VOL. I. No. 20.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1838.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, OR FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

B. JOSEPH'S

(CASH PAYMENTS ONLY)

FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, MADE TO ORDER, IN THE FIRST STYLE OF FASHION.

	•			•	-		
				TV - TOPICO - PD			
	£.	s.	d.	WAISTCOATS.	_		
rentlemen's Dress Coats from	1	12	0		£	. s.	d
axony Dress Coats	2	2	0	Summer Waistcoats, new patterns, 7s. each, or three for			
mperial Dress Coats	2	8	0		1	0	. (
extra Imperial Coats, best quality manu-				Splendid Challis	0	11	(
factured		12	0	Kerseymere ditto	0	8	(
Jacintosh and Co.'s Patent Waterproof			-	Best Quality ditto	. 0	10	
Great Coats, made to measure		12	0	Silk Waistcoats from.	0	11	
These will be found of that charac-				•		7	
ter which has raised B. J.'s Establish-			-	CLOAKS.			
ment to such eminence in the estimation				Class On an Charles for	,	3.0	
of the Highest Circles, where nothing				Cloth Opera Cloaks from	1		
short of easy gentlemanly elegance				Spanish Half Circular Cloaks	2	5	
could be tolerated.				Ditto a complete circle of 9\frac{1}{2} yards round			
TROWSERS.				the bottom	3	3	
oe Skin Trowsers, on B. Joseph's new							
principle of cutting, particularly re-				LIVERIES.			
commended to Sporting Contlemen	,	1	0	Suit of Livery	ຄ	15	
commended to Sporting Gentlemen	Ţ	13	-		2	10	
		-	- 7-	Dest Civili Livery	3	10	
Zerseymere Trowsers		15					
Tine Quality	1	. 0	0	i			
nmmer Trowsers, beautiful patterns,	_		_	Superfine Plain Cloth Dress, consisting			
10s. 6d. or three pair for	1	. 10	0	or a ramic . cer and rionscis	. 1	1	
BREECHES.				Ditto, Superior Quality, Handsomely			
Gentlemen's Cotton Cord Breeches	. (8	6	Braided, Faced with Silk	. 1	8	
Gentlemen's Woollen Cord Breeches	. () 14	0	Youth Dresses (of any colour) of Jacket,		,	
rentlemen's Kerseymere Breeches	. () 15	- 0	Waistcoat, and Trowsers	. 3	. 0	
Sentlemen's Best Manufactured	.]	1 0	0	Ditto, Superior Quality, Neatly Braided	a ī	19	
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LION HOUSE, TOP OF BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

CONTRACTS BY THE YEAR.		CONTRACTOR
Three Suits of the Best Quality]	. s. d. l0 l0 0
Four Suits of the Best Quality.		4 0 0
TIT OF CLOTHES MADE TO MEASURE AT FIVE		

ANY OTHER HOUSE.

MACKINTOSH WATERPROOF COATS, &c. 15 per Cent. CHEAPER THAN

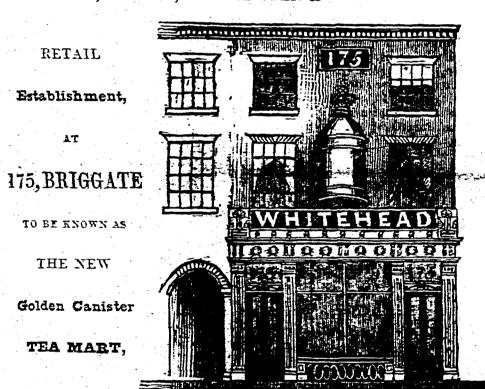
TO THE INHABITANTS OF

AND THE

A SU

NOBILITY, CLERGY, GENTRY, AND FAMILIES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

I now respectfully announce to my numerous Friends and the Public generally, that on SATUR-DAY NEXT, MARCH 31, I SHALL OPEN A



SEVEN DOORS

BELOW THE OLD

Golden Canister

TEA

WAREHOUSE,

NEARLY AT THE

Bottom of Briggate

LEEDS.

TEA was formerly used as a Luxury only by the Rich, but now it is considered as one of the Necessaries of Life by all Classes of the Community, for although the blighting Influence of Taxation has been saries of Life by all Classes of the Community, for although the blighting Influence of Taxation has been brought to bear upon this Article with great severity, (the duty being 2s. ld. per pound,) the Consumption has gone on gradually increasing, and the importance of this Branch of Commerce now, may be estimated by the fact, that in the Year 1837 the Quantity consumed in the United Kingdom was Forty-two Millions of Pounds, and the Amount of Duty paid thereon was Four Millions and Three Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling. Now, that the Use of Tea has become so general, the Quantity consumed so immense, and the Charge for Conveyance of Goods from the principal Ports in the Kingdom to Leeds so very trifling; THERE IS A DEMAND IN THIS POPULOUS NEIGHBOURHOOD SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT AN Establishment for the Sale of Teas at the smallest Profit ON THE COST PRICE.—TO THIS SYSTEM I SHALL STRICTLY ADHERE, AND RELY SOLELY ON AN EXTENSIVE TRADE FOR REMUNERATION.

The following List of Prices, to which I invite your attention, will at once show that I shall sell as Cheap as any Wholesale House in Lucdon, but the Quality of my Tea will be its best Recommendation to those who may favour me with their Orders:—

BLAC	K TEA.	
COMMON BOHEA	3s. to 3s. 2d. ♥ ħ.	
FINE BOHEA	3s. 4d or21d. ₽oz.	
STRONG CONGOU,		
(full flavour)	4s. 0d or31. "	
FINE CONGOU, (full		
	_	

GOOD GREEN TEA FINE HYSON KIND FINE HYSON OF YOUNG HYSON ... IMPERIAL GUN-POWDERFINE GUNPOWDER (small leaf)..... Southong Flavour) ... 5s. 0d. ... or 71d. 2oz. FINEST GUNPOW-DER (delicious flavour)

GREEN TEA.

5s. 0d. ... or 7ad. 2oz. 6s. 0d. ... or41d. Poz. 6s.0d. ... or41d. " 7s.0d. ... or 101d. 2 oz. Ss.0d. ... or 61. P oz.

I shall pursue the same System of Trade with regard to COFFEE, and it is admitted on all hands that the finest COFFEE cannot now be sold Wholesale under 2s., my Prices are—for

FRESH ROASTED COFFEES.

TRIAGE COFFEE...... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d. \$\P\$ fb. GOOD JAMAICA COFFEE..... 1s. 8d. " or 5d. Four oz. FINE JAMAICA or TURKEY COFFEE..... 2s. 0d. " or 6d. Four oz.

SPICES, REFINED SUGARS, ETC. EQUALLY CHEAP.

Since the expiration of the East India Company's Charter, Tea has been frequently sold in England, (without Duty) considerably cheaper than it could be bought in China; this state of things was brought about principally by excessive Importations and the Scarcity of Money in this Country; and the Evil was materially augmented by a Host of nominal Importers, consisting of Retail Dealers and Others, whose Vanity led them to ape Greatness, without calculating the Cost of their Folly:—they had an overweening desire to be dubbed "Importers of Tea," but having neither Capital, Judgment, nor Experience sufficient to enable them to embark in such an undertaking, the only Scheme by which they could gratify their Vanity was to Contract for a Consignment of Teas, direct from the Celestial Empire, by paying the real Importer his Profit on the cost price, thereby increasing what would otherwise have been unusually large Importations. And this was not the only Evil, for these numerous Consignments were generally sold as soon as landed, without reserve, to the highest Bidder, in some instances at a Sacrifice of 20 to 40 per Cent. below Cost Price, thus causing a glut in the Market, and a heavy loss, not only to themselves, but also to the Importers and the Trade generally.

There are also other Retail Dealers, or self-styled Importers, whose vanity tempted them to boast twelve months since of Consignments and Cargoes of Tea, which they expected daily direct from China, which have not yet arrived; however, these are the most harmless Merchants in the World, for their assertions cannot be undervalued, and their veracity is unquestionable.

Teas of Inferior Quality have advanced in Price considerably during the last Nine Months, but there has been only a trifling advance on those of finer Quality, which are yet selling at ruinous prices to the Importer, consequently, Fine Teas are now much Cheaper to the Consumer than Teas of Inferior Quality. The Coffee Market has been in a very unsettled state ever since the West India Planters obtained a bribe of Teast of the Consumer than Teas of Inferior Quality. of Twenty Millions to induce them to perform an Act of Justice and Humanity, for by this additional Capital they have been enabled to hold back their Produce in order to secure Advanced Prices, and add several Millions more to their ill-gotten Wealth.

To my numerous Friends I return my most sincere Thanks for their Support and Patronage, and beg to assure them it shall ever be my study to merit a continuance of their Favours.

Your Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD,

175, Briggate, and also at 111, Kirkgate, Leeds; and High-Street, Knaresbrough. WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, HEATON'S COURT, BY No. 6, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

THE NORTHERN LOCUST AND HIS DUPES!! OR, WHAT IS A TEA HAWKER?

(We beg to state to the Reader, in adopting the above Title, and bringing this Subject so immediately under Observation, that we do not aim at the Injury of individual Interest, fair Fame, or Reputation she intends to keep by her, in Stock, a Good Assorting Hawker in particular, it is to the SYSTEM OF HAWKING GOODS in General, and that of Tea, with which we are best acquainted, in particular.)

He is sometimes an Englishman, but generally a Scotchman, too idle to work and too wily to starve, who has left his native cot, and the hills and dales of his forefathers, where there is comparatively no hundred mone by Hawkers—and, with a pack, stick, and umbrella, has gone a head one hundred or two hundred miles south, and there embarked in a business, the knowledge of which he could previously have had no opportunity of acquiring; therefore, effrontery and cajolery, rather than the quality of his wares, or the cheapness and goodness of the Tea in his pack, are the means wherewith he is enabled to tax the credulous English dame threepence per quarter pound on the Tea had of him, and to gull the young and unsuspecting wife of the industrious mechanic and skilful artizan, to a still greater extent, and with more impunity because he gives credit. (and with this the terrors of the law) credit which is calculated with more impunity because he gives credit, (and with this the terrors of the law) credit which is calculated on the principle that the good pay for the bad, and that the overcharge on the good shall leave a

Such is the rapacity of these pinks of morality, and the credulity of their dupes, that a few years enable them to quit the road, pack, &c., for the well-furnished house, the gaily trimmed wife, and smooth oat of the presbyter.

WHAT IS HE NOT?

He is not able to buy cheap-Because he is not a judge of what he deals in, (Tea and Coffee) not having had the power of acquiring such knowledge by extensive opportunities and lengthened periods of examination,—and from his want of a knowledge of the various qualities of Tea, or the best markets to supply himself at,—being generally dependent on a dealer in the place from which he hawks, or at the next market town, where he buys no cheaper than those to whom he sells would obtain it for ready money.

He is not able to sell cheap—

Because on goods which have not been previously well bought he gives credit, has travelling expenses to pay, and now and then, small as the amount of credit is, must lose. Did he sell cheap, would he have to bully the beershop keeper or the publican, with whom he may stay a night, into a pound of 6s. or 7s. Black Tea? (mind Black—for they always sell Black if possible, in preference to Green) or would he take ONE SHILLING for a quarter pound of Tea, originally offered at EIGHTEEN-PENCE,—this was done within one hundred miles of Halifax during the past year.

If he is neither able to buy or sell cheap— He is not the person with whom the hard working Englishman ought to allow his wife to spend part of his earnings in Tea and Coffee; because those who work for a weekly wage ought to spend it at a ready money shop, or where they get the most for money.

We ask, and justly, what would be the consequence if the workman paid the same ratio of profit on the Flour, Butter, Beer, Beef, Clothing, &c., which he uses, that an Hawker demands upon his Tea? Why, that 25s. would would have to be paid for what 20s. would procure, well laid out. We assume this 25s. to be the weekly wage of a workman, yet we know a many of their dupes who have If Tea Hawking is good for the purchaser, why should not Hawking in general be good? yet, whoever heard of cheap Shoes, Hats, Clothing, or Drapery, being hought of a Hawker; or who expect bargains

of a Jew Pedlar or Hawker, - and who ever dealt with them, save those who have more loose cash than But as the truth of these statements, and the style of declamation, may appear to savour a little of selfishness, when it is known to emanate from those whose interest is touched by an increase or continuance

of Tea Hawking.—Let us see how far this will apply to ourselves. For the past seven years we have done one of the largest Tea and Coffee Trades in Yorkshire, in the midst of Hawkers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, and during this period must have been thoroughly acquainted with the price and value of Tea, and now stand in the best possible position for an exposure of the practices of Hawkers. We have frequently met with their dupes at our counter, and to the question—are you a purchaser of Tea? "We have it from a man that comes about."

What do you pay him? "Sometimes more and sometimes less, he has all make and prices." But what do you generally pay? Answer—"18d. per quarter pound, but it is good Tea!"

These quibbles and shifts evidently show their dupes are ashamed to acknowledge from whom they buy, French Revolution; and sundry admonitory hints refer the attention of those who may be interested. and the price they pay, and endeavour to justify themselves when the facts are out, by saying it is good

What would you say to a Hawker charging 10d. per pound for Beef and Mutton because it was good, when the chiocest cuts could be had at 6d. and 7d. per pound in the market? If the Hawkers' Tea was good and cheap, would it not soon be generally known, sought after, and used?

Why, that he has not a single customer in the middle of any large town, and not one respectable customer in either town, village, or hamlet, not even the higher orders of his countrymen! were his Teas DURING the last Six Years I have established several of the LARGEST RETAIL TRADES for TEA and COFFEE in the NORTH of ENGLAND, by purchasing only those Articles that were acknowledged to be of the BEST QUALITY, and selling them for Ready Money, at the Smallest front streets or near the shops of resident dealers, and entering only the peasant's cottage and the dwelling of the hand-loom weaver. If this is not sufficient to show you the true colors of the Tea Hawker, compare the prices he charges

and the quantity he sells, with the prices we have advertised and the quantity we have sold. We sell 20. Chests of Tea, where any Tea Hawker in this neighbourhood sells ONE—our prices have never averaged more than 12d. 13d. and 14d. per quarter pound—while the Hawkers are generally 15d. 18d. and 1s. 9d.

Either that the largest dealers and the majority of consumers are not judges of "good Tea," or that it is easier to pay 12d. 13d. and 14d. for useful Tea, than 15d. 18d. and 1s. 9d. for an inferior article,—

COMMON BLACK,....3s. 4d. or 5d. two ounces. COMMON GREEN,....4s. 4d. or 63d two ounces Finest Souchong, 6s. per pound and Gunpowder, 6s. or 9d. two ounces.

COMMON COFFEE.....ls. 8d. or 5d. per qr. FINE COFFEE.........2s. 0d. or 6d. per qr. GOOD DITTO......ls. 10d. or 5½d. do. FINEST TURKEY......2s. 2d. or 6½d. do.

We do not tempt you by a "great Reduction," or a new shop,—ours is a steady adherence to uniformity of quality, advancing the price if goods are higher, and reducing it when markets will allow, reserving to ourselves a fair remunerating profit, and securing to our customers their money's worth for their money; and, as we sell for ready money, they have the opportunity of changing as often as they please.

A LARGE CARGO OF TEAS of the London Importations will arrive at our warehouse THIS

FULLY DEVELOPED, DAY, which for Quantity, Quality, and Cheapness, can scarce be equalled out of the ports. March 31st, 1838.

AT A MEETING of the Inhabitants of the Township of LEEDS, contributing to the High-TEA. 4s. 0d. \$\P\$ lb or 3d. \$\P\$ oz. 4s. 0d. \$\P\$ lb oz. Laws relating to Highways in that part of Great Britain called England," held in the Vestry of the Parish Church of Leeds aforesaid, on Monday, the Twenth-sixth Day of March, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-eight, to nominate and elect for the Year ensuing a Board of Surveyors for the superintendence of the Highways of the said Township of Leeds, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of the said Act into effect.

Mr. JONATHAN DICKINSON, In the Chair.

Resolved that the following Persons be, and they are, hereby elected a Board of Guardians for the Superintendence of the Highways of the said Township of Leeds for the Year ensuing, viz:— Wards.

Mr. John Croysdale East.
Mr. Robert Derham South. Mr. Samuel Lawson North East. Mr. Simion Spencely..... West. Mr. William Watson North West. Mr. T. B. Pease Mill Hill. Mr. Thomas Blackburn..... Mill Hill. Mr. John Greaves..... Mill Hill. Mr. John Garland...... Kirkgate.
Mr. Stephen Mitchell..... South. Mr. James Emmett North.

he Leeds Newspapers. JONATHAN DICKINSON. Chairman. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the

That these Resolutions be advertised in each of

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT'S VISIT TO LEEDS AND MANCHESTER. Next week will be published, price 2d.

LETTER to SIR FRANCIS BURDETT. BART, M.P. "Chairman to the Hampden Club Committee,"
(A.D. 1815.)

By R. R. PEARCE, of York.

who intend nothing by serving the public, but to ness as usual. feed their own avarice, their vanity, and their . H. J. also returns his sincere Thanks to the luxury, without the sense of any duty they owe to Inhabitants of HUDDERSFIELD and its Vicinity, God or man."-BOLINGBROKE. Printed by Joseph Moxon, Yorkshireman Office, respectfully solicits a Continuance thereof. York; sold by Baines and Newsome, Heaton, Hobsons, Mann, Harrison, &c., Leeds; and all Shortest Notice, and on the most reasonable Terms. other Booksellers.

DAVID GREEN. BOOKSELLER.

BEGS most Respectfully to call the attention of the Catholic Gentry, and Inhabitants of Leeds and its Vicinity, to the following CATHOLIC WORKS, which he has just received from Ireland.

Douay Testament, (sneep). 2 0
Douay Bible, (boards). 7 6
Guarding of the Soul, (sheep). 2 0
Key to Heaven, (sheep). 1 6
Key to Paradise, (sheep). 2 0
Poor Man's Manual, single (sheep). 1 0
Poor Man's Manual, double (sheep). 1 6
Missal (sheep). 5 6

Testament, (sheep) 4 0 Devout Communicant, (sheep) 1 6 Fleury's Catechism, (sheep)...... 1 9
Baddeley's Sure Way to find out True Religion 0 6 Buttler's Lives of Irish Saints, (sheep).. 3 0

Some of the above are kept in superior Bindings. Bonnycastle's School Books, and all other kinds of School Works constantly on hand.

HENRY JACOB.

WHOLESALE and RETAIL FURRIER and CAP Manufacturer, begs most respectfully to inform the Public that he has REMOVED his Business from No. 4, Market-Walk to Part By R. R. PEARCE, of York.

"I shall explain myself fully, nor blush to reason on principles that are out of fashion among men on principles that are out of fashion among men on principles that are out of fashion among men on principles that are out of fashion among men on principles that are out of fashion among men on principles that are out of fashion among men of the Shop, No. 2, KING-STREET, lately of the Shop, No. 2 and the Branches of his Busi-

> for their liberal Support since he commenced, and CAPS and FURS Cleaned and Altered on the Huddersfield, March 28th, 1838.

READY MADE CLOTHES SHOP.

MRS. GLEDHILL begs to Inform the Inhabitants of Huddersfield and its Vicinity, that of the Shop, No. 2, King-street, Huddersfield, (lately occupied by her deceased Husband,) and hopes that the Quality of her Articles, and her strict attention to Business, will secure her a share of Public Patronage. Huddersfield, March 29th, 1838.

GREAT SAVING

AT IBBETSON'S NEWSPAPER OFFICE, New Market-Place, Bradford.

J. IBBETSON begs to inform the regular Subscribers to the NORTHERN STAR, that he will supply them with Rosewood Frames, inlaid with Gilt, and Glass Fronts for the Portraits, at 1s. 8d. each, to other persons at 2s. each.

each, to other persons at 2s. each.

He has constantly on hand a large Assortment of Second Hand Books, in good condition, on almost all subjects of Literature and Science, which he is enabled to sell off at a remarkably Low Rate; and he particularly invites attention to a quantity of Bibles of all Sizes, which he has on sale.

Also, a quantity of New and Second Hand Violins, Flutes, Clarionets, and other Musical Instruments, which having purchased at a great advantage he is whole range of Suggesty more purchased at a great advantage he is

which, having purchased at a great advantage, he is able to Sell at astonishing Low Prices.

Having a Parcel from London Weekly, Maga-

zines and Periodicals of all descriptions, are supplied by him with great regularity. Orders for the London and Provincial Newspapers, of all kinds, executed with Punctuality. Bookbinding in all its Branches, neatly Exe-

BRONTERRE'S NEW WORK.

FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789. Just Published, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Price Threepence each, and Parts 1 & 2, Price One Shilling each," the other portion to follow as usual.

I IFE and CHARACTER of MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE. By BRONTERRE, late Editor of the "Poor Man's Guardian," &c. Prov-Editor of the "Poor Man's Guardian," &c. Proving by facts and arguments, that this celebrated leader in the French Revolution was not the Blood-thirsty Murderer of the French People, but a virtuous, humane, and enlightened Reformer. Also explaining the reasons why "History" has belied his character, vilified his talents, and blackened his memory. With the Author's reflections on the principal events and leading men of the called "regular practice." he has been induced to and allusions, applicable to all times, all countries, to the following authentic cases, which will at once and all classes of reformers, political, moral, and establish the pre-eminence of his system. social, &c., &c.

London: J. Watson, 15, City Road, Finsbury Square; sold at Hetherington's, 126, Strand; Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street; Purkess, Compton Street; Clements, Little Pulteney Street;

RETURN OF THE DORCHESTER LABOURERS!

Now Publishing, Price FOURPENCE. THE VICTIMS OF WHIGGERY,

REING A STATEMENT OF THE PERSECUTION EXPERIENCED BY THE DORCHESTER

FULLY DEVELOPED, BY GEORGE LOVELESS. ONE OF THE VICTIMS.

> Also Just Published, Price One Penny, THE CATECHISM OF THE

NEW MORAL WORLD. BY ROBERT OWEN.

This day is published, Price One Penny, THE LABOURER'S REWARD; or, THE COARSER-FOOD DIET-TABLE, as promulgated by the POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS. This Table is published on a broad sheet. and contains an "Appeal to the Labouring Men of England," that should be read in every Cottage and Workshop in the Kingdom.

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

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

FACTS versus FICTION; an Essay on the Functions of the Brain. CHARACTER of COBBETT. By Hazlitt, Price Sixpence. PLAIN ADVICE for the TREATMENT and CURE of most of the DISEASES of the HUMAN

BODY: forming a complete Medical Guide to the Artisan, the Labourer, and the Backwoodsman,

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

WILLIAM TELL; or, SWITZERLAND DELIVERED: Also, complete in 2 vols. with Memoir of the Author, Price 7s. 6d.

THE SYSTEM OF NATURE. BY M. DE MIRABAUD. "The work of a great writer it unquestionably is: its merit lies in the eloquence of the composition."

—Lord Brougham's Natural Theology.

Also, Price Threepence. The VISION of JUDGMENT. By LORD BYRON.
This Edition is enriched with valuable Notes, by Robert Hall, W. Smith, Esq., Professor Wilson, &c. &c.
ASK FOR
"CLEAVE'S PENNY GAZETTE,"

WITH CARICATURES, BY C. J. GRANT. PRICE ONE PENNY. A CARD.

MR. RADCLIFFE, SURGEON, 73, Kirkgates.
Leeds, 31st March.

PLEASANT LODGINGS. T) LEASANT LODGINGS TO LET, No. 32. ROCKINGHAM-STREET, LEEDS.

For Particulars enquire on the Premises. SURGERY.

CANCER in all its varied forms successfully treated, WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by a system which is safe as well as effectual. All Scrofulous Swellings, Abscess, and every sort of Glandular Tumour, eradicated by a combination of

new and powerful remedies, by J.L. WARD, Surgeon, 18, Trafalgar

"Cancer has surprisingly increased in these kingdoms of late years, and it is of consequence for the public to know that there is no operation in the whole range of Surgery more unsuccessful than that of the excision of the occult Cancer, more especially that of the breast. Dr. Munno the elder, says, that of sixty cases in which the operation was skilfully performed, only two remained free from the disease at the end of two years; and Scarra, whom all will admit to rank among the most distinguished Surgeons of Europe, remarks that, in a long and extensive practice, he has operated for this malady but three times with success."

In full accordance with this testimony of the most extensive practitioners and eminent men of science, J. L. W. has long seen the utter inutility, and almost universally fatal effect of the knife in all such cases; and has succeeded in maturing (by a long course of observation, practice, and study, based on the extensive practice of his late father;) a system which, by means of natural agents alone, effectually cures the disease in any of its stages by a process at once safe and simple.

An Enormous Tumour Removed without the Knife.

I, John Goodworth, Cloth Manufacturer. Wortley, near Leeds, Yorkshire, having seen that several Persons who have been Cured of Cancers, Clarke, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row; Heywood, Manchester, and all sellers of periodical publications.

Sold also, Wholesale and Retail, at the NORTHERN STAR Office.

WHEREAS, a FIAT in BANKRUPTCY is awarded and issued forth against JONAS STEAD, of ARMLEY, in the Parish of Leeds, in the County of York, Woollen Cloth Manufacturer. What does this proce?
Either that the largest dealers and the majority of consumers are not judges of "good Tea," or that it seasier to pay 12d. 13d. and 14d. for useful Tea, than 15d. 18d. and 1s. 9d. for an inferior article, we shall leave this for the Yorkshire folk to determine.

If these statements are not sufficient to convince the most obtuse and prejudiced in favour of the Hawker's Tea,

We say try a quarter pound of our Black Tea at 10d. and a quarter of Green at 13d. And FOR THE HIGHER DESCRIPTIONS,—
A quarter 1b. Fine Congou, 4s. 8d. or 14d. per quarter.—A quarter 1b. Fine Hyson, at 5s. or 15d.

PERLAUNCE, and best Congou Teas and ours alone,—purchase of other dealers and see who supply the best. and if you then find no saving in price or quality, continue to patronize the Hawker and his pack to the end of your days.

PRICES OF TEA AND COFFEE

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ATO THE HY above described, whole and entire, without cutting or causing the loss of a single drop of blood, to the utter astonishment of every medical man who had ever seen her, as well as the whole of the inhabitants of this place.

Since her cure, which is now about five years, she has enjoyed perfect health, and is as active as any woman in the whole of this populous town. This enormous Tumour, with many others, may be seen at Mr. Ward's Surgery.

Given under my hand, this the 18th day of Sep-

tember, 1837. JOHN GOODWORTH. I, WILLIAM BAILEY, clothier, of Dawgreen,

Dewsbury, was afflicted with a tumour on the side of my face, from the age of three years, supposed to be produced by a swelling in my throat, left by the scarlet fever. It seemed to grow with my growth, and also made the bone of my cheek grow, which is still considerably larger than the other cheek bone, and when I arrived at the age of thirty-seven, the and when I arrived at the age of thirty-seven, the tumour had increased to an alarming size. I went to the Whitworth doctors, to the Leeds Infirmary, and to all other persons that I thought were likely, and the late Mr. Greenwood of this place, who was considered one of the most skilful medical men to be found, said that if it was cut it would kill me, and all the faculty that I consulted, told me that it could not be removed in any other way. But I am grateful to Divine Providence that I ever heard of the fame and abilities of Mr. Ward, for by putting myself under his care, the tumour was removed without self under his care, the tumour was removed without cutting or keening, and the large hole that it left in my cheek effectually cured seven years since, and up to this time it has no appearance of returning. I would have published this most extraordinary cure long before now, but several doctors said that it would come again, but the above facts now sufficiently prove the efficacy of Mr. Ward's skill, and the fallacy of the other doctors' predictions.

P.S.—The tumour which he removed from my face may be seen any time, by applying to Mr. J. L. Ward, 18, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

A SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION OF THE SUPERIOR EFFICACY OF MR. WARD'S MODE OF ERADICATING TUMOURS.

Mr. BARKER, a resident of Leeds, has just had an increasing Tumour removed from the root of his ear, whole, and entire, without cutting, by Mr. J. L. Ward, Surgeon, No. 18, Trafalgar Street, Leeds. which was occasioned from a fall three years ago. The removal of this Tumour has left a frightful hole in Mr. B's neck, but which is growing up very fast, and the wound is in quite a healthful state, and, and by which means most Families may save annually many Pounds; to which is added, the composition of many Patent Medicines. By James B. Badey, Staff-Surgeon in the United States' Army. ticularly as it would have been impossible for the most experienced operator to have taken out this substance with the knife, owing to the deep seat of the Tumour and its situation. But the admirable method by which Mr. Ward has managed is beyond comparison, and ought to be generally known for the benefit of society.

Mr. B. who is now just well, may be seen at Mr. Ward's Surgery, every Tuesday and Saturday, at half-past Ten o'clock.

Leeds, Feb. 26, 1838.

MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH, Rosemary-row, Tadcaster, was 13 years afflicted with a Tumour, of the Thigh, which progressively became an enormous size. She has recently had this substance Removed without Cutting. The case is at present highly interesting as the Cure is now progressing. MR. THOMAS RUDDLESDIN, Earlsheaton, was

much distressed with a deep seated Tumour, so situate as that the Knife could not be used without the frightful mutilation of his person. The Tumour was occasioned by a hurt received while lifting a BY C. J. GRANT. PRICE ONE PENNY. large stone; it had been growing for about a-year, and was perfectly cured in sixteen weeks. This is everybody, with Engravings.

London:—Cleave, Shoe-Lane; Hobson, Northern return he wishes the case to be made public for the Star Office, Leeds; and all Dealers in Cheap Papers. benefit of others similarly afflicted. IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.—The Inhabitants of the various Towns, Villages, and Hamlets in Lancaslire, 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 New Poor Law Question, and to organize some future plan of operation;

JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., of Rochdale, in the

Chair; when the following resolutions were unanimonsly adopted:-

commence forming them immediately, with a view of promoting the Repeal of the New Poor Law. II. That every Anti-New Poor Law Association be requested to take the earliest opportunity of 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 England, against the Poor Law Amendment Act. III. That this Meeting deem it expedient to re-

commend 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 Church-List of Persons who are opposed to the New Poor Law, to be Nominated as Overseers and Church—Manchester; J. Hobson. Northern Star Office, wardens at the ensuing Easter, in order to resist the Leeds; and all other Booksellers in Great Britain New Law and oppose its Introduction where it has and Ireland. not been introduced, to withhold all Returns called for by the Commissioners, Assistant-Commissioners. 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 will pledge themselves to serve the Office of Overseers the Cure of that troublesome DISEASE, so fre and Churchwardens, and carry out the wishes of

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

v. That, as the Legislature refuses to listen to the Petitions of the People, this Meeting recommends the Trades' Unions and Benefit Societies, which Petitions of the People, this Meeting recommends the Trades' Unions and Benefit Societies, which have Deposits in any Bank, and the Working People with days placed Money in the Savings' Banks, Medical Practitioner, chiefly in reference to this likewise he will furnish to order all the Literary to withdraw their Deposits. VI. That the Proceedings of this Meeting be

Advertised in the Manchester and Salford Adver-

tiser, and the Leeds Northern Star. d The Chairman then vacated the Chair, and it was then Resolved,-That the best Thanks of this Meeting are justly ne to James Taylor, Esq., for his excellent Con-

Published by Heywood, 60, Oldham-street, Manchester, and sold by all Venders of the Northern

duct in the Chair.

THREE DISCUSSIONS!

Just out, Price-One Shilling. REPORT of the Public Discussion between the Rev. T. DALTON of the Methodist New Connection, Huddersfield, and Mr. LLOYD JONES, of Manchester, upon "The Five Fundamental Facts, and the Twenty Laws of Human Nature, as found in the Book of the New Moral World, written by Robert Owen." Revised and corrected by the

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

Price Ninepence,

The Discussion between Mr. R. Carlile and the Bev. Mr. Green, of Norwich. N.B.—To those unacquainted with the Historical Evidences of the Scriptures, the Discussion between Mr. Carlile and Mr. Green will present to them a Fund of intelligent and intellectual Matter.—May be had wholesale and retail at the Northern Star

CHEAP AND VALUABLE WORKS. Published and Sold by A. Heywood, NEWSPAPER OFFICE, 60, OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER.

SIX LECTURES delivered in Manchester. previous to the Discussion between Robert Owen and the Rev. J. H. Roebuck; and an Address delivered at the Annual Congress of the Association of all Classes of all Nations. By Robert Owen

They (the Lectures) set forth the principles of Human Society, as contained in the Social Theory of Mr. Owen, and which principles, were, therefore, the grand object of attack and defence in the Discussion referred to. A perusal of them in this condensed and continuous form, is desirable for all who would read the Report of the Discussion with advantage, and at all events, however persons may demur as to the soundness and practicability of Mr. Owen's views, no one can rise from the perusal of this book, without being impressed with the beneve-lent intentions of the amiable Socialist."—Manchester and Salford Advertiser.

The DISCUSSION BETWEEN ROBERT OWEN and the Rev. J. H. ROEBUCK. Price

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

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

TION OF ALL CLASSES OF ALL NATIONS, agreed to by Congress, held on the 10th of May, 1837. Price One Penny. A CATECHISM ON CIRCUMSTANCES:

or, the Foundation-Stone of a Community. By the Rev. J. Marriott. Price One Penny. A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY, with a Sketch of all hi published Works. Price Two-pence-The SOCIAL BIBLE; being an Outline of the

Rational System of Society, founded on demon-strable facts, developing the Constitution and Laws of Human Nature. By Robert Owen. Price

COMPETITION IN PERIL; or the present together with Miss Martineau's Account of Communities in America. By Samuel Bower. Price

COMMUNITY, a DRAMA, by the Rev. Joseph Marriott. Price Four-pence.

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AT THE WHOLESALE BOOK WAREHOUSE 56, OLDHAM STREET, MANCHESTER.

Huish's Life of Cobbett, 2 vols. 0 9 - Life of Henry Hunt, 2 vols. ... 0 9 Conder's Dictionary of Ancient and Modern Geography 0 4
Josephus's Works in 1 vol. 8vo. 0 6 Milner's Church History, 1 vol. 8 vo. . . 0 6 Walker's Dictionary with Key, 8vo. ... 0 4 -Dictionary without ditto 0 4 Joyce's Dialogues, New Edition, 1 vol. Cloth Clarke's (Adam) Gospels Harmonised, by S. Dunn Brand's Manual of Chemistry, 2 vols, 870. Published in 1830 at £1 10s. 0 Edmond's Practical, Moral, and Political Paines' History of the Cutton Manufac ture, 1 vol. 8vo...... 0 10

This is without exception one of the handsomest Lowest Price charged both to Retail and Wholesale initials, or name. Private entrance, No. 28, Queen's Place, Back Cobourg-Street.

Dealers.—Country Booksellers, Hawkers, &c., will With each Box will be given practical observations, gratuitously, on the above disease. be supplied on Terms that cannot be equalled by any abed in a few days.

Now Publishing, in Nos. 2d. Each, and in Parts 6d. Each. THE TRADES' EDITION

OF THE GLASGOW COTTON SPINNERS' TRIAL

THIS EDITION gives all the Questions and Answers in Evidence—which no other does— and gives full Reports of the Speeches of Counsel also an Appendix, containing many important Documents connected with the Case, and a full I. That we do recommend to each Township in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, where Anti-Poor Law Associations have not been formed, to and the Public in general, to possess themselves of in the North of England; and from his extensive Account of the Income and Expenditure, and proa Copy, as it is the only one from which they can judge fairly and impartially of the whole matter. The whole will be completed in 20 Nos., 17 Nos of which are now on Sale. The remainder of the

Nos. will be ready in a few days. The Committee beg leave to caution the Public against those partial and unfair Editions got up by the avowed enemies of the working classes, who have all along libelled the Prisoners as Guilty of the foul charges laid against them, and denounced those who have aided them in obtaining justice.

Printed and Published for the Trades' Committee, by H. Robinson, and Co., 7, Brunswick-Place; and sold by the different Booksellers in Glasgow and Neighbourhood; J. Fraser, and A. M'Kerracher, Edinburgh; H. Hetherington, Strand, and D. B

GOOD NEWS TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. B. COX

I MBRACES the present opportunity of announcing himself as an experienced practitioner in quently contracted by incautious youth of both sexes in the moments of imprudent excitement. Upwards of Twenty-three years he has practised in the town of Leeds, during which time he has had every opportunity of witnessing the effects of this dreadful malady in all its stages. The most obstithe Voting Paper into the Fire, saying, as they do nate cases he has had under his treatment, which nate cases he has had under his treatment, which have invariably been found to give way to his skill, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, and Literary combined with the superior efficacy of his Medicines. and Scientific Periodicals. R. Buchanan also informs the Reading Public, that he has made lamentable Complaint, has therefore extended over a period of THIRTY-TWO Years. Under these Literary, Political, and Scientific Works. The circumstances, he considers himself sufficiently war- Newsroom will be fitted up in the most comfortable ranted in claiming the continuance of public manner. Hours of attendance, from Nine o'Clock

> Patients applying to Dr. Cox will find that they may obtain relief without loss of time, confinement, or hinderance from Business. The strictest secrecy observed. Terms, very reasonable. Persons of either sex, desiring to avoid suspicion at home, may be accommodated, at any time, with dressing

Surgery, 25, Ban & Street, leading out of Commer-Advice Gratis, from Eight o'Clock in the Morning till Ten at Night.

Medicines sent to any part of the Country, the Postage of Orders being paid, and a Fee enclosed.

Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and other Not cating Beverages kept constantly on Sale.

FRIARGATE, PRESTON. MR. JOSEPH MITCHELL,

BEGS to return his best. Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the steady and uniform Support which he has hitherto received. MR. MITCHELL'S STOCK OF Cloth, Fustian, Blankets,

and all those Articles which are necessary in the Cloth and Drapery line, are Selected from the best Houses, and always by Persons of the greatest Trade, and the great Support which he has received from the Public, he is enabled to Sell at Prices which bring his valuable Stock within the reach of

Orders from the Country are attended to with

Punctuality, and forwarded with Care and Dispatch, Mind enquire for JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cloth Fustian, Blanket, and Hat Establishment, FRIAR-GATE. PRESTON.

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 that he has Removed from his past residence, 23, Threadneedle Street, to the premises in the Pack-HORSE YARD, formerly occupied as the DISPEN-SARY, where he will carry on his Business as usual; and hopes by punctuality, and the execution of the Orders intrusted to him, in a Fashionable and Workmanlike manner, to merit a share of public

NEWS-ROOM AND COFFEE-HOUSE.

