotion, I have sat abstracted, and in deep meditation. I have said to myself, as at one time the blood boiled within me, and at another pulsation was almost suspended, shall all this be, and shall all this be borne—shall the poor be thus visited, and shall their oppressors go unpunished i Shall the most industrious, the most virtuous, and the most patient race of men in the whole world be thus denounced, degraded, and doomed to banishment abroad, to death at home, whilst their idle. have been three months' imprisonment; and in Manchester, where three men had been taken for to remain untouched by man, and undamned of rioting at Guest's mill, they were only sentenced to heaven. It is so for the present, but so it cannot heaven. It is so for the present, but so it cannot heaven. The thing is winding up full fast cluded a very able and eloquent speech, by calling upon the men of Ashton to assist in liquidating the wept together for this solemn trial, and exhibited at second hand in the House of Commons by such

at second hand in the House of Commons, by such political night-men as deaths-head and bloody bones O'Connell. Talk not to me of rotten eggs and cabbage stalks, of cats and chucky-stones, of tin canisters so scientifically filled, so scientifically thrown. Tell me not about oaths by the dozen about men like cotton spinners being watched here and seen yonder. All this is worse than farce will be performed as solemn tragedy. Thes hatched up conspiracies are not forgotten. The recollection of these survives, and the moral is handed down to children's children. In your own neighbourhood, sir, the same kind of game has been employed, some once or twice too often. The box of combustibles which never exploded, and the poor man who was hanged upon a policeman's oath, as to the print of a nail in his shoe, a large reward having been tailing the whole case of the spinners, he pledged himself to establish the great Northern Political Union in Leeds, in spite of the rotten rabble House offered as in the case of Smith, at Glasgow. These of Commons. Each member, he said, should be disawful facts are fresh in the memory here, and here tinguished by a medal, and see who would be a as well as in Glasgow they may have their reward, when the day of retribution comes, and it seems to be meeting at great length, and concluded amidst loud coming apace; other weapons will be used than turnips and cabbages, other victims will be required than poor men like Smith, whose death lies, not at the door of the associated operatives, but on the heads of the guilty Glasgow masters and the Moloch

system which they continue to feed on the life's blood f their fellow creature. What madness to accelerate that day of doom! It seems as though they were resolved to hasten it. If this be their object, they cannot more effectually accomplish it than by enacting the tragedy of the Glasgow theatre, upon every stage throughout the manufacturing districts. Fools and blind! to teach the people the canister trick, and to shew them how easily your fire-proof mills may be burnt to ashes, how soon your fire-proof bodies may be brought to bite the dust at the bidding of a bullet bought by any one who looks like a cotton spinner! Will you teach them to laugh and jest at your blundering and botched conspiracies, and at the same time sting them to madness by the specture that Healey was disqualified from giving evidually tacle of their brethren slaughtered in hecatombs to be having a pecuniary interest in the matter. glut your vengeance, until they are determined to mete out to you, the wealthiest and the proudest of you, the same measure you have so often measured out to them. These scenes at Dorchester and Glasgow are nerving many an arm, and steeling many a heart against the day of retribution. The people of this country are a patient people, but patience like every other quality, has its limits. It has been stretched too far already, and yet the rash men of the land will not take the warning. The Government will not pause even for a single moment, but seems resolved to plunge the country into all the horrors of o'clock, but were obliged to adjourn to eleven o'clock anarchy and revolution. And because one or two individuals like myself, knowing what is at work, and foreseeing the evil that must come, have stepped forth from the retirement of private life, with no other end in view than to preserve the institutions

to-morrow morning, in consequence of the illness of the State, by defending the cause of the poor, and maintaining their right to live at home and at liberty, on the condition of laborious industry, they are stig-matised as madmen and incendiaries, and singled out as proper victims for the vengeance of our inhuman case! In one scene it would alter it, the end that At one o'clock the sitting member we cometh would come sooner and more suddenly; that majority. is all. Let the renowned fifty-two, the combination of masters, execute the menace they have thrown out and do the job for Stephens, or let the respectable, and intelligent Home Secretary surround me with spies, and informers, and men of blood; let him bring me

