VOL. I. No. 27.

SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1838.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALPPENNY. OR FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

THE DRANGE; THE PEEL, AND ITS peasant, in the dead hour of night, to the foul in-PIPPINS. If, in this inventive and marvellous age, the that the want of well directed strength upon the human mind can receive anything new as wonder- part of the Radicals should thus make them of no ful, the juice which Sir ROBERT PERL squeezed | consideration in the several changes. The Right out of his pippins on Saturday last, may furnish Honourable Baronet speaks of us merely as things food for contemplation. Not that there was much to be restrained, and boasts, as his only greatness, novelty in the principles expressed by the Right that when the Whigs have failed in numerical Honourable Baronet, nor yet in the mode of power to insult and oppress, that the three hundred expression; but there was something striking in the were at hand upon all fitting occasions. We tell manner of their accomplishment. We have read the Right Honourable Baronet, as we told his the speeches carefully, and twice read those portions Northern Commissioners, namely, that neutrality which the press have thought particularly worthy of and perfect quescence, should have been his ground; repetition, and yet we are of opinion that a blind- and we do believe the Great Statesman, that even fold selection would have answered all the purposes | now the "fames auri" of his young and injudicious, of our contemporaries just as well; inasmuch as one | but "cant-want" friends has plunged him into a prespirit, and one alone, was breathed all through; mature contest. Suppose him to come in, what then? namely, a sad repining to his gaping brood, that their over zeal and anxiety for prey was ill-judged, because young friends' expectation; or will be reduce expenses the enemy to be supplanted had left but a scanty to the level of the Exchequer? The first he cannot Exchequer, and therefore the hopes of the aspirants | do; the second he dare not do; for take away money, must be subdued for yet a little longer. Sir and you leave the virtuous Baronet no support. ROBERT triamphantly boasted of having thrown his After the speech of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and the mantle over the Whigs, and thereby saved them from the rashness of their too precipitate friends. He explained the different position which he, as an Opposition Leader, has maintained, to that which the Whigs would be likely to occupy; and he boasts of the gradual re-action which has taken place in favour of his party! But alas! he forgets that the re-action is but of a negative quality; though maybap he regards not the non-elective influence. And here we may be arguing upon false pre-Doubtless Sir ROBERT (though principally relying upon a strict obedience to the word of command, "Register, Register, Begister,") must nevertheless have thought of, (though he could not condescend to mention) the non-elective influence. Our support, then, he must, to a certain extent, build upon; while his objection to the present Government is, that they have already forget that withholding, and not concession, is the rock upon which the Whigs have split; and that the No union with either party upon their present Radical strength of which the present Government principles; the faults of the Tories add no lustre to feels the want, would be a positive out-door opposi- Whigs. Universal Suffrage or nothing!!! And in tion to every principle contained in the speech of the our endeavour to weaken one enemy, we must be Right Hon. Baronet. It is true that the hasty dissolution after the death of the late King, from a dread of Tory perseverance, during the registration | TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT of 1836, and a consequent increase, during that period, of Tory voters, may inspire Sir ROBERT with the hope of two trials; the one from a change of opinion upon the part of some in favour of his Government, and the other the alternative of dissolving, and trying the effect of the registrations of 1836 and 1837, allowing time till October to marshal his hungry forces. But let us suppose him in office. The thing we marvel at is his presumptuons ignorance as to the mode of holding it. Three hundred gentlemen, with a few reporters, nt down to dinner, well knowing that to that room is confined their strength, their power, and their means. No sympathy beyond the walls; no voice to respond to their aspirations. While he was lamenting those embers which are but raked, and which a breath may fan into a flame, in consequence of the unsettled state of other nations and other questions, could he not cast one glance at home, and see the inflammable pile to which his official breath would be as a match? Does he think that the waters of the Atlantic would quench the flame which the recollection of his former policy in Ireland would rekindle? or does he suppose that the charges upon which he condemns the Whigs would be strong inducement here at home, to foster his still more bloody reign? or that we should, crab like, follow him in his backward motion? When he speaks of olden times, he means centuries ago; when we speak of olden times, we measure space by intellect and not by time. When he last took office, public opinion was disunited; now, it is united. The Poor Law Amendment Act was but an infant; now, it is a monster; and though it be the child of the Whigs, he is its godfather, who did promise and yow three things in its name: Firstly, that it should renounce God and all his works; Secondly, that it should keep the three-headed Devil-King's unboly will and commandments, and believe in all the articles of their faith; and, Thirdly, that the poor should do whatsoever they were commanded, in that state in which it pleased their masters to call them, and walk into the Bastile in the latter end in the atmosphere of Drayton and Spring Gardens; and has taken his account of Whig hatred from the tramping Northern Commissioners, which the told him that his appointment to office, after his reign has failed to confer any benefit upon the people, we hate the Tories more, because the semblance of liberty, which in cur poverty we posquered heads as the triumph of the law Church and a hadge of conquest? With the Whigs in power we waste not our time in denouncing a powerless faction; but let the Tories with the principles of their leader, now take office and we pity his temerity. But from the trial let the Radicals read a moral, on the life of such nominee will be allowed to apnamely, that to defy both, they must be strong themselves. In all the contests for pre-eminence, the regulated by the Directors. Radicals are but slaves to grace the triumph of the conquerers. Let us assume a more noble position. either have the same or distinct nominees for any Let us, as our strength warrants-if uniteddictate. As defeat followed the display at Leeds; may hold. so has the weakness of the dinner party been exhibited in the House upon Sir THOMAS DYKE three hundred members, with no other force, is country feels. However, they have been defeated, money will secure to themselves and their children and the effect has been to give to the bauble about a gradually increasing income, with the certainty of which they contended a fictitious value; so that the a very handsome provision for the survivor. first sober act of the pot-valiant party, has been to into a triumph. No one will now consider what two months' notice, and not exceeding at any one the proposition of Lord John Russell was; the time 10 per cent on each share.