R. BUCHANAN, also begs to inform his Friends that in the above mentioned Premises, he has Established a NEWSROOM, which is furnished with the best Metropolitan and Provincial, in the morning, to Ten o'Clock in the evening. Terms of admission 2s. 6d. per Quarter, to be paid in advance.—Non-Subscribers, One Penny each

The NORTHERN STAR, and the other LEEDS PAPERS, may be had every Saturday Morning, immediately on the arrival of the Post. A stock of useful Books and Pamphlets will be kept constantly

Tea, Coffee, and other Refreshments to be had Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and other Non-Intoxi-

MINERAL TERRA METALLIC.

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

LEEDS AND BRADFORD. MR. ESKELL, SURGEON DENTIST,

OF NO. 121, PARK-ROW, LEEDS,

DESPECTFULLY announces that he is on a Professional Virit to Bradford, and for the better Accommodation of his Friends, has made Arrangements to attend those Places, and may be consulted in all the Branches of DENTAL SURGERY as follows, until further Notice:— Every Wednesday and Thursday, at Mrs. Brigg's, Well-Street, Bradford; and every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at his Residence, 121, Park-Row, Leeds.

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

Amongst the advantages of Mr. Eskell's System, one of the principal is, that it confers the powers of the most distinct Articulation, and submits this as really an advantage of the utmost importance, but when to it is added the capability of biting the hardest substance, without pain, though last, not least, that it gives the appearance of juvenility to countenances otherwise of an aged appearance. Mr. Eskell wishes to impress upon the Ladies and Gentlemen not to have the least prejudice against his Arnificial Teeth, for they are both useful and ornamental; his principle is quite different from any other,

it conduces to both beauty and comfort. A new Description of Mineral Teeth that closely resembles nature; these Mineral Teeth eminently possess every superiority that can be desired over the various substances offered to the public for similar purposes; their colour is unchangeable, and they may be had in every gradation of shade, to suit any that may be remaining in the mouth. In point of economy the Mineral Teeth will be found highly advantageous to the wearer, as in durability.

Mr. Eskell avails himself of this opportunity to explain the various species of Disease to which the mouth is liable, according to the principles laid down by the most em nent medica men, convinced that so important a condition as persona, appearance cannot fail of being interesting. Scaling the Teeth.—This operation when performed by a skilful Dentist, causes not the least pain, and

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

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

Separating of the Teeth.—The Teeth, from want of proper attention, are apt in most persons to close and connect themselves with each other, which is generally the chief cause of decay; in such cases it is particularly advisable to separate them. Great care is required in this operation. Fastening Loose Teeth.—Mr. E. during his course of study has adopted a mode of fastening loose Teeth, particularly of aged persons, whether arising from neglect or any other cause, which he is happy to say,

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

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

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

Fixing complete Sets of Teeth.—Complete sets by the assistance of a new invented spring, which operates with the action of the jaws, in mastication, &c. will be found, in every respect amply competent to supply the place of their predecessors. Attendance from Ten till Four, at his residence, 121, Park Row, every Monday, Tuesday,

Friday and Saturday. 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. position of the Owenites, or Rationalists considered: A TREATISE IS JUST PUBLISHED ON THE VENEREAL & SYPHILITIC DISEASES, AND GIVEN WITH EACH BOX OF

DR. HENRY'S FRENCH MEROINE PILLS,

oseph Marriott. Price Four-pence.
LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE CLERGY, CONTAINING plain and practical directions for the effectual cure of all degrees of the above complementary plaints—with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable conse-LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE CLERGY,
by a Weak Believer. Price One Half-penny each.
COMPETITIVE versus CO-OPERATIVE
LABOUR: or Labour as it is, and Labour as it The above Works may also be had of J. Hob to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and bly adapted. It is infallible in its power of bringing devastating malady.

The above Works may also be had of J. Hob to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this dreadful and bly adapted. It is infallible in its power of bringing Northallerton, Mr. C. Langdale, stationer.

rel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a lodged, causing them to be conveyed through the recital of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to bowels, and the other channels ordained by nature Ferration its enects is quite unnecessary, its mangiant innuence extending by innermance 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 are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate than that which has given such in the conferred an invaluable for the removal of all impurities of the body, so that the good blood may then run smoothly on in its due course,—the only source of health.

It would be impossible to enumerate the Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, 6 vols. 1 2 0 general satisfaction? The French Pills root out every particle of the insidious poison, purifying in their 0 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 nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the 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 gentleman, will shew the estimation in which these Scarbro', Mr. S. H. Turner, 64, Newbro-street. 6 to the patient. At any period when the sugmest suspicion may be the French Pills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive, pills are held by the profession. o 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

when visiting the Doctor (from the use of inercury) remains it impressively against that dangerous mineral when injudiciously administered.

The Doctor, after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his counsel an object of efficacy of Enouy's Pills; they are admirably the utmost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled adapted to the cure of that species of Dyspepsia, with seminal weakness, his advice will be invaluable; hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints. Which arises from enlargement of the stomach and To the youth of both sexes, whether lured from health by the promptings of passion, or the delusions of large intestines, as well as the mildest and most inexperience, his advice is superior; in his practice he unites a mild gentleness of treatment, and possessing certain Aperient Pill with which I am acquainted. 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 a highly necessary to observe that an early application is of the greatest importance, and that with such a practitioner any hesitation in disclosing their disorder, must amount to a delicacy as destructive as it is false and unnecessary. To the neglect of such attention, are attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder, should also impress him with the fear of self-reproach. To all such, then, we address ourselves, offering Books of Modern times.—Many Engravings.

hope—energy—muscular strength—felicity; nor ought our advances to appear questionable, sanctioned as they are by the multiplied proofs of thirty years' successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a rehope—energy—muscular strength—felicity; nor ought our advances to appear questionable, sanctioned as Remittances, punctually attended to, and the mittance, answered by the return of post, and Medicines punctually transmitted to any address, either by

The Doctor will attend daily from Eight in the morning till Ten at night, and on Sunday from Nine House out of London. A Catalogue will be published by till Two, where he will administer advice to any one taking these Pills, or any other of his Preparations,

without a fee.

LITHOGRAPHY.

C EORGE MASSER begs leave to inform his
OF Friends and the Public, that he has REMOVED from No. 11, Boar-Lane, to Offices over
No. 155, Briggate, next below Messrs. Beckett,
TN an address published by Mr. S., on the 30th of

Cheques, Law Forms, and other Variety of Work, Morison.

expeditiously supplied. Fac Simile Letters He also stated, that, having come into possession and Circulars, at Three Hours' Notice, and in of the secret of the medicine through his consome Instances at One Hour's Notice.

Chalks to make the Drawings.

GREAT RADICAL MEETING AND DINNER.

WORKING MEN OF DEWSBURY.

THE DEWSBURY RADICAL ASSOCIATION Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Annual Parliaments. Dinner will be provided at the New Inn, Market-

Gentlemen are invited:—
Feargus O'Connor, Esq., John Fielden, Esq.
M.P., General Johnson, M.P., Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., Rev. J. R. Stephens, R. Oastler, Esq., various drugs,
Charles Waterton, Esq., Captain Wood, Rev. Mr.
Hill, Editor of the Northern Star, Charles Hooton,
and compounding each pill thereby not possessing Esq., Editor of the Leeds Times, Col. Thompson, the due and requisite quantity of each drug, and Dr. Fletcher, of Bury, Mr. J. Taylor, of Rochdale, producing as its natural consequence a want of and several other Gentlemen. Friends to the Cause.

Tickets, Two Shillings each. To be had of Mr. T. S. Brooke, Bookseller, and of Mr. W. Ockerby, at the New Inn, Dewsbury; of Mr. George Cole, Watergate; of Mr. John Porritt, Batley Carr; of Mr. James Auty, Flying Horse Inn, Ossett Street Side; of Mr. Joseph rarely to be a Whiteley and of Mr. Luke Firth, Heckmondwike; several boxes. of Mr. George Oates, Ship Inn, Mirfield; of Mr. Mann, Greyhound Inn, Birstal; and of SAMUEL HEALEY, Secretary, at E. Willans' Printing-office, or at the Room of the Association, on Monday Evenings.

N.B.—Early application is recommended, as no Tickets can be had after Wednesday, April 11th.

BUSH INN. ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE

TAMES DUKE, late of the Coach and Horses Delamer Street, has the honour to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has taken the BUSH INN, Stamford Street, where he hones to render the same satisfaction as in his hopes to render the same satisfaction as in his Morison's Pills, as compounded by the late Mr.

a continuance of that support, which has hitherto been so kindly extended to him. The Proprietor, decease strictly following that which should be the Dealer's for it. strictly following that which should be the Dealer's 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 Co."; then "Morison, Moat, and Co." and lately the Head of every Book, a Guide for every description of Servants, and a valuable Assistant to the Head of every Family. We shall recommend the Rook every where if it were only for the sake able alterations and improvements in his Dormitory, which, when finished, will be found, for Comfort men of Business and Commercial Travellers, who Pills. will find every attention paid to their Orders. J. D. has selected his Stock of Spirits from the very best that the Medicine which effected the extraordinary arrangements of his concern are completed, he may challenge comparison for Comfort, Charge, Punctuality, 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 are the sole proprietors, in witness whereof I have given to the principal, who will lose no time in giving perfect satisfaction, and taking steps to prevent any recurrence of the annoyance.

TO ALL REQUIRING THE AID OF MEDICINE.

THE truly enlightened and liberal-minded Physician is among the first to recommend such a Medicine as ENOUY'S PILLS for the cure of human maladies. That great and exalted medical Bedale, Mr. John Slater, Market-place. human maladies. That great and exalted medical Beverley, Mr. W. B. Johnson, stationer. character, Abernethy, hesitated not to declare, that Blackburn, Mr. Wood, Stationer, Market Place. all diseases were to be cured, or greatly alleviated, by an observance of diet alone; and none more than Boston, Mr. James Scoweroft, Deansgate.

Boston, Mr. Dalby. himself pronounced, as ignorant and absurd, the Bradford, Mr. Morgan, No. 7, New-street. conduct of most of his medical brethren; he treated Bridlington, Mr. William Sowden, druggist. with contempt their ridiculous notions of health and disease—said they were most of them rogues and fools; and the world is well acquainted to the Cave, Mr. M. H. Collinson, draper. extent he went, when he did prescribe a medicine; Colne, Mr. Hartley Earnshaw, Stationer. and the simplicity of his injunctions upon all occa- Dewsbury, Mr. T. S. Brook, stationer. sions when disease presented itself under any form Doncaster, Messrs. Brook and Robinson, printers. sions 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?
'Psha! your doctor's a fool'—and often would he cooled by the Doctors' was the helf the Doctors' was the helf the Doctors' was the patient of the pat add—' Now you know more than half the Doctors Halifax, Mr. Thomas Denton, Old Market. in the world. The world may infer from this how Haslingden, Mr. Cockcroft, Stationer. little he valued the almost endless varie y of Drugs Harrogate, Mr. John Richardson, druggist. and chemical preparations with which the materia Hawes, Mr. John Kidd, draper. medica, pharmacopæia, or doctor's books, as they are called, are filled; and if he could consider that Hornsea, Mr. Wm. Henderson, Post-Office. to cure nearly all kinds of diseases, calomel pill and nauseous draught were all-sufficient in the way Huddersfield, Mr. John Leech, Shorehead, and medicine compounded of purely vegetable produc-tions, free from that poisonous mineral calomel or Samuel Fisher, North Bridge, and Mr. mercury? Such are Enouy's Pills, which are now justly called the all-sufficient medicine for mankind. Mr. ENOUY, founder of that useful and philanthropic Establishment, the "NATIONAL INSTITU-TION OF HEALTH," 40, Seymour Street, Euston Square, London, in preparing and offering to the public this invaluable medicine, has been guided by the truth and simplicity of nature's functions, and, setting aside the confusing and conflicting theories of the schools, which have served only to obstruct the path of true science, and in operation, to injure the animal functions, by destroying the balance which the different portions of the human frame should enjoy with each other-he has come to this rational conclusion, warranted too by experience that it is only by keeping the blood in a proper state of purification, through vegetable media operating directly on the juices whence the nutriment of the blood is drawn, that health can be maintained, and discount respectively.

Market Weighton, Mr. Thomas Ombier.

Malton, Mr. Thomas Ombier.

Malton, Mr. Thomas Ombier.

Malton, Mr. Thomas Ombier.

Manchester, Messrs. Ingham and Westmacoff, druggists, 46, Market Street, Mr. Wm.

Leach, 17, Shude Hill. It would be impossible to enumerate the

in consequence of which it is increasing in popularity | Ripon, Mr. J. L. Linney, Market-place. in consequence of which it is increasing in popularity and demand daily.

Richmond, Messrs. J. and C. Ward, Market-place.

Ripon, Mr. J. L. Linney, Market-place.

Ripon, Mr. J. L. Linney, Market-place.

Rochdale, Mr. Thomas Leech, Grocer, Yorshire

System of Practical Perspective. By N. White-place and provided the street of Lessons on Drawing and Screen provided the street of Lessons on Drawing and Screen provided the street of Lessons of Drawing and Screen provided the street of Lessons of Drawing and Screen provided the street of Lessons of Drawing and Screen provided the street of Lessons of Drawing and Screen provided the street of Lessons of Drawing and Screen provided the street of Lessons of Drawing and Screen provided the street of Lessons of Drawing and Screen provided the street of Lessons of Drawing and Screen provided the street of Lessons of Lessons of Drawing and Screen provided the street of Lessons of Les

Leeds, February 12, 1838.

I am, yours, very truly, JOHN HEPWORTH, Surgeon. This invaluable Medicine is sold in boxes at 1s.11d. each, by W. C. Stafford, Chronicle-office, Doncaster, WHO IS

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT For Yorkshire, and by whom any retail agents in this district can he supplied; and their names added to the following list.

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Mrs. WILSON, Bookseller, Bawtry.
Mr. J. HEATON, Bookseller, Leeds. MORISON'S PILLS.

MR. SALMON, THE HYGEIST.

IN an address published by Mr. S., on the 30th of Blayds, and Co.'s Bank; and while he tenders his January last, announcing his having withdrawn grateful Acknowledgments for the Patronage with himself from Messrs. Morison, as their Agent, he which he has hitherto been favoured, he respectfully stated, as his reason for so doing, that the Medicines solicits a Continuance, assuring them that he will Now sent out as Morison's Pills were altogether use his best Endeavours to merit their future different to what they were in the time of the late Support.

Maps, Plans, and Drawings Lithographed and Coloured. Invoice Heads, Price Lists, Cards, represented it to be so to the present Messrs.

ome Instances at One Hour's Notice.

G. M. desires also to inform the Ladies and principal assistants to the late Mr. Moat,—he (Mr. the Poorest and most Humble.

Mr. Mitchell has lately received a large Stock of HATS, of the best Oldham Manufacture, which have been Selected with great Care and Attention;

Gentlemen of Leeds and the Neighbourhood, that he has always ready prepared for Drawing on, a few fine GERMAN STONES, varying in Size, which have been Selected with great Care and Attention;

Mr. Mitchell has lately received a large Stock of he has always ready prepared for Drawing on, a few fine GERMAN STONES, varying in Size, which has partner also assures him, that it always may be had on Loan, at Moderate Terms, with the appeared to him the two Junior Mr. Morisons were totally unacquainted with that important alteration PLANS and DRAWINGS accurately COPIED to the late Mr. Moat made in the original recipe, which their father had obtained (not discovered by research as generally supposed); and which alteration or improvement, alone, made it that useful medicine it was, and fit to be designated "Uni-

That a difference there is, who can doubt, when they 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 effecthave made arrangements for holding a Public ing; but since that time to the present, what have Meeting in the Market-Place, on EASTER- we heard of in the shape of cures? Why, literally, MONDAY, the 16th of APRIL next, at Twelve nothing. All the witnesses of any consequence Clock at Noon, to Petition Parliament for Universal examined upon the two late trials, give the date of their cures prior to Mr. Moat's decease; and those In furtherance of the same object and on the same Cures were effected by this identical compound we Day, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, a Public are now preparing. Mark this, reader! In fact, thousands have discontinued the use of the medicine Place, to which Meeting and Dinner the following altogether, from experiencing just what Mr. S. Gentlemen are invited:

published to the world, which was summed up underthe following heads:

1st .- " The apparent slovenliness in preparing the

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 rarely to be met with professed to be given in the

6th.-" The very important difference in the compound of the late Mr. Mout, and the present medicine of the Messrs. Morisons'." Well, here were assertions made, which, if they had been the offspring of his own brain merely would have the effect of drawing down upon him obloquy and disgrace; but they were not so, they were in fact the objections of that portion of the public who were in the habit of taking the medicine, put in form by him; and the result was, that, when he 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-

J. D. has made many alterations in the Bush, and he trusts that, when his improvements are comwriting on the Government Stamp; and that the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" upon the stamp is no guarantee to the public since Mr. Moat's decease, the signature above stated being substituted | GUIDE.

of "James Morison" only, are endeavouring to this Book every where, if it were only for the sake impose upon the public by putting forth in bills and of the excellent suggestions on the 'self-improveadvertisements the names of several individuals of ment' of House Servants."—Gardener's Magazine. and Accommodation, not inferior to any in the North of England. The Bush, is well situated for foisting upon the public, which they term 'Morison's foisting upon the public, which they term "Morison's

> cures of Sir Richard Sutton, Lady Sophia Grey, Count Paskau, and within the time above stated, a period of seven years, not less than 10,000 well hereunto set my hand,

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

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Keighley, Mr. Thomas Spencer, 101, Low-street.
Kirkby-Moor-Side, Mr. John Lumley, How-End. Knaresbro', Mr. Henry Fall, High-Street. Leeds, Mr. R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Bond-street, Mr. Joshua Hobson, Northern

Star Office, 5, Market-street, Mr. Thos.

Garland, 37, Call Lane, and 22, North Street. Liverpool, Messrs. C. Fisher and Co., 30, Tytheburn Street, Messrs. Samuel Johnson and Son, 4, Church Street, Mr. Thos. Mucklow, 1, Vauxhall Road, Mr. Henry Robert Preston, 139, Dale St.

Oldham, Mr. William Braddock, druggist, Yorkshire Street, and Market Place. Otley, Mr. Wm. Froster, Kirkgate, and Mr. Thos. Fisher. Pateley-Bridge, Mr. Henry Webster. Patrington, Mr. Wm. Pattinson. cures produced by this medicine through the country, suffice it to say, thousands have been cured of almost every kind of complaint within the last seven years, Richmond, Messrs. J. and C. Ward, Market-place.

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Mr. Richard Nichols, stationer. Wetherby, Mr. Barnabas Dalby, druggist.
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LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS. ATOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the next OTTOE IS HEREDI GIVEN, Instinenext
GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the Peace
for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York,
will be holden before ROBERT BAYNES ARM. STRONG, ESQUIRE, RECORDER of the said Borough at the Court-House, in Leeds, on MONDAY at the COURT-HOUSE, in LEEDS, on MONDAY, the Ninth Day of April, 1838, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, 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 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 Appeals will be heard immediately after the Applications in Bastardy, and that all Proceedings under the Highway Act, will be taken on the First Day of

JAMES RICHARDSON. Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

Leeds, March 9, 1838.

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No. 15, Giles-street, top of York-street, Leeds. RESPECTFULLY returns thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the Favours conferred upon him during a period of Nine Years, in which he haz been engaged in the above Branches of Business, and desires to state, that no Exertion, on his part, shall be wanting to secure an Increase of their Patronage.

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Liverpool, Saturday Evening. The New York packet ship, England, which left that city on the 3d inst., arrived at this port this morning. She brings some late and interesting news from Canada, the principal features of which are detailed in the following extracts from The New

York Daily Express:-Advices from London to the 4th January had reached New York when the England left, and several packets were then daily expected. [From The New York Daily Express of the 28th.]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER. From the Albany Argus of yesterday, and an extra of the Onondago Standard of the 23d, we have accounts of sudden movements against Canada. The whole frontier is represented to be in a state of the greatest excitement, and extensive preparations are said to be making along the line for immediate hostilities. We have from time to time given accounts of the assembling of bodies of men at various points on the lakes and the river St. Lawrence, whose object could not be mistaken.

The state of affairs on the frontier is now assuming a more serious aspect than ever before. We shall not be surprised to learn in a few days, that the hostile parties have crossed into Canada at several points. The movements in the neighbourhood of Detroit may have been intended to draw off the British forces from the lower province and Kingston, so as to leave the whole shore of lake Ontario open to attack. Quiet prevailed at Montreal on the 23d, but apprehensions existed that Kingston, or some other town on the lake, was soon to be attacked.

[From the Albany Argus.] **Ogdensburgh, Feb. 22.—I have just travelled through these counties and arrived here last night, and am surprised to find that such extensive preparations have been made, and that, too, without It is reported that the patriots in the neighbour-exciting any public attention until within the last hood of the Maume Bay have concentrated their day or two. It seems, however, that individuals have been for some time past engaged in scouring the country with sleighs, and are soliciting provisions and property of every description for the poor Canadians, who, it was represented, had been driven from their homes, dec. Various accounts are given of the state of public feeling in Canada, some saving that the people there are collecting and making preparations to assist in the movement from this side, and others representing the great mass of the population there as loyal. However this may be. there can be no doubt that a movement is in contemplation from some point between this and French Creek, and from all accounts it may be an energetic one, and such an one as will be likely to provoke aggressions from the other side. Every body that I have seen for the last two or three days at all the taverns, drc., seems to expect that an attempt is to be made immediately. Persons by the sleigh load have gone on, and I see no reason to doubt that a very considerable force may, by this time, be on its way over the river. "A sleigh load of the principal citizens here have

zens from engaging in such an enterprise, but they think with little chance of success, now that the matter has proceeded so far. "General Wool has been written to, I understand, and is daily expected, but has not yet been heard interior, at some distance from the shore, who stand

gone up with the view to dissuade their fellow-citi-

"If an invasion of Canada should be made in the present state of feeling, both on this side and that. and under the circumstances in which this movement has been got up in the very heart of the country.

The following is an extract of a letter from one of

Ogdensburgh, Feb, 22, ten at night:—
At Morristown we received information on which we can rely, that the gathering of the people was at French Creek, Jefferson county, exclusively. We also learn that the number collected there was light that morning for Kingston. "At Prescott and Brockville there are several hundred men under arms night and day, expecting

"If the patriots should not keep their foothold at French Creek, we may expect retalizatory

- We now learn that the preparation has been very extensive, united, and secret.

Extract from another letter of the same date:-"It was reported here last evening that a patriot force had made a stand on St. John's Island—one of the 'Thousand Islands'-near Gananoque, about fifty miles above this place, and twenty below Kingston. From various corroborating circumstances, we think it not unlikely that some more has taken place in that quarter. It is said that the force amounted to about fifteen hundred, well supplied with arms, amunition, and ordnance; and that the highest degree of confidence was felt of their ability to resist any force that could be brought against

General Scott arrived at Buffalo on the 23d, and left immediately for Michigan.

(From the Onondago Standard, Extra, Feb. 23.) IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CANADA. By the northern mail of this evening we have

received the following highly interesting news from the "seat of war" in Upper Canada, which we hasten to lay before our readers. The letter is from our frontier correspondent, and its statements may

" Waterlown, Feb, 22, 5 clock, p. m. DEAR SIRS,-I arrived here last evening, and found a high state of feeling on the state of Canada affairs. The patriot forces were concentrated at French Creek, on the St. Lawrence, twenty miles north of this place. To-day it is said they have crossed over to Hickery Island, in the Canada channel of the St. Lawrence. Their number is variously estimated—from 500 to 2,000 men. Their intended movement or point of attack is only conjectured. It is said to be Kingston by some; by others, that their object is to make a stand on Canadian ground, to give confidence to the people in favour of a revolution, and when sufficient force shall have joined the standard, then to act on the offensive, and adopt such plan, as shall be thought advisable.

"The people of Kingston are in a high state of excitement and anxiety. They anticipate an attack, and have barricaded their streets-raised ice breastworks in front of the town, on the river-keep up a rigilant police, and what force they can muster under arms. Some little apprehension is felt by the frontier towns than an attack may be made by the loyalists in case the patriots should hazard a battle and be driven back. Orders are, therefore, being issued, calling out the militia. The prospect is, there will be stirring times here for a few days.

"A rumour has reached here that General Wool has been ordered on to Sacketts Harbour, which cited about an attack from the Canadians, or rather the Indians, who have been called in to the defence of Kingston, to the number of two or three "P. S. Since the above was received we have seen

and conversed with several gentlemen from Oswege who left that place this morning after the arrival of the Sacketts-harbour mail, which brought the gratifying news that the patriots had left Hickory Island (ominous name), and taken possession of Brockville, Upper Canada, a large village on the St. Lawrence niver, opposite Morristown, St. Lawrence county, twelve miles above Ogdensburgh, liberating all the patriot prisoners in the Brockville gaol, and taking a large quantity of flour and other provisions, &c.; and that it was the intention of the patriots to proceed towards Kingston, taking possession of Prescot and villages on their onward march."

then in Detroit, the first incognito, and that Duncombe was also there; that the militia ordered out by General Brady had been discharged for their sup-posed sympathies with the patriots; that the only force then embodied for the preservation of neu-trality was a company of United States troops stationed at Gibraltar; that the patriot force is stationed along that frontier from 1,500 to 2,000 strong; and that a descent would be made by them on Canada as early as the Sunday or Monday following, in the neighbourhood of Fort Malden. The Advertiser, extra, has also the following in a postcript:

"Intelligence has just reached here this morning that the patriots crossed over to the Canada shore last evening with a strong force. They entered the province below Malden, according to pressons arrangements."

The information must be taken for what it is

The following letter, which we copy from the Commercial, gives a different account of the matter:
"Waterlown, Jefferson County, Feb. 23. "I have but a moment to say that our county, for the last three days past, has been all in commotion on account of the organizing of the patriots for the attack of Kingston, and yesterday all went to see the departure of the patriot army from French Creek. The army, as they call it, left there last wening and yesterday, and went on to Hickory last evening, and some 500 muskets taken out. Island, just below Long Island, and opposite Ganabaland, where they mustered in all about 500, with of 250 dollars for the recovery of them. deren heavy gams, &c. After mustering for volun-teers to make the attack only about 200 would

farther attempt on the Canadas. The excitement Foreign and Domestic Entelligence. here for the last three days has been greater than at any time during the last war, and we are all glad that it is ended.

"Eight companies of our militia are ordered out, and are now assembling to preserve order, and to protect, against any retaliatory measures on French Creek, the head-quarters of the patriots. Mackenzie has been in our village for the last week.

"Yours, &c." (From the Express of the 1st.)

The report of the capture of Brockville, which we published yesterday, is not confirmed by later dates received to-day. It is said that a considerable force has assembled on Grindstone Island, opposite Gananoque, a small island belonging to the United States. Preparations have been made at Kingston to repel any attack on that place.

The Vermont frontier is represented to be in a quiet state. The following slip from the Buffalo Star is entitled to little credit, and is probably only a rumour, like a thousand others, which the excited state of feeling along the line have given rise to. The Commercial Advertiser of the same evening makes no mention of it. It is said, too, that Van Rensselaer is at Syracuse, or was on the 22d:-

" Buffalo Star Office, Saturday, Feb. 24, 63 p.m.

"IMPORTANT FROM CANADA. "A gentleman is now in our office who came directly from Upper Canada, and states that he there saw as many as 15 or 16 wounded British soldiers, who arrived in two sleighs direct from Malden. The battle was said to have been fought on Sunday evening, and 250 British soldiers were killed. He eft Hamilton about nine o'clock last evening. "It was said that Fort Malden and all the military stores had fallen into the hands of the patriots. "A report is also in town, corroborated by the same gentleman, that Van Rensselaer has obtained

(From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of Feb. 24.) straggling parties, and made a bold dash into Canada, crossing on the ice, and entering the province a little below Malden. We give the story for what it is worth, although we very much doubt

complete possession of Kingston."

IMPORTANT FROM DETROIT.

(From the Cleveland Advertiser.) The following letter was received by this morning mail from a gentleman, a resident of this city, now in Detroit, whose statements are made from personal observation, and may be relied upon as correct :-

"Detroit, Friday, Feb. 16.
"I have just passed from Lower Sandusky to this rity, and have collected all the information as to the plans, the strength of the patriots, and also the means of resistance with which they are to be opposed by

the provincial government. "General Van Rensselaer is here in person, though he appears only incog., and Sutherland and Freeland are also here, and Duncombe and Mackenzie are supposed to be here.

The patriot army, which is scattered along this portion of the frontier, is from fifteen hundred to two thousand strong, and is well supplied, it is believed, by its officers, with all the necessary munitions of war. Few. however, of the soldiers are to be found in the principal towns, but are dispersed through the ready at a moment's warning to rush to the rallying points, and enter upon actual service. Dispatches were sent yesterday to different quarters, the object of which, as is supposed, was to collect and march to the point designated for the complete organization of and as it were, under the face and eyes of the pubthe army. You will see, therefore, that should able, as a matter of justice and common right, for journals, take away all doubt on the subject. Mr. Broderip.—I am very glad of it. attempt at retaliation, and a consequent broil with descent will be made upon Canada as early as Sunour neighbours." ice a mile or more below Gibraltar, and enter the and I hope it will be plainly and unhesitatingly ex- this silence respecting so important a matter as a the citizens alluded to in the preceding extract, province at a sufficient distance from the fort at pressed, that they may see and be convinced that resolution which, by its nature, is destined to the nance stationed there for its defence.

"In relation to the force at Malden, it is variously estimated at from five hundred to eleven hundred regular troops; the latter of which must fall nearer the truth, provided the intelligence of last evening 4.000 or 5,000, and that they began to move at day- was correct, that a reinforcement of eight hundred men from Toronto has been received. Prior to this, nance which was destined for the service of bellihowever, the force at Malden must have been very

STILL LATER.

Detroit, Saturday, Feb. 17. Intelligence reached here this morning that the patriots crossed over to the Canada shore last evening with a strong force. They entered the province below Malden, according to previous arrangement.

> FROM THE SAME PAPER OF THE 2D.] FROM THE FRONTIER.

The northern mail brings no additional information from the frontier. It is doubtful, whether any movement has been made against Canada. Large bodies of men are assembled, and it is obviously their intention to make an attack upon several points at about of those rebels and traitors, but actually assisted members vote three times on the same bill to quit the the same time. The British force is now very strong, and any attempt to invade either province would undoubtedly be defeated.

UPPER CANADA. Extract from a letter dated Toronto, February "Mr. Roaf, Congregationalist minister here, re-fused to billet six Tory volunteers which were sent

to his residence for that purpose, and though obliged to appear before the mayor, said he was determined to hazard all consequences. On Friday night six men entered his house without a warrant and carried off forty-two dollars in furniture, and told him he (Mr. M'Nab) had been as commanding officer, that six more would be sent to-morrow. As yet they would not have acted precisely as he had done in have not done so. He is the man for them. The reference to the capture of the steamer Caroline, ing the keenest privations, are miserably in want of which saved the country from further invasion. clothing, many of them not having received a change since their confinement. Many are sick, not a few dead, and the allowance in victuals is a quart breast; and is groaning under the heavy irons which | their locality is known. bind him to the floor of his dungeon.'

THE REPORTED BATTLE AT MALDEN.—The Commercial Advertiser says, "We have seen a letter CILLEY. from an officer stationed at London, some 110 miles from Malden, written on the 20th February, at which time the detachments there were in utter ignorance of any such event. If it had taken place on the 18th as stated by the 'gentleman' at Buffalo, it must have been known at London on the 20th. Moreover, we have a Toronto paper of the 23rd, which is altogether silent as to any such battle."

(FROM THE DETROIT DAILY ADVERTISER, PEB. 13.)
We understand that 101 barrels of flour have been taken from the steam-boat General Brady, lying in the river below this city, and within the American territory, by some persons connected with the patriot cause. The flour is said to have belonged to the British government. This last circumstance doubtless operated upon the minds of the patriots (citizens gives some relief to those whose fears have been ex- of the United States), but still the act was illegal and wrong, because the property, being on the Ame-can side, was under the protection of the laws of the

> (FROM THE SAME PAPER.) We understand that Mr. Mackenzie, General Van Rensselaer, and Dr. Duncombe are in or about that city. It is impossible to conceal that something of the highest importance, one way or the other, may

soon occur in this neighbourhood.

The river at this city is now frozen over. We have also a slight covering of snow, which makes tolerable sleighing. In the country there is plenty of snow. The Toledo Gazette of the 13th says:—"We have been informed by a gentleman direct from Detroit, that Captain Davis, of London. Upper Canada who that Captain Davis, of London, Upper Canada, who was severely wounded and taken prisoner on board the schooner Ann at Amsterdam, died in prison at Malden last week. Dr. Theller and Colonel Dodge.

Yesterday the two Houses of Congress adjourned peared on behalf of Mr. Bell, shipping agent, to prefer a complaint against Mr. Gooling Clark, the changes which we daily find worked in great minds by circumstances of a completely personal nature The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of the 20th says that Major Samuel B. Chase, of the Navy

Island forces, was arrested on Sunday last by one of the deputy-marshals, on a charge of setting on foot and devising the means for a military expedition to be carried on from the United States against a foreign power with which the United States are at peace. The defendant was examined on Monday, but the examination was not concluded on that day. The Buffalo Journal says :- "Business men, on this side of the Niagara river, complain of the impossibility of collecting their debts on the other side. While the inhabitants of Canada are allowed to come across unquestioned (and even one of the

gang who were engaged in the murders on board the Caroline has been in the city during the past week), the tradesmen of Buffalo or Black Rock, whose customers on the other side owe them large amounts of money, have not the privilege of going across, unarmed, to collect the same. This is a very convenient way of evading the payment of debts. The Lewiston Telegraph and Advocate, of Feb.

20, says: - Yesterday, Government dispatches from Sandwich reached the commanding officers on the Canada frontier at Niegara, and last night and to-day the whole effective forces of the royalists started in sleighs for the London district." " Adams (Jefferson county), Feb. 19, 1838.

There begins to be some excitement here upon the Their Commander, General Van Rensselaer, north. Some of them have called at the different subject of Canada. Many loads of men and provi-The stupid from some cause, and they have finally stores for power, and have bought all that was for quil; but considerable animation existed in com-

[The reportis, that there is a considerable accoon mand. The Creole brought no newspapers, and our the frontier in Jefferson county, and that a descert information is principally derived from private let- Hays, who appeared to be in a very destitute upon Canada, at same point, is contemplated. We lonbt it however.]

the Queen's loyal subjects, four of whom were killed and many more wounded. We learn also from the gentleman who received known. this letter, that Mr. Parker's counsel is now of the opinion that he cannot escape conviction.

FROM LOWER CANADA. The Montreal Herald of the 20th insinuates that Grand Brule is in an unquiet state, and that the French Canadian population are not the least to be depended upon in their loyal professions. This paper says, "The mildest punishment rebels in prison should be visited with is, transportation to the far east." There are estimated to be in the prisons about 400. The cure of one of the Canadian parishes near Vaudreul, upon being asked by an officer whether any reliance could be placed on the neral battle with the government forces. A battle Charles affair, is said to have looked the officer in quillity would consequently be restored. The the face, smiled, and brought his hand to his heart significantly, remarking, "Monsieur, vouz savez que e cœur ne change jamais."

Monday the 26th instant, is appointed, by pro-clamation of his Excellency Lord Gosford, as a day of general thanksgiving throughout the province of Lower Canada for the blessings we now enjoy; yet the gates of the city of Quebec are closed every night at eight o'clock; troops are leaving the garrison for the country parts where no troops are usually stationed, and martial law is in force in the most populous district of Lower Canada. We wish "thanksgiving day" was put off until we can have it in earnest.—Quebec Morning Herald.

Lord Gosford was expected to leave Quebec on the 22d. He is to be in this city, but whether he will sail from here or Boston we cannot say.

> [From the same Paper of the 27th.] FROM UPPER CANADA.

A series of resolutions have been introduced into the Provincial Parliament, approving of the destruction of the steam-boat, Caroline, highly applauding the conduct of all who were engaged in that enterprise, and recommending a demand upon our government for the expenses of the pending rebellion in that country.

Mr. Sherwood, supporting the resolutions, said, they ought not for a moment to shrink from declaring the truth, let the consequences be what they might. As for the assertion that we had been invaded by American citizens, it was a well-known fact that all the American frontier from Detroit to Plattsburg was, or at least had been, in a state of

Mr. Speaker M'Nab said, it is not a time when we should, as it were, "stand shaking in our shoes," because they choose to bluster and bully by means of their official correspondence, which, if I have any skill in judging, all emanated from Mackenzie him-

child who is able to read can be ignorant, that the Americans have committed unprovoked aggressions npon our territory. And it is equally well known that an American citizen, who styles himself Gen. Van Rensselaer, who commanded the invading forces, was now living in the same house and upon the same friendly terms with Gen. Scott, whose presence on the frontier was ostensibly to put a stop to the piratical and hostile proceedings of their people. And then they talk to us about the impracticability of restrainauthorities have not sufficient power? Then let

that came within his own knowledge. That dis-tinguished personage, meeting upon the road a detachment of recruits conveying a piece of ordgerents upon Navy Island, questioned the party as to what they were going to do. "Oh! we are only going to shoot ducks," was the ridiculous answer, which complelely satisfied the government official, who allowed them to proceed unmolested.

Mr. Gowan read passages of a letter, which, he said, was from a member of the house, now in the city of New York, one who was neither a Tory nor an Orangeman. Speaking of General Scott and the army upon Navy Island, he says "General Scott is friendly to them, and, in fact, plans for them-war voted upon a question of its competency. Thirtywill be the result." Here we have authority of a one deputies pronounced in favour of the competency member of this honourable house, William Benja- and only 22 against it. One member was not present.

Captain Dunlap intended, as soon as the resolutions were adopted, to send a copy to the Governor of the State of New York, for his especial edification. He could not but congratulate the country upon having at the head of the general government the most accomplished officer in her Majesty's service. Under his guidance Canadians would rush forward to battle and to victory (hear!).