and informers, and men of blood; let him bring me to the bar or to the block. Here are my limbs, confine them; here is my head, strike it from my shoulders, for declaring that "the labourer is worthy of his hire"—and should be "first partake of the fruits,"—and what then? Why, as with the holy men of old—who spake those words from God himself, so with the weak and unworthy man who now repeats them, it would be found that Ashton, a foul and malignant stigma has been attempted to be east on the cotton spinners of Glasgow. They have been assailed from every quarter—the House of Commons—the House of the whole House, to consider the propriety chair of the whole House, to consider the propriety chair of the whole House, to consider the propriety chair of the whole House, to consider the propriety chair of the whole House, to consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Commons—the market to-day, merchants of the whole House, to Commons—the market to-day, merchants of the whole House, to Commons—the whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Commons—the whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the propriety choice of the Whole House of the Whole House, to Consider the Propriety choice of the Whole House, to Consider the Propriety choice of the Whole House

CASE of the Classov COTTON SPINNERS
COMBINATION COMMITTEE.

COMBINATION COMMIT lation, and that has been accompanied by the most savage torture ever devised by Devils, or inflicted upon man. This they will not endure. They may be slaves, but they will not be enslaved. They are already beginning, and I think very properly to put themselves into a position of defence in this neighbourhood; and it is no secret, unless to the noble Lord, they are providing themselves with fire arms, and have sworn, each man for himself, to die a thousand deaths rather than be poorlawed, and combination-lawed. It will be an awful day when Lord John Russell declares his determina-

tion to put it to the proof. As to the combination committee, it is all a farce. Of whom is it composed. I need not say. You know one of them-himself a conspirator—one of the renowned fifty-two! But I spare that traitor to the class from which he sprang. and which he now thinks honourable to oppress and persecute. You know him and that is enough. Never again will I ask you to petition the House of Commons. You have had enough of that. But we must discharge our duty to the Glasgow Trades, who have so nobly made themselves responsible for the expenses incurred by the defence of your fellowworkmen. You have heard this appeal, and I know you will respond to it in a way worthy of yourselves and the cause. Would to God that the employers, by their honourable and straight forward conduct to their men, would render their appeals unnecessary, How miserably infatuated they must be, not to per-ceive the ineffable happiness they would enjoy, and the blessings their riches would confer upon them by living on terms of peace and friendship with their work people, instead of living as at present in a continued state of strife and contention with them. How much better would it be for good masters and good men to unite for mutual protection, leaving bad masters and bad men to endure the tortures of their upbraiding consciences, and to suffer the penalty of of their disunions and unnatural warfares. If the masters even resolved to perish in their present ruinous and deplorable career-should they still be

nsensible to the dictates of reason—of brotherly ove—and of christian charity—then it would be the bounden duty of every working man to preserve his unions—to defend his rights—to fight for his liberty and his life—to resent his oppressors—and to persecute with vigour that moral war against slavery and oppression that would terminate in a bloodless and iumphant victory. Mr. Stephens concluded amidst oud and repeated cheers.
Mr. Hissins moved and Mr. Taylor seconded

the following resolution which was agreed to, "That this meeting after hearing the exculpatory evidence adduced by the Scottish delegates, acquit the five Glasgow Cotton Spinners of every crime laid to their charge, and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to procure a remission of their cruel and savage sentence; and to support their wives and

Three cheers having been given for the delegates three for Mr. Stephens, and thanks voted to the Chairman, the meeting separated. A very handsome collection was made at the door as the people

STALEY BRIDGE.—A similar meeting to the above was heldin King-street Chapel, on Saturday evening last, when Messrs. Stephens, M'Nish, Campbell, Clark, and Deegan, attended and addressed the people, who evinced a deep interest in the statements of the delegates. A collection was made at the conclusion of the proceedings.