spection of an Orange policeman. How miserable Will be raise the Exchequer to the standard of his response of his party, developing the mode by which (in case of regaining power) they mean to govern us, we would strongly recommend every man, specially in Ireland, to prepare himself for the worst. The fault of the people is that they prefer cure to prevention. Even now, we should find some toolhardy enough to recommend a trial for Sir ROBERT, as if he had not been sufficien ly tried. But while we thus at once declare the enmity which the people bear to Toryism, let not the Whigs imagine that while we beat the one, we shall allow the other to trample upon us. No. no: they have their own dastardly cowardice, and that alone to thank for the colours in which SIR ROBERT painted them on Saturday night. Had they relied upon good deeds and firm friends, they need not humbly bow and thank SIR ROBERT for the very many good natured wounds he has inflicted yielded too much to "experiment." He seems to by his support. Radicals do your duty, lest between the two stools you once more come to the ground. cautions lest we confer power upon the other.

to his numerous Friends and the Public, for the Favours they have conferred upon him, and respectully solicits a continuance thereof. Every description of Tailoring, in the first style of

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT COM-PANY.—To be incorporated by Act of Parlia ment.—Capital, £750,000, in 7,500 Shares of £100

Fashion, on the most reasonable Terms.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Wes minster
The Right Hon. the Earl of Cadogan
The Right Hon. the Earl of Devon
The Right Hon. Lord Bexley
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The Right Hon. Lord Vernon
Lord Robert Grosvenor
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Honorary Secretary .- Andrew Wright, M.A. Parliamentary Counsel .- David Pollock, Esq., Queen's Counsel, and the Hon. John C. Talbot. Solicitors .- Messrs. Yates and Turner, Great George-street, Westminster.

The object of this Company is to form a new and spacious street, commencing at the Broad Sanctuary, and terminating at Grosvenor place, thus clearing away the worst par s of Westminster, and connecting Hyde Park corner, and the important neighbourhood of Belgrave-square with Westminster Hall, and the site of the new Houses of Parliament It is also proposed, with the consent of Government and the proprietors, to clear the whole of the ground between the line of the above new street and St. James's Park, from James-street to Queen-square; the houses to be erected will be adapted to the occupancy of Members of Parliament, the Bar, and of their days. The poor gentleman has lived that numerous class of persons, prefessional and official, whose pursuits are connected with the Courts of Law, the various offices at Whitehall, or the Houses of Parliament. The want of residences of this character in the neighbourhood of West-Easter holidays brought to the north. Had he minster has long been a source of general complaint; visited us, in our humble retreat, we would have and little doubt is entertained that the creation of a quiet respectable neighbourhood in that vicinity, with an immediate opening upon the Royal Parks. "Church and State" speech, would be the signal to and an easy access to the west end of the town, and arms; and that if we hate the Whigs, because their the centre of the metropolis, will be felt by Builders to offer an eligible site for speculation.

·The sum necessary to complete these improvements will be £750,000, which it is proposed to raise by way of toutine in £100 shares, each share to be held sees, would be taken from us. What! PEEL and for the life of a nominee, to be appointed by the Wellington! Ominous names! Peterloo! subscriber, and as the nominees die off, the share Waterloo! and Rathcormac! Oh! graves of the have been appointed will merge into the capital of inaccent slaughtered,—the slain in honour of God! the company, for the benefit of the proprietors whose is the green grass which grows over you to be crimsoned with more innocent blood? Is the village number of nominees is reduced by death to a thoughtened with more innocent blood? And is tyrant again to be minister of Ireland's laws? And is prietor holding shares on the lives of such one thouthe Bible to be held upon the bayonet over your con- sand surviving nominees will become absolutely entitled to the whole property of the company, in proportion to the shares in respect of which such nominees shall have been selected.

Shareholders may secure themselves from loss of capital by insuring the lives of their nominees. In the event of the death of any nominee within

point a fresh nominee on payment of a fine, to be The shareholders will be entitled to insert any name they may think fit as their nominee, and may number of shares, not exceeding ten, which they

It is needless to remark upon the peculiar advantages which this mode of investment holds out to heads of families, public officers, persons in the ACKLAND'S motion. We say weakness, because army and navy, professional men, tenants for life, annuitants, and, in fact, all those whose incomes more weak than one honest man, with whom the by it a comparatively small investment of present

A deposit of £5 per share must be paid on subturn the mode in which the measure was carried such times as the Directors shall appoint, on giving "JAMES GUEST."

English will not value it one way or another, and the Irish only as a Tory defeat. Such then has been the practical attempt of Para. been the practical attempt of PEEL, GRAHAM, Application may be made for shares, free of postard STANLEY, (the last an awful name.) The age, to Messrs. Yates and Turner, No. 7, Great name of him who, upon the evidence of his spier, of the intended improvements may be seen and subjected the naked body of the virtuous Irish prospectuses had.

## WILSON AND CO.

A NNOUNCE that they have considerably Enlarged and Opened the Shop, lately Occupied by Mr. ANBY BEATSON, BAKER, 4, BUXTON ROAD, near the New Savings' Bank, with an entirely

### LINEN DRAPERY, SILK MERCERY, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACE, HABERDASHERY, ETC., Which have all been Purchased during the late severe Stagnation in Trade, on very advantageous Terms,

and which they are now offering to the Public at extremely low Prices. The Shawl Rooms contain an Extensive Assortment of entirely New Patterns, at a great Reduction in Prices.

FAMILY MOURNING AND FUNERALS FURNISHED. Huddersfield, May, 1838.

# TO THE INHABITANTS OF HUDDERSFIELD AND ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

THIS DAY IS RE-OPENED THE SHOP 103, KING-STREET, HUDDERSFIELD, FOR THE SALE OF TEAS COFFEES, AND SPICES.