Mr. Speaker M'Nab felt perfectly satisfied that

there was not an honourable member in that house who, had he been placed in the situation in which prisoners, of whom upwards of 400 are in gaol suffer- and he was also satisfied that it was that very act

We have Detroit papers to the 14th, in which no mention is made of any further warlike movement of water and two pounds of bread, furnished them in that quarter. General Brady was organizing a once in two days! The trials commence next force to repress any attempt that might be made by once in two days! The trials commence next month. Messrs. Parker, Morrison, and Montgomery our citizens on Canada. The Rochester Democrate has been found impossible to fill up. Out of the gether an impossibility; besides, there are many are confined in the same cell. General Theller is says that neither Van Rensselaer nor Mackenzie is said to be a noble man. He has three scars in his at Detroit, as he had stated; but intimates that fessor will consent to proceed to Gottingen under the

Washington, Feb. 24, Saturday Night. A melancholy affair has taken place among the great men of the nation. Cilley, of Maine, has been Cilley for what he had said of him in the house, and Graves carried the challenge. Cilley refused to fight such a "blackguard," as he called him, and was challenged thereupon by Graves, according to the laws of duelling, which challenge he accepted. They fought with rifles, agreeably to the request of Cilley, I believe, first three times without injury: the fourth fire Cilley was shot through the body, the the ball entered, exclaiming "I am wounded!" njured Great excitement prevails, as you may suppose. The body of Cilley was brought in, and carried to his lodgings between five and six this

(From the Washington Correspondent of the New York Daily Express.)

Washington, Feb. 27, Tuesday Evening.

to the memory of the dead. All, therefore, that could be done to save the sting of death, and to wipe out the reproach of the manner of the death.

The curiosity this morning, long before the obsequies began, brought a thousand or more people to the House of Representatives to witness the funeral solemnities. The galleries and lobbies of the house were crowded to over-flowing, and hundreds were driven away unable to find admittance. The services were solemn, imposing, and affecting. About 125 carriages followed the remains to the

grave, and probably more than 600 people. The two half-mast during the day, and the city seemed to have been almost a city of the dead. The judges of the Supreme Court refused to attend Mr. Cilley's funeral, giving as a reason the fact that he was killed in a personal rencontre.

New Orleans, Feb. 20.

By the brig Opelousas, Captain Collins, arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, we have information of

nister. By this arrival and that of the schooner MEXICO. The schooner Creole, Captain Pormer, arrived yesterday, brings us recent dates from Tampico and other Mexican cities. With regard to political

ters. One of these mention that the state of Sonoro condition very recently applied to Mr. Broderip, had pronounced decidedly in favour of the system of and made the following statement:—She said she had pronounced decidedly in tayour of the system of federal government, and was employing every effort was in a very great state of distress. Her husband, who was a dock-labourer, had been out of employ FROM TORONTO.—A correspondent of the Rochester Democrat writes from Hamilton, Upper Canada:

"On the 9th there was a mob in Toronto among Another correspondent informs us that a French fleet was cruising near the harbour of Vera Cruz. The motives of the maritime expedition were un-

The Creole brings 42,000 dollars in specie, consigned partly to commercial houses, and partly to individuals in this city. FROM MONTEVIDEO.

Captain Treat, of the brig Governor Brooks, at Holmes's Hole, from Montevideo, December 10, writes to Messrs. Topliff, that the revolution in the Banda Oriental was not concluded when he left. It was however, supposed that a speedy end would be put to it, as the friends of the insurgent chief would withdraw their influence in his favour, should would decide the business immediately, and trangovernment forces were 2,500 strong, and the opposition about 1,300. In Buenos Ayres all was quiet. Advices from Chili speak of important advantages gained by the Chilians over the Peruvians.—Buston

MADRID, MARCH 17 .- The aspect of the war in the south continues highly favourable to the constitutional arms. The history of Basilio since I wrote last is a series of surprises and defeats. At Almaden he had to fly before the approach of Mendez Vigo's troops, who marched timely to the relief of that place. It is understood that the main works have sustained no injury from his short visit there. Driven back from Almaden, and thus defeated in his intention of entering into Estremadura he returned on Valdepenas with the hope of being able to make his escape into Arragon, through Cuenca. Here he was met by General Flinter, who in a few hours, and with an inferior force, drove him out of the strong town of Valdepenas, with the loss of several killed, and 200 prisoners. Flinter continues in pursuit of him. I send you the dispatches relating to these points, which are as follow :-

BRUSSELS, MARCH 21.—In showing himself ready o sign the twenty-four articles, King William has doubtless been moved by many important considera-tions. The first is the necessity of allaying the storm which is beginning to murmur among the people, who are crushed under the weight of the public burdens, a storm of which the preliminary indications have several times manifested themselves even in the States General, which are in general so tractable, not to say obsequious. The second is to show a deference to the decision of the power who will give him credit for it, however tardy he may appear; and we should be astonished if his obstinacy should even be commended in the approaching conference as prudent delay. The third is his thorough convic-It is a matter of public notoriety, of which not a Belgium, on account of the enormous burden which tion that this acceptance will not a little embarrass the twenty-four articles are pleased to impose on us. The fourth is to get the sums required for his year's expenditure voted, and which he could not have obtained otherwise, whatever may be said. It remains to be seen whether Belgium is still inclined to an arrangement of which it does not feel itself to be in want; we do not think it is.

AMSTERDAM, MARCH 22.—The joyful news that his Majesty the King of the Netherlands has accepting their citizens. Are we to be told that the ed the twenty-four articles is confirmed from all quarters. The state of the exchange at Amsterdam, Nothing is required but an official announcement from They have been as much in a state of war against the government of the Netherlands, which we have the province as it is possible for any people to be, in vain expected. The public is rather surprised at their conduct is well understood, and that they are public, and which has already been communicated held in contempt and defiance. He (the Speaker) to the cabinets interested. We ourselves imagine would just mention an instance of duplicity on the that this silence is to be ascribed to a kind of part of the renowned General Arcularius—a fact etiquette, and that his Majesty's resolution will not be made public till the other courts are acquainted with it. However this may be, nobody, we suppose, doubts of the truth of the news.

NEW YORK, MARCH 1.—The banks of New York have agreed to resume specie payments on the 15th, and the Bank of the United States on the 16th May. The exchange on England had risen, and was quoted at 107 on the 1st.

HANOVER, MARCH 20 .- The Chamber of Deputies of Hanover, convoked illegally according to a phantom of a constitution abolished of right, and according to a mode of election not legal, has Chamber. As nineteen towns, boroughs, or corporations, did not take any part in the illegal election, refusing to recognise the patent of the Duke of Cumberland, the retreat of the twenty-two dissenting members will render all further deliberation impossible, the Chamber not being in sufficient number to deliberate. If the liberal towns and boroughs which refused to proceed to election had chosen members the majority would have been on the constitutional side. The best that is to be hoped is, a dissolution de fucto, in consequence of the retreat of the constitutional members. The Court is endeavouring to corrupt as many deputies as possible, and spends dignities. Unfortunately several men who ranked with the live stock, which consisted of two valuable against the Orange King. Nearly twelve vacancies twenty universities in Germany, not one single proauspices of the Duke of Cumberland. Honour to the learned men of Germany !- Letter in the

HULL POLICE.—On Friday week, Joseph Brumen, a German lad, who has appeared before killed in a duel to-day by Graves, of Kentucky. It the Magistrates on several previous occasions, was appears that Colonel Webb, of the Courier, challenged placed at the bar by a girl who lives with his brother placed at the bar by a girl who lives with his brother charged with an assault. Margaret Bailey, on heing sworn, deposed that the prisoner came to his brother's house on Saturday, and again on Wednesday, and when she ordered him to leave the place, he refused, and struck her. A boy, called as a witness, corroborated this evidence. The poor child, who understands English very imperfectly, said that she struck him ball dividing the principal artery leading to the first, and then he struck her again. His brother heart. He placed his hand upon the part where was from home. It appeared that the elder brother was from home. It appeared that the elder brother had sent for the prisoner from the borders of Switzergasped two or three times, and expired. Graves not land to instruct him in clock machinery, but that through the influence of the complainant, whom he had in keeping, he had treated him in the most unfeeling and brutal manner. The Magistrates dismissed the charge, telling the boy he must not strike again, but if ill-used, come and make his complaint to them. In answer to a question from the lad's sister, Mrs. Drescher, Mr. Parker said they The last offices of kindness, of remembrance, of must claim relief for him from the Work House, and conour, and attention to the remains of the late then the Guardians would bring the brother before Mr. Cilley have been performed by all the officers | them, and they could decide the case. He thought of the general government. Everything in the form that he ought either to treat him properly, and pro-

CHARGE AGAINST THE HARBOUR MASTER Humble, plying between this port and Newcastle, by which he had incurred a penalty of ten pounds. The case, which is one of much importance, under stated, Mr. Wells detailing the facts as they afterwards appeared in evidence :- Mr. Bell was the agent for the Neptune, and on Thursday, the 15th to the captain of the Gazelle to remove his vessel, as she was laid up for repairs, and occupied a berth might take the Neptune to the North Quay, or to the berth of the London, which she should leave on cargo, and at eight o'clock she removed outside of whole of her cargo would have been delivered by string from some cause, and they have finally stores for power, and have bought all that was for direction, perfectly disheartened and giving up any or no we cannot determine.

| Author of the sum of £5, and they have finally stores for power, and have bought all that was for quil; but considered the complaint as fully proved, and support of a law, which robs the industrious for in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease.

| Author of the sum of £5, and 11s. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and in this place, and foreign goods were in great decrease. | Lord Paperson was too deep, and | Lord Paperson was to

four weeks, and she had pawned every thing she could for the purpose of procuring food for herself, her husband, and little boy. She was living at No. , Chancery-court, Shadwell, and on Saturday last she applied to Mr. Sergeant, the relieving-officer of the Stepney Union, and represented her distressed condition to him. He gave her one quartern loaf, and told her she and her husband must apply for additional relief to the authorities of St. Botolph-Without, Aldgate, in which she and her husband had a legal settlement. She waited on Mr. Mander. the church-warden of Aldgate, who said that she and her husband and child ought to be relieved, but nothing could be done for her until she was passed from Shadwell to Aldgate. She waited on Mr. Sergeant again on Monday, and was then accompanied by her husband. They represented to him what Mr. Mander had said, and begged of him to pass them to Aldgate, which he refused to do or to relieve them, nor would he give them a friendly pass. She had managed to scrape on during the week by pawning the last article, and begging a little from one and a little from another. Having nothing to eat either for herself or child, she went to the relieving-officer again that morning, and he said he had nothing to do with her, and he would not relieve her or pass her. Mr. Broderip said, he was afraid he could not interfere in the matter. People were coming to the office every hour complaining of their distressed condition, and there really was a great deal of distress, but the magistrates could not relieve them. The woman (bursting into tears,)-I have not broken my fast this morning, until my landlady gave my little boy a piece of bread and butter and myself a potato. Mr. Broderip.—Is there no work in the docks now?—I suppose not. A Thames-police officer said, business was almost at a stand-still in the docks, owing to the navigation being suspended by the ice. The woman.-My husband has not earned a farthing for more than a month, and his wages are always very low, scarcely sufficient to keep us at any time. Mr.

Broderip.—I think this is a case that ought to be relieved. Mr. Symons, (the chief-clerk,)—Oh, yes, certainly, Sir; she says she belongs to Aldgate. was the wish of the commissioners, and he was sure the rate-payers did not want to see their fellowcreatures perishing at this time. The family ought to be relieved, if the man could get no employment. Blaby, an officer, accompanied the woman to the house of the relieving officer, and on his return said he had represented the wishes of the bench to Ser-

ness, appointed by the Duke of Buccleugh; one for the manor of Walton-le-Dale, appointed by Sir Henry Bold Houghton, Bart., lord of the manor; one for the manor of Hale, appointed by J. I Blackburne, Esq. lord of the manor; and one for the manor and liberty of Prescot, appointed by the jury of the manor. There are, therefore, twelve coroners within the county, the areas and population of whose districts are of most unequal extent, and whose duties consequently differ greatly in amount, some having little more than a nominal office, whilst others are almost fully occupied in the duties of the

CAUTION TO FACTORY MASTERS .- Mr. Saunders the Factory Inspector, has announced his determination to prosecute every employer who does not allow his hands under the age of eighteen years, one full hour and a half for meals, between the time of commencing work in the morning, and ceasing to work in the evening, it not being within the spirit of the act to allow any part of the above time after the mill has ceased for the day.

POPULAR DEMONSTRATION OF DISCONTENT. On Sunday se'nnight a destructive fire broke out in the outhouses of Pentrefelin, a farm which Mr. corrupt as many deputies as possible, and spends o'clock in the morning, raging with majestic fury in money in profusion, or promises honours, places and its work of devastation. The out-houses, together ing element. It is generally supposed that the houses were set on fire by an incendiary, as their other circumstances connected with this sad event, which amount to a strong proof in favour of that opinion. Mr. Jenkins is a Guardian of the Aberayron Union. Prior to his election as a Guardian, Mr. Jenkins was greatly beloved by all classes, but since that time, which was in June last, the spirit of revenge has been so strong against him, that some of his goods have been destroyed, and his life once or twice endangered, before this evil-foreboding calamity happened; and subsequently to it a sheep of his, with a stone tied to its neck, was thrown into a river and drowned. There have been several is no wonder, as the leading and ruling men among them are officers lately returned from the army, who are totally unacquainted with the circumstances of the in a state of starvation as the Bashaws of Somerset House. Under the 43rd of Elizabeth, crimes were hardly known in this neighbourhood; but since the New Poor Law Amendment Act came into operation, which is just nine months, they have increased to an alarming extent, and the perpetrators have, as yet, escaped undetected.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1838.

"SLASHING HARRY."

The Cleveland (Ohio) Advertiser, extra, of the 21st mst. has a letter dated Detroit, Feb. 16, to the effect that Van Rensselser, Sutherland, and Preeland were

Malden last week. Dr. Theller and Colonel Dodge, that Van Rensselser, Sutherland, and Preeland were

Malden last week. Dr. Theller and Colonel Dodge, they have attended the prefer a complaint against Mr. Gooling Clark, the who were also wounded, had so far recovered that they were removed to Toronto gaol last week."

Ceased, and to-day in a body they have attended the prefer a complaint against Mr. Gooling Clark, the who were also wounded, had so far recovered that they were removed to Toronto gaol last week."

Perhaps there is no man of the present day who has so strikingly evinced a determination to be a great man "per fas aut nefas," as HARRY Lord went a long investigation, which may be thus briefly BROUGHAM; neither is there one who has so completely sacrificed all principle at the shrine of selfishness, vanity, and conceit. From a brawling March, made application to Mr. Clark, for an order and violent Commoner, he has now settled down into the habits, the manners, and the customs of that Order, who, living upon prostitution and venality, which prevented the landing of goods from other packets. This Mr. Clark refused, stating that the packets. This Mr. Clark refused, stating that the packets. flags over the two wings of the Capitol were kept at half-mast during the day, and the city seemed to have been almost a city of the dead packets. This Mr. Clark reinsed, stating that the agitation. The ancient Demagogue does not forget king!! neither is he unmindful of the continuous and awful Saturday. On Friday, the Neptune arrived, and danger by which each rung was surrounded upon went to the North Quay, but was prevented by a his ascent. He has reached the top; he knows the steam packet lying inside of her, from delivering her means by which he attained the passport, and he is the Gazelle, and took the berth of the London, on aware that every pledge by which each step was the sailing of a Mexican fleet, for the purpose of on Saturday, by which means she had not the chance gained, has been violated; and every promise broken. blockading the ports of Texas. The fleet consisted of delivering her cargo, without employing six No man questions his profound learning; but, like an of one ship, one brig, and two schooners; they left extra hands, and then had to ship part of her other cargo on the 6th instant. The Opelousas cargo on Sunday morning. The repairs of the brings papers and dispatches for the Mexican mi-Gazelle could have been carried on as well in guide him in the proper use of it—like the man in another berth as that occupied by her, and if they the song, who was perpetually getting into scrapes should the barefaced robbery, and wholesale plun-Creole, from Tampico, upwards of 45,000 dollars in could have got the Neptune into her place, the by the ungovernableness of his "Steam Arm," so has der of Lord Brougham and his associates, drive "SLASHING HARRY" been a complete victim to his the starving population of this country? The noon on Friday. Mr. Sidebottom appeared for the defence, but did not in the slightest degree touch the Steam Tongue. How many by gone Demagogues Noble Lord has garnished his table from the principal features of the case. The Magistrates would willingly recal those awkward sentiments by parings of the workhouse platter; and that eloretired to their private room, and on returning, after which popularity, and distinction, and place, and quence which was wont to be directed to the eleva-

THAMES-OFFICE.—A poor woman, named Ann no; the men of Yorkshire cannot easily forget the homely lessons learned from their first great Schoolmaster, when he was abroad; but lest the Noble Lord himself, as is his custom, should have merely strung eloquent phrases together for the occasion-and lest he should have forgotten those doctrines which he inculcated, we shall lead his mind to a consideration of, a reflection upon his one day's tour from York to Sheffield. We are induced to adopt this course in consequence of the portentous horror which "Slashing HARRY" has recently expressed in the House of Lords at the language used by the Rev. Mr. STEPHENS in denouncing the Poor Law Amendment Act. He thus quotes Mr. STEPHENS:-

quotes Mr. STEPHENS:—

"Undoubtedly there was no lack of assertion; there was no deficiency of vituperation. There was no lack of censure, of reprehension of the system, and of those by whom it was conducted; aye, of vehement, furious, blood thirsty censure and reprehension; and that not by laymen, but by ministers of the gospel of peace. He was persuaded that he should petrify their lordships by that which he was about to state. It was difficult to believe that any being in a human form could utter such sentiments in such language as had been uttered by a clergyman, not of the church of England certainly, but by a clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Stephens, at a meeting held at Hartshead-moor to petition for the repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and had been thus described in a Leedy and said that if it had been passed without blood, it should be reinstated without blood. but if blood had been shed, blood should not be wanting to bring it back again. Sooner than sit down with this bill they would light up the tocsin of anarchy. "Light up the tocsin of anarchy! The reverend gentleman seemed to consider a tocsin to be a torch. He had probably heard of bell, book, and candle," and had contounded the first with the last. (A laugh.) He then proceeded of England should depart. Sooner than suffer his wife or child to be torn from him, he would plunge a dagger into the heart of the man who attempted it. They were not there to reason or to argue or to amplify on the question, but they were determined not to have the bill either in whole or in part, wither in principle or in practice, either in its head or in its tail. They would neither have the sting in its tail nor the ceth in its jaws, but they would plunge a sword into the entrails, and dig a pit as deep as hell, and out of the Whig filth and rottenness, and detestable and damnable doctrines and practises, they would tumble it all into the pit. He would never pay any taxes towards that bill. If it was to be the law, he would be outlawed, and if it was to be a law for the certainly, Sir; she says she belongs to Aldgate. The woman.—Yes, Sir, they would relieve me, only I can't get passed from Shadwell. I would not have come here, if I was not in great want, and we have no fire, Sir. Mr. Broderip said, probably Mr. Sergeant could not assist the woman; he was no longer the relieving overseer, he believed. The officer.—Yes, Sir, he is still acting. Mr. Broderip directed an officer to go to him with the woman, and see if something could not be done with the family. He knew there was a great dearth of employment, and much distress, and at this inclement season of the year the Poor Law Commissioners wished that relief should be given promptly to all destitute persons, and that they should not want; he believed that was the wish of the commissioners, and he was sure degree unholy and irreverent. The reverend gentleman proceeded to say,—"And there is another old law which declares that no man is a felon for taking that which he needs to satisfy his hunger." There never was any such law. There might he artanuating aircraft and the satisfy his hunger." might be extenuating circumstances in a robbery, but a robbery was always a punishable act. After exclaiming, "I tell Lord John that the Poor Law is the law of devils, and that it ought to be and will be resisted to death:" and after uttering geant, who had given the family an order to go into the workhouse until they could be passed to Aldgate.

Mr. Broderip.—I am very glad of it.

LANCASHIER CORONERS—By a recent roll. LANCASHIRE CORONERS.—By a recent parlia-entary return to the House of Commons. there "In my town of Ashton," said Mr. Stephens, "when mentary return to the House of Commons, there would appear to be the following coroners for the would appear to be the following coroners for the would appear to be the following coroners for the county palatine of Lancaster, and for boroughs, liberties, and manors within the county:—Six for the county, all of whom are elected by the freeholders; one for the borough of Liverpool, and one for the borough of Wigan, appointed pursuant to the municipal corporations' act; one for the liberty of Fursible proceeding from the lips of any man, still more were they sible, proceeding from the lips of any man, still more were they reprehensible when the speaker clothed his sentiments in lanreprehensible when the speaker clothed his sentiments in language such as no human lips ought to utter; above all were they reprehensible when such gross misrepresentations, expressed in such terms, proceeded from a minister of the gospel of peace, who borrowed his illustrations from the Bible, the reading-desk, and the pulpit, who with abominable profamity perverted the doctrine of "peace on earth and good-will towards men" to the vile purpose of exciting his hearers to riot, insurrection, and blood-shed; and who, as in religious matters his influence might, perhaps, be great, no doubt hoped. matters his influence might, perhaps, be great, no doubt hoped, that in secular affairs that influence would not be small. (Hear, hear.) One writer in a provincial journal, described the Poor Law Commission as a "cruel Cerberus; a three-headed mon-ster; a devil-king over the inmates of the national prison." The Noble Lord took the report of the Leeds

Mercury as his authority for Mr. STEPHEN'S speech at Hartshead Moor, in which there was scarcely one word of truth. With regard to those expressions said to be delivered at Manchester, we subscribe to their accuracy, their value, and their importance. And, now, to place the diary of a mountebank declaimer looking for popularity to betray the trust, in juxta-position with the compara-A RESPONSE TO LORD HOWICK'S CALL FOR tively mild words of the Christian minister a now, indeed, to horrify the Noble Lords, and the Noble School-master himself, by the recollections of his Jenkins, of Blaenyplwyf Ystrad, in the county of own iniquities. "Slashing HARRY" commenced his Cardigan, holds; the fire was discovered about one day at York, where he preached blood and desolation, regretting that the nation was bound in a recognizance of £800,000,000 to keep the peace. amongst the liberals have allowed themselves to be horses, ten cows, heifers, &c., in all amounting to He proceeded thence to Leeds, and there continued seduced; but the majority of those who were Tories twenty, were completely destroyed by the devourto inflame the minds of the people. He continued his tour to Halifax, where having considerably evaporated, and, as there is but a step between the ridiculous and sublime,—he told his hearers that "he was the boy for cheap beer, and cheap beer the people should have." To Elland next Don Quixote journeyed, and, after a fair share of steam. eloquence, he journeyed on his way to Newmill. where he first heard the glad-tidings of the "three glorious days," and thus did Sir Knight express himself: "He (HARRY) was glad, delighted to hear the joyful news, and hoped the day was not far distant when all Royal Heads would be made other instances of hostility evinced towards some of foot-balls for the boys to kick in the mire." "If," said the Guardians of the Aberayron Union; and there he," the Duke of Wellington should attempt to force a Bourbon upon the French Throne, in opposition to the will of the French People, it would poor, and are as much concerned about their being justify a revolt upon the part of the English Nation.' Does your Lordships' hair yet stand on end? If not follow the Noble Demagogue to Sheffield, where having told the people "that the safety of the Empire depended upon the exportation of cutlery," he actually recommended them to make foot-balls of Royal Heads, and preached high-treason to his admiring pupils. Won't that do? Then follow "Slashing HARRY" to Birmingham, and there we find him pourtraying the iniquities of Polignac and his party, at once consigning them to the block, and assuring his hearers that your Lordships were nothing better, leaving the people to draw the inference as to the manner in which sinners in an equal degree should be dealt with. We have now followed the Magician from stale small beer to the decapitation of Monarchs, and from the penny scissors to a national revolt: and we leave our readers to judge whether STEPHENS, who felt a wrong and denounced its continuance; or Broug-HAM who saw no wrong, but raised a phantom to gain popularity, best merits the epithet of "Firebrand, Destructive, and Miscreant."

> We are proud to acknowledge the compliment paid ns by the Noble Lord, and claim the honour of

> The conclusion to which we wish our readers to come, is, upon a comparison between the evils complained of by Lord BROUGHAM, and his mode of redress, with those pointed out by Mr. STEPHENS, and his mode of redress. If the interference of the Duke of Wellington, with the accession of the Bourbons to the throne of France would furnish a justification for a revolt of the English people, to what pitch of anarchy and confusion

THE SOURCE OF ALL OUR EVILS. "OVER-POPULATION, AND OVER-PRO-DUCTION" ANSWERED.

The last, like the preceding Parliamentary weeks. has been devoid of public interest and unproductive of public good. Squabbles about seats; renewal of declarations of the necessity of hacking the back of the poor soldier; arguments concerning foreign policy; declarations in favour of nego emancipation and white slave bondage; Malthusian exultation at the success of wholesale plunder; virtuperation against the already unjustly oppressed Catholics-Harbour Bills; Rail-road Bills; Pier Bills; Irish Poor Law Bills ; with all the other absurdities, have been discussed in the National Jobbing House; while not a word, not a single word, has been uttered, having for its object, the advancement of the millions. Thus we find elective power and nonelective influence once again opposed; justice at war with injustice; unprotected truth contending against protected falsehood; and naked misery, starvation, and want laughed at by those who live upon national plunder, depravity, monopoly, and force.

These things we know; these things we feel; these things we preach; but so violent must be any change for the better, that it is almost vain to expect that men will give up old prejudices, long cherished predelictions, and crotchets, for what appears a subversion of established order, and a plunge into chaotic confusion. We grant, that, opposed as our present rulers are to every species of progressive improvement, that the move, if not restrained by a timely application of reforming principles, will be a dash to clear the breach which corruption has made, and in one dreadful struggle to accomplish more by violence than would have been required if something had been yielded to justice. The system of private contention, individual monopoly, and party aggrandizement, has disgusted the non-electors, with the delegation of representative power, by a few interested individuals to the keeping of those who legislate for themselves, and against the interest of the common-

In all ages, and through all time, there has been cant phrase to account for the condition of the working classes. We hear of idleness, drunkenness, want of education, and a thousand imperfections and deficiencies, attributed to them as a reasonable means of accounting for their want of improvement and moral elevation. We have heard the thunder of pulpit eloquence, senatorial reproof, sectarian denunciation and declamatory ravings of paid and itinerant demagogues, unmercifully hurled at the " swinish multitude;" all their vices have been represented as characteristic of a low born race; while few have declared them to be consequences of oppression and misrule. Men possessing philanthrophy and love of justice, mourn, as it were, that with the best intentions to serve them, the working classes cannot be induced to conform to those rules laid down by their professed friends and champions. Alas! they have no friends; they cannot have friends under the present system of legislation. The people witness the disorganization of their

moral societies, while fashion in high life proceeds apace with rapid strides. They witness the breaking up of their small once happy and social communities, and see a squalid race of living skeletons marching in sad procession, in filthy towns, by arithmetical rule. from the den of misery to the loathsome factory. and thence (when old age, or exhaustion, or danger of speculation overtakes them,) to the dungeon of the remorseless Devil-King, whose deputies receive them as a part of the over-population of the country. Behold then the mistery. A new order of things has sprung up, and we require a new order of men to govern them. The rapid changes which society has undergone by the introduction of machinery without coresponding laws to regulate its proceeds, is the one All, all the fault is attributed to the people themgovernment, are held exempt from censure.

been trumpeted in our ears. The means of reguwants, speculation, and power of production, of other countries, has been reduced to a singular nicety; distribution of the fruits of the earth and of render-26 so as in due time they may enjoy them!" were reversed, and that the scale of population should be made subservient to the commercial speculation of the capitalist, the wants of the lord of the soil, and to the financial necessities of a money-mongering Government. The question nf over-population cannot be solved by any given number of inhabitants. Man has been displaced from his natural position in society, by the introstuction of machinery; and if to-day ten millions should be considered a thin population, to-morrow, by the invention of some new piece of machinery, one million might be looked upon as a superabundant poof producing, at the smallest possible remunerating price for labour, with the greatest possible amount of profit to the speculator. The whole question of distress and dissatisfaction is to be thus accounted for. For ages the people of this country have been accustomed to one line of life, and one description of labour, in the enjoyment and prosecution of which they have been governed by laws made with regulate the landlord's profit upon each class of land according to its producing power. The political economists, subdivide the price of the raw material, the profits upon tenancy, outlay, risk, and speculation, with nice precision; while they hand the scheme for factories regulation, over to the tender mercies of the Russian, the American, and other inhabitants of foreign parts.

We require some defined specific rule for the regulation of all profit made by labour, otherwise we shall have a savage and a bloody civil war to right society. The facility which machinery affords for gambling, makes the avaricious capitalist (speculating on hourly return from each drop of secat.) look with apathy upon the uncultivated soil in view of his mill, and with contempt upon the dull clod-pole cultivator, who is satisfied with the poor profit of four or five per cent., and that annually, for his labour and speculation. The anxious gambler who hazards his all upon one throw of the dice, does not look with more ineffable contempt upon the frequenter of the penny lootable, than does the quick-return-capitalist upon the . allow procedure of his farming neighbour. Is it not monstrous to talk of over-population, and to resort to of foreign and fluctuating markets for human food, while at each step we see thousands of acres merely requiring wholesome labour to produce wholesome - food? Over population indeed! Lay low the lordly heads of your forest trees; dispose of your hunters, race horses, pleasure horses, dragoon horses, dogs, and

animals, who consume without producing; turn your politics!" "No politics!" I call this cry cowardly, parks, your race grounds, your deer parks, and vast because in nine cases out of ten it proceeds as domains into available produce: then show us an much from cowardice as from ignorance. The over-population, and we will join with you in quest leaders of the Unions are afraid of their masters, of distant countries, to which the younger branches and still more afraid of the Government, which, of nature's family shall repair for sustenance, shel- they vainly imagine, will let them alone so long as ter, and relief. Speak then, henceforth, in terms they let politics alone, and confine themselves to which the sufferers can understand. Lay aside your wages, limiting the number of apprentices, or the economical mysteries, with regard to free trade, over-like trade regulations. But no delusion can be production, over-population, and competition. Take more complete. Every one of the regulations the fragments of misery from your political Kaleides- alluded to is as much an attack on the Government cope, and show the fair picture to the people. Speak to as the carrying of a resolution in favour of Universal them in homely phrase—tell them that to be great Suffrage or Annual Parliaments. The reason why abroad, we must first be great at home. Talk to them the Government does not give Universal of national free trade-tell them to dissolve the Suffrage, is simply because the classes incestuous union between Church and State, and to which make the Government, derive the restore the tithes to the uses of the people. Tell bulk of their incomes from the slavery and low them to make the laws such as can be obeyed from wages of the working classes, which, they know love, and disband your army. Get rid of your pen- Universal Suffrage would put an end to. But sioners, your drones, your locusts, and your expen- what matters it to those classes whether slavery sive establishments of every description: and then, and low wages be put an end to by Universal those who now complain of disorder and want of Suffrage, or by the regulations of Trades' Unions moral perfection, will speedily find that the cause Not a straw's value of difference does it make to being removed, the effect will have ceased to exist them, except in so far as Universal Suffrage would We admit that any new science, by the operation be a more effectual remedy against them than the of which the government of a country is much other. In either case, their Government is sure to affected, requires time for consideration, before new do its utmost to crush whatever tends to do away aws can be made applicable to the working with slavery and low wages. All members of Trades of new circumstances. But at the same time, all must | Unions may, therefore, rest assured, that by disallow, that no disposition has been evinced to remedy carding politics, they conciliate neither the Governa single evil created, by recent great and important | ment, nor their masters' customers; whilst, at the changes. The few whom machinery has not as yet same time, they discourage all their best friends, vitally effected, serve as a political guard for those who are becoming rich (as if by magic) under its unrestrained influence. In conclusion, let it not be understood that we are enemies to machinery. On the contrary, we are staunch supporters of the system ; but we are enemies to the unequal distribution of the funds made under its application. Machinery, which out England, Scotland, and Ireland to do the same." should be man's holiday, has been made man's curse; and when we know that the manufacturer who can rob 4,000 men, women, and children, of two hours labour per day at 3d. per hour, puts thirty one thousand eight hundred pounds per annum into his own in establishing or sanctioning the establishment of pocket, with out any speculation as to the price of savings' banks? In limiting the amount of dematerial or manufactured article,—then we say, regulate the profits made by machinery, or the people will be obliged to regulate them for you.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. London, March 28th, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,-I have seldom perused a Journal which afforded me more real satisfaction than did your "Star" of Saturday last. Let me briefly explain why that number in particular has so much the New Rural Police shall have convinced them to thousands of other persons whose good opinion is of with politics will not prevent politics from having to recommend the above Firm. more consequence to you than mine.

Men of the North are preparing to act with your and even to go leyond you, if that be possible. a Committee to enquire into the CAUSES of You will see by this, that I allude not so much to distress, instead of their present proceedings." your own editorial articles, as to the general contents | Messrs. CLEGG, STOKEN, LORD, and FLETCHER, of your last number-more especially to your cor- showed themselves no less intelligent than the respondence, and your reports of public meetings. I would not give a fig for all the editorial scribbling even your brief outline of the speeches of these and speech-making in the world, unless they be of a nature to make the people act; but that your scribbling and speech-making will have that effect, if they have not already produced it, is evident to me from almost every part of the contents of your last number. In the first place there is your report of the Radical meeting at Bury. The sentiments expressed at that meeting need only to be universally acted upon by the working that eloquent address, can doubt the ultimate triclasses to render their cause invincible. It is the umph of Right over Might, and of enlightened first example I have seen of a Trades' Union great plague spot, which now affects the body politic. having the intelligence and the boldness to declare that politics was an essential part of the legitimate selves, while those who are entrusted with their objects of such societies. The old cuckoo cry-"We have nothing to do with politics"—that cry Of late, more than ever, the cry of over-population, which knaves originated, which fools were taught as compared with the means of production, has to reiterate—and which has hitherto proved the bane of all Trades' Combinations-was most wisely and lating population in one country, by the commercial manfully discountenanced at Bury. Talk of the Northern Union, and your recommendation that signs of the times! I know no sign of the times the returned Dorchester Labourers be forthwith so pregnant with salutary consequences to the and has been solved and laid down with an exactitude, British public, as this conduct of the Unionists of which no science (even less abstruse) has attained. Bury. Had the Grand Consolidated Trades' A table of grain has been established which, in the Union (which presented such an imposing array of writing. The Northern Union, if it be good for anyopinion of political economists, should regulate strength a few years ago,) only acted upon population; and instead of effecting an equitable similar resolves to those of the men of Bury, it would Guard to protect the British Democracy in its first not only have been still in existence, but would be ing them subservient to the wants of the people, the most formidable Combination that ever menaced Governmental Despotism. At the time of that it would appear as if the order of nature Union, I did all in my power to induce its members to embody the single question of Universal Suffrage amongst the number of its declared objects; but neither myself, nor those of my for your last number, and wishing you every sucreaders who belonged to the Trades, could make cess, any impression against the overwhelming majority, whose ery was-" We want no politics,"-"We will have nothing to de with politics." What reason and common sense could not effect then, time and experience have since partially effected. All intelligent working men are now convinced of three things-First, that without a voice in the laws, their Trades' Combinations will ever pulation. By power of production, is meant the means have but a precarious tenure of existence, being always liable to be criminated and broken up by the verdict of a middle-class jury. Second, that without a voice in the laws, such combinations can, at best, only partially stay or prevent the downward progress of working men, but are never of any avail to permanently raise wages, much less to materially affect the arrangements of society in favour of the interests reference to their habits and occupations. But of far from operating against, or being inconsistent of labour. And Third, that Universal Suffrage, so late a new spirit, a lively soul has been infused, with, the other declared objects of Trades' Unions which requires a new code of laws; first to arrange | would materially assist them and expedite the march The profile, and then to govern the system. Under of opinion in favour of still more comprehensive the old feudal laws, some scale was established, to objects. These convictions are now pretty generally entertained, and, thanks to the men of Bury and to

> golden fruit of action before long. Who that reads your account of the Bury Trades' Meeting will not rejoice to see such sentiments as the following expressed by working men :- "We do not come here (says Mr. BOURGOIGNE, millwright), to hear Dr. FLETCHEB, or FEARGUS O'CONNOR, or Mr. STEPHENS, or Mr. OASTLER; we are come to repel the foul charge of assassination" (O'Connell's charge). Again-" Some of those present had probably been accustomed to say what have we to do with politics !- but he, Mr. BOURGOIGNE, would tell them "that if there had been fair legislation to protect the interests of labour, there would have been no need for Unions, for trades, or for Secret Societies. They would soon find that it concerned every one to understand politics, &c." Mr. B. then proceeded to refer to the House of Commons' Committee now sitting on the subject of Trades' Societies,-a Committeee, two of whose members are the JUDGE ADVOCATE, who condemned the five Glasgow Cotton Spinners, and Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL, who has branded the Unionists generally as assassins, or the abettors of assassination. Well may we exclaim with this honest millwright-" A pretty set of fellows these, to inquire into, and determine on, the rights of Specimens of Stephens's portrait will shortly be in labour!" Mr. Thomas Rien cotton spinner was no less decided than his friend Bourgoigne in repudiating the cowardly cuckoo cry of "No

the Northern Star, they bid fair to ripen into the

lose one half their real strength, and neglect the only effectual means of permanent amelioration. Messrs. Bourgoigne and Bird explained this well at the Bury meeting. "Go to the savings' banks," said Mr. BIRD, "and fetch out your money, and call on your fellow-workmen through-Your correspondent, R. J. RICHARDSON, recommends the same, and who will tell me that this admirable recommendation has nothing to do with politics? Had the Government no political object posits to be made by each depositor? In enabling the working classes to purchase annuities with their accumulated savings? And in limiting the amount of these annuities to twenty pounds? Why, the whole affair is a political one of the worst machivlaien stamp, and yet there are working men so perverse and blind to their own interests, as to say, I will have nothing to do with politics!"-God pity such deluded creatures, and open their eyes before the New Poor Law Act, and do with them. If Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, (another Your "Star" of Saturday abounds in matter of the speakers at the Bury Meeting,) had held which shows that you, its conductors, are pre- such infatuated notions, he would never have had paring to ACT as well as to WRITE and TALK, the good sense to say, in reference to the House of and, what is by far more important, that the Commons' Committee on the Trades, "it would have been better if O'Connell and his set had got a speakers already named. It is impossible to read persons without feeling a thorough conviction that if all the working people were but equally well-

The address of the Edinburgh Committee in behalf of the victimized Cotton Spinners, is another feature in your last week's paper, which must delight every friend of humanity. Who that reads benevolence over the brute empire of force and sollish cunning? The letter of HARNEY, NEESOM, and IRELAND, is another important sign of the times, for the publication of which, as well as of the letter of Mr. RICHARDSON, in reference to the Savings' Banks, we are indebted to your last number. But what most gratifies me, of all, in that number, is, your announcement of the Great out in requisition to make a tour through England in behalf of the five Glasgow Cotton Spinners. This is something better than mere talking and thing, may be made the foundation of a real national telling to what uses such a body may not be convertible, provided it be strong in Numbers and Union, and that it be actuated by a proper sense of the wrongs it has suffered, and of the rights it has to gain. Heartily thanking you, gentlemen. I remain, &c.,

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

BRONTERRE.