SCOTCH DELEGATES' MEETING AT LEEDS. On Thursday night, a public meeting was held in the Great School Room, York-street, for the purpose of hearing Messrs. M'Nish and Campbell, delegates. Mr. GEORGE WHITE was called to the Chair, and asked the meeting, how a secret committee, who were openly appointed by ballot, could secretly expend the funds of the association when the said secret committee were answerable to any one of 1,000 members for every penny expended. (Loud cheers.) He showed that the well-disposed masters were borne down by the tyrants, and that self-defence compelled the good to fall into the ranks of the bad, machinery having equalised the profits on labour. He successfully proved, that of the three parties opposed at the period of the strike, namely, the minority of the masters, the three hundred nobs, or black sheep, and the spinners, anxious to return to their work after seventeen weeks starvation, that they, the cotton spinners, were much the most interested in peace and accommodation with the masters. M'Nish made an admirable speech, and that of CAMPBELL was not less effective. He explained the evidence of the chemist with reference to the inflammable rope to the entire satisfaction of the meeting, fully proving that the infernal machine was cast into the mill with the entire knowledge of the witness, who thought the Devil was coming for him, when pressed by the Lord Chief Justice respecting the knowledge of the transaction. Mr. CAMPBELL also very clearly explained the advantage which the law-officers took of the power which the law gave them, of wasting time and harrassing the prisoners by delay. He assured the meeting, that had it not been for Mr. O'Connor, and some others, that the men would have been hanged. M'Nish observed, that after an interview trifling. The day is coming, Sir, when all these fabrications will be awful realities. (Hear, hear.)
When the scenes which the bungling cotton masters of Glasgow have turned into der of Smith, and would continue to do so till they. der of Smith, and would continue to do so till they, the Committee, discovered the murderer. (Groans, hisses, and damn him.) Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR was then received with loud cheers. He commenced by promising to turn an overseer out of the room if he continued to interrupt the meeting, and after de-

> meeting separated. LEEDS SOCIALISTS .- We understand that Mr. Green, from the Manchester Social Institution, will lecture in Leeds, in the afternoon and evening of

> deserter. (Immense cheering.) He addressed the

applause. A vote of thanks was then given to the

chairman, who briefly returned thanks, and the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

London, Thursday Evening. ELECTION COMMITTEES,-THIS DAY. WALSALL.—The Committee were occupied the whole of the morning with the question as to whether they would admit the evidence of a witness named Healey, who was one of the subscribers to the fund for prosecuting the petition. The Committee decided that Healey was disqualified from giving evidence. EVESHAM.—The Committee met this morning a the usual hour, but immediately on taking their

seats the room was ordered to be cleared, and the Committee remained in deliberation for nearly three quarters of an hour. DUBLIN.-The Committee assembled to-day at

mittee adjourned shortly before four to eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

CARLOW.—The Committee met to-day at twelve

of Lord Robert Grosvenor. YOUGHAL.—At the rising of the Committee the parties stood on an equality in point of numbers on READING .- The parties were here also on an

equality when the Committee adjourned. READING .- At one o'clock the sitting Member was in a majority of one on the scrutiny. Government, as if the fact of our madness, or the Youghal.—The Committee met this morning is light compared with other sorts, and it is probasacrifice of our liberty and life would at all alter the at eleven o'clock, and proceeded with the scrutiny. ble that they will not be much lower.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 15. CORN LAWS

M. VILLIERS then rose to bring forward his in the Wool market.

except upon money nights.

CITY. TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The London line of packet ship from New York, of the 20th ult., has arrived off Dartmouth, by which we have received the New York Papers of the 20th February, from which we extract the following from the "General Scott has arrived here from Albany, on his way to

frontier;— "General Scott has arrived here from Albany, on his way to Washington. On learning by special advices from Michigan, or by Washington newspapers, that troubles had again broken out on the Michigan frontier, he immediately changed his purpose, to proceed thence by Buffalo, by the most rapid conveyance. General Ward is now at Plattsburg, and has called out two companies of horse for the purpose of reconnoitering the country. We hear of no movement, however, of importance; nor do we believe there will be any. The Patriots have undoubtedly a considerable amount of property stored on the frontier, which was intended for the Canadian market."

Private letters speak of a desperate attempt of the Patriots on the Lower Province of Canada. Our accounts state that the Province would be kept in a state of alarm until troops from England got out.

The Quebec papers of the 13th ult., received this morning, mention that Sir John Colbourn had been sworn in as a General Administrator of the Colonial Affairs in the place of Lord Gosford.