IN no Town in this Riding ought TEA, COFFEE, and SPICES to be sold Cheaper than in this; for no Town possesses a better Communication, either by Land or Water, with the great Marts for these Products.

Yet it is the only Town of Importance into which the CHEAP SELLING of Teas and Coffees The Inhabitants of Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax, have long since felt, and approved the benefits which

have resulted from their having S ops conducted on the "NEW SYSTEM," and from the Trade to the East being thrown open to BRITISH ENTERPRISE. Why should the Inhabitants of this Town PAY MORE for their TEAS, &c. than those of its neighbouring one's?

Is there not in Huddersfield, with the immense population which frequent its Markets, a demand sufficient to support an Establishment from which you may buy Teas, &c., at the SMALLEST PRO-FIT on the Importer's Price? WE ANSWER, YES!

And we pledge ourselves to supply you on these TERMS, and that from us TEAS, COFFEES, and SPICES, may be bought as CHEAP and as GOOD as at any similar Establishment in Manchester, Leeds, or Halifax. We respectfully request your attention to the following List of Prices-but the QUALITY of our TEAS will be their chief recommendation.

### BLACK TEAS.

Common Bohea.....None. Good Congou kind. .3s. 4d. per lb., or 5d two oz. Good useful Congou...4s. do. or 6d. do. do. Fine Black Leaf Congou, full Pekoe or Southong flavour, strongly recommended... 5s. Ud. or 71d. two ounces.

Fine Southong......5s. 8d. or 81d. two oz.

### GREEN TEAS.

Good useful Green. . 4s. per lb., or 6d. two oz. Fine Bright Leaf Hyson 5s. 8d. do. or 71d do. Fine Bright Leaf Hyson 5s. 8d. do. or 81d. do. Imperial Gunpowder . 6. 0d. do. or 9d. do. Finest Gunpowder, Small Glazed leaf .. 8s. or 12d. two oz.

### COFFEE.

DAVID WINTER, TAILOR, MERCER, AND WOOLLEN DRAPER, No. 75, West Street. Leeds, begs to present his grateful acknowledgments present to CONSUMERS of COFFEE, such an article as they seldom meet with. Fine Jamaica ..... 1s. 10d. or 51d. four ounces. Common Coffee ... 1s. 6d. or 41d. four ounces.

Good Jamaica ..... 1s. 8d. or 5d. four ounces.

Finest Jamaica or Turkey, 2s. or 6d. four oz.

Mustard, Soluble Cocos, Chocolate, &c. of the Finest Quality, at the most reduced Prices. At no time is an Establishment of this kind so NECESSARY to the Labourer as the present. The

RICE OF HIS LABOUR is MATERIALLY REDUCED to what it was some Twelve or Eighteen Months ago. The effect of this to him is that he has LESS TO SPEND, and if his comforts of life are not to be abridged, it is necessary that he should purchase with his reduced wages, an equal quantity of

The "NEW SYSTEM" which we shall introduce will enable him to do this so far as the article TEA AND COFFEE are concerned—a system which will recommend itself, not only to the labourer, but to all Classes -RICH as well as the INDUSTRIOUS PRODUCER-a system which makes us able to ADAPT OURSELVES to the LABOURER'S CIRCUMSTANCES, by reducing our PROI IT in the same proportion as his WAGES.

It now only remains for us to ask for a TRIAL, we do it respectfully, confident we shall find in your own interest, the most Powerful, and convincing Advocate in our favour.

TETLEY & Co.

103, King-Street, Huddersheld.



40, COMMERCIAL STREET, LEEDS.

W. FRANKS, Successor to the late Mr. M. FRANKS, Successor to the late Mr. C. PORTER, 35, Lowerhead Row, most respectfully begs leave to return Thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, for past Favours already conferred on him since his commencement in Business, and humbly solicits a continuance of their kind Patronage and Support. M. W. F. has the honour to announce to them that he has Removed his Establishment to more

### Commodious Premises. No. 40. COMMERCIAL STREET.

(Late in the Occupation of Mr. Craven, Saddler, where he purposes keeping a Selection of the Newest and most Fashionable Songs, Piano Fortes, Harps, Guitars, and Music, from the most Popular Operas, as Performed at her Most Gracious Majesty's Theatres, Royal Opera Houses, and Grand Concert

### Rooms, at a Reduction of 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

N.B .- The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, are respectfully informed, that they will have an opportunity, if required, of hearing each piece of Music played over, on the Piano Forte, prior to their becoming Purchasers, as Mr. T. SMALPAGE is engaged for that express purpose.

Piano Forte and Singing Taught by Mr. S. on the most reasonable Terms.

Also, a large Selection of New and Fashionable Songs, Piano-forte Music, &c., &c.,

## AT HALF PRICE.

Portfolios of Music sent out on approbation, to any part of the Town or Country.

Violincellos, Clarionetts, and every other description of Instruments appertaining to Military Bands. Timble Bridge, near the Parish Church, Leeds, Also, English and Roman Strings of the first quality, having been for some time unwell, was induced to Bows, Bow Hair, Resin, Mutes, Tuning Hammers apply to me for a remedy, and most remarkable to and Forks, Reeds, &c., &c.

## IMPORTANT TO TRADESMEN.

A GOOD PEN is a very desirable article to all Persons in Business, and a Good STEEL PEN is now acknowledged to be very Superior to Quills, and much Cheaper; but how, it will be asked, can we obtain some Good Ones? The

## BUY GUEST'S

Commercial, or Magnum Bonum, 1s. 6d. per Dozen, one Holder included to each Dozen. Anti-Corrosive Steel Pen, 1s. per Dozen, in cluding a fine Rosewood Holder to each Dozen. Best Barrel Steel Pen, on Cedar Sticks, or Carded, suitable for all Persons requiring a hard pen. Schools, &c. 9d. per Dozen. This Pen will be found very

Manufactured by James Guest, 93, Shilhouse and lascinating charms, may at my house receive that help he is so earnestly desiring. To all such,

London:—Wholesale Agents,—Shepherd and Sutton, Foster Lane, Cheapside; Hetherington, 126, Strand; Berger, Holywell Street; Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane; and Limbird, 143, Strand.