Mr. J. Ogilvie, news agent, Bow Lane, Cross Street Manchester, has left his residence, without com? municating his present address to us, which is of importance, for a certain reason. We understand he has gone to Scotland; and shall give any perpresent address to this office-Northern Star.

We have been obliged to exclude much matter of most important report of a meeting of rate-payers held at Dukinfield, which shall appear in full in

Those persons who have paid Mr. Millar, of Glashappy to hear from Mr. Millar.

utmost to make them spend a pleasant evening.

be done, and at Birstal, among the many

We have received as much poetry as a donkey could draw; we shall select from it as occasion offers, so let none be jealous, or we will take it by lot.

Comprehensive address .- A new London publica-

Mr. O'Connor received a letter from his excellent friend, Robert Holt, of Rochdale, which he will shortly answer, but has been very busy : he hopes all agents who choose to allow their accounts to

remain unpaid for a week after receipt of them, can do so; but they will be allowed only a half penny per paper: they can please themselves.

to his country and our cause; he must be valuable to deserve so much vituperation from "Slashing Harry's" steam tongue.

We are not quite satisfied with the position of our Halifax friends, they must spring up as summer comes. Our correspondent sent us no news this week-was there none? He said not. If our Bradford friends want more local news, let them communicate with our correspondent; we

give all we get, and shall be kappy to give more, but we cannot manufacture it. In future, Cooke, of Staley-Bridge, must get his

papers from our Staley-Bridge Agent, Mr. Deegan. All Orders for Lancashire must be sent on Wednes

day, next week. CIRCULATION OF THE NORTHERN

As many bets are pending with respect to the Circulation of the Northern Star, and as we have received several communications expressing a wish to know our present Circulation; we subjoin, an WRIGLEY AND SON, Paper Manufacturers, from whom we get Stamps, and from our several Agents, and will be confirmed by the Parliamentary Returns

Number of the Star. Bradford...... 5,026 or 836 Weekly. Halifax..... 5,188 or 837 Weekly. Huddersfield 5,999 or 1,000 Wanting a fraction Weekly.

Should this prove incorrect we shall pay all the

Star" for the last Six Weeks 63,954 or what happy times we live in! 10,659 Weekly.

Some time ago we announced to our readers that the circulation of the Star had become so great, as a gardener, and lives in Jack-lane, at the entrance to render it necessary for us to erect a Steam Engine, to enable us to print off the quantity required in time.

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS. LEEDS.

THE VALUE OF THE LEEDS TOWN COUNCIL. -In consequence of the decisions of this incorporation of sapience, no less than fifteen persons were, on Saturday last, summoned before the magistrates to answer charges of non-payment of poor rates, highway rates, &c. Many of them seemed to be in circumstances of the greatest destitution. Some had had little work for a very long time, and could scarcely obtain the means of subsistence. Others had been unable, from illness, to attend to their usual avocations, and had nothing to depend upon except what was earned by their wives and little children. And yet the magistrates, Dr. Wilinformed and public-spirited, their cause would be liamson and William Williams Brown, in every case but one, adjudged the parties able to pay. Besides the paltry sums for which these poor persons were summoned, there was to each case added FIVE SHILLINGS for costs!!! One person who was summoned was a poor widow with two children, and receiving parish relief. These are some of the blessings of the Corporation Reform Bill, which has been appropriately denominated, The Whig Rollbert Act. That Act is the effect of Whig wisdom, and therefore the Whigs are highly deserving of the support of every man who loves tyranny and hates

> After the whole of the evidence had been gone into. her child. She, however, was answerable for the that had been adopted. The magistrates stated that ing, from the person of Mary Harrall, in Kirkgate, alteration; they were satisfied it was altered by her as the distress warrant had not yet been returned, on Saturday night, a handkerchief, which was knowledge, and as she had given currency to a false | they could not liberate the prisoner; but they recom- afterwards found in their possession, and has since certificate, knowing the same to be untrue, she was mended Wood to get the business settled as soon as been fully identified. In consequence of its being for any period not exceeding two months. They were unwilling to sentence her to any serious imprisonment; but it was their duty to mark the offence. They believed it was an offence which was practiced every day. They should, therefore, commit her to prison till the rising of the court. They were unwilling to send her to the House of Correction, which they certainly should do if she or any one else, was brought there on a similar charge.

A THORNY SUBJECT .- On Tuesday last, a son 10s. who will be kind enough to forward his Mr. Thomas Page, of Armley, was summoned before the Magistrates by the Surveyors of High- very badly off for a long time, and had only had threeways for the township of Armley, to answer a complaint made by them in reference to a high said he did not wish to press the charge against the importance this week, and amongst the many, a hedge opposite Mr. Page's house, which they said prevented the wind and sun from drying the road in trates said the felony was clearly proved, and they consequence of the hedge being so very high. The had no alternative; they must commit him to the case had been before the same Magistrates, about a sessions. Really it is very strange that our magisweek before, when, (after having stated that as the trates have a discretionary power in some instances gow, for the Star, shall receive them (till the hedge was a kind of protection to Mr. Page's and not in others, which are precisely similar; we time expires) from our agent, Mr. Henry Robin-son, Trongate; but we beg to state that, in future, we shall do as we are done by We should be but the point in dispute to arbitration, which was agreed to. One of the nominated arbitrators, how- distinctly proved. These men, however, were all We have much pleasure in accepting the invitation of our Barnsley friends for Easter Tuesday, and "exception to the law," the Magistrates decided there was no discretionary power to be exercised. of our Barnsley friends for Easter Tuesday, and "exception to the law," the Magistrates decided thank them for their kindness, we shall do our that the Everseers might proceed to cut the hedge; that the everseers might proceed to cut the nedge; but they hoped the overseers would cut as little as be consistent, and not make a paltry excuse for a they could be satisfied with, so as to produce no thing at one time which they think of no value at rubbish accidentally fell upon him, which severed his head, and killed him instantly: Deceased was a paltry excuse for a the Robin Hood Colliery, a quantity of stones and rubbish accidentally fell upon him, which severed his head, and killed him instantly: Deceased was a paltry excuse for a the Robin Hood Colliery, a quantity of stones and rubbish accidentally fell upon him, which severed his head, and killed him instantly: Deceased was a paltry excuse for a the Robin Hood Colliery, a quantity of stones and rubbish accidentally fell upon him, which severed We never were more delighted than with the meet- they could be satisfied with, so as to produce no thing at one time which they think of no value at ing of the good men of Birstal on Tuesday night feelings of hostility on the part of Mr. Page. Mr. another. last, so much so, that, with their permission, we shall, on Monday, the 23rd of April, hold a general meeting of the several villages in their in that ground, if they cut his hedge, and build a neighbourhood, when, with God's blessing, we wall as high, or higher, than the hedge; for he will lay the foundation-stone for opening the representation of the great county of York, and wrenching it from the hands of faction. It must be done, and at Riestal manufacture for opening the representation of the great county of York, and the road, as well as from the continual gaze of them after they have been altered, and be done, and at Riestal must be done. blue. The surveyors are all yellows; the Magistrates, likewise, are of a yellowish caste; and we make diligent search and inquiry before we give leave our readers to infer the rest.

A SHILLING'SWORTH .- On Tuesday last, an old woman of the Green Isle, was brought before the property of Ann Pearson, a resident of St. James'tion, after having purloined an entire leading article from the Northern Star, says, from a old woman (who from age alone really seemed much more an object of the tenderest sympathy than of England newspaper." Well done, "North of England newspaper." Well done, more an object of the tenderest sympathy than of Harry; it won't do, we'll be at you all, and you prosecution), was selling matches, and called at the house of the complainant, who, at the time happened to turn eight shillings out of her pocket upon the floor, and upon gathering it up found only seven. A girl who was present stated that she saw the old which she stated she had received the day before for the same value of copper, and declared that she had not picked up a shilling. She presented a note from the Rev. Henry Walmsley, catholic priest, as to character, and she was discharged after being warned by Dr. Williamson to take care for the future lest she should be sent to the House of Correction. Poor old soul they had more need have talked

MATRIMONIAL DISQUIETUDE. - Last Wednesday a man named Thompson, of Beeston Hill, a notorious dog-fighter, was brought up at our Court House, charged with beating his wife, and otherwise ill treating her. The fair complainant seemed very bitter against her husband, and was well supported by her mother. Thompson was also supported by his step-father, who, we were told, is also fond of dog-fighting. He was bound over to keep the peace for six months.

SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN .- On Sunday evening last, Mr. J. E. Giles, of South Parade Chapel, addressed a discourse to young men from the words, Wherewithal shall a young man cleanse his way, &c. There was a goodly company of young auditors, who listened attentively to the plain, practical discourse of this excellent preacher, who on that occasion principally confined himself to the consideration of some of those temptations to which youth are most subject, and pointed out the best means for escaping their influence.

INQUEST .- On Tuesday morning last, an inquest was held at the Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of William Average for the last six weeks, together with the Oddel, a labouring man, aged forty years, and who Numbers Sold in Leeds, Huddersfield, Bradford, for some time was resident at Gildersome. It apand Halifax, respectively, during that period. This peared from the evidence that the deceased had, for we give though against our own interest, as the days ago, his clothes accidentally caught fire, from a short time, been in the workhouse, when, a few Star is rising Weekly; but we give it on our own the effects of which he was so seriously injured as to sions. word, which can be confirmed by Messrs. J. be removed to the infirmary, where he expired on Monday last. After a patient investigation of the case, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental

VAGRANCY.—Sarah Hall was brought before we pledge ourselves. The present is the Twentieth the Magistrates on Tuesday last, charged by a policeman with begging at the doors of several respectable people. Sarah appeared to be an innocent, and certainly was a modest and interesting looking young woman, of about seventeen years of age She stated that she was without father or mother; that she had been accustomed to stocking weaving, and had come from Worcester to seek work, tradbeing very dull in that place. Dr. Williamson directed the relieving-officer to grant her some assistance, and also ordered the girl to leave the town immediately on receiving that assistance, on Total Circulation of the "Northern pain of being sent to the House of Correction. Hey! EMBEZZLING FLAX.—On Wednesday last, two

of the Dewsbury-road. Stones was the watchman at the factory of the firm above-mentioned. It ppeared from the evidence, that Ayton had, for the That Engine we have now at work for the second ast four years, been in the habit of selling quantities week; and we notice it here for the purpose of thus of linen twist; and some suspicion being attached to publicly testifying to the merit of the makers, Mess. him as to whether he had come honestly by the Smith, Bencock, and Tannett, Engineers, Leeds. article, his house was searched, and yarn found in The Engine is of two horse power, and the whole of his possession of which he could render no satisfacit, with the exception of the fly wheel, stands in a gardener, deposed that for the last four years he had tory account. A person from Wakefield, also a space not more than two feet six inches square. bought twine of the prisoner to as much as 15 or first moment the steam was properly applied to it. such property. I his he was unable to uo, atthough he had been a dealer in the article for four years. To those requiring a similar Engine, or, indeed, He said that persons came around the Marketpleased me, and why, I think, it must have pleased their cost, that their not having anything to do Engine work of any kind, we can most heartily place selling, and he generally bought of them. The Magistrates intimated that if he could pro any notice of the parties from whom he had testified to his honesty and his general good demeanour. Mr. Naylor pleaded the case very ably for the defendant, and argued very strongly on the point of his excellent character, and of his having a large family to support. On the other hand, the overlooker of Messrs. Hives and ceeding very expeditiously. It will be a splendid Atkinson said he would swear that the flax erection calculated to cost with its internal decorabelonged to his employers, and that latterly tions nearly £500. The tickets are 10s. 6d. each, they had missed considerable quantities. Mr. exclusive of wine. The building has a very strong Naylor also pleaded that this was not one of the foundation, and that is considered to be indispenordinary cases specified by the act, which in the preamble stated that it was intended to apply to parties employed in the service of any manufacturer, &c. Now, the prisoner was not employed, and therefore this was not a case cognizable by the act. Mr. Barr objected that the act was intended to apply to all persons having this kind of goods in their possession, for which they could not account. Mr. Naylor then pleaded for a mitigation of the prnalty, because, though the law stated the penalty to be absolute, it was the practice of the magistrates in some other instances, where the penalty was equally absolute, to grant a mitigation. He referred to one case under the Beer Act which he had seen FORGING A CERTIFICATE. On Saturday last, reported in the newspapers; and he thought that a woman named Lydia Crawshaw, was brought the same discretionary power might be exercised in before the Magistrates, charged with forging a this case. The magistrates denied having exercised certificate of the birth of her child, in order that she any discretionary power in such case, and stated that might be able to get her to work in Tetley, Tatham they could not attempt to depart from the law which and Walker's Works, School-close. The charge was so positive and absolute. Ayton was fined was made by Mr. Baker, who produced several £20; and in default of payment he was to be comwitnesses to substantiate it. The certificate was mitted for one month to the House of Correction, given from the parish church of this town, stating Stones was dismissed, there being no charge against that the child was born and sprinkled in the year him. On the following day (Thursday) Mr. Naylor 1835. The certificate, however, was altered from applied to the magistrates to enquire whether it was 1835 to 1834, being dated a year back. The clerk lawful for them to pursue two remedies against a of the parish swore to the alteration in the figures, convicted party; he stated that a warrant of disand the woman, Lydia Crawshaw, proved that the tress had been issued, and Ayton's household procertificate had never been out of her possession from perty had all been seized, and was about to be sold the time of receiving it to the time of delivering it for the payment of the penalty. At the same time, to the bookkeeper of the works. The case excited Ayton was still confined in prison, and he, Mr. essays of Sovereign power. In truth there is no considerable interest, and occupied much time. Naylor, demanded his liberation. Mr. Losthouse answered, that nothing had been done except what the Magistrates said that they found it was greatly was in strict conformity with the law. And if Mr. her interest that this alteration should be made, Naylor intended taking any steps in the business, whereby she could obtain the value of the labour of he should decline giving any reasons for the course

> THEFT, Owen Bower, was brought before the magistrates, on Thursday last, charged with stealing a shovel and spade, the property of a man named Thorpe, in whose employ he had been working a few days ago. He had absconded with the tools, and sold them at the London Tavern to a labouring had absconded, up to the previous evening, when he man, for considerably less than their value. Bower's was apprehended. He was fined £4, 10s., and wife appeared at court and begged very hard that expenses; and in default of payment, he was comher husband might be forgiven this time. The poor mitted for two months to Wakefield House of Corfellow seemed exceedingly sad, and said he had been fourths of a day's work with Thorpe. The prosecutor man, as he believed he was badly off. The magis-We would, however, recommend the magistrates to wooden props which support the roof of the mine,

should be set at liberty.

CONVEYANCE BY RAILWAY.—We have heard some curious and almost incredible statements respecting the conveyance of goods by a certain railway, frequent complaints of a similar nature, but must publicity to the branch against which the charge has been made. We, therefore, recommend all persons interested in the several railways, who shall see this notice, to make suitable inquiries as to the and also of the Exchequer and Prerogative Court of magistrates charged with having stolen a shilling, the mode of conveying and delivering goods by those York, for granting Marriage Licenses, Proving of

AWKWARD AFFAIR .- It seems that a very awk. ward affair is about to furnish gust for the gentlemen of the robe; and to add to the catastrophe, the seandal is between two unequalled saints, the family and having stolen one bag of wool, they abscomed of one, however, does not seem easily reconciled to with the booty. make the standard of plety, or rather profession of piety, as the rule of their forbearance, more especithis apology will be satisfactory. Robert will get \$2 10s. from Shepperd, who will give his receipt as cash to Mr. Heywood, of Manchester.

STEALING IRON.—On Tuesday, Thomas Great Stealing and put it ally as one of the clauses of the new Poor Law mimali was brought up at the Court House, charged with having stolen a quantity of iron, the property was examined. A shilling was found upon her, ally as one of the clauses of the new Poor Law will vest the right of property in the lady, which is of Mr. Fenton, of Waterloo Colliery, near Leeds. of that nature, that she would prefer not being in. He was remanded for further examination before the cumbered with it at present.

Assault. - On Wednesday last, a young man Campbell, charged another youth named Thomas ing, on Saturday night, in Lady-lane, grossly as Airy, with assaulting him and threatening to take saulted Phomas Dalby, a watchman, by beating and his life. The affair, however, proved to be a row kicking him, when acting in the execution of his about some strumpet, and Donald not being much duty. He was fined £4. 10s. and costs, and in dethe ways fined £4. 10s. and costs fined £4. 10s. and of making her comfortable for life, which from age the worse, the magistrates dismissed the case, fault of payment, he was committed for two months ordering Airy to pay the expenses.

EMBEZZLING COALS. - William Bramley and James Chapelrow were brought before the magistrates on Tuesday last, charged by Mr. Thorpe, of the firm of Thorpe and Hutton, with embezzling coals, his property. The keeper of the coal staith stated that on Friday week Chapelrow came to his staith and took 43 cwt. of coals in the waggon of Messrs. Thorpe and Hutton. He had a sack on the waggon which he filled out of the 43 cwt. This excited suspicion especially as it had been a frequent practice of the prisoner. He was consequently watched, and was seen to give the sack of coals to the other prisoner Bramley, near the top of Byronstreet. Chapelrow in his defence said that he had frequently occasion to hire a porter to assist him, and he had given the other prisoner, Bramley, the coals for having gone errands for him on different occasions when he could not go himself. He generally employed him, and sometimes gave him money. Mr. Thorpe however stated that he had never refused him any porterage which he required during the whole of the nine years he had been his servant. He had given him good wages, generally from 50 to 55s. a-week. And he was determined to prosecute him as he had not had the slightest reason to induce him to commit any act of theft. The charge being clearly proved against the prisoners—the one for stealing, and the other for receiving the coals, knowing them to be stolen—they were both committed to take their trial at the ses-

FURIOUS DRIVING .- DEATH OF A MARE. On Tuesday last, the driver of a hackney coach belonging to Mr. J. W. Atkinson, appeared before the Magistrates, charging John Dobson, of Seaeroft, with driving his cart furiously down Kirkgate, whereby it came in contact with the mare he was driving, and the shaft of Dobson's cart, broke three or four of her ribs, and killed her on the spot The hackney coach driver produced three or four witnesses to prove his case, who deposed that Dobson's horse was galloping most furiously, and apparently without any driver; they saw the accident at a short distance, and perceived that the collision which took place was in consequence of the cart not keeping its proper side of the road, but turning to cross the street just at the time the coach was coming out of East-street, by Timble Bridge. On the other hand, several very respectable witnesses stated that the cart horse was going at a walking pace only, and that the driver was beside the horse the whole of the time. The witmen, named George Ayton and William Stones, were charged with embezzling flax yarn, the nesses also deposed that the coachman was driving roperty of Messrs. Hives and Atkinson. Ayton is most furiously, and that it was entirely in consequence of his furious driving that the accident occurred. He was without lamps, and the night was exceedingly dark, as well as very stormy, there being, at the time, a heavy fall of rain and snow. The cart was heavily laden, containing eight women and one man, who had all ridden from Whitchurch to Crockerage, and back that day. At the time of the accident, several of them were thrown out of the cart, but were not much hurt. One of the witnesses swore that she heard the hackney coach driver telling one of his witnesses before they came The working of it is most satisfactory; indeed, it 17lbs. at a time. The prisoner was required to profurious pace. The evidence was very conflicting but we thought the coachman was in fault, as a very respectable man, a saddler, on or about Timble Bridge, stated that he distinctly heard the coach pass across the bridge in less than a minute before the accident happened, and being constantly in the habit of hearing vehicles pass, it appeared to him duce one person from whom he had at any time as if the coach was going at a tremendous rate, purchased yarn, they might be disposed to take a The Magistrates decided that the blame was chiefly favourable view of the case. He said he could attachable to the carter, but we could not learn on not produce any person, for he had never taken what ground they gave their decision. He was accordingly fined under the Improvement Act. bought yarn, as he was totally unaware that he Most probably the case will be again tried at the next was subject to any danger. Several persons assizes, as it is likely Mr. Atkinson will sue for appeared to give him a character, all of whom damages. The cart horse was also severely injured, and had not been able to work since the accident

> THE LEEDS PAVILION.—The building in Park Row, Leeds, for the Conservative dinner, is prosably necessary, as Easter Monday is expected to be the scene of much gaiety.

> Noble and Praiseworthy. Some years ago Mr. John Jackson, corn miller, now of the firm of Dyson and Jackson, Holbeck Mills, being then in business as a corn miller at Leeds, got into embarrassed circumstances, but has since, by dint of persevering industry, raised himself to a state of affluence, and, though clear of all legal demands from them, has paid the whole of his former creditors the full amount of their debts, with interest thereon, to as many as would take it. This noble and praiseworthy conduct has been duly appreciated by his creditors, one of whom, Mr. John Hirst, has presented him, as a testimony of his respect, with a beautiful gold repeater, attached to a gold chain, with suitable appendages. Several other gentlemen, to the number of eight or ten, have also, by subscription, presented him with a splendid service of plate, consisting of a massive silver teapot, beautifully embossed, surmounted by a peacock crest; coffee pot to match, richly embossed; sugar and cream vessels, and sugar tongs to suit. An appropriate address from the subscribing parties accompanied the present, desiring that it might descend, as an heir loom to his posterity. How justly proud may the children of this man be of their noble ancestor; and how enviable must be their feelings when contrasting this monument of real worth with that recently erected to the memory of the late Duke

STEALING A HANDKERCHIEF .- On Monday, George Wood and William Sykes, two young lads, who reside at the New Road End, in Leeds, were brought up at the Court-House, charged with stealpossible, and when the warrant was returned, he a first offence, they were ordered to be whipped by consent of their parents, and discharged.

> Assault.-On Saturday, James Whitehead was brought up at the Court-House, charged with having, on the 9th of December, most grossly assaulted a watchman, while acting in the execution of his duty, by beating and kicking him. The prisoner

> STEALING MONEY.—On Saturday, Abraham Crowther was brought up at the Court-House, charged with having on the previous evening, entered the shop of Mrs. Bywater, confectioner, in Kirk gate, Leeds, when he took the liberty of forcing open the tills and stole 91d. He was apprehended in the shop, with the amount in his possession, and the case being clearly brought home to him, by an individual who witnessed the transaction, he was committed for trial to Wakefield House of Cor-

> COAL PIT ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by Mr. Jewison, at Rothwell, on Wednesday week, attempting to burrow wood, that is, removing the well-conducted workman, and he has left a widow to bewail his untimely death; and his poor mother, at the time the Jury viewed the body, was lying in bed dangerously ill, in the same room with the corpse of her ill-fated son. Unfortunately, the late subscription, which amounts to £90, raised for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers by the explosion at the same colliery, cannot be extended to this case.

> APPOINTMENT.—The Rev. Josh. Cowell, Incumbent of Todmorden, has been appointed Surrogate of the Consistory Court of Chester;

Robbery.—On Monday night some villains en

STEALING IRON. On Tuesday, Thomas Gri mimali was brought up at the Court House, charge magistrates of the West-Riding.

Assault.—On Wednesday last, a young man | Assault.—On Monday, John Wilkinson was newly imported from the highlands named Donald brought up at the Court House, charged with have to Wakefield House of Correction.

CAUTION TO BEER-SELLERS .- On Monday drinking in his house, on Saturday night, after ten o'clock. It appeared, from the evidence, that the appeared that on Saturday last, as Ann Whitworth, two persons who were in the house were two ostlers, servant to Mr. Flatman, was looking out of one of who were getting a friendly glass of beer, and who were perfectly sober. This man's house has always prisoner go towards the warehouse door, where he 40s. and costs.

A REPORT of the proceedings at the opening of

articles belonging to the worsted trade, but they trial at the Pontefract Sessions. did not appear to account satisfactorily for the man- | FATAL ACCIDENT.—As a person named Peter ner in which he became possessed of the yarn which Brown, was proceeding to Stanley Ferry, about was then shown in Court. He was consequently three miles from Wakefield, one night last week, he fined in the sum of £20, or in default of payment to observed somebody lying on the road; he called out, be committed to Wakefield for one month. James but receiving no answer, he went and removed the Cantwell, a young man, was also brought up on a body, which he discovered to be lifeless, out of the

Socialists Hall, by Mr. G. Fleming, Editor of the He was recognised by Mr. Wilson, of Stanley New Noral World.

been marked by the annual assembly of the Friends at their quarterly meeting, held in this town. The large concourse of members of a body so distinct and peculiar in its characteristics, has excited as usual, a lively degree of public attention. From all parts of this great county they came in like flowing streams. The mildness and beauty of a season like this adds materially to the interest of the occasion. Though neatness and simplicity in array form the general feature with old and young among this people, yet they could not with truth be called a drab-coloured assemblage. The collective wisdom of Britain, met in St. Stephens, could not shew such a band of plain dignified Senators as not shew such a band of plain dignified Senators as pretty numerous for a new court, dine together on the grave sober-minded men who meet, weightily to Easter Monday, at the above house. It is expected deliberate upon, and wisely to direct, the affairs of that this court will become, in a short time, one this peaceful community. Neither could the per-fumed ball-room place its gay and gilded throng in rivalry, with that placidly cheerful group. Those countenances of intelligence and womanly grace which beam with that highest personal excellence, unadorned loveliness. There, it was sweet to see friends and kindred meet together in kindnesspleasant the cordial greeting—the hearty grasp the sympathetic glances, and the affectionate enquiry-above all that hospitality which overflows on these occasions—receiving distant friends with open arms—spreading a table for refreshments, and a couch for repose. Here too is hospitable cheer attended with perfect sobriety the House of Lords on the New Poor Law Bill, social entertainment that needs no artificial stimula- was shivered into ten thousand pieces. Malthution. This is as it should be with Christian commu- sian Brougham was proved to be one of the most the ashes from the fire had found their way to the nities; though the spirit of this world's wisdom has base characters that ever existed in this or any in part deteriorated this people, there is much to other country. Mr. Hadfield made such a deep imremind us of the simplicity and open-heartedness of pression on the minds of the audience as will not patriarchal days, when in the cot of the herdsman, for a while be forgotten; and concluded his most or the tent of the desert-wanderer, the pilgrim found eloquent lecture, which gave the greatest satisfaction, a welcome, and the stranger a home. A solemn amidst loud applause. meeting for worship was the appropriate prelude to also to their views against hireling ministers; smug- nearly taken off by the falling down of a wall upon hostess, and which reflected great credit on their gling and all war; and to the relief and maintenance which the spectators were standing. of their poor, and the education of their children. The answers were, in general, favourable. Harmony and brotherly feeling have marked their pro-

WAKEFIELD.

NEW MEETING ROOM OF THE WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The apartment which has been taken by this spirited association for a meeting and lecture room, was opened last Monday evening, under the most encouraging auspices; it is a spacious tasteful and elegant landscapes and waterfalls, (taken principally from views in Westmoreland and Wales) gas; in fact, the association is determined to spare no pains in fitting it up so completely in every department, as to prevent any future inconvenience. The Rev. J. Cameron, in his usually eloquent style, delivered his concluding lecture on "Poetry," to an andience of at least 300, and expressed his intention of lecturing on the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human Body, and illustrating the same by a chart representing a human skeleton, which we understand the Rev. T. Johnson is preparing for the next Monday evening, as Disney Alexander, Esq., M.D., has kindly promised to deliver a lecture on vital importance to all, but particularly the working classes. "Education," says a late revered writer, "universally diffused among a people, is the only means by which the gift of freedom can be obtained blessings of order and liberty." We are therefore delighted to see men like Dr. Alexander and Mr. Cameron patriotically come forward to assist, by their lectures, to dispel that mental darkness on which the thrones of tyranny, and the altars of superstition have ever been erected; and we hail the spread of knowledge amongst our honest and industrious artizans, as the harbinger of that statecraft which have been imposed on the credulity of mankind under the pretended sanction of heaven, shall be swept away and held in eternal hatred. In closing our present notice of this excellent associa-

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—The special sessions for the appointment of overseers of the poor, and surveyors of highways, will be held on Monday, the 2nd of April. Highway surveyors are to pass their accounts, and deliver a statement, in writing, of the names of their successors, on the 9th of April. Overseers of the poor to pass their accounts on the 16th of April.

BRUTAL AND UNPROVOKED ASSAULT .- John Malt Shovel, to assist him; whilst he was defending himself, Preston threw a stone at him, which had not been able to attend to his work for a fortnight. Two females corroborated the complainant's

PELONY .- John Hirst, of Heckmondwike warehouse, our bosoms glow with unmingled Suicide.-An old man, named Thomas Bates the upper windows of Mr. F.'s house, she saw the

before the Magistrates with having in his possession bag, which was then produced, containing a fleece of bours, these worthies generally ensure more "outa quantity of worsted yarn, of which he could not wool, about 4lbs. weight. The prisoner was aftergive a satisfactory account. The prisoner stated wards taken at the White horse Inn, by Roberts. that he had bought the yarn of a Morris Donnally, A fleece of wool was produced corresponding with Last week but one, at Fartown, trees and coals charge, otherwise he shall hear from us again upon who had gone into America about nine months ago. the fleece found in the bag. The prisoner denied skipped away on tiptoe, from their real owners, as the subject. Mr. William Atkinson, a manufacturer, could swear having been in the warehouse, and stated that he had never seen either Mr. or Mrs. Flatman, and hamleters to provide themselves with a goose—not Green, another manufacturer, also swore that part wondered people should be so ridiculous as always to one well fed at a farmer's fold—but a cast-iron of another lot was his. The prisoner in his defence suspect him. He was acquitted on a similar charge goose of huge dimensions, to hurl at the head of produced a number of invoices of yarn, and other at the Wakefield Sessions of 1836. Committed for the sneak or sneaks. We likewise wish to observe,

similar charge, but the case not being clearly road. He then went and fetched James Thompson, (constable,) and Isaac Hodgson, and afterwards LEEDS SOCIALISTS.—On Sunday next, we proceeded to Wakefield for a surgeon. It is supposed understand, two lectures will be delivered in the that the deceased had fallen from his horse in a fit. Ferry, as Mr. Ebenezer Chambers, one of the clerks to the works of the North Midland Railway, under Society of Friends.—The present week has to the works of the North Midland Railway, under marked by the annual assembly of the Friends months, and would have been twenty-one years of formed for the Presentian of Februs and other age in May next. He had in his pockets a purse and watch, and a ring on his finger.

SHEEP STEALING .- On Thursday night week, a sheep was feloniously slaughtered and the carcase taken away, from a field near Chevet. The skin and entrails were left on the ground. Suspicion, as usual, falls on the railway men. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of the offenders.

FORESTRY .- A new court, called the "Humanity," was opened last week at the Green Dragon Inn, Westgate, Wakefield. The members, who are

DEWSBURY.

DEWSBURY RADICAL ASSOCIATION .- A lec-Church-street, on Monday evening last, to a very

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last, the business-deliberations of the meeting. Informa- young man of the name of Benjamin Hadfield, of flammable materials upon the premises. The tion was given according to wonted practice, of the Dawgreen, cart-driver, in the employment of Mrs. state of the society. This view of the state and T. Bailey & Sons, manufacturers, Batley Carr, was prospects of the general body in this part was exhibited by answers to certain queries brought by delegates or representatives, from the various continuous forms, from the various continuous delegates or representatives, from the various congregations throughout the country: from these answers, general answers were prepared for the annual meeting in London. The queries relate to to the orderly attendance of their meetings for worship and society affairs; to the preservation of brotherly love; justice, and a consistent walk in life and conversation; reading the Holy Scriptures; life and conversation; reading the Holy Scriptures; life and conversation; reading the Holy Scriptures; love in the letter strong, and the horse going too far horse and cart began to float down the Calder, with the driver in the latter, which had not gone far before both him and the horse and cart began to float down the Calder, with the driver in the latter, which had not gone far before both him and the horse and cart began to float down the Calder, with the driver in the latter, when upwards of forty persons, who had been gone through. The house of Mr. Paul Rayner, the Nag's Head Inn, celebrated their first anniversary, when upwards of forty persons, who had been members of a respectable free gift, were duly initiated. Their reason for joining this order, in the preservation of instant. The unfortunate young man was only about nineteen years of age, and the horse was a long that the house of Mr. Paul Rayner, the Nag's Head Inn, celebrated their first anniversary, when upwards of forty persons, who had been members of a respectable free gift, were duly initiated. Their reason for joining this order, in the latter, when upwards of forty persons, who had been members of a respectable free gift, were duly initiated. Their reason for joining this order, in consequence to any other of the secret societies, was in consequence of its having dispensed with all useless and costly regalia. After the business of the long the respectable free gift, were duly initiated. Their reason for joining this order, in consequence of its having dispensed with all useless and costly regalia. After the business of the long the respectable free gift life and conversation; reading the Holy Scriptures; voung and very valuable animal. Also at the same lodge had been gone through, the whole of the avoidance of vain amusements; inebriety or any time, a little boy who was watching the people get brothers sat down to an excellent supper, which the young man out of the river had three fingers had been provided for them by the worthy host and

UNITED TRADES SOCIETY .- On Tuesday evening last, the members of this Society held their first bers were highly gratified with the prospect the ceedings at this time. The concluding meeting for meeting at the Stag and Pheasant Inn, Dawgreen, order now presents of enlarging its borders, and exworship, was in character with the whole proceed at which meeting the members were determined to tending its genial influence. The songs, toasts, ings, and was a favoured exemplification of the make the Society worthy the attention of every &c., went off with great spirit, and the harmony practical results of their views of worship and working man. A meeting of this Society will also was kept up till a late hour. ministry. The simple sublimity of silent worship be held at the same place this evening, 31st inst., was there, blended with the seasonable outpouring of at seven o clock in the evening, when all those clear sound Christian admonition, and fervent sup. persons who wish the rights of working men to be body of Timothy Rawnsley, a man aged 72 years,

HUDDERSFIELD,

NEW POOR LAW UNION. ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.—The admirers of this detestable measure are making it a life and death affair,-for the return of the five candidates, whom they have put room, and the walls having been newly painted with in nomination, who are the mere tools of the Commissioners,-and what with the advantages afforded them, by having the overseers on their side, who principally from views in Westmoreland and Wales) give them all necessary information and assistance, of subsistence. The jury returned a verdict, that thank God, the new one has not yet dared to raise directions will be given for lighting the room with and proxy votes, which the infernal law gives them, on the one hand, and on the other, the disadvantages which the labouring class have to contend with, -such as having only one vote, providing they have paid up their rates, nearly one half of whom are disfranchised, by the long depressions of robberies have been committed on the linen-drapers, trade, in not being able to pay up their rates—that in the face of open day. On Thursday last, a lad it will be considered as a miracle should the latter sucit will be considered as a mira whom they have put in nomination, as opponents sixty-seven yards, from Mr. Beddoe, linen-draper, to this new starvation scheme. The friends of the Westgate. He was brought before the magistrate. purpose. A very numerous meeting is anticipated poor, feared that some trick would be played upon next morning. It appeared that prisoner was seen ventwhich a deputation waited upon Mr. Shepherd, hair-dresser, about five o'clock, come out of the "The Rights and Duries of Man," a subject of the overseer, on Tuesday last, to consult with him cellar underneath Mr. Beddoe's shop with the piece, party congratulating themselves on the little oppoupon the propriety of having two individuals, on and run with it in the direction of Mill Bank. He the business was settled to the satisfaction of all both sides, to meet the overseers at the poor houses was followed, and dropped it near Mr. Laycock's on Thursday afternoon, to see that fair play was dram-shop. Upon being captured and taken to the Early next morning the patriotic Mr. Wildman, done. To which arrangement he (Mr. Shepherd, Court-House, he confessed that he was associated instead of exerting his influence amongst his friends without introducing the curse of anarchy—the only bond which can permanently unite the inestimable blessings of order and liberty." We are therefore limited to place himself and the four rejected putation. Yet, strange to say, in the face of such limited to place himself and the four rejected run off shortly before. The evidence being clear would-be Guardians of the poor returned as overpromise, the overseer ordered his runners to collect against the prisoner, he was committed for trial at seers. Leaving Mr. Sunderland and his friends to the voting papers in on Wednesday morning. At the next sessions. two o'clock the same day he sent for a person, known in this neighbourhood by the name of Old Judas (an individual who has rendered himself notorious, by pursuing to death those who happen to become his creditors and are not able to pay,) glorious time when every system of priestcraft and to assist him to east up the votes at the Court House. The public soon became acquainted with this scheme. A number of persons went objects of the committee. to the Court House; but, to give to the numerous readers of the Star a description of the scene that

overseers of the poor. Thomas Starkey, Esq., was called to the chair. The different items were read over and passed without any opposition. A vote of thanks was then passed to the overseers and the chairman, and the meeting separated.