The family of Sir Francis Bond Head has arrived in the Wellington, from New York.

In the House of Representatives a debate had taken place upon the subject of the war in Canada. Mr. Howard had moved the suspension of all other business to bring forward the subject of maintaining neutrality on the frontier. He laid before the House a despatch relative to the proceedings of the rebels, 800 strong, who were commanded by Vanrens, selear. A movoment was to be made near the St. Clair river; the despatch states further that the people on the frontier freely gave up their arms to the rebels; twenty loaded waggons had passed to the frontier, with arms and ammunition; the rebels had been joined by a great number of the Indians; one statement is that the rebels mustered from 1,300 to 1,500 men. Mr. Howard proposed that a bill should be passed, giving to the civil power authority to aid the military in preserving neutrality. The bill was debated at some length, but it was afterwards adjourned i

From the New York Journal of Commerce of the 19th of February we extract the following:—Money is scarce, though there is no great difficulty in obtaining good notes, being discounted at 7 per cent. European Exchange fell a good deal; the business of packet day was done chiefly at 7½ down to 6½ for good and private bills on Englund, but the packet being detained, further sales were made, and the price continued to drop, the last transaction being 5½ for prime bills, end 5½ for Southern bills of unquestionable strength. Some of the Banks were large buyers, and at the rate of their purchases they will procure returns in specie below par. In Stock the business was extremely small, but appeared rather better towards the close.

catternery smail, but appeared rather better towards the close.

A Jamaica Mail has arrived, sailed the 9th Feb., by the Goldfinch. The Jamaica Papers of the above date do not contain anything worth notice.

THE FUNDS.—Consols which left off yesterday at 93½ for the Account, opened at the above price, and 92½, 93 for Money, with little doing as yet. Exchequer Bills 64 66; India Bonds, 64 66; Bank and India Stock shut.

In the Foreign Market late yesterday afternoon a very sudden rise took place in the Spanish Active Bonds, but up to the present hour we cannot find out the cause, and at the closing of the Market they receded from 22 to 213½; Portuguese, 31½; Three per Cents., 20¾ 21½; Mexican, 20½ 29; Dutch Two-and-Half per Cents., 52¾ 53.

HALF-PAST TWELVE.

HALF-PAST TIVELVE.

Later accounts from Canada state that Sir John Colbourn had not been sworn in on the 13th, owing to Lord Gosford having met with a slight accident by a fall on the ice. Southampton Dock Shares have been inquired for to-day. Half-past One o'Clock.

A letter posted at the North and South American Coffee House states as follows:—
"The Patriots were collected with a determination of proceeding over to Canada on the ce, and to attack some of the towns in the Western districts; but I do not believe that the Patriots will be able to effect any thing of moment; still it will keep up a harrassing state of things. Mr. Papineau is said to be at Platsburgh, and I suppose will soon be joined by M'Kenzie.

Friday Evening. We have received a long report of an interesting meeting held at Bury by the trades. They have commenced the peaceful agitation recommended at Control of Mr. John Littlewood, of Reuben Terrace, near Leeds. the Delegate Meeting held during this week at Manchester, as the following paragraph will evince. We give it; and the whole report shall appear in our next number. "The advice to run the banks has been acted

upon. On sSturday evening upwards of a thousand pounds was withdrawn, and more will be called in when the different societies have had meetings of their committees." Our Bury friends will remember that such was the advice of Mr. O'Connor at a public dinner given to him in the month of October, 1836.

Sporting Entelligence.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday Evening. THE RIDDLESWORTH. 7 to 4 on Cobweb colt-taken THE DERRY.