Shoe Lane; and Limbird, 143, Strand.

Shoe Lane; and Limbird, 143, Strand.

Dessings.—Cancers ex raited without cutting.—King's Evil, Deafness, Rheumatism, Scurvy, &c., Successfully treated.

Teeth Extracted and Bleeding. Horses, Dogs, &c, Cured.

## PUBLIC DINNER TO J. FIELDEN. Esq., M.P. THE Friends of John Fielden, Esq., M.P., are respectfully informed that a Public Din-

NER will be given by the Working Classes of Manchester, on Whit Monday, to that Gentleman, as a testimonial of their respect towards him, for his unwearied exertions in the cause of Liberty and

Tickets 2s. 6d. each, to be had at the Advertiser Office; James Wroe's, Ancoats Street; Abel, Heywood's, Oldham Street; Mr. Barrow, Draper, Dean's Gate; Universal Suffrage Association Room, No. 9, Whittle Street; Mr. Appleton, Bank Top; Mr. Willas, Bookseller, Hanging Ditch; Mr. Richardson, Chapel Street, Salford.

## THE STAR IN THE EAST.

WANTED, in the chief Towns of Yorkshire, V Lancashire, and the adjoining Counties, AGENTS for the Sale of this rising Publication. Agents as may be appointed in the interval.

All Applications for Agency to be accompanied

with reference as to the respectability of the applicant, to be addressed to the Proprietors of the

Orders received by J. Hobson, at the Northern Star Office, No. 5, Market-Street, Leeds.

# D. BIRD. BONE SETTER

DR. BIRD, No. 7, HARPER-STREET, Kirkgate, LEEDS, in calling the attention of a Liberal Public to his well known Cures, some of which he does not hesitate in saying are almost unprecedented An Elegant Assortment of Guitars, Violins, amongst many, the following one: A respectable Woman, aged 55, residing at

relate, parted with a curious substance, fish-like in under the care of eminent Surgeons, and been ill for the long time of six years. As witness my hand this 7th day of May, 1838.

Any one wishing the name and address, may have it by calling at my Surgery.

Dr. B. embraces this opportunity to remind his Friends and the Public generally, that amongst the many Empiries of the present day, that he is no of years in this populous town, must be a sufficient recommendation of itself, and that if a long and continued practice in the art of cure, produced &c. 9d. per Dozen. This Pen will be found very to say in smooth stand in the rank, with durable. None are genuine but those marked justice being awarded without partiality. The young and enfeebled, the old and decreptd, the votary who has wooed debility in all its gay, delusive

Lane, Birmingham, and Sold by rieywood, Oldical Street, Manchester; Hobson, Northern Star. Office, Leeds; and may be obtained by all Booksellers and Newsmen.

that using he is so earnestly usering.

by a little continuance in Medicines, I offer energy, health, ease, and happiness, the greatest of all blessings.—Cancers ex rated without cutting—

LETTING OF THE TOLLS OF THE FREE MARKET, IN LEEDS.

THE LEEDS IMPROVEMENT COM-MISSIONERS HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That the RENTS or TOLLS of the above MARKET will be LET for ONE YEAR by PUBLIC BIDDING on THURSDAY, the 24th Day of MAY Instant, at the Court-House, in Leeds, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, subject to such Conditions as shall be then produced, which may in the meantime be inspected at the Office of

BARR, LOFTHOUSE, & NELSON, 1, Park-Row, Leeds.

Leeds, May 2nd, 1838. N. B. A Deposit of £50 will be required from each Bidder at the Time of Bidding.



SAFE AND EXPEDITIOUS CONVEY

TOHN BROWN SWIFT takes this opportunity of informing his Friends and the Public generally, that he has declined the Business of Wharfinger in favour of Mr. James Appleyard; and, in thanking them for past favours, begs respectfully to solicit Public Patronage and Support for his Successor.

JAMES APPLEYARD begs to announce to the Friends and supporters of Mr. J. B. Swift, as well as to the Friends of the late Mr. Richard Clarke, that he has entered on the above Wharf, and solicits a continuance of the patronage with which his Predecessors have been so long favoured.

Vessels will sail from Hay's Wharf, London, to Leeds, and from Bridge Wharf, Leeds, to London, weekly. The Dispatch and Safety of this mode of Conveyance, combined with the prevention of Leakage

one Bottom, must render it a desideratum to the J. A. begs to assure the Shippers generally, that no exertion on his part shall be wanting to make this an economical and expeditions transit of

Enquiries will be promptly answered, and all Letters attended to, addressed to JAMES APPLEYARD. Wharfinger, Bridge Wharf, Leeds. JOHN HUMPHERY, Wharfinger, Hay's Wharf, HARE and EASTY, Agents, London.

RETAIL

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THE PARTY

NEW VICTORIA PRINTING PRESS.

### JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURER,

## Planing Machine Maker.

DEGS to call the attention of Letter-Press Prin-B ters to his New VICTORIA PRESS, which, for Truth of Workmanship, Evenness of Impression, Lightness in Running, and (above all) Cheapness in Price, he challenges comparison with any in the

Market. Orders for PLAINING MACHINES, of all Sizes, execut d with Punctuality and Despatch. Plaining Work, of every description, taken in and

executed in the best manner. PRINTING PRESS, (Manchester make), Demy ANCE FOR MERCHANDISE TO Size, which he can afford at a very reasonable rate. A GOOD ROOM TO LET, Nineteen Yards long by Six wide, well Lighted; and the party taking it can have POWER to the extent of Three

> Machine Manufactory, Tenter Lane, (Near the Bridge,) Leeds, May 18, 1838.



PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION TO MAN-

CHESTER AND NO MONOPOLY. THE SURPRISE COACH continues Running from LEEDS to HUDDERSFIELD, OLDHAM, and MANCHESTER, from the and Pillerage, by conveying the Goods through in TALBOT INN, Briggate; the COACH OFFICE, 123, BRIGGATE (two Doors above Kirkgate End), and SADDLE INN, BRIGGATE, Leeds, at a QUARTER BEFORE NINE O'CLOCK every

> The old Firm by using every stratagem in their power, have been endeavouring to take the above Coach off the Road, but the Public are informed that the above Coach will Run, in spite of all Opposition, at Reduced Fares. The Proprietors repectfully solicit the Favour of the Public to the above Coach.

> > JOHNSON, HIGGINSON, & Co.

# TO THE INHABITANTS OF LEEDS.

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

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 Profit on the Cost Price, relying solely on an Extensive Trade for Remuneration.

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



SEVEN DOORS BELOW

THE OLD Golden Canister

TEA

WAREHOUSE.

NEARLY AT THE

Bottom of Briggate

LEEDS.

4s. 0d. \$ fb or 3d. \$ oz.

5s. 0d. ... or7id. 2oz.

6s.0d. ... or41d. Poz.

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 brought to bear upon this Article with great severity, (the duty being 2s. 1d. per pound,) the Consumption has gone on gradually increasing, and the importance of this Branch of Commerce now, may be estimated Lancashire, and the adjoining Counties, AGENTS for the Sale of this rising Publication.

The Paper of this week contains some Account of THE CONGRESS AT MANCHESTER, and may be obtained of A. Heywood, Manchester; Green, Leeds; Mann, Leeds; and such other Agents as may be appointed in the interval.

The Congress and the adjoining Counties, and the Year 1837 the Quantity consumed in the United Kingdom was Forty-two 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 NEIGH-BOURHOOD SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT AN Establishment for the Sale of Teas at the Smallest Profit ON THE COST PRICE TO THIS SYSTEM I SHALL STRUCTLY AD smallest Profit ON THE COST PRICE. TO THIS SYSTEM I SHALL STRICTLY AD-HERE, AND RELY SOLELY ON AN EXTENSIVE TRADE FOR REMUNERATION.

with reference as to the respectability of the applicant, to be addressed to the Proprietors of the Star in the East, Wishech, Cambridgeshire; and Cheap as any Wholesale House in London, but the Quality of my Tea will be its best Recommendation to those who may favour me with their Orders:-

## BLACK TEA.

COMMON BOHEA... 3s. to 3s. 2d. P fb. FINE BOHEA ..... 3s. 4d. ... or 21d. Poz. STRONG CONGOU. (full flavour) ..... 4s. 0d. ... or 3d. " FINE CONGOU, (full

Southong Flavour) ...

GOOD GREEN TEA FINE HYSON KIND FINE HYSON or YOUNG HYSON ... IMPERIAL GUN-POWDER FINE GUNPOWDER (small leaf)......FINEST GUNPOW-5s. 0d. ... or7ad. 2oz. DER (delicious flavour)

6s.0d. ... or44d. " 7s.0d. ... or 101d. 2oz. 8s.0d. ... or 6d. # oz.

GREEN TEA.

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.

FINE JAMAICA or TURKEY COFFEE.....

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Languer, Nervous Depression of the Spirits, &c., invariably arise from Weakness of the Digestive Organs; when such is the case, as in all diseases arising from debility, these Pills will be found a permanent cure, and in all Eruptions of the Skin, occasioned by an unhealthy state of the Blood, they are highly beneficial.

Prepared and Sold by G. CUBBITT, Upper Market, Norwich. Sold Wholesale by BARCLAY and Sons, London, and Retail by BAINES and NEWSOME, Bell and Brooke, Leeds; Brice, and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be most Medicine Venders in the Kingdom. In Boxes the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and all the means of sowing domestic discord, unless manather and the means of sowing domestic discord, and the means of sowing domestic discord.



TRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH FOR

BOTH SEXES. The unprecedented Sale of these Pills, arising from the earnest recommendation of the many thousands who have derived benefit from their use, render | cers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are any lengthened comment unnecessary; they are not frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c. put forth as a cure for all diseases to which mankind is liable, but for bilious and liver complaints, with their many and well-known attendart bilious and sick head-ache, pain and oppression after meals, the attack, of which he usually had been afflicted giddiness, dizziness, singing noise in the head and for a month or more. He has had about half a ears, drowsiness, heartburn, loss of appetite, wind. spasms, &c.; they are acknowledged to be vastly superior to any thing ever before offered to the public, and for those of a full habit of body, they will prove truly invaluable; while as a general Family Aperient for either sex they cannot fail to ensure universal satisfaction. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of their salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the healing the excoriated parts, and has the peculiar Liver, Bowels, and Kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced ls. 13d. per bottle. other similar instances: I have never heard of a will be the quick result of taking this medicine, ac-

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 14d. and 2s. 9d. per box; and by Smeeton, Reinhardt, Tarbotton, Baines and Newsome, Clapham, Bell, Allen, Land, Hay, Heaton, Smith, The "Infant's Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH,

MORISON'S PILLS.

THE ORIGINAL MORISON'S PILLS, or

The Public are respectfully informed that the above Valuable Medicine can only he had genuine, as compounded by the late Mr. Moat (under the 45, St. Paul's Church Yard; Messrs. Barclay and firm of Morrison and Moat) from the following

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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Mr. Richard Nichols, stationer. Wetherby, Mr. Barnabas Dalby, druggist. This Edition is enriched with valuable Notes, by Robert Hall, W. Smith, Esq., Professor Wilson, Wetherby, Mr. Barnahas Dalby, druggist. Whitby, Mr. Thomas Yeoman, Bridge-street. &c. &c. ASK FOR York, Messrs. Deighton and Moxon, stationers Pavement.