ENGLAND'S PETTY BLACKHEATH .-- From Penzance to the farthest corner of "Old Thule." Penzance to the farthest corner of "Old Thule," tickets; other persons, on payment of a shilling—there is not a village, forest, or highway, measuring the proceeds to go to the Building Fund. only an equal number of square yards, -as the Aspdin, carrier, for Mr. Mellin, of Wakefield, south-west division of Fartown Hamlet, containing appeared to prefer a charge of assault against Benj. Sheepridge, Deighton, and Fartown Green, where Garforth, and Isaac Preston, two men from the an equal number of petty robberies, dirty, sneaking, mighbourhood of Earlsheaton. The complainant low-minded, cowardly acts of annoyance and destruction, on a small scale, are committed. The ing home from Batley, with a waggon load of cloth pieces, and met the defendants at Haggs Lane End.
They saluted him with a volley of disgraceful miles off,—in fact, a regular courageons thief expressions, and set a dog at him, which he struck would steal on a bolder, manlier, and larger scale, with his whip-stock, when Garforth knocked him or cease his occupation. Coals, poultry, butter, down. On regaining his footing, he endeavoured to potatoes, breaking into cellars and outhouses, defend himself, and called upon Mr. Wilks, of the generally form the thefts; and by way of cheer, and washing down the midnight feast, a ten gallon ent and bruised his head in such a manner, that he hoisted through the cellar window of a farmer, near barrel of ale was, about three years and a half ago, Fartown Bar, and nearly drank in his cart-shed. statement, and the defendants were ordered to pay garden, fruit, shirth, and other trees, and stealing garden, fruit, shirth, and other trees, and stealing beds of onions. Whilst we feel sympathy mixed

last, a man named James White, a beer-house smithies, in the parish of Liversedge, who rescribed indignation against the concardly midnight Turpin, keeper in Trinity-street, was brought up at our himself as a dealer in eggs and butter, was charged who, to gratify a mean feeling, prowls into gardens, with entering the warehouse of Mr. John Flatman, and tears up trees, only to destroy them. We who, to gratify a mean feeling, prowls into gardens, and tears up trees, only to destroy them. We should be nearly inclined to think, that this midnight skulk, in his deeds of darkness, must have fallen against posts, rails, and walls, till he has nearly beaten the hair from his head, and become nearly beaten the hair from his head, and become bald in his valorous operations; or he is more were perfectly sober. This man's house has always prisoner go towards the borne a good character, and no complaint has ever stood for a while as if listening to ascertain whether been made against him at any time. He was fined should be and so the borne a good character, and no complaint has ever stood for a while as if listening to ascertain whether prowders. Our police and magistrates generally should be any one was inside, and he then went forward. She told Mrs. Flatman, who shortly afterwards know, and it is too frequently the case, in hamlets fortunate (in not stumbling) than most of midnight went to the warehouse, and found the prisoner stand- there is often a bad family or two, or a companion ing at the side of a "wool pie," apparently examining the wool. She enquired what he wanted, when these courageous feats; but such is the village ing in Gibbet-street, Halifax, booked his place to A REPORT of the proceedings at the opening of the Bradford Temperance Hall has just come out, furnished by our reporter, and published by Mr. John Dale, of Bradford, containing eighty pages of well executed letter-press, for one shilling.

The Worsted Act.—On Tuesday last, an Irishman named Patrick Cantwell, was charged line at the side of a "wool pie," apparently examining the wool. She enquired what he wanted, when ling at the side of a "wool pie," apparently examining the wool. She enquired what he wanted, when ling the wool. She enquired what he wanted, when ling in Gibbet-street, Halifax, booked his place to annoyance, that a small village, (particularly in the could go no farther than Leeds, and returned him 5s., which line the cowardly hear and often through the cowardly hear and often through the cowardly hear and consequently was cheated out of a shilling. ward respect" towards their SNEAKSHIPS and 4s. The proprietor would do well to call upon Mr. families, than the honestest man in the village. R. and make restitution for the insolence and over that birds of a feather flock together. The chief "Purchase not only Ottley and Co.'s Teas, but their long trance, and a public meeting at the A good market for their money is of vital conse-School Room, Sheepridge, to form an Association for the Prosecution of Felons, was called by hand-bill, for Monday evening last, at seven o'clock. The bill speaks of the alarming number of robberies at the before-mentioned places. It is signed by John Whittaker, Esq., and eleven of the principal inhabitants of the hamlet. Accordingly the meeting took place at the afore-mentioned time, but owing to other two meetings in different divisions of the hamlet, the meeting was not so large as was expected. The inhabitants formed, for the Prosecution of Felons and other Misdemeanors. One of the principal rules of the association is founded on a just, necessary, and sound principle, namely, to prosecute any person who compromises any felony or misdemeanour,

BRADFORD.

which is committed on his property.-From a

Correspondent.

Shooting March.—A pigeon shooting match took place on Odsal Moor, on Monday, between Mr. John Yewdall, gamekeeper to Mr. Leah, and Mr. Tetley, landlord of the Wheat Sheaf, Bowling, for rights, public or private; nor violated any known statute. Your only offence was your poverty, not being able to procure more than seven shillings per flew out of the ring. After this match was decided, another was formed between Yewdall and a woolsorter, named Wadsworth, when they each killed 3 birds out of 5, and it was a drawn match. They are to shoot it out on Monday, for £10 a-side.

FIRE AT BRADFORD .- On Mr. Coates, druggist, of ture on the "Coarser Food" Starvation Law was given in the Radical Association Room, bottom of last, about six o'clock, he found it filled with a dense smoke, which, on the door being opened, burst into crowded and most attentive audience, by Mr. Joseph Hadfield, of Heckmondwike. Mr. H. exposed at possible exertion was used by the individuals who great length, the sophistry of Lord Brougham. The arguments which he brought forward last week in ance of an engine, in about an hour. We understand the fire originated under the flags, by the shop gated toil of body, and torture of mind you have had fire-place; owing to some imperfection in the flue, to endure, and no wonder that these and other ills end of a beam. Mr. Coates has but lately begun measure have undermined your constitution and business, and by this fire he has sustained a serious loss, as the whole of the inside work of his elegantly fitted-up shop is most seriously damaged, besides the total loss of a large quantity of drugs, &c. It was a most fortunate circumstance that the discovery was made before the fire had gained further head, as there was a large quantity of oil and other inbut it is very considerable.

> taste and hospitality. The remainder of the even-ing was spent in that social and brotherly manner which so much characterises the order. The mem-

INQUEST .- On Tuesday, at the house of Mr. plication to the "Author and Finisher of our Faith." protected, we hope will attend and enrol themselves who had drowned himself in Hordon Corn-mill Dam, on Monday morning. Deceased was one of the old school of Radicals, and was a man of much information. For some time before he had been very the men of Keighley were asleep—if they had given to be determined upon mischiel.—A man of the name of Stansfield, was fined 40s. and costs, for being at two great a distance from his waggon when on the public road.—William Greenwood was fined in 10s. in the mill-pond soon after six on Monday morning. of man to conceive! No, the men of Keighley have He had of late been in a very desponding nervous not slept, they have been wide awake, and yet for state, and had, we junderstand, got an unfounded dread in his mind that he should outlive his means he committed the act when in a state of mental de-

A DARING ROGUE.—Of late a great number of

ANTI-SLAVERY.—The Emancipation Committee and T. Aked, Esq., to represent them in London. They are now in London, to be present at the time Esqs., are soliciting subscriptions to carry out the

INDECENT ASSAULT.—On Monday, at the Court

of Leeds, on Tuesday evening, "On the Passions."
The lecture was well attended, and was a very interesting one. Members were admitted by their

BRADFORD CORRESPONDENT.

We give this very unsatisfactory apology received at 10 o'clock on Thursday night, for the omission of

Huddersfield, 29th March, 1838. TO THE EDITORS OF THE STAR.

GENTLEMEN,-Finding myselfunavoidably detained from home two or three days longer than I expected, I am reluctantly compelled to substitute this for my weekly sheet of news, and to crave your indulgence for the omission. Before this day next week I will arrange as to meet your just expectations, and prevent similar occurrences in future.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Yours obediently,-

We do not excuse this neglect. As well might we claim pardon for failing to publish the Northern Star; such conduct is unpardonable, and an insult to the with rage, at the frequent thefts on the provision people of Bradford.

lodging with John Pickles, wool-comber, Thompout of employment about a week since, and this circumstance was the probable cause of the rash act. He was upwards of 70 years of age.

CAUTION TO COACH TRAVELLERS.-Last York, and consequently was cheated out of a shilling, the fare from Halifax to Leeds being only

TEA HAWKING.-We beg to direct the serious attention of our readers to the advertisement in our first page-" The Northern Locust and his Dupes." If half the allegations contained in it be

ADDRESS TO THE DORCHESTER VICTIMS ON THEIR RETURN FROM THEIR BANISHMENT.

Arise sons of Britain, be up and in motion,

The VICTIMS are landed, and justice revives,

Who have crossed and re-crossed the great ocean,

Are returned to embrace their loved children and wives

Hark! what is that sound, like the pealing of thunder,
"Tis the loud shouts of triumph to welcome the day,
"Tis the voice of the millions which strike dead with wonde
The souls of thetyrants that sent them away. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN AND BROTHERS,

Your friends resident in Halifax welcome your return from exile. We congratulate you on your return to your native land. Our sympathy and condolence has been with you in your absence. The cruelties you have undergone shall never be forgotton by us, and those who have been the cause of them shall not be forgiven for many days hence. They banished you from the land of your birth, although your lives were unblamable, and your conduct irreproachable. You infringed upon no being able to procure more than seven shillings per week to subsist on, yourselves and families. Your only crime, you tried to better your condition. For this you were exiled from your country-the home of your fathers, and all that was dear to you in life. The gardens which you cultivated-the flowers which you raised-and the books you delighted to read all were compelled to leave thousands of miles from you. These rural and virtuous employments. you were forced to exchange for a vile country, whose hills furnished you no interest-vallies which injured your health. Thanks to that kind Providence which has been the anchor of your mind, and the guide of your steps in all the dangers and difficulties you have passed through, to your landing on Britain's shore. We repeat, we rejoice at your return; we congratulate you, and your dearest connexions, on your return to the bosom of your famiamount of the damage cannot be yet ascertained, lies, and the circle of your friends and brothers.

Esq., as detailed in the Northern Star of last

Then for this happy day let all hearts be united
For justice, and form one invincible band;
"Let our vows on the alter of Freedom be plighted,
"To obtain equal rights in our own native land.
"Then huzza for our friends who have been so ill theated,
"Three characteristics are the supplied that the stated,

"Three cheers for the victims who weathered the storm
"Three groans for the tyrants who have been defeated,
"Their deeds of injustice shall hasten reform! We are, Countrymen and Brothers your friends. residents of Halifax, and signed on their behalf, by

March 29th, 1838. E. CRABTREE. KEIGHLEY.

MEETING AT KEIGHLEY .- During the past week,

infirm and ill in health, so much so that his relatives up the contest. Asker, when monsters, bear and costs, for driving two carts and horses without were obliged to attend to him in the night time, but ing the semblance of human form, were planning having them attached together.—Several others were all that, they have been duped. Last Monday, a Vestry Meeting was held, to elect all the Parishrangement, which seems borne out by the facts. He was a man much respected by all his neighbours and acquaintance.

Its nideous nead up amongstus. The interesting, which was numerously attended, was adjourned into the New Market Place, when four persons, of humane character, and enemies of the New Poor Law, were proposed, by the Radical party, to fill the office of not one would stand; at Newton, no one was prohead Overseers. The respectables proposed four others, proposed for the office of assistant overseer, the show of hands were declared to be in favour of the former gentleman; whereupon Mr. Sunderland's former gentleman; whereupon wir. Sunuemanus on Sunuay 1634, Schools of Skipton, in the Independent of the Theature Manchester. them, when the votes came to be cast up; to pre- by James Longstaff, apprentice to Mr. Priestley, place the following morning. After the other offi- Chapel, Clitheroe, on behalf of the Sabbath Schools cers were elected, the meeting separated, the Liberal parties. This was, however, but of short duration. poll as long as they pleased? Yet even this strange piece of villainy, glaring as it was, might have been overlooked, had it been the first trick of this sort in this town have appointed the Rev. G. S. Bull, which the same parties have played. Last week, a vestry meeting was called to appoint four persons They are now in London, to be present at the time of the motion of Sir George Strickland, which was made on Thursday. Alfred Harris and T. Cattan, party. On a divi ion taking place, the Radicals returned their four by a large majority. After the meeting had divided, a Mr. Smith, one of the head constables, remarked that they would send the whole con, we must not obtait to mention that Daniel Gaskell, Esq. has, during the past week, presented to the association five volumes of Burns's Justice of the business was finally gone through, the representation from Lupset Hall.

ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, as the ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon, as the Schiged to Westgate, Wakefield, one of the leaders made a subgate ship and broke his leg, and he was obliged to be immediately slaughtered. We understand the leaders and he purchased to the immediately slaughtered. We understand the leaders and passing the fourth owarter's like Falstaff's ragged region fill.

The magistrates with assanliting a young girl, named Eliza Wright, in the treatment of the world of the vestry. "Oh, oh." is with of the vestry. "Oh, oh." is with of the consciprion will have acted contrary to the will of the vestry. "Oh, oh." is with of the consciprion will have acted contrary to the will of the vestry. "Oh, oh." is with of the vestry. "Oh, oh." is with of the vestry. "Oh, oh." is with of the consciprion will have consciprion will not consciprion will be acting on the consciprion will be neckly and the fed to consciprion will be part of the west of the of the names to Skipton, and let the proper authorities appoint whom they pleased. Some one in the meeting, however, reminded him that they would be to be marched from it, like Falstaff's ragged regiment, through the street to the Court House in the

office of Guardians under the New Poor Law. Six
of them, sworn enemies to the New Poor Law, have
Wales for the repeal of a statute which was truly six, all ardent admirers of this iniquitous measure, MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A lecture was given in have been nominated by the opposite party, who are moving heaven and earth to get them returned. Strange rumours are afloat, which, for their honour as gentlemen, we hope are unfounded. Should they, however, prove true, we shall not fail to notice them next week. Meanwhile, we hope the people of Keighley will reflect seriously on all this, and consider that the fertile source of all these vexations is NON-REPRESENTATION. And that so long as they are debarred from having a voice in the making of the laws by which they are governed, they may expect nothing but disappointments and frauds, such as here enumerated.

of Thomas Ramsbottom, whilst angling in the river Aire, a little below the Airedale Heifer Inn, caught a trout two feet three inches long, thirteen and a half inches round, and weighing six and a half pounds. SURVEYOR.—A poll commenced on Tuesday morning last, for the office of Acting Surveyor; Mr. Robert Stowell and Mr. James Sharp, candi dates, which closed on Wednesday, at four o'clock. in favour of the former gentleman. The numbers For Robert Stowell 319

"James Sharp ... 288 298
Plural Votes. ... 10 298

Majority it. f. your of Stowell-21

SKIPTON.

HULL ELECTION PETITION. On Saturday at the sitting of the Committee, the votes of Thomas Watson and Thomas Helas were struck off. In the case of Helas the voter was proved to have been paid three sovereigns for his vote, and to have afterwards talked of it familiarly as an ordinary business-like thing, regretting that he had not demanded five, which he might as well have had as three placed Mr. Butt in a majority of one three. This placed Mr. Hutt in a majority of one above Mr. Wilberforce, whreupon Mr. Thesiger on behalf of the sitting members, moved that the objections he now taken, two votes on each side till one party be obliged to give up. Motion refused. He again moved that he might be allowed to save expense by sending away certain witnesses, and have three days notice of the closing of the petitioner's case; which was also refused. On Monday, the committee resumed and struck off the votes of William Baker and George Goole. Baker is a freeman of Hull, but lived at Leeds; during the election he had a sovereign given to him to go to Hull, and when there he hadreceived three additional sovereigns from Mr. Lee or his servant, but was se drunk at the time as not to know from which of them. Goole had received two pounds. It is stated

to have been for expenses. RICHMOND.

HEDGE CUTTING .- Lord Prudhoe having placed at the disposal of the Richmond Agricultural Association the sum of £3 to be awarded, as a premium, to the labourer or servant quick in Husbandry, who shall cut and lay down a certain quantity of hedge in the most workmanlike manner; and the Association offered in addition to the above, a premium of £2 to the second approved candidate, and £1 to the third. The trial took place on the 23rd instant, on a thorn hedge, in the farm of Mr. Severs, at Oliver, near Richmond, which was divided into lengths of 14 yards, and consisted of 24 competitors, and was adjudged as follows:—To Thomas Robinson, servant to Mr. Todd, of Stanwick, Park, £3; to George Whitehouse, servant to Mr. Clark of Aldbrough, £2, and to Jonathan Bradley, of Catterick, labourer, at Hornby Castle, £1.

NEGRO SLAVERY .- On Friday, the 23rd instant, a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the ladies and gentlemen, of Richmond, was hel in the Town Hall of that Borough, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the speedy termination of the apprenticeship system in the West Indies, &c. George Croft, Esq., was called to the chair, and the various resolutions were carried unanimously, and petitions to both Houses of Parliament were agreed to; and also, a petition on the same subject, from the ladies of Richmond, to our most gracious sovereign the Queen.

LANCASHIRE NEWS.

ROCHDALE.

ball was held in the Assembly Room, when about the night. The tickets were 7s. 6d. gentlemen, and devoted to the use of the Dispensary.

ROBBING EMPLOYERS .-- On Friday, John Hoyle was committed for trial for robbing his employers, Messrs. John and Robert Tweedale, of Broadley, woollen-manufacturers and dyers. It appears that, for some time past they had suspected their property was regularly missing: they, therefore, set a watch, and on the previous night detected the prisoner with about one pound and a half of indigo in his possession. They gave information to the police, who sought other suspicious persons' houses, but without making any discovery. The prisoner had previously sold indigo for 3s. per lb., while the real cost price would be 6s. or 7s.

PLTTY SESSIONS, MONDAY.—Abraham Briearley was convicted in 20s. and 8s. costs, for assaulting a police watchman on Saturday night, while on duty.-Edward Birdwell convicted in 20s. and costs, for committing a nuisance in the public pathway: in default of payment he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction .-John Grimes, an athletic navigator, was fined in 20s. and expenses, on the following charge of assault :- On Saturday night, the prisoner went into the Newmarket Tavern public-house, and called for a quart of beer, saying his master would be in immediately, and he would pay for it; but as soon as the ale was done, he was going out and would not pay, instead of which he began to use violence towards the landlord, who was stopping him from going: he struck him severely, and loosened five of his teeth. The police were called in, and took him to the lockup; but not without some resistance, as he seemed the men of Keighley have witnessed another proof of to be determined upon mischief.—A man of the name fined for riding without reins.

Poor-Law-Guardians,-So far as we can learn, not a single Guardian has been elected in any part of the Ashton Union! In one or two townships the same names continue, with some slight alterations, this year as the year before. But merely as a matter of form. At Ashton no one was proposed at all; at Hyde (Stockport Union), sixteen were proposed, but George Street, Bradford. posed. This is the way to resist this law of devils.

CLITHEROE. connected with that place of worship, after which

£20 was collected. MIDDLETON.

GENTLEMEN,-I am desired by the Female Committee of the Middleton Anti-Poor-Law Association to transmit the letter they have received from Earl Stanhope, to your journal for publication, hoping that the example which the females in this part of the county have exhibited in their petition to Middleton, Silver-street, Hull. He died in the posthe Queen, will be followed according to the wishes of his lordship, by similar exertions in all parts of the

> I remain sir, (On behalf of the Committee.) Your most obedient servant,

JOHN HART. Middleton, March 27, 1838

No. 14, Great Stanhope Street, Feb. 26th, 1838.

been nominated by the Radical party; the other described by the late Lord Elden as "the most infamous law that ever was enacted in a Christian country." I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant, STANHOPE.

To the Rev. John Hart, Minister of the Independent Chapel, Middleton.

MAIDSTONE ELECTION.

This election terminated on Tuesday evening in the return of Mr. Fector, the Conservative candidate, FINE TROUT.—A person of this place of the name of a hundred over Mr. Roberts, the Radical. DEVIZES ELECTION .- CLOSE OF THE POLL.

the costs amounted to £150,000.

ATOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a half-On Sunday last, a sermon was preached in the IV yearly Dividend, at the rate of 10 per Cent, Parish Church of Skipton, by the Rev. R. Oglesby, when upwards of £11 was collected after the reading of the Queen's Letter in behalf of the funds of the National Schools.

HULL.

Ly yearly Dividend, at the rate of 10 per Cent, per Annum, will be paid to all Shareholders in the Northern Star; and the money for that purpose several will be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, on Monday, the 23rd of April, the list of Accounts will be Published.

GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES.

BOOKS and STATIONERY of every Description. of the most superior Quality, at the lowest Prices.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING executed on the most reasonable Terms. VIOLIN and VIOLONCELLO STRINGS, of the

best Quality, at low Prices. BEST DEEP GOLD, for PAINTERS, GILDERS. &c., of the most superior Quality, and the largest. Size, at Six Shillings per Hundred.

BIRTH.

On the 25th inst., at New Walk Terrace, the Lady of N. C. Gold, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday last, Mr. John Fawcett, marble cutter, to Miss Margaret Metcalfe, both of Leeds. Same day, Ralph Neild, engine tender, of Hunslet, to Miss Mary Marten, of Leeds. Same day, Thomas Smith, nail maker, to Mrs. Hannah Barber, both of this place.

Same day, John Wilson, tailor, to Miss Sarah-Crawford, both of this place. Same day, John Lund, glass blower, to Miss Elizabeth Brown, both of this place. Same day, John Autey, clothier, to Miss Sarah Vard, both of Holbeck.

Same day, John Sothern, clothdresser, to Miss Grace Phillips, both of this place. On Monday last, Richard Braithwaite, flax dres-er, to Miss Ann Ward, both of Holbeck.

Same day, Mr. George Jebbs, clothier, to Miss Ann Vickers, both of Armley. Same day, Mr. John Reynolds, baker, to Miss Jane Manks, both of Leeds.

Same day, Mr. Abraham Wormald, smith, to Miss. Elizabeth Lancaster, both of this place. Same day, Mr. James Shaw, engineer, to Miss. Catherine Goodall, both of this place. On Tuesday last, Mr. Edmund Lambert, butcher, o Miss Sarah Hill, both of this place.

Same day, Mr. Joseph Appleyard, dyer, to Miss Hannah Rushforth, both of this place. On Wednesday last, Mr. William Crossley, hair dresser, to Miss Mary Thornton, both of this

Same day, Mr. William Gaunt, clothier, to Miss Rhoda Storey, both of Leeds. 2 On Wednesday, Mr. Jennings, clothier, to Sarah the daughter of John Thornton, clothier, all of

On Monday last, Mr. George Hall, to Sarah, Subscription Ball.—On Thursday, a public daughter of Mr. Edward Watson, all of Bradford. ball was held in the Assembly Room, when about Same day, Mr. Nathan Pickles, to Mary Ann, 130 ladies and gentlemen joined in the festivities of daughter of Mr. James Kay, all of Wilsden. On Sunday last, Mr. William Crabtree, of Heaton, 5s. the ladies. The overplus of the proceeds were to Susannah, daughter of Mr. Daniel Duckworth,

> On Saturday last, Mr. William Normington, to Abigail, daughter of Mr. Richard Booth, all of Bradford.

On Wednesday last, at the parish church, Huddersfield, by the Rev. T. C. Franks, Mr. Benjamin Dowse, corn factor, of Marsden, to Eliza, Henrietta. youngest daughter of Mr. The has Pitt, of Hudders-

On Thursday last, Mr. Benjamin Holdsworth, clothier to Miss Ann Fisher, both of Farnley. Same day, Mr. James Lawton, shoemaker, to Miss Ann Sidgwick, both of Holbeck. On Sunday last, at Hanover chapel, Halifax, Mr. Edmund Mitchell, of Sowerby Bridge, to Miss Ruth

Taylor, of Halifax. Same day, at Northgate End chapel, Halifax, Mr. Alfred Bargeley, of Skircoat, to Miss Ruth Rawlings,

of Halifax. Same day, Mr. John Brumfitt, of Otley, staynaker.

On Monday last, at St. Olave's, Marygate, by the Rev. Mr. Watson, Mr. Robert Bowman, brewer, of York, to Ellen, only daughter of the late Mr. Slater, surgeon, of Stillingfleet.

On Sunday last, at the office of the Superintendent Registrar of the District, Hampton-street, Salford, Thomas Ankers, of Cross Lane, to Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. William Whittington, farmer, of Audley, Staffordshire. On Saturday last, at Edge-hill church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. Charles Octavius Jackson, son of the late William Jackson, Esq., of Bever

Hall, near Barnsley, Yorkshire, to Kezia, youngest daughter of John Gray, Esq., of Bishop's Waltham, Same day, at Chevening, Kent, Captain Haviside, to Frederica: Markham, daughter of the late Dean of

DEATHS.

On Saturday last, in this town, aged 32, Frances Cotton, wife of Mr. Wm. Cotton, and for upwards of fourteen years a faithful and respected domestic in the family of the late John Rand, Esq., of this

On Sunday last, Mr. Thomas Wild, aged 50, On Thursday week, Mr. Andrew Wardle, of Tadcaster.

Mr. Hammond was formerly connected with the theatrical profession as an actor, and in his line was considered unequalled. He was a member of the Theature-Royal company of Liverpool and

On Tuesday last aged 55 years, Mrs. Ness, widow of the late Mr. John Ness, of Grange Arch. On Monday last, Mrs. Ann Jackson, aged 67, of

On Monday last, at an advanced age, Mrs. Horn-by, mother of Hugh Hornby, Esq., of Ribby Hall, Kirkham, Lancashire. On Sunday last, at North Burton, near Bridling

session of a good hope of eternal life. On Saturday last, at her house in Albion-street. Hull, aged 84, regretted by a numerous circle of friends, Mrs. Mary Richardson. On Friday last, aged six months, Mary Ann, the nfant daughter of Capt. Robert Slack, of the Fair-

Same day, at Barnes, in the county of Durham, n his 93rd year, Richard Pemberton, Esq. On Wednesday morning, Ann, daughter of the Sir, -I received to-day your letter of the 17th inst., late Rev. John Preston, of Askam, near York.

On Tuesday evening, Mrs. North, wife of Mr. George North, of Gillygate, York, baker. On Monday last, at Oswaldkirk Rectory, Arthur, ant son of the Rev. Henry W. Comber. Same day, at Huntington, in her 93rd year, Elizabeth, relict of the late Mr. John Mosfer,

sen., of that village, and mother of Mrs. Bewlay, of Heworth Grange. On Saturday last, at Wormleybury, Herts, Sir Abraham Hume, Bart., in the 90th year of his

On Friday last, at Barnes, in the county of Durham, Richard Pemberton, Esq., in the 93rd year of

his age. On Saturday last, aged 11 months, Henry, the infant son of Mr. Henry Thompson, of the Crown and Cushion, Salford.

On Monday last, Mary, the wife of the Rev. P. Hardcastle, Wesleyan preacher, Middleton. On Wednesday week, at Belmont, Llantwst, Denbigshire, the Rev. John Nanney. The Rev. gent. had for many years ceased to be officially connected with the church, having resigned his livings. We have not heard whether his large stud of racers is to be continued or disposed of; but in his death the turf has experienced the loss of an attached votary.

At Elgin, aged 107. Mrs. Batchen. The long-liver dwelt in Elgin from infancy. She was, in the

death.

TRADES' COMBINATION COM-MITTEE TO THE WORKING CLALES.

FELLOW-WORKMEN,-It would seem that every little cessation from the daily toil, to which corrupt and partial institutions have doomed us, is required to be occupied in viligant watchfulness; lest we fall still lower in the scale of poverty, and lose those few trifling advantages our united energies have justly preserved, despite of cupidity, avarice, and exclusire power.

We have, through all past times, been a persecuted and calumniated class; our oppressors have bowed us to the earth, and scorned us because we were down-they have kept knowledge from our

Within these few months, the corrupt pens of the privileged, and aspesious tongues of the idle and the wealthy, have been industriously engaged in villifying and condemning the sons of labour; they have magnified isolated acts of violence into crimes of the blackest atrocity; they have sought to prevent justice, by slander; and what they failed to substan-trate by facts, they have depicted in words of deadly meaning. They have not hesitated to condemn all our unions, because guilty individuals have been detected in some—as reasonably might the nobility of England be generally condemned as criminals. because the most dishonourable crimes have been brought home to individual members.

But, fellow-countrymen, while we solemnly condemn all acts of violence, we greatly question whether the violent proceedings of unionists were the originating motives for this parliamentary investigation. We rather suspect them to be the auxious desire for cheapened labour, and for disuniting the people. Unions of the people are the weakness of their oppressors, and the cheap labour of the industrious is the gain of the privileged orders of society—do we want any other reason to account for the enquiry? We have been told that Trades' Unions are mischievous monopolies. Well, so are the exclusive monopolies of law-making between peers and ten-pounders—so are the Trades' Unions among lawyers the chartered monopolies of the East and Westthe chartered monopolies of the East and West— will return the ignorance and brutality of the people, the agricultural monopoly is also highly mischievous and the riotings and burning which characterized -so are guzzling and uscless corporations, and a multitude of others that might be named. Therefore, why begin by condemning us? Simply, friends because our combinations may endanger the existence of all the rest.

We are gravely condemned for charging large sums for admission into our unions; those who make the charge forget, we presume, their own union fees. They also forget that the capital we have honestly accumulated for the purpose of supporting our members when out of employment; when sick, accidentally wounded, or unfortunate; or for burying them when dead; cannot be justly shared with those who keep from us at their pleasure, or join us at their convenience.

Our, so called, "insolent" dictation to employers has been denounced in the strongest terms; the presumption that working men should dare refuse to bow submission to their master's terms, or work with those who will, is indeed intolerable to men of our tollsome condition from youth to age; the threats and taunts to which we are daily subject; in the proceedings about to be taken.

the proscriptions and persecutions we meet with in our efforts to sustain our wages; the documentary chair. He introduced the business of the meeting terms of base servility often proposed as the alterna-tive of "work or starve;" and, with all our care and the union workhouse.

reduced as only to procure such miserable subsist- diate interests. They wished to be distinctly underence, instead of those superior comforts which their stood as having no ill-feeling towards any other increasing knowledge and industrial powers have established as the "custom" of their country.

But, then, we shall be told that the amount of wages must be governed by the supply of labourers with the demand for their labour, and, therefore, it is a folly to combine to endeavour to force the price of labour in opposition to this law. We reply, that trade unions and, by subscribing their means, agree to take the tection. (Applause.) With these sentiments he twenty surplus hands out of the market (by paying most cordially moved the resolution, which he had them so much weekly.) they cut off the competition, no doubt would merit their approbation. keep up their wages, and are in a situation to take advantage of any increased demand, and to get em- which chiefly adverted to the injustice of the distion of their own.

wages we cannot meet foreign competition." In reply, we would urge them not to forget the superior advantage of a profitable home consumption. For if wages are to be continually reduced to meet foreign competition, there will be a gradual lessening of our home that before presenting the third resolution to their trade; the respectable class of shopkeepers and notice, he wished, in a few words, to present to tradesmen, who are somewhat prosperous by reasons them the peculiar predicament in which, in many of the present wages of the working classes—if these respects, they stood as Beer Sellers. (Hear, hear.) wages were reduced down, or any ways approximating, to those of our unfortunate Irish brethren-would strictest sense of the word, for the law enacted that soon be driven from the country, or sink into the same degraded class we should all be reduced to the mere starving conductors of the splendid machinery of England; manufacturing to clothe the naked wages tend to perpetuate ignorance, and degrade night, but they could proceed to break down their and brutalize a people, it is questionable whether the capital now employed in our extensive manufacture. In the policemen of the root in Ireland, so might the boast of England be

driven to other climes. But it has been said that we should retain the same amount of wages if we had no combinations. *No." says Mr. M'Culloch (no bad judge by the way)—"No master," says he, "ever willingly conerns to raise wages: and the claim either of one or bear."

Same amount of wages if we had no combinations. of policemen and they would be ebliged to admit them. (Hear, hear.) Besides he saw no reason why sents to raise wages: and the claim either of one or bear. The bound not have equal rights. (Hear, way)—"No master," says he, "ever willingly conevery man should not have equal rights. (Hear, sents to raise wages; and the claim either of one, or hear.) The law was sufficiently powerful and sufof a few individuals, for an advance of wages, is ficiently stringent to compel every one to pay taxes whole or the greater part of the workmen combine, interest of the master to comply with their demand." Our own experience proves the truth of this, Without combination, we should rapidly be reduced to the starvation point; and, even with the advantages of union, we are centinually being called upon to act on the defensive against our employers, individu-in its place, and bad if out of its place. (Hear, ally or collectively, who cannot resist the temptation hear.) With these feelings, then, he begged leave

feel the result in our persons and our homes.

But have those persons calculated the sacrifice, and considered the result of our submission to any reduction our employers might propose without a

forced to compete with him for a subsistence. We for the question embodied in that resolution was not that the people ought to be "hewers of wood and presume, therefore, that the loss occasioned by strikes is triffing. when contrasted with the greater evil. But we shall be told that the amount of capital will not be lost. True: neither is the capital produced by the half-starved peasantry of Ireland; but it might as well be lost, as far as their comforts are concerned, the strike of the description was not that the produced in the sale of an article for which he paid license and taxes. (Loud not be lost. True: neither is the capital produced by the half-starved peasantry of Ireland; but it might as well be lost, as far as their comforts are concerned, the sale of the Beer sellers exclusively; but merely to show would and to the inmates of the nor slake their thirst with that water when almost parched to death. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He was not one of those who would advocate the doctor of the luxurious, while they themselves could neither warm themselves with that wood when cold, ticularly to the children, and to the inmates of the nor slake their thirst with that water when almost parched to death. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He was not one of those who would advocate the doctor of the luxurious, while they themselves could neither warm themselves with that wood when cold, the heart and to the inmates of the nor slake their thirst with that water when almost parched to death. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He was not one of those who would advocate the doctor of the luxurious, while they themselves could drawers of water," for the comfort and concluded to death would be advantageous to the old, to the venienc of the luxurious, while they themselves with that wood when cold, ticularly to the children, and to the inmates of the nor slake their third water when almost the death. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He was not one of those who would advocate the doctor of the luxurious, while they themselves could drawers of water," for the comfort and concluded to the death of the luxurious, while they themselves with that wood when cold, the children are the lost of the lux wen be lost, as far as their comforts are concerned, as it leaves their hearths and homes in desolation, and goes where greater security is found for its employment.

| Mathematical washed a universal extension and adoption of the law. While immorality which prevails among the girls, for trine of passive obedience and non-resistance, and instance, is such as to lead one to believe that the ployment. ployment.

We are charged with drunken, dissipated habits the consequence of receiving too high wages. We deny the charge so sweepingly made, especially against the members of our unions; and more so do we deny that high wages promote the evil. With few exceptions, our unions are composed of reach, and taunted us with our ignorance—they have goaded some to violence by their injustice, and distant benefits, habits seldom blended with dissipation. But, admitting that the vice of drunkenness this statement have goaded some to violence by their injustice, and distant benefits, habits seldom blended with dissipation. But, admitting that the vice of drunkenness this statement had upon them was to excite their guilt. wholesome means have been taken to check its the way to gain respect for their cause; for until they progress? Has any consideration of the protracted hours of labour in unwholesome atmospheres, devised any rational enjoyments in which they could share, apart from intoxication? Have any means been taken to raise up those whom poverty has prostrated, or to prevent others from falling? Has wholesome knowledge been freely circulated among they must learn to respect themselves. He fully them, to supersede vicious excitement: Has any encouragement (or even legal security) been given them to build their own places of meeting, and share

of which we can form little conception. At present those who are not in union have their wages protected by those who are. But if any new enactment is to result from the forthcoming inquiry which will endanger the existence of our unions, we may as well cast to the winds our hopes of progressive improvement and brighter prospects; for, with the poverty and degradation that will inevitably ensue,

former days. convincing you of the great importance of union, and the necessity of bringing all your powers and convincing you of the great importance of union, and the necessity of bringing all your powers and able and his kind services, which was passed with energies together to resist any new infringement on acclamation. A vote of thanks was also given to your most sacred rights, we shall not deem our labour altogether vain. We remain, in the cause of union, your Fellowworkmen, the London Trades' Committee.

Signed on their behalf, W. LOVETT, Secretary.

Committee Rooms, March 19th, 4, Bridge-street, Westminster.

MEETING OF BEER SELLERS. On Monday evening last, a meeting of the Beer Sellers in Leeds and the surrounding towns, was convened in the Music Hall, pursuant to advertisement. Shortly after the time (for our Leeds friends wealth and power. They choose not to remember are never very punctual,) there was a full attendance of Beer Sellers, who seemed to feel a deep interest

by reading the advertisement, which, he stated, was frugality, the end of our industrious career too often of the trade. He hoped there would be no opposithe union work house tion to their proceedings, as it certainly was not We have been recently assured by certain news- their intention to entertain any question except such paper writers, that all our combinations are ineffect as related to the furtherance of the object of their and who would then tell them his sentiments on tuents and the public in general, that he has not have all to take his sent among the most record tual and mischievous, as we cannot raise our wages meeting. He hoped, therefore, it would be unnecesabove the natural level. Let us hear what professors sary for him to say anything by way of exhorting of political economy say on this subject. The na-them to keep order. They would feel the importance of this without any advice, seeing it was their own not only the commodities that are indispensally ne-interest which was immediately at stake. Having cessary for the support of life. but whatever the made these observations, he should not further cusion of the country renders it indecent for creditiespass upon their time; but would call upon will perceive, therefore, if the working classes of Bussey said it was well known among the Beer England are contents ith low diet, bad clothing, Sellers, whether it was known among other classes and mud cabins, they will continue to compete or not, that their only object in thus meeting with one another, till the natural rate of wages is so together was for the protection of their own imme-

class of tradesmen; on the contrary, they desired that all might be blessed with the greatest prosperity. All that the Beer Sellers desired was a fair opportunity of retailing the article in which they deal upon the same footing as others who sell the same commodity. They were not met to discuss the propriety of others enjoying greater privileges than do, to a great extent, regulate the number of labour-themselves. They were met for the immediate pro-ers in the labour market. If, for instance, the tection of their own interests against monopoly of present demand for labour is only equal to 100 the worst, the most oppressive, and most vexations labourers, and if there be 120 competing for this kind. (Hear, hear.) All they desired was an demand, without any union or understanding among them, they will continue to undersell one another the Beer Seller, who paid for all his privileges as till their wages are brought down to the lowest point of subsistence. But, if they unite in a trade society, higher, should be deprived of the same legal pro-

Mr. RICHARD SENIOR seconded the resolution, ployment for their twenty surplus labourers. Now, tinction made by law between the Beer Seller and this is no fanciful theory—it is the mode adopted by the Licensed Victualler. It was carried unanimously. many trade societies in town and country. We will Mr. Blunt rose to move the second resolution. here pass over other advantages, such as support in After reading it, he said it was in itself so exsickness and old age, and aiding their surplus num- pressive, and so highly calculated to gain the bers to emigrate, which many societies embrace, and approval of every good man, that he would not confine ourselves more immediately to the question.
But we shall be told that there is a point beyond which we cannot force our wages; granted—but that it contained his sentiments, that he fully concurred in every clause, and that it did meet with his most cordial and unqualified approbation.