6 to 1 agst Lord Jersey's Cobweb colt—taken 11 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's Grey Momustake 11 to 1

11 to 1 agst Mr. Armitage's Nonplus colt—taken 16 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Ion—offered 11 to 1 agst Mr. E. Peel's The Early Bird—taken 22 to 1 agst Mr. Bland's Young Rowton—taken 22 to 1 agst Mr. H. Coombes's Cobham—taken 23 to 1 agst Lord G. Bentinck's D'Egville—offd. 26 to 10 agst Lord Suffield's Bamboo—taken 30 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Richard Roetaken

28 to 1 agst Mr. Richardson's Monc Adam—offd 30 to 1 agst Sir J. Mills's Volunteer—offered 30 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's Alemdar—taken. 33 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Bretby—taken 50 to 1 agst Lord Chesterfield's Tranby's dam

colt—taken 60 to 1 agst Mr. A. Smith's Cracker-offered 28 to 1 agst Captain Berkeley's Bullion—offered 1000 to 12 agst Mr. Sowerby's Caligula 30 to 1 agst Mr. Worrall's Dormouse—taken 1000 to 10 agst Mr. Bowes's Gonfalon-taken 400 to 100 agst Mr. J. Day's lot

7 to 10 agst Lord Jersey's Glenara Young Sam Day was killed by a fall from his

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

We have again a large supply of Wheat and Barley. Wheat is in fair demand for anything in condition and 1s. dearer. Oats are rather higher and scarce. Fine dry Barley is fully as dear. Dry New Beans are in request at full prices. LEEDS GLOTH MARKETS, Tuesday, March 13.

In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, during the past week, the demand has been unusually limited for every description of manufactured goods. The warehousemen, however, continue fully employed. LEEDS CORN MARKET, Tuesday, March 13. We are liberally supplied with Wheat and Barley to-day, but of Oats and Beans the arrivals are scanty. There is a fair demand for Wheat, and the best conditioned samples meet free sale, at an advance of is per qr. while the damp qualities are only saleable at the rates of last week. Barley is in fair request, but late rates are not exceeded. Oats are 3d. per stone, Beans, 1s. per qr. higher. Arrivals—Wheat, 15,215; Barley, 8,551; Oats, 1,509; Beans, 952; Shelling, 60; Rapeseed, 1,710; Flour, 930; Malt, 80; and Linseed 40 quarters.

LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, Wednesday, March 14.—There was a limited show of every description DUBLIN.—The Committee assembled to-day at two o'clock, Lord Seymour in the chair. The Comattended by buyers, and consequently the whole of the Cattle exposed for sale were disposed of at the following prices:—Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone;
Mutton, 6d. to 63d. per lb. Number of Cattle at
market—Beasts, 209; Sheep, 2,140; Pigs, 50.
PRICE OF HAY in Leeds, 72d. to 8d:; Straw, 43d. per stone.

TALLOW.—The price of this article in Leeds is 5s. per stone, with an extensive demand. BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, March 15 .- The late high prices have again produced a check in the demand, and although the quantity of Wool brought into the market is overrated, yet a reduction in Staley Bridge-John Deegan. BRADFORD YARN MARKET .- The Manufac-

turers finding they cannot obtain an equivalent price for their goods, according to the price asked for Yarn, there has not been so much business doing to-day-indeed they feel indisposed to purchase, and rather wish to do less.

ittle business has been done. HALIFAX MARKET, March 10.—We nave more business doing in the Piece Hall to-day than for Rochdale—Shepherd, Church-stile. HALIFAX MARKET, March 10,-We have more some weeks past, and at the full prices which have been hitherto obtained. There is also more doing

HULL CORN MARKET, March 13 .- The sup. ply of farmer's Wheat was very short to day, and he condition of a great many of the samples only middling; such as were of fine quality and dry, obtained an advance of 2s. per qr. The trade generally must be noted 1s. per qr. dearer. Not much Barley offeirng, and last noted prices were fully supported. New Beans for the most part come to hand very tender, and the fine hard samples were rather dearer. Oats come sparingly to market, and fine qualities were 1s. per qr. higher. Rapeseed dull sale, and rather lower. Linseed firm at the rates of

MANCHESTER .- The dullness which prevailed last week in the Yarn market still continues; and purchasers, expecting a further decline in Cotton, will not buy, except at very low prices, which, how. ever, the spinners were not quite so much inclined to accept on Tuesday as during the last week. In the goods market there is very little change to notice: business, considering the season of the year, is not brisk; but that probably arises, in some degree, from the great accumulation of goods in the hands of the carriers, during the frost, which has prevented them from undertaking the conveyance of those recently delivered, and has thus had a strong tendency to prevent fresh purchases.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th instant, the Lady of Henry Benyon, Esq., of Rounday Lodge, of a daughter. On the 8th instant, at Heath Hall, the Hon. Mrs. Smyth, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th instant, at the parish church, Bradford Mr. Edward Salt, woolstapler, to Miss Maria Wade, daughter of Mr. Joseph Wade, worsted spinner, all

On the 11th instant, at the Collegiate church, Manchester, Mr. John Whitehead, machinist, to Miss Maria Dawson, daughter of Mr. Andrew Dawson, farmer, of Wortley, near Leeds.