House out of London. A Caracogue will be pure particular, or name. Back entrance, West-Street, Une Poor from St. Pauls Courter.

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A CERTAIN DISEASE CURED WITHIN ONE WEEK.

MR. WILKINSON, Surgeon, near the Church, opposite the Anchor Inn, Hunslet, con-SERIES OF LETTERS ON RURAL tinues, with unabated assiduity, to eradicate every cure is completed within a week, or no charge made for Medicines afte, the expiration of that period. And in those of the utmost inveteracy, where other Practitioners have failed, a proper perseverance in his plan of treatment insures to the patient, a safe, well grounded, and lasting re-establishment, consulted with the greatest secrecy and honour, at his house from nine to one, and from four till nine, and on Sundays till two.

Patients in the Country, by stating their Cases. may have a proper Remedy sent with Directions rendered so plain, that Patients of either Sex may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a Certain Disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed, therefore the Practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular Case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge ged by the Surgeon with propriety and skill. Patients labouring under this Disease, cannot be too cautious into whose hand they commit themselves. The propriety of this remark is abundantly manifested, by the same party frequently passing the ordeal of several Practitioners, before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect cure. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this Disease:—a general debility, eruptions on the head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, can-

### A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

THE CELEBRATED ROSE LINIMENT, for sore nipples, is recommended to all mothers who wish to enjoy that highest of all maternal gratifications—the suckling of their own infants, as a most valuable article. If used in time, it will prevent that painful excoriation of the breasts, which to many tender mothers is most distressing; and it will at all times prove of considerable efficacy in

ATKINSON'S INFANT'S PRESERVA-TIVE, prepared only by Robert Barker (late Atkinson and Barker,) his nephew and successor, druggist and apothecary, No. 1, Market Place, Manchester, in moulded bottles, at 1s. 12d., 2s. 9d.,

The "Infant's Preservative" is a pleasant, innocent, and most efficacious carminative, adapted for cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation. Every person who wishes to have these medicines genuine will please to observe, each bottle has upon the stamp affixed over the cork the name of "Robert Barker, No. 1, Market Place, Manchester," engraved thereon, by favour of her majesty's commissioners of stamp duties. The genuine medicine is not sold in any other way than in bottles, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d.

and 4s. 6d. each. MRS. YOUNG'S FEMALE PILLS happily adapted for those peculiar complaints incident to females at particular periods of life. Price 1s. 11d. per box, duty included, and large boxes containing six of the smaller, at 4s. 6d.

Sold wholesale also by Messrs. Newbery & Sons, Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Mr. E. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Messrs. Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; and Mr. T. Butler, 4, Cheapside, London.



DR. BROADBENT, FROM LONDON.

2, BEDFORD PLACE, PARK-LANE, LEEDS, (Observe the Brass Plate on the Door,) Recommends to the Public, and particularly those afflicted with Scurvy, Scrofula, Leprosy, &c., Broadbent's

ANTI-SCORBUTIC DROPS, AND SCORBUTIC DRINK FOR THE WATERY

THE wonderful properties of these medicines cannot be described in an advertisement, but as an instance of their utility Dr. B. begs to mention the case of Mrs. Stowell, wife of Squire Stowell, of Horton, near Bradford, who was afflicted with the watery scurvy for more than seven years, by which her arms, face and legs were in a state too shocking to be described. By the use of Dr. B's. medicine she was perfectly restored five years ago since when she has had no relepse.

LIKEWISE BROADBENT'S

RHEUMATIC PILLS, Aud Tincture for the GOUT, &c. &c.

Knaresbro', Mr. Martin Sweeting.

Leeds, Mr. R. C. Hay, Medical Hall, Bondstreet, Mr. Joshua Hobson, Northern

Cure of the above Complaints, only requires to be
known to prove a passport to its being here long
universally made use of for the Cure of every The paramount superiority of this medicine for the Cure of the above Complaints, only requires to be known to prove a passport to its being here long description of Rheumatic Affection. To those afflicted with that most excruciating pain

burn Street, Messrs. Samuel Johnson and Son, 4, Church Street, Mr. Thos. Mucklow, 1, Vauxhall Road, Mr. Henry Robert Preston, 139, Dale St. Market Weighton, Mr. Thomas Ombler.

Malton, Mr. Wm. Horsley, Butcher-corner.

Manuchester Messrs. Samuel Johnson the TOOTHE ACHE, he has an incomparable to effect a perfect and instantaneous Cure. Likewise an excellent remedy the PERUVIAN WASH, for the Canker and Scurvy in the Gums.

Among many other wonderful Cures performed by Among many other wonderful Cures performed by Dr. B., particular attention is invited to the follow-

Thomas Duffey, Shopkeeper, 78, Marsh Lane, Leeds, was for two years so severely afflicted with Rheumatism, as to be confined to his bed, unable even to lift his arm for the purpose of feeding himself. He had been attended by all the medical gen-

tlemen in Leeds, who pronounced him incurable He was perfectly cured by Dr. B. in forty-eight hours. Also the wife of the said Thomas Duffy was, in a few days cured of a disease of the stomach and head with which she had been afflicted for ten months. Mr. Thornton, Coal Staith, Well Street, Bradford, having been severely afflicted with Rheumatism twelve months, was cured by Dr. B. in ten days.

A son of John Wilkinson, of Eccleshill, was affected by the Scrofula, or King's Evil. Was a patient at the Leeds Infirmary for ten years, at different times, as much as six months together. Was perfectly cured by Dr. B. six years ago, this March, who also cured two others of the same family street, Mr. Anthony Whittaker, Iris of a like disease, office, Fargate, and Heartshead, and Dr. B. will be happy to receive Patients afflicted.