The resolution elicitic related to present position, and maintain, as far as we are able, (Loud applause.) The resolution chiefly related to a respectable class of workmen in the country, as the inconvenience of the widows of Beer Sellers, well as shopkeepers and tradesmen who depend on in not being allowed to continue in the business them, who will contend for comfortable subsistence, after the death of their husbands, except upon and, rather than be content with less, will take refuge very exatious conditions; and also to the inducein other countries, if they cannot improve the condi- ment which was hell out to common informers to press every little fault against them, inasmuch as

Mr. STENTON seconded the resolution, which was also carried unanimously. Mr. BLUNT, from Sheffield, then rose and said. He considered, then, that they were outlaws in the they should suffer their houses to be entered by whoever may demand admittance in the name of a almost unlimited power agoinst them; they could of the world and be in rags ourselves. Nay, as low not only demand admittance at any hour of the tures would have any security for its existence; for as (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) It was the glory of similar causes have prevented capital from taking an Englishmen that his house was his castle, -(hear)-into which no man dared enter except under very peculiar circumstances. It was not so with Beer Sellers. Robbers might come in the name

well as any others; and he demanded, therefore, tion, that article had decreased Is. 3d. in value, which

ask, and with less they would never be content. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was carried unani-

mously.
Mr. Thos. Taylor moved, and Mr. Hughis se-

the gentlemen who attended from Sheffield and Bradford; after which the meeting dispersed.

MEETING OF THE WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION AT BIRSTAL.

On Tuesday evening last, the usual weekly meeting of the Working Men of Birstal and its neighbourhood, was held at the Greyhound Inn, for the purpose of discussing pelitical questions, involving the interests of the working classes. Mr. O'Connor was particularly requested to attend and address the audience. At the time appointed for the commencement of the proceedings, the large room which mencement of the proceedings, the large room, which is computed to hold several hundred persons, was crowded almost to suffocation; and shortly afterwards several hundred persons surrounded the house, anxious to hear what was going on, but without the

possibility of gaining admission.

Mr. Geo. Chowther was unanimously called to the chair. He said he was exceedingly happy to meet such an assembly as was then convened, and for such a good purpose; and he was still more happy at being able to state, that there was a gentlepolitical questions which immediately affected the interests of all working men, and which was equally the advantage and the duty of all olly to comprehend. They were already acquainted with his sentiments, and it would be unnecessary, therefore, for him to reiterate them on the present occasion. The subject which it was their intention more particularly to discuss was the Poor Law he should have no occasion to say much upon the subject, as there was a gentleman present, who would say a great deal more on the question than he was able to say, and, he doubted not, would say are not met to bestow patronage on their return, might receive some pecuniary compen-it to much better purpose. That gentleman had and dependents, but men who are met to assist in their return, might receive some pecuniary compen-sation for their sufferings in the cause of industry. of the people. It was true their acquaintance with him thus far was but very short; he hoped, however, that they would be better known to each ther in future. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) There was nothing more conducive to the enlightenment of the people than that they should hear a great variety of opinious, and though much had not yet been done in the way of instructing the inhabitants of that village, he could assure Mr. O'Connor that he would that evening address an audience that would understand him, and that felf earnest and hearty in the cause which they were met to advocate. (Hear, hear, hear.) They might be told that the men of Birstal were sluggish and sleepy, and indifferent to the progress of Radicalism, perhaps such ferent to the progress of Radicalism; perhaps such duty, and they were determined to perform it inde- knowledge is power. pendent of every consideration less important than the sense of imperative duty. (Loud cheers.) Hav-

Mr. O'Connor then rose amid loud cheers and

of the inhabitants of that sweet little village, in the simple and unaffected language of the Chairman, he had not the slightest doubt that my person advocating the same principles which he had advocated through life, and which he was still determined to advocate, would be received amongst them with the heartiest welcome. (Several voices welcome!) welcome!) But then it will be said, "that if we insist on high the law directed that one-half of all penalties He was proud that the question selected for discussion on that occasion was one on which he had bestowed much attention both in the House of Commons (where he represented the largest constituency in the United Kingdom, at the same time considering himself a citizen of the world equally devoted to the permanent interests of every class of the community), and out of that house; and he was equally proud to state that, though he had represented an Irish constituency he had never lost sight of the interests of Englishmen which were likely to protestations of a desire to reform the Poor Law, so be fearfully compromised by that bill: and that he had in consequence voted against every clause of policeman. This class of men were invested with it while passing through the House of Commons. many old men amongst them who had in part travelled the path of the immortal Cobbett; and who would him, complimenting him on the support which he had given him in his staunch opposition to that disgrace-ful measure, and stating that had every Irish Member had done, that bill would never have passed into a law. (Hear, hear.) He was glad, then, that they had selected this question, which he had attempted to nip in its very bud, before it had been possible that it should blast the hopes of the working men of this country,-deprive them of their last miserable and likely to be disregarded as long as their fellows con- (uproarious cheers); in this there was no respect of misfortunes which no human foresight could perceive only recourse, and compel them when subjected to tinue to work at the old rates. It is only when the persons (cheers), all must pay; the Beer Seller as nor any human skill avert, either to enter a bastile or act in a simultaneous manner (which is equivalent to a combination), and refuse to work without justice and equal protection. Besides it was worthy cheers.) Now he ventured to assert that the legislature had no more right to pass that bill than he had was certainly an advantage to the public if it was to go upon the highway, and commit a robbery, moderately used. He was a Beer Seller; but still (Hear, hear.) Nay he was sure that the conduct of to go upon the highway, and commit a robbery. he never wished men to make fools of themselves an open highwayman, who went at once to the by abusing beer; it was like every thing else, good traveller and demanded his money without any mask, was in its degree much more commendable than the conduct which the legislature had pursued in passing

as they wished others should do to them." (Loud of abiding by the strict letter of the law, while important in some respects the Beersellers deserved the inson-protection of the Aristocracy, and there was veniences to which they were subjected by the law, nothing done for the advancement of the comfort of which the members individually have obtained from when they so far forgot the dignity that was due to the poor; but he asked that the science of legislather their connection with the workhouse, I am of opinion themselves and their fellow-tradesmen as to laugh at the misfortunes of their brethren in the trade. He had heard one poor fellow, since he came into the cheers.) He need not tell the men of Birstal that had heard one poor fellow, since he came into the room, state that he had been fined 40s, and costs that room, state that he had been fined 40s, and costs that room, state that he had been fined 40s, and costs that room, state that he had been fined 40s, and costs that room, state that he had been fined 40s, and costs that room, state that he had been fined 40s, and costs that when this law was introduced into the House of Commons, it was done at the instance of the land that the poor rates were eating up the land. (Hear, hear.) They had not the house for until they up the land. (Hear, hear.) They had not the house for until they were combined in a proper light; in short, until they were combined to preserve their own interests from the grasp of oppression, neither he nor any other man, nor the legislature itself would ever respect them. (Hear, hear.) If, then, they wished their interests to be respected, they must learn to respect themselves. He fully and vessels employed for the confinement of of fenders under state of the great beam in copy of what the inmates have every day.

| Concurred in all the resolutions that had been proposed: he thought they did credit to their committee, and he would support them because he thought they sought for nothing more than equal justice. If the licensed victuallers were to meet to seek a redress of their grievances, he should be equally ready to lend them every aid in his power to above the same of the support of the support of the confinement of of the confinement of of the confinement of of the convict establishments at Portsmouth, Chatham the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's industry; but he saw the mote that was in the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's industry; but he saw the mote that was in the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's industry; but he saw the mote that was in the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's industry; but he saw the mote that was in the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's industry; but he saw the mote that was in the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's industry; but he saw the mote that was in the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's industry; but he saw the mote that was in the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's and wessels employed for the confinement of the convict establishments at Portsmouth, Chatham, the convict establishments at Portsmouth, Chatham the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's and vessels employed for the confinement of the convict establishments at Portsmouth, Chatham the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's and vessels employed for the confinement of the convict establishments at Portsmouth, Chatham the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's and vessels employed for the confinement of the convict establishments at Portsmouth, Chatham the eye of those drones who fatten upon the people's and vessels employed for the confinement of the c amount, if any debt is contracted with him by any of his customers. These he thought hard laws, and his influence went. (Loud cheers.) Mr. O'Connor proceeded to address the meeting at great length. He adduced a great variety of argument to shew the Beer sellers the importance of organization amongst his customers. (Loud and continued applause.)

The eventing those aggressions which poverty must ounces on mean as on Monday. Thursday the case of the same as Monday, and of establishing a society for the latter, £8,046. Is the lodging as good and the food as plentiful in that workhouse as in the families of the latter report. dated February is amount, if any debt is contracted with him by any and ever will commit. (Loud cheers.) No act had dinner is the same as on Monday. Thursday the case of the same as Monday, and of starding the same as Monday, and the cost of the year of the English hulks to £17,586.

Of the hulks at Bermuda the expense for the first on Saturday there are six ounces of pudding, with half year was £8,336; for the latter, £8,046; and a pint of beer.

Latter the cost of the year of the English hulks to £17,586.

Of the hulks at Bermuda the expense for the first on Saturday there are six ounces of pudding, with the strictest regard for truth, that wherever such was professed to be the case, that the wherever such was professed to be the case, that the wherever such was profession was made the mere cloak to hide its half year, and £13,581 during the second half year, making tiful in that workhouse as in the families of the latter report. dated February is the same as on Monday. Thursday the control of the cost of the same as Monday, and dinner is the same as Monday, and of the cost of the same as Monday, and of the cost of the English hulks to £17,586.

The cost of the English hulks to £17,586.

The cost of the Luks at Bermuda the expense of the first on Saturday there are six ounces of pudding, with the cost of the case, the cost of the cost of the case, the cost of the case, the cost of the case, will return the ignorance and brutality of the people, and the riotings and burning which characterized former days.

Brethren, if we have in any way succeeded in Parliament for a redress of their grievances. A vote that Universal Suffrage was the only real cure that of grievances of which the people had to complain, and proved to the entire satisfaction of all present, that Universal Suffrage was the only real cure that could ever be adopted with certainty and safety to out of the workhouse?—Certainly not.

11. Then, on the whole, is it your opinion, the interests of every class of the community. There the interests of every class of the community. There was, perhaps, never in any village displayed so much intelligence and enthusiasm amongst the people as at Birstal. They seemed to appreciate every sentiment to its full value, and to have their eye alone on the one great object—Universal Suffrage, as that would be desirable to introduce the New Poor Law into the manufacturing districts of the north?—It is my decided opinion that that would be the case.

Which can alone prevent the enactment of bad laws, and procure a due and proportionate respect to the community. After the address was flished a able reduction in the amount of poor rate; but I

> Mr. Healey, one of our agents for Dewsbury, closed the meeting in a short address, in which he announced the dinner and meeting at Dewsbury, on Monday the 16th of April. On Mr. O'Connor's leaving the place, a great body of the audience requested to accompany him a short distance on the road; which, however, Mr. O'Connor declined.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ALMOND-BURY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

John Buckley, Esq., M.P. and G.G., begs leave been able to take his seat among the mock representatives of his injured country, in consequence of a severe fit of sickness, at a time when he ought to have been preparing for his Parliamentary duties, but he hopes to be able to do as much good, (being now partially restored to health,) in these districts, which the Poor Law Amendment Act occasions, Amendment Act, and he was exceedingly glad that until a future session shall give him the opportunity

I do assure my worthy constituents that no good will ever be done in the Common's House of Parlia- by their fellow-workmen, has been enabled to allow ment until all men have an equal power to elect the families a weekly sum sufficient for their decent representatives such as will fearlessly and honestly legislate, not only for themselves, but for every now about £600 in hand. This sum, however, is not. legislate, not only for themselves, but for every now about £600 in hand. This sum, however, is not, change for half-sovereigns, as a set of persons are portion of the community. The enemies of liberty in their opinion, and that of the working men of going about to shops and public-houses for the purportion of the community. The enemies of liberty have ever urged, as a powerful argument against an equality of political rights, the ignorance of the mass, and at the same time have unremittingly obstructed their oppressors. It is proposed (though nothing appear paradoxical; it is, nevertheless, in strict accordance with the spirit of despotism, for the strength of bad government rests in the depravity of farms: which would at once serve as monuments to strength of had government rests in the depravity of farms; which would at once serve as monuments to their subjects. I promise my worthy constituents perpetuate the infamy of their Whig oppressors, and that my energies shall be directed to the vital question the sympathy and respect of their fellow-workmen. a charge six months ago might have been true; but tion of national instruction, which, to be useful, now they had arisen from their drowsiness; now must be widely different from any mode that has they were awake; now they knew what was their hitherto been pursued, it will then be found that I am now decidedly in favour of Universal Suf-

frage, as I can see no reason why any one should ing said so much he would not longer trespass upon not have a voice in electing whomsoever he may the patience of the meeting, but would at once in- think best qualified to be his representative. I am troduce to them the gentleman whom he was sure happy that this principle is getting exclusively difborough for which I have the honour to be a Mem- their persecutors." aid, that after the character that had been given frage. Until the Suffrage shall become generally ber, will no longer confine itself to Household Sufuniversal, it will be futile to declaim against the corroding monopolies which have been erected by

JOHN BUCKLEY, M.P. Al mondbury, March 22, 1838.

POOR LAW COMMITTEE

Our readers have not forgotten that, during the elections, when their "sweet voices" were matter of some consideration to the rival robber chieftains far as its applicability to the Northern and manufacturing districts was concerned. They will recollect (Loud cheers.) He doubted not that there were Mr. Baines's promise, being a member of the Poor Law Committee, to take care that persons from perhaps recollect the letter of that renowed patriot to Leeds should be examined before that Committee with a view to the exhibition of the excellence of the Poor Relief system practised in Leeds. Well, the given it the same opposition which he (Mr. O'C.) Thirteenth Report of the Poor Law Committee has been published, and we find some very important evidence from Matthew Johnson, Esq. Our space is this week so fully occupied, that we can only direct the attention of our readers to the portion of this gentleman's evidence, which we have selected; premising that the examining member, when not some little talk with Messrs. Baines, Johnson, Power, and Gulson, on this interesting topic of dis-

4046. You have, of course, a workhouse at Leeds?

4061. Mr. Baines.—Then, is the Committee to

them to build their own places of meeting, and share in those advantages other classes enjoy? No; on the contrary, they have been treated like mere machines; to toil in youth, and starve in age.

Fellow-workmen, we have deemed it advisable thus to notice the charges that have been recently re-echoed against our unions. We do not contend that they are the most perfect arrangements that could be devised; but we feel confident that without them we should soon be reduced to a state of misery of which we can form little conception. At present

labouring poor generally, who support themselves by independent labour?—I should say much better.

4067. Do you think it desirable that persons in

the community. After the address was finished, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. O Connor, accompanied with three hearty cheers, and "one cheer at the expense of the comforts of the really necessitous poor; but the system which is connected with the Poor Law Amendment Act is that which I think would really be beneficial to the deserving poor; there would be a better and closer, and more correct knowledge of their state and circumstances, and their cases would be met more justly and adequately; and, on the other hand, a considerable number of persons, who are paupers, from generation to generation, would be brought under such a system as must, I think, inevitably lead to the introduction of better habits, industrious, sober, and proper

> TO THE WORKING MEN OF THE. NORTH.

Holborn, London, March 21, 1838. You are no doubt aware, that in June, 1837, George Loveless (one of the ill-used Dorchester Labourers) returned to this country. I am now the Township of Fixby, for the general expenses of happy to inform you, that four more of these persecuted men arrived in England on the 17th instant; alleged that he had no funds wherewith to pay, which are now so much disturbed by the agitation and that the sixth is expected to follow in a few weeks. You are also aware, that a Committee of Fixby being paid by a voluntary contribution working Men has existed for three years in London, amongst the inhabitants, and that the Board of Guar-Working Men has existed for three years in London, of being associated with more honourable and more who were appointed by the working classes, for the disinterested men; men who are anxious for the purpose of raising subscriptions to support the famihappiness and well-being of all classes; men who lies during the exile of their natural protectors; and are not met to bestow patronage on their relatives to form a fund, from which the men themselves, on

That the Committee, through the support afforded To assist in at once raising a sum sufficient for the above, or a similar purpose, the London Central Donchester Committee, have adopted the following

"That we earnestly recommend to our fellowworkmen in every town, village, and hamlet, throughout the United Kingdom, the propriety of their immediately entering into a Penny Subscription, to insert them here. His Lordship observed that them be called 'The Dorchester Tribute,' for the purpose they were all anxious to hear. (Hear, hear, and fused throughout the productive classes. It gives me of testifying to the six Dorchester Labourers our as to the duties of constables and policemen, and no small degree of pleasure to hear that the ancient sympathy with their sufferings, and detestation of taerefore he would say a few words on the subject

> deem most suitable; and to forward the money so a spurious currency.—Believe me to be your devoted collected, either to the Honorary Secretary, at the Committee Room, or to the Treasurer, W. D. Saul, Esq., 15, Aldersgate-street, City. It is desirable that not a moment should be lost. as the Central Committee are anxious to close the business at the earliest possible period. Any com-

> > Yours, respectfully, ROBERT HARTWELL, Hon. Secretary.

COMMITTEE. W. D. SAUL, Treasurer.

Mr. G. Toney, Smith. . GARDINER, Smith. G. LAKE, Carpenter. J. BIRKINGYOUNG, Coppersm. J. Barnes, Bricklayer. J. WOOTTON, Carpenter. W. ISAACS, Typefounder. J. DAY, Ropemaker. J. Bush, Carpenter.

W. WALKER, Wheelwright. T. WINN, Shipwright. J. PBICE, Cordwainer. J. Passmore, Carpenter. J. Jones, Smith. J. Simpson, Cooper. l. Loveless and W. Wenlock, Agents for families.

R. HARTWELL, Compositor, Honorary Secretary.

CHARACTER OF O'CONNELL

and considered the result of our supports uppose within propose without a strength of the support of the suppor

sometimes harmonious, and calculated to please even the most refined ear. Your words are generally well chosen, but your sentences are almost invariably incomplete. Your memory is astonishing, but under excellent control. Your attitude, when you think you have a good case, is bold and commanding, when you stand upon doubtful grounds, it is crippled, crouching, and even supplicating. Your dread of a bold antagonist is indescribable. The use which you make of a triumph over a weak and mere partizan opponent, is masterly, and followed up may you make of a triumph over a weak and mere par-tizan opponent, is masterly, and followed up more with a view to deter others, than to defend yourself. Your principal object through life has been to ac-cumulate power, and no man has ever fostered his resources, for that purpose, with more cunning but

Momestic Entelligence.

Convicts and their Labour -- By two

reports of Mr. Capper, the superintendent of ships and vessels employed for the confinement of oftry for the half year ending 30th June, 1837, was £19,808; and for that ending 31st December, 1837, £19,327; total for 1837, £39,135. The total value of labour performed in the first half-year of 1837, was £12,088, and in the latter half of that year £9,461 total, £21,549. This would reduce the cost of the year of the English hulks to £17,586. £13,581 during the second half year, making £28,200 for the year, or a surplus of £11,818 over the expenses. The latter report, dated February 1, 1838, states that the public works carrying on at Bermuda, are so far drawing to a close as to admit, in the course of the year, of a reduction in the convict labour. On the 1st of January, 1837, there were 1,935 prisoners on board the hulks in England, since which time 3,970 convicts have been received. During the year, 3,662 have been transported to the Australian settlements; 226 have been discharged; and 103 transferred to the general Penitentiary; 5 have escaped; 120 have died; and 1,789 convicts remained on board the hulks on the 1st January last. Of the number received during the year, last. Of, the number received during the year, 1,366 are known to have been previously convicted; 742 have been in prison before; and the remaining 1,862 cases are supposed to be first offences. Of the whole number, 836 were above 30 years of age; 1,897 were between 20 and 30 years; 1,130 between 15 and 20 years; 116 between 10 and 30 years. between 15 and 20 years; 116 between 10 and 15 years; and one prisoner has been received under 10 years of age. Of 110 military prisoners, 77 were received from British colonies, and 33 from regimental depots in England; 69 prisoners were also received under sentence of the civil authorities in the English colonies. Of the total number received. 3,341 were natives of England; 59 natives of Wales; 271 were Scotch; 214 Irish; 54 natives of British colonies, and 31 were foreigners.

THE AMENDMENT ACT .- On Wednesday week the Overseers of Fixby were summoned to appear Committee Room, Turk's Head, King Street, before John Rhodes Ralph, and Wm. Briggs, Esqu. to snow cause why that Township refused to obey an order made by the Board of Guardians for the pay. ment of £9. 18s. 4d. as the first instalment due from having laid no rate during the year, the poor of dians for the Union could not make such an order. as the same was not legally constituted. Mr. Schole field was convicted in the penalty of 10s. and 8s. costs, and the Magistrates gave him till Saturday to pay the same, but Mr. S. would make no promise as to its then being paid.

> COUNTERFEIT HALF-SOVEREIGNS .- The pub. lie would do well to be on their guard in giving putting off the said coin, and fully committed for the

IMPORTANT TO CONSTABLES AND POLICE.

MEN .- During the trial of the action "Lumb ;

Walker," at the Yorkshire Azzizes, last week, Mr. Justice Patteson, in summing up the case, made appeared to be some misconception in this county The Committee, therefore, respectfully suggest to premises, where he has no right to be, or from A police-officer who turns a man out of another's you, the propriety of getting this Resolution acted upon in your district; in whatever manner you may right to do that of any kind or sort whatever. If a right to do that of any kind or sort whatever. If a man is intruding in my house and I desire him to go out, if he will not go out, I have a right to put him out, using no more force than may be necessary to attain that object; and I have a right to ask any body near me to assist me. No man I may ask's bound to assist me; but if he thinks proper he may munication requesting information or otherwise, will do so. In putting a person out of my house at my be immediately attended to, by request, he acts as my servant, and in doing so policeman is not different from any of the Queen's subjects; but if a breach of the peace is committed in the presence of the constable, then he may apprehend the party causing it. It seems to me from this case and from what occurred the other day (alluding to a former action against a constable for excess of authority) that the policemen in this county have taken it into their heads that they have a right w interfere when they think fit. That, however, is great mistake and a great misapprehension of their duty. The law is this—when a policeman is informed, by any person, that a felony has been committed, and his informant charges any person with having committed that felony, and desires the police man to take him into custody on that charge, if the policeman believes it is a bona fide charge it is be duty to act upon the information, and to apprehend the party charged; but if the charge does not amount to felony, if it is only assault, or any other misdemeanour which the person says has been com-In furtherance of the above object, Penny Sub-scriptions will be received at the Northern Star Office, mitted, the policemen have no right to interfer, and they ought to know it. No constable has and right to interfere in any case of an affray, unless her himself present, and sees that affray with his owners or has the warfant of a magistrate. They seem b fancy that if a man comes and says "I have been We give the following true character of D. O'Connell from the paniphlet entitled "Letters from F. O'Connor to D. O'Connell.

"You are the great political Leviathan of the day, and many an honest, but unsuspecting man has been wrecked against your wiles and sophistries. I shall first give what I consider a fair character of you. You have, by attending public and on the defensive against our employers, individually or oplicatively, who cannot resist the templators of reducing our wages in order to add to their profits. But, even when they are most successful in their object, their benefits are fleeting, as the competition. He said it was unnecessary for him to say the templators are fleeting, as the competition of their former level.

The immense sacrifice of capital, occasioned by the same profits to strikes has been greatly lamented by some persons, and eloquently enlarged upon to our prejudice. But, see would ask, do strikes always originate with a significant that of the sacrifice, and have generally ones, the same are ours only remembered, while those of our employers are justified or forgotters? We are ours only remembered, while those of our employers are justified or forgotters. We had no greater the strongest reasons for lamenting it: we see and fast the event of the strongest reasons for lamenting it: we see and fast the event of the profits to the strongest reasons for lamenting it: we see and fast the strongest of the profits of the strongest reasons for lamenting it: we see and fast the profits of the workhouse generally considered as times are fleeting, as the competition to move the third resolution.

Mr. Ducz, from Braiford, seconded the resolution, which the legislature had purpose who is making a disturbance of the people. (Hear, hear.) That bill is place. And the workhouse generally considered as tweet of our voice of the workhouse and coloriting of food and clothing are only profits to the interfered at once with every settlement they seed of the profits to such that the workhouse and the profits of our voice of the profits of the workhouse and the profits of our voice of the control work of the profits of our voice of the control work of the profits of the workhouse and clothing are only strong when accuracy for the bill of the profits of our voice of the children in passing events. You have become a voice of the profits of our voice of the prof would remember that ample provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the loss of even the most rash expression. You have his premises, and the person would not, upon which property amongst the pimps, slanderers, and mock are separate, and the sick part of the establishment a week or uppaletable argument and the party whose house it was sent for a policeman to the party whose house it was sent for a policeman to the provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the desired him was property amongst the pimps, slanderers, and mock are separate, and the sick part of the establishment a week or uppaletable argument and the provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the desired him was provided the provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the desired him was provided the party whose house it was sent for a policeman to the provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the desired him was provided the party whose house it was sent for a policeman to the provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the desired him was provided to the party whose house it was sent for a policeman to the provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the desired him was provided to the provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the desired him was provided to the provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the desired him was provided to the provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the desired him was provided to the provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the most rather than the provision was made for instance, the females live in one part of the desired him was provided to the party was provided to mously.

Mr. Thos. Taylor moved, and Mr. Hughes seconded the fourth resolution which related cliefly to the importance and necessity of enjoying equal the importance and necessity of enjoying equal to the importance and instruction in the enjoying equal to the enj

THE VICTIM OF THE LASH. BY ROBERT DIBB, WHARFDALE POET. The bugles are sounding—the soldiers are rang'd-But the face of poor Henry is cruelly changed; The cold dreary guard-room has shattered his frame, And he sinks 'neath the horrors of anguish and maine.

Tis not fear-'tis not crime-that has darkened his brow. But the dread of disgrace that disheartens him now; And he—who in battle most nobly has stood, Must now by the lash shed his innocent blood!

The drums are now beating—the signal is given, And the firsh from his back in wild fragments is driven; He prays—'tis for mercy—alas! that is fled,
And they reck not the blood that is wantonly shed!

But the torture is over-the struggle is past-

And the brave heart of Henry is broken at last ! He—learless of danger in fight or in flood, Is shrouded—oh God! in a mantle of blood! The church bell is tolling—in mournful array,
They bear their dead comrade in silence away!
Yet the bright tinsell'd slave—e'en unconscious of fear,
Now follows the victim to his lowly hier!

Oh! levely Victoria! gaze—gaze—on the scene— We love thee—we hall thee—we bless thee our Queen! Oh! protect the brave soldier from tyranny's brand— And nobly he'll fight for his monarch and land.

Literature and Reviews.

BRONTERRE'S LIFE AND CHARACTER OF MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE: proving, by facts and arguments, that he was neither the "barbarian" nor "bloodthirsty monster" be has been depicted in history, but one of the most humane, virtuous, noble-minded, and enlightened Reformers that ever existed; and explaining the reasons why "history" has belied his character, vilified his talents, blackened his reputation, and consigned his memory to the execuation of posterity: also, containing the Author's reflections on the principal events and leading men of the French Revolution; with sundry admonitory hints, allusions, applicable to all times, all nations, and all classes of Reformers, political, moral, and social, &c. By JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN, A.B. London: J. Watson, 15, City Road, Finsbury Square. Leeds: J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, and all Booksellers.

The first part of this long and anxiously expected work has at length appeared. In introducing it to the notice of our readers, it is unnecessary for us to say more than that it is from the pen of BRON-TERRE, especially as the present part consists chiefly of extracts from the French writers on the character of the famous individual whose memory our talented friend has undertaken to rescue from the load of obloquy under which it has so long lain. We give his own reasons for undertaking the

In undertaking to write the 'Life and Character of Maximilian Robespierre,' I have been actuated by a variety of motives, of which the principal are as

"First, I have been actuated by a desire to do justice to the dead, which, next to doing justice to the living, I deem the most sacred of duties. "Secondly, By a desire to redeem the glorious cause of democracy from the obloquy and bad odonr it has incurred, in consequence of the sanguinary excesses and guilty purposes falsely imputed by history" to the leading democrats of the French Revolution.

"Thirdly, By a desire to create a new public calumny and proscription by which the aristocratic enemies of mankind have hitherto destroyed the lives, and blasted the memories of the great and good of all ages, and which, to a certainty, will be tried against the real reformers of this country. (when matters come to a crisis,) unless we are beforehand with the aristocrats, by making their own characters so well known to the country, that they will obtain no credit when they assail ours. This policy I deem particularly requisite, as a protection. against the rich middle-class who have the bulk of the press in their hands, and who are our

deadliest foes. Fourthly, By a desire to aid the friends of political and social regeneration in this country—by developing the causes which prevented the like consummation from being attained by the revolution in France (as projected by Robespierre and his adherents); and to warn both the British people and their leaders of the secret obstacles they will have to surmount, if they would escape the fate of all bygone reformers, in their efforts to achieve a peaceable salutary, and durable reformation.

"Fifthly and lastly, By a desire to shake the credit of "history" and the authority of great names -instruments bitherto used with such fatal effect by the aristocracy in support of their liberticidal sys-tems, but which will be turned against them, the moment the millions begin to think for themselves. In this motive I may include the additional one, of wishing to prepare the public mind for the reception of some important works, I am at present engaged on, (in furtherance of the objects described in the three preceding paragraphs,) and which I should have completed long ago, had it not been for the pecuniary disabilities to which my politics have hitherto condemned me-disabilities which, I grieve to say, are likely to shackle me for some time to

"Such are the motives which induced me to write "The Life and Character of Robespierre." With respect to the first,-my desire to do justice to the dead,-if ever the memory of man needed justice. it is the memory of Robespierre; for none has ever existed a public character whose reputation has been so foully calumniated—so remorselessly immolated and conduct have been misrepresented with more inveterate rancour, and shameless disregard of truth. If most of his biographers are to be believed, Robesperre was a compound of nearly all the worst vices of human nature, without any of its redeeming qualities, and the intellectual and physical man bore the exact impress of his moral deformity. He was a monster in morals, a pigmy in intellect, a scarecrow in physical appearance. He united in himself the

"My object being to do him justice, but no more than justice, I have freely, and, I hope, without prejudice, canvassed every act and discourse, giving him praise where praise he deserved, and censure whereever I thought him in error.
Whether, and to what extent, I have succeeded

in rindicating his memory from the reproaches cast sponit,—is for you, my friends, to decide. I say for you, because it is to you, not to what is called "the public" I appeal. The public is a phrase, which, in England, seldom means more than the rich influential fraction of the people, who live on the earnings of the rest. To this fraction, my book is men whose arguments are bayonets and prosecutions, and whom nothing short of physical force will ever convince of any thing which it is not their interest to believe. Before I could convince the upper and middle classes of England that Robespierre was a just and beneficent character, I must have first con-

vinced them that they ought not to rob the bulk of their fellow-subjects of all that makes life dear to men. Under the existing system of government, these classes possess an unlimited power of murder and robbery over the non-represented classes. It is not not he power of pen or tongue to describe the boundless injustice we experience at their hands. They have robbed us of our civil and social rights—bey have robbed us of all the dignity and respect the from man to his fellow-man—they have robbed us of all the benefits of art and science, they have robbed us of all the benefits of art and science, they have robbed us of all the means of acquiring station, in—where the tent ever a group of birds was known to have a taste for the fine arts. What do you mean, said an old gentleman who had, just put his spectacles on to look at a scent jar, 'Why, Sir, there are four of our party, and our separate names are, Hawk, Sparrow, Rook, and Swallow."

During the past week we had very squally weather, with the road social rights—specially of hair, rain, and snow, frosty hights mostly grevailing; field work, however, has been little interior of our party, and our separate names are, Hawk, Sparrow, Rook, and Swallow."

During the past week we had very squally weather, with the roll stone of the fine arts. What do you mean, said an old gentleman who had just put his spectacles on to look at a scent jar, 'Why, Sir, there are four of our party, and our separate names are, Hawk, Sparrow, Rook, and Swallow."

Droll Storey of A Fox.—Some years ago, a young fox was kept at the Talbot lim, Shrewsbury, and employed in a wheel to turn the jack; but after dearn for the revenit has almost wholly cutaneous; and any severe impression of cold upon their highly sensitive and robbed us of all the dignity and respect the from man to his fellow-man—they have robbed us of all the benefits of art and science, they have robbed us of all the benefits of art and science, they have robbed us of all the benefits of art and science, they have robbed us of all the benefits of art and science, they have robbed us of all the benefits of art and science, they dependence, and property—they have made philoso-phy a curse, and religion a farce to us—they have rendered virtue impracticable, and salvation impossible for us except through blood and vengeance—they

have involved nine-tenths of the population in a never-ending scramble for the means of subsistence, which ought to be as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun,—they have placed us in that horrible position which leaves us no other title to life, than the will or caprice of infernal profit-hunters, who, to want your labour!" In a just state of society, all that would be required of any citizen to give him his fair contribution of service to the common stock, and this would hardly require the labour of three hours a-day at his hands. But under the murderons institutions of the upper and middle-classes, we must be grateful for being allowed to slave ten, welve, or even fourteen hours a day, in exchange for a worse-than brute existence, whilst the monsters,

these destroyers. My book is intended to convince you, and you only. The newspaper press of the upper and middle ranks may abuse, denounce, and the my work as they like, or pass it over in contemptations silence, should they prefer that course. I shall disregard both their abuse and their affected contempt. In vindicating the character of Robes-

who have been murdered and calumniated, in the same way, in all past ages. If I succeed in vixdi-cating Robespierre, I vindicate the most obnoxious and execrated of them all, and I prove him to be the most obnoxious and execrated, only because he was the most enlightened, incorruptible and effective of them all. If I prove him to have been the opposite of what history has represented him, I, at one and the same time, destroy the credit of history, and ciples the reverse of his, I perform a signal service to my country, inasmuch as I release radicalism from a load of obloquy which falsehood had fastened on it, and destroy, by anticipation, the credit of similar calumnies which may be levied against the wouldbe-Robespierres of my own country. There is many a reformer who would brave every physical tribulation-even death itself-to make his cause triumcredible pains to blacken his memory. They wished in fact to deter, by his example, all other generous spirits embacked or embarking in the same cause. All the histories that have appeared, up to this time, and nearly all the biographies relating to the French revolution, have been written in the interests of the upper and middle classes. Not one honest Radical history has yet appeared, if we except the Histoire Purlementaire de la Revolution Française, which is rather a compilation of materials for history than a history itself, and which is not yet completed, the last volume (36) not coming down farther than the year 1794. But of this anon. Suffice it to state here, that all the histories hitherto published are, in a greater or lesser degree, unfavourable to Robescircumstance more for your sake than for my own, for I shall still cherish the conviction that the failme rests with the biographer, and not the subject.'

HULL TEMPERANCE PIONEER. Edited by R. FIRTH.

No. 7 contains interesting reports of public meetings, festivals, &c., connected with the cause of Temperance, in Hull. Barton, and Brigg. There is also a balance sheet of the Hull Society's funds.

PHRENOLOGICAL CHART. By D. G. GOYDER. Member of the Glasgow Phrenological Society, author of An Epitome of Phrenology; Lectures on Freemasomy; Acquisitiveness, esc. London, J. S. Hodson; Manchester, Baylis; Leeds, Joshua Hobson, Star Office.

mass of letter-press, in which accordant with the son again interrupts the court, I will order him to Hull, March 19, 1838. several figures, the order, genus, uses and abuses of the feelings and faculties thereby indicated, are respected; there must be no more of these unmanbriefly, but clearly and simply, explained. No phrenologist ought to be without this chart, which is nerly noises. Officer, you preserve, at your peril, opinion, which may protect my own reputation, and that of my brother-democrats, (embarked with me in the same cause,) against that horrible system of map; while its neatness renders it, when nicely him, as if determined to detect the party the next map; while its neatness renders it, when nicely him, as if determined to detect the party the next map; while its neatness renders it, when nicely him, as if determined to detect the party the next mounted, no mean ornament to the library.

Literary Scraps.

his narrow homeward path, I can "take mine ease terrier belonging to some one in the court, with ar mine inn" beside the blazing hearth, and shake which Tiger seemed, for some reason or other best hands with Signor Orlando Friscobaldo, as the oldest known to himself, to be on very bad terms .- "Officer," acquaintance I have. Ben Jonson, learned Chap- vociferated Mr. Justice Park, "officer, do your man, Master Heywood, and Master Webster are duty and take that dog out of court."-Whether it there; and, seated round, discourse the silent hour was that the officer mistock the four-footed author of away. Shakspeare is there himself, but not in the disturbance, or that the surly aspect of Tiger. Cibber's managers coat. Spenser is hardly yet frightened him from touching him, I cannot say; returned from a ramble through the woods, or is but the fact was, that he was proceeding to take the concealed by a group of nymphs, fawns, and satyrs. little harmless terrier out of court, and had no inten-Milton lies on the table, as on an altar, never taken tion of disturbing Tiger, when Mr. Justice Park up or laid down without reverence. Lyly's Endy-observed, "Not that dog, officer, but the other. mifered so much injustice at the hands of history. It mion sleeps with the moon that shines in at the win- That dog has behaved himself very properly indeed; may, with safety, be affirmed, that there never dow. Faust disputes in one corner of the room with nothing could be more gentlemanly than his confiendish faces, and reasons of divine astrology. I duct. Leave him alone."-The officer, seeing there should have no objection to pass my life in this man- was no alternative, was proceeding to the place to public and private vengeance, or whose motives ner out of the world, not thinking of it, not it of where Tiger was, in order to expel him, when, in me; neither abused by my enemies, nor defended the confusion of the moment, he trod on one of the by my friends; careless of the future, but some- legs of the little terrier. The latter instantly set up forgotten.—Hazlitt.

considerations which shew the necessity for personal shouted Mr. Justice Park, as soon as the yelping of cleanliness, prove the importance of cleanliness the little terrier, which had before conducted himself in dress. For as portions of the dress are in with so much propriety and in so "gentlemanly" a characteristics of the ogre, the gnome, and the cat-tiger."