On the 12th instant, at St. Crux church, by the Rev. J. Overton, Mr. R. H. Jowett, to Miss Mary Ann Hunter, both of York. On the 15th instant, at the parish church, Halifax, Mr. William Morris, wire manufacturer, of Wheat-

ley, to Anne, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Hutchinson, card maker, Halifax. On the 14th instant, at the parish church, Halifax, by the Rev. B. Bayfield, M.A. Mr. Henry Cupper, Churchyard, woolstapler, to Miss Ann Holt, both of

On the 15th instant, at the parish church, Halifax, by the Rev. B. Bayfield, Mr. David Drake, of Southowram, farmer, to Miss Sarah Wilks of the

On the 14th instant, Mr. George Taylor, grocer, to Mary, the third daughter of Mr. John Turdoff maltster, both of Bradford. On the 12th instant, at the parish church, Halifax,

Mr. William Sladden, of Ovenden, to Miss Martha Gledhill, of Halifax. On the 11th instant, Mr. Joseph Brook, cloth manufacturer, Heaton, to Sarah, the daughter of Mr. Jeremiah Keighley, of Shipley.

DEATHS.

On the 13th instant, after a long and tedious On the 15th ult., at Oporto, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, Mr. John Flood, surgeon, late of the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, eldest son of Mr. Flood, surgeon. His urbanity of many control and professional acquirements had evidenced ners and professional acquirements had endeared him to all around him, had procured for him the esteem of all the members of the profession, and his loss will produce one universal feeling of regret. At the interment of his remains every mark of respect was shewn him by the British Merchants of Oporto.

On the 12th instant, Elizabeth Rinton, aged 56 ears, Meadow-lane, Leeds. On the 12th instant, at Wakefield, Mr. Benjamin Ferrand, of the sign of the Dog, Westgate, Wake-

On the 10th instant, universally respected by all who knew him, at the advanced age of 92, Mr, Thos. Kettlewell, sen., of Pateley Bridge. On the 13th instant, aged 73, Mr. Richard Misdale, of Halifax, formerly dancing master at the Hipperolme, and other respectable schools in the vicinity

of Halifax and Bradford. On the 10th instant, Mr. William Gagger, of the Ash Tree, in Shelf, farmer. Same day, in his 90th year, Mr. Wm. Sharp, of Landmer Syke, Northowram.

On the 9th instant, at the Old Dolphin, Clayton Heights, after a protracted and lingering affliction, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, aged 1, Mrs. Clara Pickles. On the 12th instant, at his house, Manor Row,

John Rouse, Esq., aged 43 years. On the 13th instant, aged 75, Mr. John Naylor, of Bower Green, near Bradford. Same day, aged 45, Sophia Dickinson, Leys, of

On the 10th instant, in the 73rd year of her age, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Bramley, Esq., of Halifax, and daughter of the late John Alexander. Esq., M.D. Halifax.

On the 8th instant, at Richmond, Mr. Joseph Daughty, innkeeper, aged 51.
On the 14th instant, aged 42, James second son of the late John Halliley, Esq., Grove House, Dews-

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Preston—G. Bateman, Observer Office; and Mr Staines, 12, Bell-street. BRADFORD PIECE MARKET.—We have had Oldham—John Knight, Lord-Street. another heavy market to-day, and comparatively Greenacres Moor—Mr. Holt. Shaw-T. Micklewaite. Lees-James Greaves.

> Newcastle-R. Carruthers, News Agent. Norwich-J. Darken. Collumpton-Thomas Mitchell, Post-master. Sutton in Ashfield-S. T. Hall, Post-master. Scotland-General Agent for, Mr. John Fraser,