Mr. G. D. Wreaks, 2, Angel-street. with this malady into his own house, whom he will

engage to cure for a specified sum. Dr. B. cures all kinds of obstructions of the Liver, in proof of which he revers to William Raistric, o Chapeltown Pudsey, whom he cured, last Summer, of a Liver Complaint of nine years' standing. Dr. B. would also recommend his FAMOUS SNUFF, by which the Rev. Mr. Lefevre, of Leeds, was cured of that distressing complaint, the Tic

Doloreux. Dr. B. purifies the Blood; cures Scurvy, White Swellings, Quinsey, Inflammations, Tooth Ache, Ear Ache, and every other disease of the human

Attends at the Druid's Arms. Bradford, every Wednesday and Thursday; and at Mrs. ODBY's,

opposite the Church, Otley, on Friday. At home every other day, from Nine in the Morning till Nine in the Evening; and on Sundays from One Six,

### Foreign and Bomestic Entelligence.

FRANCE.—There is some gossip in Paris about a grand congress of representatives from European nations for the settlement of affairs in the East. Another story is, that Prince Talleyrand has prevailed upon Louis Philippe, in concert with England and Prussia, to undertake the suppression of the Carlist rebellion in Spain. According to late accounts from Algiers, Marshal Vallee was successfully employed in pacifying the conquered territory, and establishing stations for French troops in various parts of it.

SPAIN.—Reports have been received of several actions between the Queen of Spain's troops and the Carlist insurgents, all ending in the defeat of the latter. It is, however, peculiarly necessary at the present time, to receive these accounts with caution, as the aim of the Spanish government is to raise money by loan in Paris or London; and it is remarked that Spanish Stock has not risen in value at Paris, notwithstanding the rumours of victories.

HER MAJESTY and the Duchess of Kent visited the Zoological Gardens, Regent's-park, on Saturday.

THE DUKE OF BEDFORD and family have arrived at Bourdeaux from Nice. KENT.—Hop-tying is now in operation, and the

bine looks promising, as do the wheats, and vegetation in general, since the last few warm days. MR. Hodges.—We are happy to announce the recovery of T. L. Hodges, Esq., the Liberal Member for West Kent, from his late indisposition.

THE LORD AND VICE CHANCELLOR have adjourned their courts until the first day of next

THE DISTANCE from London bridge to Oxford by water is 116 miles. There are 32 locks, at some of which sixpence, and at others one shilling, is charged for a wherry to pass through.

THE AMBASSADOR, Upton, from New Orleans, was carried into Nassau, after being on shore,

bound to Liverpool. THE EXQUISITE, Sovereign, from Terceira, missed stays and went on shore at St. Michaels,

20th ult., and filled; cargo saved. THE SPEEDY, Young, from Cadiz, was towed into Lisbon with loss of rudder, bound to Talt.

THE CATHEBINE, from Surinam to Amsterdam, was fallen in with 16th Feb., in lon. 17°, dismasted. THE MUNGO, of St. John New Brunswick, was fallen in with 3d ult., in lat. 42°, lon. 62°,

THE ANN WILLIAM, Duck, from Newport to Dordrecht, struck on the Banjarred, April 30, and sunk; crew saved.

NEW YORK, APRIL 11.—The James, from Nova Scotia to Antigua, was falled in with 14th ult., in lon. 63°, totally dismasted.

arrived here from Newcastle, is very leaky, having struck on the rocks on entering the Texel. THE SOVEREIGN, Dunn, from St. Vincent to

Halifax, has been condemned at Antigua. CITY OF DUBLIN.—The corporation of Dublin have peritioned against the contemplated abandonment of the Royal Military Hospital at Kilmain-

CROPS.—During the past week the crops have every where assumed a most improved appearance, carrying with them a fair promise of abundance.

AN ELDERLY YOUNG LADY.-A provincial journal announces the death last week, at Dorchester, of Miss Hodge, at the anti-juvenile age of

ARISTOCRATIC ELOQUENCE.—In a recent Churchill said, he was sorry to announce that he hood, on Tuesday, in a fit of despondency, arising wered in opposing themselves any longer to the spirit of the times, perhaps they would lose all. Several tions must necessarily be brief.

DEATH FROM COLD AND HUNGER .- An aged poor woman perished of cold and want at Gallowgreen-hill on Monday night, having been refused a lodging at different houses in that neighbourhood .- Limerick Chronicle.

DORCHESTER LABOURERS.—The funds collected for the use of the Dorchester Labourers amount to £550.; but it is hoped that the subscrip-

small farms for "the labourers." CHURCH RATES .- Seizures, and sales of property seized, for Church Rates, in different parts of the country, are numerous and increasing. The refusals to pay are becoming general.

LAMBTON HOUNDS .- Lord Suffield has become the purchaser of the Lambton hounds, for the sum of 3,000 guineas; and his Lordship intends to transfer that excellent pack to Leicestershire. Sir Matthew W. Ridley offered £2,500 for them.

EPSOM RACES commence on Tuesday, the 29th. The Derby Stakes will this year, and in future, be run for on the Wednesday, instead of Thursday, as before; and the Oaks on Friday, as usual.

TEETOTALISM .- We are extremely happy to perceive from the numerous notices of public journals as well as from personal observation that anti-

alcoholism is becoming more and more prevalent. DEATH FROM FIGHTING.—George Driver was The combatants were both silk weavers, of Bethnal Green, and quarrelled in an alchouse. Sr. Ives.-We have heard, but do not wouch

for the rumour, that there is a vacancy in the Borough of St. Ives, by the death of Mr. Halse .-INVITATION CARDS .- Upwards of a thousand

cards of invitation have already been issued from which is to be given to her Majesty by the Duke of Sussex on the 30th inst. MACLEOD, THE MURDERER .- A respite of

ten days has been received for this unfortunate man, who was sentenced to be executed here on the 11th inst.-Inverness Paper.