Constant contact with the skin, they take up manner, would admit of his being heard. The court the perspiration and retain many of its impurities, was cleared of the dogs, and, Mr. Justice Park's which, as I have before stated, are liable to be irritation having in some measure subsided, the trial absorbed into the system. The linen ought, there- was proceeded with.—The Bench and the Bar. fore, to be frequently changed, particularly in early life, when cutaneous diseases are common. All the parts of the dress ought to be loose, and of a porous texture, both to give free play to the vascular circulation and to permit the free exit of the personnal three years prior to the birth of George III. He is culation, and to permit the free exit of the perspiraculation, and to permit the free exit of the perspiration, and to absorb it readily. How far at variance with these rules is the dress in this country, of families in particular it is needless for me to say females in particular, it is needless for me to say. One would think that it had been adopted for the veteran has no other dependence than what he obexpress purpose of hindering the development of tains by vending a few articles in the streets. not addressed. I have no idea of arguing with the body, and of retarding its functions. Another important quality of clothing is warmth; in treating of gentlemen called at Stainbro' Inn, previous to which the subject of temperature generally will be their going to look over Wentworth Castle. It discussed. It is a prevalent error to suppose that was remarked by one of them at the time they were the constitution of children are fortified by early viewing the pictures in the gallery, that he thought exposure to cold; whence arises the inexpressibly it was the first time that ever a group of birds was absurd practice of bathing infants in cold water, known to have a taste for the fine arts. What do even in the midst of winter. The circulation of you mean, said an old gentleman who had just put

upon. In Ireland they have too much vivacity, and are too desirous to make a show, to preserve a kitchen, jumped into his wheel, resumed his former the golden mean. They are the Gascons of Briton. occupation, and saved his life. This, though very George Ellis was the first converser I ever knew: his patience and good breeding made me often ashamed of myself going off at score upon some favourite topic. Richard Sharp is so celebrated for knowledge inspires. For a mind that comes well knowledge inspires. For a mind that comes well this peculiar gift as to be generally called Conver- provided to engage in the defence of truth, will sation Sharp. The worst of his talent is, that it calmly and without concern stand the shock of false seems to lack sincerity. You never know what are opinions, having premeditated all that can be althe real sentiments of a good converser, or at least leged against truth, by instructing himself in the it is very difficult to discover in what extent he ena title to independence and happiness, would be tertains them. His politeness is inconsistent with instructed? What can seem to him inextricable, energy. For forming a good converser, good taste and extensive information and accomplishment are the principal requisites, to which must be added, an easy and elegant delivery, and a well-toned voice. I think the higher order of genius is not favourable to this talent .- Sir Walter Scott's Diary.

who live in luxury on our earnings, lead a lite of ease and gay dissipation. In short, the upper and middle-classes have robbed us of all the joys of prosperity, and rendered our state of being far more calamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous wild or domesticated who, though destinate the sweet summer-tide of the calamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous wild or domesticated who, though destinate the sweet summer-tide of our brightest days, who has trodden animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than that of any brute animal of the scalamitous than the scalami No. no, my friends! I shall not address myself to substitute. Together we can refresh the fading substitute. colours of the past, and by reviving the outline, recal, in some measure, to our minds the original beauty of the picture, even though its primitive grace and brilliancy be lost for ever. Even the sound of the voice, under such circumstances, often becomes interesting from the associations connected with it; from the recollection of some other, some well-loved connected of the nature and objects of Rechabite tents, I have taken indicate all the other martyrs to the same principles | State Prison, by Mary Louisa Boyle,

Darieties.

A DOMES AND A TIGER FIGHT.—A fine donkey, selected for the purpose, had been made exceedingly drunk, and when perfectly pot-valiant, was turned into the inclosure, the tiger at the same time the Star, that during the last five years many sociebeing forced out of his cage. Upon seeing the don- ties have been formed in all parts of the country the same time, destroy the credit of history, and raise up a protection for all men of similar principles who dread posthumous calumny even more than they dread death. If I prove that all the crimes imputed to Robespierre and his principles, were, in imputed to Robespierre and his principles, were, in reality, committed by his assassins, or caused by reality, committed by his assassins, or caused by reality, committed by his assassins, or caused by an establishment in every direction. a retreat, toddled up to his antagonist in the most ridiculous manner possible, wagging his head about, throwing out his heels, and braying. The tiger, amazed, bewildered, and perfectly conflumerigated, as an officer of the Ganges steamer expresses it, gave one glance of astonishment at this strange that other societies of a kindred character, and havassailant, and dropping his tail, turned and ran ing similar objects, are in existence, and I gladly add swiftly away. The donkey, ready primed for every my testimony to their worth and importance. But phant; but there are few that would brave the thought of being execrated by posterity in return for the sacrifices they had made. The villains who have calumniated Rebespierre were well aware of this fact; and it is one of the reasons why, in addiation to assassinating him, they have been at such innext rencontre, Neddy, running round, and flinging out in the queerest style imaginable, gave the tiger one or two smart strokes with his hoofs, which villainous assault elicited nothing but an alarmed surprise on the part of the royal heast. Retreating again, it was again followed by the pertinacious perate, but perfectly unaware of the despicable is derived from a worthy person mentioned in the nature of his foe, rushed forward and tumbled the Bible, who had commanded his sons not to drink braying pursuer on the ground. He did not, however, according to his usual wont, pause to worry him, but went straight off. The donkey, getting up again, shaking himself, and apparently enjoying the fun, was easily induced to go after the tiger, and the pierre, because all of them are the productions of men interestedly hostile to the principles for which pressed, contenting himself with knocking the donhe lived and died. Whether, and to what extent I key over, if no other means of getting rid of the he lived and died. Whether, and to what extent I key over, it no other means of getting rid of the have succeeded in doing him the justice which interested clamour has hitherto denied him, it is for you, my Radical friends, to decide. If I have succeeded, I am sure you will participate in the pleasure it; stunned and stupified by his falls, he was unable to the cruel sport of tearing and mangling the fallen none but such as have made up their minds to go on as they have begun, will unite themselves to a tent. I have thus, as well as I am able, endeavoured it; stunned and stupmed by his lans, he was unable to continue the uncouth capers which it was quite impossible not to be diverted by; in fact, no words can convey an idea of the excessive absurdity of the scene: the stupid, blundering, awkward, yet conceited gestures of the long-eared assailant, and the scared, bewildered aspect of the assailed, were altogether so irresistibly comical, that there were times in which I was nearly suffocated by laughter .- Asiatic Journal.

MR. JUSTICE PARK AND THE Doos .- Some years ago, while a Yorkskire butcher was undergoing an examination as witness in a case in the Court of Common Pleas, an undefinable sound was heard in the immediate vicinity of the witness-box. "Silence in the court there!" cried Mr. Justice Park, in his usual sharp and irritable manner.—"Just repeat This is a very cheap, well executed, and useful that answer to my question, said he, addressing himself to the witness. "The noise which that cranium are exhibited on two large sized busts, person made prevented my hearing it distinctly." time the noise was repeated. A dead silence prevailed for some seconds after this sharp rebuke was administered to the disorderly party. "The last question I put to you, witness, was, whether you saw Love of Books.—I do not mean to speak dis- the defendant the night before the transaction was respectfully of the stage; but I think higher still of said to have taken place."-"I am not able, my nature, and next to that, of books. They are the lord, to say positively. —Here the witness was nearest to our thoughts; they wind into the heart; again interrupted by a loud growl from a large the poet's verse slides into the current of our blood. mastiff belonging to himself, which flashed con-We read them young, we remember them when old. viction on the mines of all present that the author, We read there of what has happened to others; we of the two former outrages on the dignity of feel that it has happened to ourselves. They are to the court belonged to the canine, not the be had everywhere good and cheap. We breathe but the air of books: we owe everything to their authors on this side barbarism; and we pay them easily with spoke.—"He is mine, my lord," said the witness. dead. Michael Angelo is beyond the Alps; Mrs. the court than to bring him here with you."—"He Siddens has left the stage, and us to mourn her loss. followed me against my will, my lord."—"Then Were it not so, there are neither picture-galleries you must either put him out, or see that he be nor theatre-royal on Salisbury plain, where I write quiet."-" I'll take care, my lord, that he makes no this; but here, even here, with a few old authors, I more noise."—"Tiger," you be quiet, sir—you lie can manage to get through the summer or winter down, sir."—The examination was resumed. When months without ever knowing what it is to reed another tremendous under-grown, out with me before dinner. After a long walk through unfrequented tracts, after starting the hare laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. Here the cause of the long laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. Here laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. Here laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. Here laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. Here laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. Here laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. Here laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. Here laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. Here laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. Here laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. Here laughter, and which worked up the irritable faculties of his lordship to the highest possible pitch. woodman's stern "good night," as he strikes into different growls which Tiger emitted was a small Tares.....

times dreaming of the past, which might as well be a yowl that lasted nearly half a minute, and was so HEALTH CONNECTED WITH DRESS .- The of all present tingle. "Take both the dogs away,"

Longevity.-There is now living in Hampshirehog-yard, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, a man named Thomas Coleman, aged 102 years and five months, America at the time the colonies revolted. The

A SINGULAR FACT.—The other day, a party

town, he sprung over a half door which opened into dear, in request, and no variation in the value of distillers' amazing, is absolutely true. Hereford Times. what unanswerable? All the difficulties that can be objected against him, will, if he be truly strong, serve on the contrary only to supply him with ideas that have already often triumphed over whatever is

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Perc. I not only perform an act of justice to the indicate all the other markers to the same person, and I indicate all the other markers to the same person, and I indicate all the other markers to the same person, and I indicate all the other markers to the same person, and I indicate all the other markers to the same person, and I indicate all the other markers to the same person, and I indicate all the other markers to the same person, and I indicate all the other markers to the same person, and I indicate all the other markers to the same person, and I indicate all the other markers to the same person, and I indicate all the other markers to the same person and I indicate all the other mar promote the best interests of society. I most re-

spectfully solicit a small space in your widely circulated columns, and I do so wish the more confidence because I know your motto to be "Fair Play," and that you would wish whatever pretends to be for the public good to be fairly submitted to

the test of public opinion. every direction.

A Rechabite tent is then a branch of an order united together for mutual benefit and support, considering all the members as equal, and uniting, in one brotherhood, men of every country, every religious creed, and every rank and class of society. I am well aware again, it was again followed by the pertinacious liquors, except as medicine, or for religious purposes. donkey, and hemmed up in a corner; the tiger, des The name by which they designate themselves, wine all their days, and their objects are the promotion of sobriety, chastity, benevolence, and every virtue that can adorn the human character. They wish to rejoice with those that do rejoice, and to weep with them that weep, and wherever a Rechabite tent is established, there a worthy brother of the order, if he needs assistance, is certain of obtaining it. It is necessary only to add to this very imperfect tents are not, in a direct way, connected either with religious or political sects, in my opinion they will have a marked influence upon both our religion, by preventing that intoxication of passions which so often brings scandal upon Christian churches, and on politics, by removing the only formidable objec-

tion to an extention of popular rights; for there are few indeed in this day that would deny the abstract right of one man to as much political power as another. But the complaint is that the drunken habits of the people render them unfit to exercise the power which as men they are entitled to. Clearly then, any society which proposes to elevate the moral state of the community is entitled to a candid investigation, and the Rechabites ask only for a fair field and no favour, I am, Gentlemen.

Yours most respectfully, T. B. SMITH.

MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET MARCH 27.

The arrival of Wheat is rather larger than last week; Barley smaller; Oats and Beans much the same. There has been a fair demand for Wheat at last week's prices. Barley has been full as well sold. Oats, Shelling, and Beans rather dearer.

Rapeseed little alteration. WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 60lbs.

Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, new red, 52, 54, fine 59s. wht. 56s 63s
Lincolnshire and Cambridge, do 51s, 54s, do 57s, do 56s 61s
Yorkshire do 51s, 54s, do 56s, do 65s 59s
Old do 51s, 54s, do 58d, do 56s 62s
BARLEY per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

Norfolk, and Suffolk new, 27s, extra fine 31s 31s
Lincolnshire. Lincolnshire, ... do 26s, do Yorkshire, Wold & Boroughbridge, do 26s, do Peas, White
Do Grey,
BEANS per Quarter of 62 bs per Busbel. 32s 34s Tick, new, 34s, 36s, old 35s 39s Harrow and Pigeon, do 36s, 38s, do 38s 42s OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels. Potato, new, 24s, 25s, old 27s

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING MARCH 20th, 1838. Oats. Barley. Beans. 801 4306 219 7845 801 4306 219 4 58s. 5d. 23s. 4d. 31s. 4d. 36s. 3d. —s. 0d. 35s. 6d

LONDON WOOLMARKET, BRITISH & FOREIGN.-Mon All kinds of British wool, although there is a large quantity All kinds of British wool, although there is a large quantity on sale, command a very steady sale, at fully late prices. We are still without the receipt of any larger orders for woollen goods from the United States.

Down teggs, 1s 0d to 1s 7d; half-bred do., 1s 6d to 1s 9d; Down ewes and wethers, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; Leicester hogs, 1s 3d to 1s 5d; Leicester wethers, 1s 1d to 1s 2d; blanket, wool 9d to 1s; flannel do., 1s to 1s 4d skin combing, 1s 0d to 1s 1s 14d. The attendance of the importers, manufacturers, brokers

and others engaged in the wool trade, was drawn during the last three days of the past week, to a series of public sales of colonial and other wools. These sales attracted much interlegs of the little terrier. The latter instantly set up a yowl that lasted nearly half a minute, and was so loud and harsh in its tones, that it made the ears of all present tingle. "Take both the dogs away," shouted Mr. Justice Park, as soon as the yelping of the little terrier, which had before conducted himself foreign buyers were present. and other wools. The sales were very fully attended, many foreign buyers were present.

The first sale was on Thursday, and was conducted by Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co. The Australian wools (mark I Mc A) obtained prices from 2s 7½d per lb; the Van Dieman's Land wools seld at about previous prices. On Friday there were put up by Messrs. Simes and Co. 505 bales imported from the flocks of the Australian Agricultural Company. The finest sorts sold at 2s 2d to 2s 8½d per lb, and seconds at 1s 5d to 2s per lb. Wools in the grease went off at 1s to 1s 3d per lb. On the same day Messrs. Marsh and Edinborough offered 98 bales of Van Dieman's Land wools of various marks, and the prices realised were from 1s 5d to 2s 2½d per rough offered VS bales of Van Dieman's Land wools of various marks, and the prices realised were from 1s 5d to 2s 2½d per lb. On Saturday afternoon Messrs. J. Ebsworth and Sons offered 144 bales, of which 40 were Tasmanian, 98 East Indian and the rest foreign wools. The Van Dieman's Land wools were only sold at low prices, viz., at 8d to 1s 6¼d per lb, according to samples. The concluding sales of the week was by Messrs. Loughnan and Hughes, and were chiefly of low foreign qualities. The Swan River wools realised 1s 2d to 1s 7d per lb. Odesa wools fine sold at 2s to 2s 21/d per lb.

1s 7d per lb. Odessa wools fine sold at 2s to 2s 31/d per lb inferior ditto 84d to 1s 9d per lb.

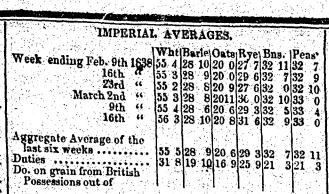
The sales were heavy throughout and prices must be quoted 2d per lb lower than were realised at the previous sales. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, MARCH 26.

grinding qualities. Malt was much the same in price, with a moderate demand for choice samples. Beans and Peas supported the currency of last week, each article of good quality commanding a steady demand. Oats continue to be held with firmness, and many of the vessels having brought part of the large Irish supply, our dealers were anxious to take advantage of this circumstance, and showed some demonstrators. firmness, and many of the vessels having brought part of the large Irish supply, our dealers were anxious to take advantage of this circumstance, and showed some disposition to commence purchasing, but from the advanced prices, not only in Ireland, but on our own coast and in Scotland, for this article, the factors seemed more disposed to land than to submit to any decline, particularly as many cargoes have been taken off the market by speculators during the past week, and the sales any decline, particularly as many cargoer have been taken off the market by speculators during the past week, and the sales were thus not extensive, but all sorts commanded fully as 6d. to 61d. per lb. much money, and the trade has a healthy appearance generally. Linseed and Rapeseed were held for more money, and but little of each article in the market. Bonded Wheat was inquired for, but leave having been granted to bring forward a bill to grind this article in mills under the Queen's lock, holders would not part with it unless on higher terms. Amongst the exports of the past week there have been 300 quarters of loreign Barley, and 1,000 qrs. Oats entered for Sweden, where grain is very scarce and dear. Red Cloverseed was fully as high, and the finer qualities were in fair demand.

CURRENCY PER IMPERIAL MEASURE.

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ng	Norfolk & Lincolnshire 57		
tss	White, do. do	Manle 39	• • •
	Yorkshire	White Roilers 37	•
be	West Country Red	Distance	• • •
	White, de	BEANS.	
the	Northumberland and	Small	
tse	White, de Northumberland and Scotch White 50 55	licks, old 32	• •
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SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MARCH 26.

[Whenever the word stone occurs in these prices throughou this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14lbs and such only, no other being lawful.] Although the supply of Beasts in our market, this morning.
was somewhat less than that exhibited here on this day
se'nnight, it was considerably more than equal to the demand,
a large number of the inferior Beasts being unsold at the close
of the market. In the quotations of Beef we can quote no
alteration from last week. A scarcity of turnips being complained of in most of our grazing districts (the severe frost
having destroyed extensive breadths of them), at least threefourths of the supply of Sheep were of middling and inferior having destroyed extensive breadths of them), at least three-fourths of the supply of Sheep were of middling and inferior quality, graziers being compelled, through necessity, to rid themselves of some of their Sheep, though only about half-fat, from the before-mentioned cause, on account of which the primest Southdowns were eagerly sought after, and last Friday's prices, viz., from 4s. 8d. to 5s. per 8lbs. were obtained without difficulty. A large portion of the supply of Sheep was left over to Friday's market. Notwithstanding the number of Calves on sale being very limited, no improvement was noticed in the currencies, with a heavy demand. From Ireland, by sea, we received 380 Pigs of somewhat improved quality. The trade with Pork was, on the whole, dull, at late rates. The arrivals of live stock, by steam-packets from Scotland, have

trade with Pork was, on the whole, dull, at late rates. The arrivals of live stock, by steam-packets from Scotland, have been but moderate. We received fresh up to our market to-day about 450 Scots, from Norfolk; 105 Scots, from Suffolk; 95 Scots and Runts, from Essex; 25 Runts and Devons, from Cambridgeshire; 590 Short-horns, from Lincolnshire; 230 Short-horns and Runts, from Leicestershire; 120 Short-horns and Devons, from Northamptonshire; 36 Runts and Devons, from Warwickshire; 25 Devons and Runts, from Oxfordshire; 60 Aberdeenshire Scots, by sea, from Scotland; 300 Herefords, from Herefordshire; 300 Devons, from Devonshire; 50 Runts and Oxen, from Sussex; 40 Runts and Devons, from Surrey; and 10 Runts and Herefords, from Kent. The remainder of the supply of Beasts came from the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The supply of Sheep was chiefly composed of Southdowns, Kents, Kentish half-breds, old and new Leicesters, Dorsets, and Somersets, with 250, by sea, from Scotland. The

Per stone of 8lbs. to sink the offal. LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET. Beasts, 2,943-Sheep, 24,530-Calves, 75-Pigs, 360. Live Cattle at Market on Friday last, Beast 1502—Sheep 2,430—Calves 100—Pigs 698.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, (MONDAY, We have received since our last report a fair average week's supply of meat from all-quarters, nearly the whole of which has been of superior quality. Of packages of meat there have arrived about 60, mostly from Essex, Scotkand, and Yorkshire. Very few Pigs have come from Ireland, by sea, the number being only about 290. The supply of London slaughtered meat has been tolerably good, whilst the demand has been, on the whole, dull, at but little variation in the prices. No live stock has yet arrived from either Scotland or any part of England, for the purpose of being killed and disposed of without appearing in Smithfield. With respect to the prices which are being realised for the Scotch meat, we are of opinion, that they are by no means remunerative. These markets this

White do. 0 0 Mould Candles 9 White do. 0 0 Mould Candles. 9 6 Since been paid, and 70s is now asked; no alteration in clover-staff. 43 0 Store do. 8 0 Rough do. 28 0 Inferior ditto. 7 0 HAY AND STRAW (per load of 36 trusses.)

HAY AND STRAW (per load of 36 trusses.)

Smithfield. £ s. £ s. Whitechapel. £ s. £ s. Hay 4 10 a 5 5 Clover 4 15 a 6 6 Clover 5 0 a 5 15 Clover 4 15 a 6 6 Straw 1 2 4 a 2 8 Straw 1 16 a 2 5 Straw 1 2 Straw 1 Smithfield. £. s. £. s. | Whitechapel, £. s. £. s. | Hay ... 4 10 a 5 5 | Clover ... 5 0 a 5 15 | Clover ... 4 15 a 6 6 | Straw ... 2 4 a 2 8 | Cumberland. | Portman, Edgeware-road. | Portman, Edgeware-road. | Ca 5 0 PRICES OF HOPS IN THE BOROUGH. The Hop market is firm, with a brisk demand for Weald of Kent pockets of last year's growth. Farnham 0 to 9 0 | East Kent, Pkets 24 0 to 6 6

Mid.Kent Pkets 3 45...5 12 | Weald of Kent do 3 40...4 0 | Bags...... 3 15...5 0 | Sussex Pockets... 3 5...3 16 THE WATERSIDE POTATOE MARKET. - March 26. The market, in consequence of the supply, is lower than the quotations of the last report, but the business transacted during the past week has been limited.

HIDES (per 1b.)

Patent shot,

Patent shot,
1 a 12..... 24 10 a 0 0
Red, or Minium 23 10 a 0 0
White 30 10 a 31 0

Red, or Minium 23 10 a 0 0
Sheets, per lb. 0 11 a 0 0 LEATHER (per lb.)

d. d.
d.
d. d.
Crep Hides, 30 a 40lbs 10\frac{1}{2}a13
Ditto, 40 a 50lbs. 12a14\frac{1}{4}
Spanish Horse Hides. 12 a 24
Spanish Butts. 16a 17
Spanish Butts. 16a 17
Spanish Butts. 16a 17
Spanish Butts. 14a 24
Spanish Butts. 14a 24
Ditto, 50 a 60 lbs. 15a 21
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SUGAR. s. d. s. d. COCC Large Lumps. . 73 0 a 74 0 Small ditto . . 74 0 a 76 0 Trinidad (per Molasses, British33 0 a 34 6 cwt.)..... 44 0 a 59 0 Bengal good and Grenada..... 44 0 a 54 0 Bengal good and fine 0 0 a 0 0 St. Lucia 0 0 a 0 0 Barbadoes, Fine 0 0 a 0 0 Brazil 35 0 a 38 6 COFFEE. Jamaica, Fine 114 0 a 126 0 Cinnamon lb. 3 4 a 7 6 Middling.... 108 0 a 112 0 Cloves (Am-Ordinary.... 84 0 a 103 0 boyna) ... 1 0 a 1 2 Do.(Bourbon) 1 01 a 1 2 Mace ... 2 8 a 7 0 Demerara and Berbice good Middling.. 110 0 a 120 Nutmegs (un-Good and fine Ordinary . 86 0 a 108 0 Ordinary and garb.)..... 4 10 a 5 0 Pepper (Cay-Broken 69 0 a 86 0 Pimento (Ja-Dominica, maica.... 0 3 a Middling. 102 0 a 122 0. Middling. 102 0 a 122 0 Ginger (Jamaica)

Good and fine White..... 80 0 a 130 0

Ordinary .. 88 0 a 100 0 Fine large .. 140 0 a 210 0 St. Domingo 43 0 a 47 0 Barbadocs. 48 0 a 56 0 Mocha.... 74 0 a 120 0 East India. 24 0 a 34 0

MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, March 24. There was a slender attendance of buyers at our market this morning, and the transactions were chiefly in retail. Wheat and Flour may be noted without alteration in value; and the late advance in Oats, Oatmeal, and Beans, was firmly demanded. Malt was in but limited request, and no change

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, March 26. The supply of Beasts at market to-day has been far smaller than that of last week, and the quality throughout has been generally pretty good; but in consequence of the limited supply the prices have been in advance, the first quality having sold a pound a head above last week's prices, and many coun-

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL, From the 12th to the 19th March. Cows. Calves. Sheep. Lambs. Pigs. Horses. 1,365 8 3,380 95 6,272 18 95 6,272

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, MARCH 24. There was a public auction of 800 bales (30 of which were damaged), East India Wool held here on the 21st instant, at which there was a fair attendance, and though we cannot report brisk bidding there was nothing left unsold; 200 were taken on French account. The prices realised were a trifle lower than the solution of the solution WHEAT. s. s. Malt, Norfolk Pale ... 52 .. 60 lower than those of the preceding week; a fair amount of business has been effected in Pernyian and Mogadore by private contract. Import this week, 295; previously this year, 8078; total, 8,373 bales.

English Wools.—Down ewes and wethers, 13d to 14d; down tegs; 15d to 16d; combing fleeces, 14d to 15d; combing skin, 13d to 15d; super skin, 14d to 16d; head skin, 12d to 14d per 1b.
Scotch Wools.—Laid Highland, 9s 0d to 9s 6d; white ditto,
11s 3d to 12s 0d; laid crossed, 12s 0d to 13s 0d; washed ditto,
14s 0d to 15s 0d; laid Cheviot, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; washed ditto, 163 0d to 208 6d; white ditto, 248 0d to 288 0d per stone of 14lb. 103 0d to 20s 6d; white ditto, 24s 0d to 28s 0d per stone of 14lb.

Irish Wools.—Irish fleeces, mixed lots, 13dd to 15d; Irish wethers, 13d to 14d; Irish hogs, 15d to 16d; Irish combing skin, 13dd to 14d; Irish short skin, 11d to 13d per lb.

26

Poreign Wools.—Russian Wool, 6d to 7d; Odessa, fine, 12d to 21d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 4d; Mogadore and Barbary, 3d to 4d; washed Peruvian, 84d to 94d; unwashed ditto, 6d to 7d; Portugal R., 10d to 12d; ditto, low marks, 84d to 94d; German fleeces, 14d to 16d; ditto, assorted, 17d to 20d; ditto, lambs, 18d to 30d; Spanish R., 17d to 22d; ditto, F. S., 15d to 22d; New South Wales, 12d to 21d per lb.

monger-lane. Solicitors, Messis. Hardwick and Davidson, Cateaton-street.

GEORGE MUNRO, iron founder, Great Mitchell-street, St. Luke's, Middlesex, April 6, and May 8, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Johnson, official assignee, Basinghall-street. Solicitor, Mr. Letts, Barrlett's-buildings, Holborn.

ELISHA DICKENS, cotton spinner, Bagsworth, Derby-lambs, 18d to 30d; Spanish R., 17d to 22d; ditto, F. S., 15d to 22d; New South Wales, 12d to 21d per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Monday Evening, March 26, 1838. An extensive demand has prevailed throughout the week, which being freely met by holders, the sales have been large. On Monday a slight advance was obtained, but for the last lew days buyers have had the advantage, and the market has closed heavily at a decline of \$d\$. to \$d\$. per lb. on the middling qualities of American from the quotations of Friday last; Brazil, Egyptian, and East India are \$d\$. per lb. lower. Speculators have taken 2,800 American, and exporters 1,200 American and 400 Pernambuco. The sales amount to 39,080 bales. The imports for the week are \$2.578 hags.

imports for the week are 32,578 bags. Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cottons into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 17th inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the

same periodlastyear. American ... bags 298,246
South American ... 35,357
West Indies, Demerara, &c. 403
East Indies ... 4,126
Egypt, &c. ... 11,043 Egypt, &c 3,835

Decrease of imports as compared with same period last year, bags EXPORTS IN 1838.

The Cotton market has been very dull to-day, and sale have been made at 3d. decline on the quotations of Friday. Speculators have offered to-day for some large parcels, but the prices being so low they were refused. The sales on Saturday and to-day have been 3,000 bags each day.

The continued dull accounts received from London, and the decline that has taken place there, have caused a complete stagnation in the British Plantation Sugar market, and though there are sellers at the reduced quotations, the demand is so limited, that they must be considered quite nominal. The only transactions reported during the week are 600 bags Mauritius at 60s to 61s per cwt. The only sales to notice in foreign Sugar are 22 cases, 36 brls. Pernambuco, and 80 brls. of Bahia, by auction, fine white at 33s 9d good ditto, partially damaged, 25s to 28s yellow 23s to 23s 9d and low brown 18s per cwt. The only sale reported in Molasses is one of 60 punchs. Demerara at 30s per cwt. The sales of Plantation Coffee comprise 50 casks and 200 brls. Jamaica, recently landed, and consisting chiefly of ordinary to fine ordinary qualities, which sorts sold at a decline of 3s to 5s on previous transactions, whilst a few lots of fair to good middling sold at no material reduction; the quotations are altered in conformity. Of foreign, 150 bags Brazil brought 39s for ordinary and 36s 6d for damaged. No demand for Cocoa. 1,200 bags Bengal Ginger sold at 26s a small lot of Pimento at 31d and black Pepper at 41d to 45d per lb. In East India Rice very little has been done, but 300 tons dressed Carolina have been taken for export, at 22s 6d per cwt. The sales in Rum consist of near 200 punchs. Demerara, at 3s 2d for common Leeward, and 4s 4d to 4s 8d for 30 to 35 per cent. over-proof.

The market for East India Drysaltery articles has been unusually dull, and there is literally nothing to report, excepting trifling sales of Saltpetre, at 25s 6d to 27s 6d per

Investock has yet arrived from either Scotland or any part of England, for the purpose of being killed and disposed of without appearing in Smithfield. With respect to the prices which are being realised for the Scotch meat, we are of opinion, that they are by no means remunerative. These markets this morning were moderately supplied, whilst the trade was rather dull.

TALLOV AND CANDLES.

Whitechapel Market price of Fat, 3s 5d. In quantities of 6lbs.

S. d.

Town Tallow (per cwt) 60 6 Graves.

Russia do (Candle). 58 6 Good Dregs.

O Mould Candles.

O Mould Candle sales were effected at 63s to 65 per hhd.; but 68s to 69s has since been paid, and 70s is now asked; no alteration in cloverwithout any change in prices.

There has again been a limited demand for Brimstone, and though some offers have been made for parcels, holders have not been disposed to submit to any reduction in prices to effect sales. The stocks of most sorts of Shumac is in a small offect sales. The stocks of most sorts of Shumac is in a small compass; and there is a fair demand for Sicily and Trieste, at full prices. Cream of Tartar, brown Tartar and Argols, are all scarce and wanted. Nothing worthy of notice has been done in Madders or Madder Roots. Olive Oil has been in limited request all the week; a small cargo arrived from Lisbon was nearly all sold previous to arrival. The transactions in Fish Oils still continue very limited, and principally confined to Newfoundland Cod, two parcels of which have been disposed of at about previous rates. In Seed Oils little business doing. About 100 tons Palm Oil on the spot have been sold at £45 to £46 and two parcels to arrive at £41 los to £42 which comprises the business of the week. Oil of Turpentine steady at the prices quoted. Hemp is in good request, and in advance of 10s per ton has been obtained; the stock is now considerably reduced, and in few hands. A little demand for the better descriptions of Flax has appeared. Early in the week, sales of prime Petersburgh yellow candle Tallow were effected at 60s; some business since was been done at a decline of 6d to 9d per civit with a limited tender. Tallow were effected at 60s; some business since was been done at a decline of 6d to 9d per cwt. with a limited business.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, March 23

BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS ANDREW, of Moore-street, Soho, in the parish of St. Ann, in the City of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, licensed victualler, to sur. April 2, May 4, at 1, at the Bankrupts'-court. Solicitor, Mr. Pollock, Red Lion-square; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Basinghall-street. street.

JOHN JENKINS, of Windsor, in the county of Berks, leather seller, April 3, May 4, at 12, at the Bankrupts'-court, Soliciter, Mr. Peele, Clement's-inn, Strand; official assignes,

Soliciter, Mr. Peole, Clement's-inn, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Cannan, Finsbury-square.

SAMUEL GOWAR, late of Tanner's-hill, Deptford, in the county of Kent, wine merchant, March 30, at 11, May 4, at 12, at the Bankrupts'-court. Solicitor, Mr. Kennett, Cornhill; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

FRANCIS MARGETTS, of the city of Oxford, wine and spirit merchant, March 30, at 12, May 4, at 1, at the Bankrupts'-court. Solicitors, Messrs. Lock, Smith, and Allistons, Freeman's-court, Cornhill; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

Leeds, in the county of York, mahogany and timber mer-chants, March 28, May 4, at 10, at the Court House, Leeds. Solicitors, Messra Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery-

April 16.-W. Wright, Liverpool, licensed tavern keeper-J. England, Knaresborough, flax merchant.

CERTIFICATES-APRIL 13. J. Moss and W. Barrington, Haslingden, Lancashire, cotton spinners. P. Harwood, York, ironmonger. J. Chiesman, Leeds, victualler. J. G. Bird, Manchester, commission agent, B. Shaw, Manchester and Bury, auctioneers.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Varty and Wilson, Liverpool, coach makers. Dring and Cartwright, Wakefield, corn factors. H. Davies and M. Nightingale, Manchester, working jewellers.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, MARCH 27-

JOHN SLINGSBY, cattle dealer, Moston, Lancashire, to surrender April 21, and May 8, at the Commissioners' rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Bishop and Mourilyan, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, London; Mr. Aspinall,

BENJAMIN HILL, stationer, Birmingham, April 7, and May 8, at two, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Mr. Chaplin, Gray's inn-square, London: Mr. Harrison, Edmund street, Birmingham. GEORGE EVANS, innkeeper, Carnarvon, April 12, and May 8, at one, at the Clurendon-rooms, Liverpool. Mr. Belshaw, Liverpool; Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, London.

WILLIAM BOOTY, seedsman, Mundford, Norfolk, April 2, and May 8, at twelve, at the Angel inn, Bury St. Edmund's. Messrs. Clarke and Metcalfe, Lincoln's innields, London; Messrs. Beckwith, Dye, and Kitton,

DAVID HOGARTH, coach proprietor, Norfolk, April 5, and May 8, at eleven, at the Crown and Anchor Inn, Great Yarmouth. Solicitors, Mr. Sayers, Great Yarmouth; Messre. Swain, Stephens, Maples, Pearse, Hunt, and Stevens, Old Jewry, London. RICHARD PRITCHARD, builder, Hereford, April 3, and May 8, at eleven, at the Shirehall, Hereford. Messrs-King and Son, Serjeant's-inn, London; Mr. Edwards, Ross.

JAMES BELL, hat manufacturer, Cockermouth, Cumberland, April 5, and May 8, at one, at the Globe Inn, Cockermouth. Mr. Armstrong, Staple-inn, London; Mr. Benson, Cockermouth. ROBERT SMILLIE, draper and tea dealer, Kingston-upon-Hull, April 18, and May 8, at twelve, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Mr. Sale, Manchester; Messrs. England and Shackles, Hull; Mr. Eaxter, Lincoln's-

inn-fields, London.

JOHN HARRIS, timber merchant, Carmarthen; April

Doar's Head lun, Carmar-17, and May 8, at twelve, at the Boar's Head Inn, Carmarthen. Solicitors, Messrs. Morris and Jones, Quay-street, Carmarthen; Mr. Henry Charles Chilton, Chancery-lane, MARMADUKE THOMAS, werehouseman, Cheapside; April 6, and May 8, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Basinghall-street. Mr. Goldsmid, official assignee, Ironmonger-lane. Solicitors, Messrs. Hardwick and Davidson,

Every Yorkshire Purchaser of the NORTHERN STAR of THIS DAY, will be presented with A SPLENDID PORTRAIT

RICHARD OASTLER, Eso. FROM A STEEL ENGRAVING,

He is the Father of the Poor, the Defender of the Oppressed, and the Dread of the Tyrant. Our Lancashire, Newcastle, and Scotch Friends will receive theirs NEXT WEEK.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF RICHARD OASTLER.

The subject of this brief memoir was born in St. Peter's Square, Leeds, on the 20th of December, 1789. He was the son (the youngest of eight children) of ROBERT OASTLER, whose father lived on the paternal estate at Moorhouse, Kirkby Wiske, in the North Riding of Yorkshire. His forefathers and the forefathers of the present EARL of HAREWOOD were substantial yeomen, occupying neighbouring farms, following the same pursuits, and connected together by business and friendship for many generations.

Robert Oastler, when a young man, was led on serious reflection, to embrace the doctrine of selfdenying and devoted piety, as preached by the apostalic WESLEY. Every species of entreaty and persuasion being found ineffectual in affecting any change in his religious resolutions, he was banished from his father's house. But another home was soon provided for him. His uncle John Oastler, of Thirsk, adopted him as his own child; and under his parental care he continued many years at Thirsk, where he became personally acquainted with Mr. WESLEY. This acquaintance ripened into 2 more than common friendship, Mr. ROBERT OASTLER'S house being Wesley's home, whenever he visited Thirsk and its neighbourhood, in the course of his itineracy as the great missionary of England. The cause of Methodism in Thirsk and the adjacent country, owes much to the piety, benevolence, and it had not been convened by the Board of Directors, aid of Mr. Robert Oastler. It may be mentioned that, on the last visit he ever paid to that part of England, and very shortly before his death, Mr. WESLEY took little RICHARD up in his arms and in which the meeting ought to have been called, he blessed him-a ceremony often performed by that blessed him—a ceremony often performed by that by any party on that ground, it was the wish of the by any party on that ground, it was the wish of the Board of Directors that the design of the meeting

With ROBERT OASTLER, we believe, first originated ground, no burial places being at that period at and which he thought was more likely to result in a such an innovation upon their established forms. Mr. OASTLER persisted in his determination, and of appointing one half of the directors, and that as prevailed upon a Baptist minister to inter the corpse. Thus began the practice, now general, of perform-He the Oastlers of three generations, Robert and Saran, his own infant son and daughter.

At the time of KILLHAM's division, Mr. ROBERT ported the Secession. He was one of the comparaby all who had the opportunity of knowing and appreciating the sterling excellencies of his truly manly character. He was chiefly distinguished by a benevolence as unwearied as it was extensive, and by those intellectual qualities that would have made him celebrated, had he been favoured with the ad- Mr. Barr to read the report of the Board of cantage of a corresponding education in early Directors.

In politics he was at first a Tory, but afterwards became a Reformer, or, as it was then termed, a "Tom Painer." On coming to reside in Leeds, he was very active in establishing debating societies, in one of which he became acquainted with EDWARD BAINES. Conceiving him possessed of good natural abiliries, he took him by the hand, and vatronized claim which he might have upon the board. This him to the utmost of his power. It was by the assist- offer had been refused by Mr. Fowler, who was ance of Mr. Oastler, and one or two other friends, Mr. Leather. This was objected to by the Directors that Mr. BAINES was enabled to purchase the copyright of the Leeds Mercury, the source of Mr. to be useful, and because to employ him would be Baines' wealth, and the great engine of Whig delasien in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Mr. ROBERT OASTLER died the strenuous advocate of Mr. Fowler. They had offered him what they the principles of liberty, as defined and understood | considered a more than adequate compensation for by the leading patriots of his day. He was a cloth any services he might have rendered; but they would merchant by trade, but gave up business when the neither his talents nor his experience qualified him. newly invented gig-mills came into use, looking upon such an application of machinery as a means of oppression on the part of the rich, and of corresponding degradation and misery to the poor. He was the father of the agitation on behalf of the illresed and neglected climbing boys, in which he spent much time as well as money. He was engaged the powers of the shareholders were invested. Such many other charitable and philanthropic undertakings during the course of his very active and truly benevolent life. But let this short sketch suffice.

Of Mr. Oastler's mother we shall say but little, as it would be in vain to attempt a description of a character like hers, in the space assigned to this trief memoir. She was a Christian, but never emerged out of the retired and private sphere, within which she thought the unobtrusive qualities of the female character should naturally be confined. She was amiable towards all she knew-affectionate towards those she loved—the Mother and the Wife at home—and that home was Mrs. OASTLER'S world, She was kindness and gentleness itself, and yet full of activity; of the most sprightly, playful, and joyons disposition—always doing good to the poor—but noiseless and unostentations in all she did the removal or appointment of any engineer or other officer:—and that it do now dissolve." To avoid other officer:—and that it do now dissolve." To avoid other officer:—and that it do now dissolve." To avoid one stimulation would probably occupy to-night and to-morrow, and other officer:—and that it do now dissolve." To avoid one stimulation would probably occupy to-night and to-morrow, and other officer:—and that it do now dissolve." no one nor did any ever speak evil of her. Her mutive strength of character enabled her to bear the trials of life with astonishing com- the three resolutions mentioned in the requisition. posure. She was patient in suffering; and resigned under every bereavement, lived without reproach, without an enemy; and was in death honoured, lamented, and revered by all who knew her. She was the daughter of Mr. Joseph Scurr, of Leeds, of an ancient and honourable family. Her grandmother was so universally beloved for her acts of charity, that she was called the Dorcas of Leeds. She is buried in the North Porch of the Parish Church, Leeds.

RICHARD CASTLER, when eight years old, was sent to Fulneck, the celebrated Moravian settlement, to there had been some debate) must either be two feet receive the benefits of the admirable system of edn- in diameter if the water was to be supplied cation, for which that institution has so long-been famous. He remained here eight years; and we to a superior arrangement in laying the pipes have often heard him speak in the most glowing throughout the town, by which there would and feeling manner of his recollections of that always be a constant supply of water in case of any period, and more particularly of the affectionate and truly paternal character of that extraordinary and exemplary man, the late Henry STANHAUER, his learned tutor, kind monitor, and faithful friend. Mr. Oastles always attributes what merit may be thought due to the exertions of HOUSE OF LORDS-THURSDAY, MARCH 22. his after life to the labours of that great and good passed man, who taught all his pupils to fear God, to blend Lord Brougham's bill with the one he had introduce meserence the truth—to love one another, and to act, regarding negro apprentices.

at all times and under all circumstances, from fixed and unalterable principles of integrity and virtue. Over the tomb of STEINHAUER, Mr. OASTLER is represented as leaning in the accompanying portrait. A view of Fulneck appears in the distance.

The associations of childhood appear to have exerted no small influence in the formation of Mr. OASTLER'S character. Mother, father, home, school his brethren, and his God-these and such like. were the first, and have ever since been the deepest, and the holiest impressions on his mind, and go far to furnish us with a key to the composition of his moral character, which is made up of the simplest and yet the most sublime—the sweetest, and at the same time the most powerful and energetic atting.

Lord BROUGHAM presented the petition adopted at the late Exeter Hall meeting, praying for the immediate Abolition of Negro Apprenticeship. The Learned Lord then presented petitions from various places to the same effect, and declared that their total amount exceeded one hundred.

Lord WHARNCLIFF said, that unless some regulations were made to satisfy his mind, he should be ready to go the whole length of emancipating them in August next. same time the most powerful and energetic attributes of human nature.

ment arising from this refusal affected him deeply, and gave him an aversion to reading and study. He felt as though every hope of after life was crushed at once; and saw no use in pursuing the path of learning, from the end of which the goal of his ambition had been withdrawn. We consider this well-meaning but mistaken interference on the part of Mr. OASTLER'S father, as the cause of most serious injury to the development and cultivation of a mind naturally endowed with powers of the most extraordinary

(To be continued in our next.)

LEEDS NEW WATER WORKS. On Monday last, a meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was convened according to advertisement, for the three-fold purpose of attempting the appointment of Mr. Charles Fowler as engineer, or assistant-engineer to the said undertaking; of discontinuing of the services Messrs. George LEATHER & Son; and of deciding on the propriety, should any vacancies occur in the Board of Directors, of filling up such vacancies. This announcement called forth a full column of Mercurial observations, fears and advices. Accordingly at the appointed time a full meeting of the Shareholders, Directors, and others was assembled at the Court-

House to transact this important business.

Dr. Williamson being Chairman of the Board of Directors, was called upon to preside on that occasion. He stated that there had existed some doubt as to the legality of the meeting, inasmuch as or by the Shareholders, as the Act of Parliament required, but by the Clerk of the Company, at the request of a few of the Shareholders. Although there was a departure from the strict technical mode begged to state that if any objection should be taken might not be frustrated, but that the meeting would suffer an impartial discussion of the questions which were about to be brought before them. Another the practice of interring the dead in Methodist point on which he felt a greater degree of difficulty, tached to their chapels or preaching houses. On that the Act of Parliament provided that the Directhe melancholy death of his son Robert, who was tors alone were the persons who had the entire tribled at Marshall's factory, Leeds, it was the father's wish that he should be interred in the ground attached to the Old Chapel in that town. None of For that reason it was probable an objection the Methodist preachers, however, would perform would be made as to the competency of this meetthe usual service, all of them refusing to sanction ing to elect Mr. Fowler. It appeared also from the act that they were not merely a company of share. olders, but that the Town Council had the power

a corporate body they had an interest in the company equally with the shareholders themselves. If, however, any objection should be taken on the ing the rites of burial as well as the other rites of ground of the incompetency of the meeting to apthe church in the Methodist Society. In that grave point any of the servants of the company, he still hoped the spirit of harmony would not be inter-Siran, Mr. Oastler's father and mother; Robert He regretted that they should now be in a state of and SARAH, his sister and brother; and ROBERT and division upon some of the most important points. The present directors represented so fully the feelings and wishes of every party, class, and interest OASTLER, considering the conduct of the conference longer the slightest probability of the proceedings arbitrary and tyrannical, left the old body, and sup. of this body being seriously interrupted, or any question arising upon which much difference of opinion could be entertained. In the general tively few men of substance who had the courage to meetings of the directors there had been much arow their principles, and to maintain the religious harmony, and there were very few occasions on liberty of the people as asserted by Mr. KILLHAM. which they had been materially opposed to each He continued one of the principal members of the had arisen, producing a great division in the body Methodist New Connection till within a few years of the shareholders; and whether or not they came of his death; but at last yielded to the solicitations on that occasion to any conclusion materially relatof several of his old friends, and returned to the original the discussion would be conducted in a spirit of society, in the bosom of which he died, respected fairness and candour, and that they would all recolat his death, as he had been beloved in his lifetime, lect how serious, indeed, would be the responsibility which that individual would incur, who might, by any language, or in any other way, seriously endanger the carrying into effect that work which was of so much importance to the town. (Hear, hear.) After a few other observations respecting the im-portance of the undertaking, and his duty as chair-

portance of the undertaking, and his duty as chair-man on that occasion, he concluded by calling upon the Custody of Insane Persons (Ireland) Bill was read a second Mr. Barr, clerk to the company, then read the report, which after adverting to the notice calling the meeting stated that there were two principal questions on which the Board of Directors were at issue. First, whether Mr. Fowler had heen properly remunerated for his services; and secondly, whether his services were likely to be useful to the company. Mr. Fowler had already received £300 for services rendered, and the board had made a further offer of £500, which they thought would more than repay any on two grounds-because his services were not likely an additional and unnecessary charge to the company. (Hear, hear.) The directors, considering

not place him in a situation for which they believed John Atkinson, Esq., solicitor, then appeared on behalf of the directors; he said he objected to the meeting as being illegal: but not to press that objection it was manifest from the act of Parliament that they had no power to elect any servant or officer other than the Clerk and the Treasurer. All other servants of the company were, by act of Parliament, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, in whom all was the substance of his argument; and therefore hemaintained it to be impossible for that meeting to remove the present, or appoint another engineer. This disposed of the first two propositions in the requisition. The third was to supply any vacancy that might occur in the Board of Directors. This, however, the shareholders could not do, because that power also was vested in the Board of Directors themselves, by whom, the Act of Parliament directed,

any vacancies were to be filled up that might occur. Mr. Barn fully concurred in the statement of the law, as given by Mr. Atkinson. Mr. BLACKBURN also added his testiomony to the accuracy of Mr. Atkinson's statements. Many other remarks were made by other gentlemen, which, however, did not affect the question at

Mr. Derham, who appeared to be the leading man in favour of Mr. Fowler, begged to withdraw

Dr. WILLIAMSON then suggested, that before the meeting dissolved, it perhaps would only be doing justice to Mr. Leather, to request him to furnish the meeting with any statement, with which he thought they might be interested rgarding the progress of the works.

Mr. LEATHER then appeared and entered into a variety of statements, which were principally intended to furnish a contrast between his own and Mr. Fowler's estimate of the work. He went through a variety of detals, which, as they principally related to the manner in which certain parts of the work would be executed, will scarcely be deemed of general public interest. He showed one or two of his plans, and stated his opinion that the pipes (about which from Oldman's reservoir, or a second reservoir would be required on Woodhouse Moor. He also adverted

The Residence of Clergy Bill was read the third time and Lord LYNDHURST inquired whether Lord Glenelg would

Lord GLENELG said that he saw no necessity for blending them.

Lord LYNDHURST thereupon expressed a hope that those who supported Lord Glenelg's bill would not thereby be precluded from supporting Lord Brougham's bill, if so disposed. Their Lordships then resolved into committee on Lord Glenelg's bill, regarding the better regulation and protection of negro apprentices.

The Marquis of SLIGO proposed important amendments, and the bill went through committee.

and the bill went through cor FRIDAY, MARCH 23. SLAVERY.

MONDAY, MARCH 26. In his boyhood he had a strong wish to be brought up to the bar. This desire his father, from conscientions motives, refused to gratify. The disappoint-

Lords Melbourne, Radnor, Winchelses, Falkland, Stan-hope, Brougham, and the Bishop of Norwich, took part in the discussion; and Lord Brougham again took occasion to enlighten the dulness of the House by reading to them, from the Northern Star, some of Mr. Oastler's letters.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27. SLAVERY.

After the presentation of a great number of petitions on the subject of negro apprenticeship, the Biahop of EXETER moved for "a copy of any dispatch from the Governor, or acting Lieutenant-Governor, of Malta, to his late Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, respecting the appointment of the Bishop of Malta to be a member of the Council of Government of that island; and also of any dispatch announcing the refusal of the said Bishop to take the oath required by law to be taken by him on the acceptance of such appointment, and his resignation of the said Bishop on occasion of such his refusal and resignation."

The Right Rev. Prelate spoke for some length upon the subject of the Catholic oath; but Lord GLENELG, in acceding to the motion for papers, declined entering upon the considera-

to the motion for papers, declined entering upon the considera-tion of the other topics introduced into the Right Rev. Pre-late's speech, as the discussion could lead to no useful or prac-After a few words from the Earl of SHREWSBURY, the

motion was agreed to.
On the motion of Lord GLENELG, the Slavery Abolition ct Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The House then adjourned. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY took his seat on the Woolsack, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, about ten minutes past

ABOLITION OF NEGRO APPRENTICESHIP. Lord BROUGHAM presented an immense number of petitions from several towns in England, Ireland, and Scotland, praying for the immediate abolition of the Negro Apprenticeship system. The Noble Lerd complained bitterly of the absence of Ministers, whom, or some portion of whom, he fully expected would have been present at the presentation of these

The Duke of RICHMOND presented petitions from Cranbrook, the Cinque Port of Hythe, and eight other places in the county of Kent. praying for the immediate abolition of Negro Slavery.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. GILLON postponed his motion relative to hand-loo Mr. WALLACE brought on his promised motion relative to the sheriffs of Scotland. His object was to inquire into the nature and extent of the duties performed by the thirty stipen-diary sheriffs and fifty-two stippendiary substitutes. After a long and tedious debate, the House divided, when

Against it 53 Majority against the motion ... 34

FRIDAY, MARCH 23. EASTER RECESS. Sir R. PEEL asked what was the intention of her Majesty's Government with regard to the adjournment for Easter, so far

POOR LAWS (IRELAND) BILL. The House then went into Committee on the Poor Laws Ireland) Bill, Mr. Bernal in the chair.

The clauses from 101 to 115 were agreed to. The remaining clauses having been disposed of, the House esumed, and the report was ordered to be received. GLASS DUTIES RILL

This Bill was then read a second time, and its commitment FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS BILL This Bill having been read a third time, was passed,-Ad

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

Mr. M. O'Connell was sworn, and took his seat for Tralee; and Lord Seymour reported from the Dublin Election Committee that Mr. D. O'Connell and Mr. Hutton were duly elected for that city.

On the order of the day for the House going into Committee on the Mutiny Bill, Captain BOLDERO moved, pursuant to on the mutiny Bin, Captain BOLDERO moved, pursuant to notice, for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the state of the military punishments and rewards in the British army. After a debate, the motion was negatived on a division by 169 to 76. The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill went through

ommittee, and were ordered to be reported on Tuesday. The report of the Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates was brought up, and agreed to.

The report of the Irish Poor Law Bill was brought up, the Bill recommitted proforma, and ordered to be taken into fur-

On the motion of Mr. P. THOMSON, a resolution "that the names of the Members ordered to bring in private bills be printed on the backs of such bills" was agreed to The House adjourned shortly before midnight.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27. A Committee was ballotted for to try the merits of the Kinsale Election petition. The Worcester and Berwick Election petitions were not proceeded with.

IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL. Lord JOHN RUSSELL took occasion to inquire of Sir R PEEL whether he intended to move the same instruction as in former years to the Committee on the Irish Municipal Bill that they should omit the clauses erecting new corporations in substitution for the old.

Sir R. PEEL said, that in order to enable him to answer that nterrogatory, he must request from the Noble Lord an answer o another question,—what course it was the intention of Sovernment to take upon the subject of Irish Tithe, which

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the Tithe question was in a peculiar position. For four years it had been before Parliament, without a conclusion, the House of Lords having always ment, without a conclusion, the flouse of Lords having always rejected the bills. He thought it unwise, considering the respect due to both branches of the Legislature, to bring on perpetual conflicts between the two flouses; and this year, therefore, he should propose a new basis, of which Members would come to the consideration unpledged. The measure ought to be a comprehensive one, combining security to the Church with satisfaction to the Irish people. He would introduce such a measure to the House on the 30th of April, on which day, however, he should not propose to take a vote which day, however, he should not propose to take a vote affirming one simple principle, but to submit several resolutions. If the parties interested had really a wish for a settlement of the question, those resolutions might lead to that settlement: if such a wish were not really felt, the question would not easily be settled by any plan that could be suggested would not easily be settled by any plan that could be suggested. o Parliament. He then read his proposed resolutions, which

he said should be printed. Sir R. PEEL said he felt, as the Duke of WELLINGTON did. how desirable would be a settlement of the questions that relate to Ireland. The poor-relief was in a favourable train, and he wished a similar agreement could be accomplished on His Lordship passed sentence of six months imthe subject of tithe; but security for the church was an indispensible preliminary. He hoped the committee on the Irish Municipal Bill was to be deferred till the sense of the House Municipal Bill was to be delerred till the sense of the House had been taken on these tithe resolutions; if not, he should move such a postponement, instead of the former instruction. Upon the resolutions themselves he would now offer no opinion; and on the Municipal Bill he would give no pledge beyond a wish for a settlement, if settlement were possible, security being provided for the church.

Mr. WARD withdrew his motion relative to the petition of

Sir C. Eardley Smith, which complained of the practice of pay-Ing head-money at Pontefract.
In answer to a question from Sir ROBERT PEEL,
Mr. BAINES stated that it was the intention of Sir G.

question would probably occupy to-night and to-morrow, and the motion he had before referred to would doubtless occupy Thursday and Friday."

Thursday and Friday."
Lord John RUSSELL said, having that unhappy prospect before them, he should propose that the Controverted Elections Bill be taken ou Monday.
Lord ELIOT then rose, pursuant to notice, to call the attention of the House to the order in council, permitting her Majesty's subjects to enter the service of her Catholic Mejesty. A debate ensued, which occupied the attention of the House until a late hour, and was then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

Many petitions on different subjects having been presented to the House.

The SPEAKER having gone through the Paper—and the Bills having been postponed for the purpose of resuming the adjourned debate upon the Spanish question—formally read the resolution moved by Lord Eliot.

No one having risen to commence the debate,

The SPEAKER put the question. Both sides answered the appeal— the Tories Aye, and the Liberals No. The Speaker declared that the Noes had it, amidst lond laughter, and The gallery was cleared. The House divided, when there

with that I have nothing to do. (Loud laughter from the Ministerial benches.)

Lord MAHON saked if it was not competent to the resolution again, and remarked that there was final reluctance on his side of the House to divide in the motion implied a severe censure. ("Oh, oh, from the Ministerial benches.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that? as there was no question pefore the House, he would move that the House do now adourn. (Loud cries of "Hear, hear, hear," and a general rush of Members to the door.) The SPEAKER was about to put the question of adjourn-

ment, when Lord MAHON said that he would persist in his amendment The Noble Lord said he should move an amendment identical in substance with the motion of the Noble Lord (Eliot), but different in the mode of its expression. The Noble Lord then moved his amendment, making only a verbal alteration in the

moved an amendment, making only a verbal alteration in the original motion.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, his wish was to see the debate proceeded in now, because it would be inconvenient that it should come on on Friday or Monday. He (Lord J. Russell) thought the only alternative was between going on, and giving a regular notice of motion; he repeated, for himself he wished the debate to be continued.

After a few observations from Sir R. INGLIS and Mr. C. LUSHINGTON, the motion was withdrawn, and the House adionyned.

LIVERPOOL LENT ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT,-FRIDAY. The Learned Judge (Sir John Patteson) took his eat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock. The calendar contains the names of sixty-five good character during that time. His lordship prisoners, of whom six are indicted for Wilful Murder. The usual preliminary forms having been gone through, the following gentlemen were sworn of

The Hon. Lord Viscount Molyneux, Foreman Sir Henry Bold Hoghton, Bart., Bold Hall.

James Aspinall, Esq. Liverpool.
Peter Bourne, Esq. Liverpool.
Thomas Bright Crosse, Esq. Shaw Hill.
William Wallace Currie, Esq. Ellerslie.
William Esrle, Jun. Esq. Liverpool.
Patteson Ellames, Esq. Allerton Hall.
James Hilton Ford, Esq. Rainford.
Benjamin Heywood, Esq. Claremont.
Michael Huges, Esq. Sherdley Hall.
William Ford Hulton, Esq. Hulton Park.
Charles Lawrence, Esq. Wavertree Hall.
Robert Josias Jackson Norreys, Esq. Davyhulms Hall.
Gharles Orrell, Esq. Blackbrook.
Shakspear Phillips, Esq, Barlow Hall.
Stanley Percival, Esq. Liverpool.
William Rathbone, Esq. Green Bank.
Nicholas Blundell, Esq. Crosby.
Charles Tayleure, Esq. Parkfield.
Charles Tempest, Esq. Rixton.
Humphrey Trafford, Esq. Trafford Park.
William Gerard Walmsley, Esq. Westwood.
The proclamation against vice and immorality. the Grand Jury:

The proclamation against vice and immoralit

having been read, the Learned Junes proceeded

deliver his charge, to the following effect:-He felt the seriousness and importance of the business in which he was about to be engaged, for aspect of crime. Here was no less than nineteen cases of death by violence. Six of them were for murder, and there were one or two others though denominated manslaughter, were, in reality, cases of murder. It was important that it should be known, that those persons committed for man-slaugter might afterwards be judicted for murder. His duty in these cases was exceedingly painful, but inasmuch as it was his duty he must perform it. Some of those cases were the result of that brutal mode of fighting so often resorted to in Lancashire, and it would be his duty to punish with the greatest severity, any parties who might be proved to have been the instrument of death in this manner. His Lordship proceeded to define the difference between murder and manslaughter. It was necessary to constitute manslaughter, that there should be some actual provocation. Words alone were not sufficient. for there was a case of a man named Davies who had knocked down his wife and kicked her, in consequence of which she died. That he considered a case of murder. His Lordship proceeded to comment on a variety of similar cases according to their

child. She had before had very easy times. He found the bowels lacerated, and this injury was the of Flour. desired her husdand to go to to his house and bring | cause of death. a powder which seemed to be opium, or something The Judge expressed his abhorrence of the savage as the House of Commons was concerned?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied the House would adjourn on Wednesday the 11th, till the Tuesday of the week following medical men who had been examined said the treatmedical men were called in. They found the child year, was dead, and she had to be delivered by instruments. She was so much exhausted by the operation that she died. If they found that a surgeon had been guilty of gross negligence, he was undoubtedly amenable to the law; if not, it would be a fearful thing to put a medical man on his trial in consequence of a death, when the nature of his avocations so frequently called him to attend cases of extreme danger. The surgeon here was attending a person at a distance, and the case was involved in some doubt. He next referred to the case of John

Ryan, which he considered one of murder. There was also a case of a woman who had smothered a child between two mattrasses, which was either murder or nothing. case of Charles Worthington was certainly one of manslaughter, though he was charged with murder. There were also several plain cases of murder. Such as the prisoner, who was charged with the mur-Prestwich; the case of William Hill, for the threefold crime of rape, robbery, and murder, on the person of Betsy Minshull, near Warrington; and other cases of a similar nature. There were other cases very serious: that of Mary Sheridan, who was charged with the attempt to poison another young woman, by sending her a pudding strongly impregnated with arsenic. In that case the party was certainly liable to transportation. There were also in which a gamekeeper was shot; and there were appeared to have been aware of the circumstances. dead, but that was no excuse at all, because the act protected only by not having heard from the party for seven years. If seven years elapsed without the parties seeing, or hearing from each other, they might marry again; not that the second marriage

Sarah Brown, aged 34, was charged with having, at Rochdale, feloniously married one James Hardcastle, her lawful husband being still alive.-The prisoner pleaded guilty.

His Lordship wished to see a certain witness who could satisfy his mind respecting the truth of some statement which appeared in the depositions. This, he said, might materially influence the nature of the sentence.—The prisoner said the witness in question had refused to come to Liverpool.—His Lordship said if she could send for him, and he proved soner was put down.

William Seddon, aged 25, was charged with having, at Whalley, feloniously married Ellen Lofthouse, his

His Lordship passed sentence of six months imrisonment, with hard labour, in the House of Daniel Halt, aged 26, was charged with having eloniously married Elizabeth Robinson, his former

wife, Frances Ellis, being still alive. Mr. PEEL conducted the case for the prosecution. Ellen Marsden, wife of William Marsden, stated that her maiden name was Ellis. Her sister, Frances Ellis, resided at Staley Bridge, and was married to the prisoner at Ashton Church, in Dec. 1831; he lived with her about three or four months, when he

went away and left her.

Elizabeth Robinson, a pretty and respectable looking young woman, who held an infant in her arms, stated that she had known the prisoner about four vears. He first courted her about four years ago. She was married to the prisoner at Oldham Churchthree years ago. On the morning of the marriage day she was with the prisoner at a puone nouse. A person told her that he believed the prisoner had been married before. She told the prisoner of this, and he declared that his wife was not living. She and he declared that his wife was not living. She ber of Cattle at market—Beasts, 223; Sheep, Darlington—Oliver, Printer.

| A Hermood Oldham-Streen and the control of the control day she was with the prisoner at a public house. A believed him, and they were married. After they had been married one year and seven months his first wife came back. She had one child by him, which was the infantin her arms.

Other evidence was produced by which it appeared that Mr. Cross, the employer of the prisoner, was so convinced of the truth of the prisoner's statements respecting the death of the first wife, that he attended the second marriage. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty. He was sentenced to six months imprisonment, with hard

Joseph Buckley, aged about 23, was charged with having, on the 25th Dec. last, married Susannah Taylor, at the Parish Church of Manchester, his first wife, Sarah Lord, being alive. Mr. Cottingham conducted the case for the pro-

The case was proved by the production of certificates of the marriages, and by the admission of the prisoner who had stated that he had married the second wife to get rid of the first. He was sentenced to two months imprisonment.

John Walker, aged 21, and Michael Whitling, aged 22, were charged with having, at Pendleton,

broken into the dwelling-house of Catharine Waite, and stolen therefrom certain articles her property. Mr. BRANDT appeared for the prosecution. A number of witnesses were examined, who made. Beef rather in advance, in Mutton, the proved the commission of the crime by the demand was not so great. Beef, 6s, to 6s, 6d.;

Notice of the crime by the demand was not so great. Beef, 6s, to 6s, 6d.;

Notice of the crime by the demand was not so great. Beef, 6s, to 6s, 6d.;

The prisoner Walker addressed the Jury in his defence, and called Robert Files, Sarah Ruckton, and Mrs. Hudson, his mother to prove an alibi. Each of these witnesses swore that he was never out of the house from nine o'clock on the night of the 26th till next day was far advanced

The Jury found both prisoners Guilty. The Learned Judge, after commenting at some length on the crime which they had committed, sentenced both to transportation for life.

SATURDAY. Mr. Justice Partison took his seat on the bench at nine o'clock.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. James Turner, aged 21, was charged with having, on the 12th of July last, in company with other persons, violently assaulted and robbed Thomas Taylor, at Great Bolton.—Three individuals, named Hulme, Leach, and Sharples, were tried for the same offence, at the last assizes, convicted, and sentenced to transportation, and Dr. Brown defended the prisoner The jury found the prisoner guilty.—Dr. Brown called two witnesses, who stated they had known the prisoner for several years, and he had borne a

deferred passing sentence. MANSLAUGHTER.

Patrick Creegan, aged 29, was charged with having killed James Gorraan, in this town (Liverpool), on the 24th of December last. Mr. HARDING conducted the case for the prosecution.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty, but recommended him to mercy. The Learned Jungs said he should defer passing

MONDAY. Mr. Justice PATTESON took his seat at nine

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER BY THE NEGLECT OF AN ACCOUCHEUR.

George Balsover, who had been at large on bail having surrendered himself, was placed at the bar having, at Heaton Norris, in January last, caused and ignorance, while acting in the capacily of surgeon accoucheur, or man midwife.

A number of witnesses were examined, including the husband and the sister-in-law of the deceased. The deceased was the mother of nine children, and he was sorry to say the calendar presented a fearful during five of her previous accouchements had been professionally attended by the prisoner. The prisoner had attended the deceased in the early stage of her confinement: but as the labour was protracted, and he had similar duties to attend to elsewhere, he requested the husband of the deceased to call in other surgical aid in the event of his wife becoming worse. The deceased, after taking a powder prescribed by the prisoner, gradually became weaker, and died.

The Jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, and the prisoner was immediately discharged. TUESDAY.

CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER. Joseph Charnock, aged 29, was placed at the bar, under an indictment in which he was charged with having, on the 2nd of January last, killed John Whitehead at Bolton-le-Moors.

Mr. Hulton appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner was not defended. It appeared that on the 2nd of January, a party of individuals were celebrating a wedding at a beer-shop, kept by a person named Entwistle. Two of the party quarrelled and began to fight. The deceased, Whitehead, innumber in the calendar, on each of which he gave terfered, and attempted to part them. The prisoner, some opinion. He said there was another case, who was of the party, and was intoxicated, kicked which was not in the calendar, the party, who was Whitehead, and a short combat ensued. The dea surgeon, being out on bail. It was the case of a ceased received several violent kicks and blows. He surgeon who had attended a female in child-bearing. fell down and expired almost immediately. The qrs. Rye, 553 qrs. Barley. 330 qrs. Malt, 55 qrs. He had attended her before, and it was her ninth surgeon who examined the deceased stated that he Oats, 140 qrs., Beans, 30 qrs. Peas, and 822 sacks

ment ought to have been directly the contrary. It termination to visit this description of crime with the appeared that the surgeon had to go somewhere most severe punishment. He should, however, take else at a distance, and that he left word that another into consideration the good character of the prisoner. medical man was to be called in if needful. The and should, on this occasion, abstain from passing female, it appeared, would not at first consent to sentence of transportation.—The prisoner was senthis; but, at length, as she became very ill, other | tenced to imprisonment and hard labour for one

> Charles Worthington, aged 17, was charged with having, in the month of September last, at Liverpool, killed James Callaghan. The prisoner stood charged under the coroner's inquisition with murder; the Grand Jury, however, found a bill for manslaughter only.-Mr. Armstrong conducted the case for the prosecution, and Dr. Brown defended the prisoner. His Lordship, after mentioning the length of time the prisoner had been in custody, under the apprehension that he would be tried for murder, sentenced him to be imprisoned for two months, and kept to hard labour.

Edward Lowe, aged 26, was charged with having slain John Adamson, at Winwick, on the 19th of August last.-Mr. L. PEEL conducted the case for the prosecution, and Dr. Brown appeared for the defence.—It appeared that on the 19th of August last, the prisoner and the deceased were drinking together at the Red Lion public-house, at Ashton der of Jonathan Fielden, keeper of the workhouse at They quarrelled about a dog, when the deceased struck the prisoner, who returned the blow, and the deceased fell with his head against a wall, and died

almost instantly. The prisoner was acquitted.

B. P. Sugar is firmer, and rather looking up than William Swindles, aged 53, and John Howard, than otherwise. The stock is larger now than at aged 18, were placed at the bar, the former under this time last year. Refined sugar is quoted at an indictment found by the grand jury, and the latter under an inquisition, (the grand jury having ignored the bill,) charged with having, at Leven-there was some small sales of Mauritius. Havannah. shulme, on the 23d of September, caused the death several serious cases of robbery; one for poaching, of James Walters. It appeared that several carts were racing along a road on which the deceased some for uttering base coin. There were four or was passing with an ass. One or more of the carts five cases of bigamy. In some of them, both parties ran over the deceased, and thus he was killed. There was no distinct evidence to show which of One of the prisoners said he thought his wife was the carts it was that ran against the deceased, and and 1,007 bags; Ceylon, 14,258 bags. The Cof-

a beer-shop at Salford. It appeared that the deceased and the prisoner were drinking together in the beer would in any case be valid, but the party would house, when they had some quarrel, and the deceased that he had no further observations to make, and the deceased down with a blow on his right eye. had been recommended to the care of the House by the speech from the Throne, in conjunction with Municipal Corporations duties. to bed, and two days afterwards, after getting worse and worse, became insensible, and died. The jury found the prisoner guilty. It was stated that the prisoner had a wife and five children. His Lordship said this was not an aggravated case: but at the same time, when a man suffered himself to be disguised in liquor, and under the influence of that had sent a fellow-creature to his account without preparation, it was no light matter. The sentence of the Court was, that he be imprisoned 3 calendar

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Thomas Bates, 27, John Thompson, 22, and Robert Wrigley, 21, was charged with having assaulted and robbed John Duckworth, at Oldham, in Dec.

last. The jury found all three guilty, and the Court passed sentence upon them of transportation for life. Nothing particular has transpired in the Nisi Prius Court.

LOCAL MARKETS.

*LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS, Tuesday, March 27. In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, during the past week, the demand has been unusually limited for every description of manufactured goods, and a considerably larger quantity has been brought into the market than has been disposed of during that period. In the warehouses they continue fully

LEEDS FORTNIGHT FAIR, Wednesday, March 28.—There was an extensive show of every description of Cattle at this market, which was well attended by buyers; but in consequence of the supply having exceeded the demand, prices were rather reduced, and a portion of Cattle returned undisposed

sales are more limited than for some time past, which, with a better supply, have produced another slight decline. Fine Matchings and fine Hogs continue more in request than other sorts, and from the best information we can obtain, there is a little more confidence manifested on the part of Staplers that the feeling is now at the lowest.

BRADFORD YARN MARKET .- There is little or no alteration in this market; certainly no improvement. Buyers are reluctant to purchase at the price asked by the spinners; and the latter being indispended to accept less, are determined to do less, till the price of yarn is more determined, or the price of wool will admit of a reduction in Clebana Company Comp

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET.—We have had another heavy market to-day. We cannot report any improvement as contrasted with last week; nor on the sales effected is there any maker.

Lees—James Greaves.

Rochdale—Shepherd, Church-stile.

Newcastle—R. Carruthers, News Agent.

Norwich—J. Darken. alteration in prices.

BEDALE FORTNIGHT FAIR, March 27.— South St. Davis-street.
There was, at this fair, a very large show of fat Edinburgh—Mr. M'Kerracher. stock, both Beasts and Sheep; the attendance of Glasgow-Mr. H. Robinson, Trongate. buyers was plentiful and a great many sales were Inverness-Robert B. M Donald. Mutton, 6d, to 61d. per lb.

HUDDERSFIELD CLOTH MARKET, March 27th The gloom of last week-hangs over to-day. Some fancy woollens are in demand, but very little doing in plain woollens, and some cotton lacks in request. There is now a struggle whether the price of wool must fall or goods rise. The demand generally is below the average for most sorts of goods. PRICE OF HAY in Leeds, 8d. to 9d.; Straw. 41d. per stone.

TALLOW.—The price of this article in Leeds is 5s. per stone, with an extensive demand.

MANCHESTER.—The market here continues in precisely the same state as for some weeks past, The demand for Yarn is limited, and the prices exceedingly depressed; but a fair business has been doing in most descriptions of goods, and prices continue steady.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, March 26 .-To-day, our market has been the dullest we have had this year. Few buyers were in attendance and those who were there showed no disposition to buy at the prices asked; although those prices are not a remunerating price. Small manufacturers are beginning to shop their hands, as they cannot obtain for their goods what is anything like an equivalent for the labour of their workmen. Little doing in Wools. prices still the same as last week are stood for, but cannot be obtained, only in few instances where the article is particularly called for.

YORK CORN MARKET, March 24 .- There has been but a small supply of Grain at market, and sentence till he had made some inquiry as to the fine samples are very scarce. Both Wheat and Barley truth of the statements respecting the character of have been in good demand at last week's prices. Oats and Beans again rather dearer.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, March 24.— There was a tolerable supply of Grain in our market to-day. Wheat sold from 6s. 9d to 8s. 9d.; Oats, 2s. 9d. to 4s.; Barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; Beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel.

YORK PIG MARKET, March 28.—There was under an indictment in which he was charged with only a thin supply of Pork Pigs at market this morning, which meta dull sale, at prices nominally the death of Mary Wardsworth, by gross misconduct the same as last week. Bacon and Hams are also nearly out of the market. For Store Pigs, of which there was a good show, the demand continues exceedingly brisk, and a fair business has been

HULL CORN MARKET, March 27. Our market continues to be shortly supplied with Wheat, and the farmers were demanding higher prices again to-day; no advance, however, can be noted, but fine dry samples were readily taken off at fully the rates of last week. Barley was in short supply and maintained its value. Beans for the most part come to hand very tender, and meet slow sale, but fine dry parcels are in request at fully our last currency. Oats do not come freely to hand, and the farmers are unwilling sellers unless at an advance in price. The trade was fully as dear to-day. In Linseed and Rapeseed no alteration.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, March 24.-We have had again a very short supply of farmers? Wheat at this morning's market, and having only moderate araivals coastwise, good samples meta free sale, at an advance of 2s. per qr. The stocks of Old Wheat being very much reduced, higher prices are also realized for good fresh qualities, Fine Rye is in very fair demand at improving prices. The malt trade continues extremely dull, and owing to the large stocks of Barley, this article may be bought on better terms. Peas in fair demand. Oats sold pretty freely, without alteration in value Arrived this week, coastwise-881 qrs. Wheat, 142

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE SPRING HORSE AND CATTLE FAIR. This fair commenced on Monday last. We understand there was a tolerable supply of good horses in the stables, but in the streets there was a very poor show—the worst we ever remember. We have formerly observed on the extreme impolicy of having this fair about the same time as that of Morpeth, Durham, and some other fairs-not only, indeed, about the same time, but it generally happens precisely on the same days. This, and the lateness of the season, which cause a great number who would have been there, either as buyers or sellers, to be absent on account of their necessary attention to preparations for the ensuing harvest, make the fair to have a very indifferent appearance.

TEA TRADE.—The transactions have again been limited in both free trade and company's, which may be principally attributed to the near approach of the auctions of the former; but importers remain firm, and the prices previously established have been fully supported. Advices from Canton, to the December state that prices were very high, by which several orders had been prevented from being executed; the supply for England this season was estimated at 25,000,000 lbs. Of Bohea the quantities which will be received this year will be very small.

COLONIAL MARKETS .- The Sugar market in particular, must be quoted firmer in all kinds for consumption. For export, Sugar is looking down. there was some small sales of Mauritius, Havannah Brazil, and Bengal Sugar, but they were too small to be influential. 650 bags St. Domingo Coffee fetched good prices. The stock of this article is scarce, being 10,625 bags only; Brazil, 39,582 bags; Mocha, 3,427 bales; B. P., 1,404 casts fee market generally is dull, owing to high prices. Spices are generally firm. Rice appears as if it would decline. Tea is quiet in the face of the approaching sales. The imports are rather light We are still without any demand for Cocoa.

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BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, March 29.—The Manchester—A. Heywood, Oldham-Street ales are more limited than for some time past, Ashton—Joshua Hobson. Staley Bridge-John Deegan. Liverpool—T. Smith, Scotland Place. Macclesfield—T. Stubbs, Hatter.

Bury-T. Chadwick, Irwell-street. Stockport—Riley, Chester-gate; and J. Blackshaw
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[Saturday, March 31, 1838