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY BETS made upon the arrival on Monday last, of the Sirius steamship, which was advertised to leave New York on the 1st inst. It is reported she has arrived off

AN HARMONIOUS NAME .- A German journal speaks of a young authoress who has distinguished herself in the literary world; she is called the Baroness de Klopskrakerstoc and Pfekalkrenken.-Gulignani's Messenger.

DEMERARA.—A Leeward Island mail is arrived with dates to the 23d March, from Demerara, 31st man incautiously parted with the reins before the March from Barbadoes, and 4th April from Jamaica; we find nothing of importance from this mals immediately started off, turning the corner into

AMERICAN STOCKS .- When it became known that Mr. Biddle positively refused to resume specie

one of his Roman Catholic flock, on the high road, on up without further mischief. the return of the rev. gentleman from divine ser-

vice, on a Sunday. Re-CAPTURE OF MURBAY .- John Murray, one of the men who escaped from the Compter a few weeks since, was yesterday evening re-captured ingenuity is had recourse to in the very erection of ation. The distillery is divided from the premises you are charged with—detaining this poor girl's by Mr. Anderson, the principal turnkey of that the buildings, with a view to shut out the wretched by a narrow road, known as the Ferry-walk, but clothes ? — Defendant: Very good. — Alderman again lodged in their old apartments.

order if more of them had equally merited this ap-

CHEAP TRAVELLING .- Henceforth no foot passengers will be allowed to travel on the railway is nothing else than pure water impregnated with

as the brig Robinson, of Sunderland, was on her light passage to that port, and being at the same time a little to the Northward of Seaham, the mate, John Rosewarne, in a paroxysm of delirium ire-mens, produced by excessive intemperance, leaped overboard and was drowned.

ACCIDENT .- On Sunday morning, on the arrival of the Wilberforce steam ship from Hull, Mr. Samuel place, was engaged in landing two horses belonging to his master from the vessel, when the rope securing one of the animals broke, and the horse, a fine Lincolnshire one, began kicking and plunging. The groom, in endeavouring to quiet the animal, received a tremendous blow on the forehead from the horse's fore foot, which inflicted a deep wound, built his ship! Why don't they bring in an Act eight inches in width. He was picked up and re- for restoring the practice of leaven in bakers's shops, very little hopes of the " Vellow's recovery.

SUICIDE FROM JR -James Redgrave, nonths ago so affected tradesman of Sibton, wa. by the infidelity of his wit. was confined in the Suffolk. um, from which he sive stables and store cellars, 19, Swallow-street, was discharged as cured six weeks ago. Saturday Piccadilly, belonging to Messrs William Ewart and he detected his wife in an intrigue with the same Co., of Jermyn-street. A policeman of the C man who had raised his former jealousy, on which division, who was passing the premises, first observed the unfortunate creature went into his bedroom and the smoke issuing from the doors and windows, and hanged himself to the tester. On Monday, at the immediately raised an alarm. Superintendent inquest, the wife was called before the Jury and Baker, with a strong party of police, were instantly severely reprimanded for her infamous conduct .- on the spot, when, on the door being opened, the Suffolk Chronicle.

rally known that there is a singular immunity at- threatened the destruction not only of the whole of tached to Peak Forest Chapel, near Tideswell, in the premises, but also of the stables of Lord Dun-Derbyshire. At this privileged altar, candidates das on the one side, of Mr. Robert Newman on the and at any hour, by conforming to certain condi-tions. Perhaps when this privilege is better Fire-office, and several others of the London fire known, Peak Forest Chapel, may become as famed engine establishment, under the direction of the

WIDE AWAKE .- A man named Austin, and a known utterers of had money, were lately brought and Co., are insured in the County Fire-office. before the Lord Mayor, charged with having passed a counterfeit shilling. They both laughed upon being put to the bar, in the confidence that the evibled to-day in the County Grand Jury Room, for Dixon obtained a horse, which he harnessed in front dence against them was not conclusive, and they the purpose of taking measures preliminary to hold- of his own, and got a lad to ride it, who said he were correct in their opinions. Mr. Powell, of the Mint solicitor's office, stated that, although there was no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners, there was no doubt of the guilt of the prisoners, there in Ireland, with a view to a final and immediate set-Nova Scotia to Antigna, was falled in with 14th will be no chance of a verdict against them, they had so adroitly contrived the imposition. The Lord arrived here from Newcastle, is very leaky, having struck on the rocks on entering the Texel.

Was no doud; of the guilt of the prisoners, there them, they had so adroitly contrived the imposition. The Lord had so adroitly contrived the imposition. The Lord struck on the rocks on entering the Texel.

Was no doud; of the prisoners, there them half a mile across them half a mile across them had so adroitly contrived the imposition. The Lord had so adroitly contrived the imposition of it. Amongst those who took a leading part in a short and desultory conversation which the fluent of it. Amongst those who took a leading had so adroitly contrived the imposition. The Lord had so adroitly contrived the imposition. The Lord had so adroitly contrived the imposition of it. Amongst those who took a leading the fluence of a verdict against them, they had not advanced more than half a mile across the fluence of a copy of Florio's translation of the fluence. He was surrounded by the waters—

Nova Scotia to Amongst those who took a leading the fluence of a copy of Florio's translation of the fluence of a copy of Florio's translation of the fluence of a copy of Florio's translation of the fluence of a copy of Florio's translation of the fluence of a copy of Florio's translation of the fluence of a copy of Florio's translation of the fluence of a copy of Florio's translation of the fluence of a copy of Florio's translation of the fluence of a copy of Florio's translation of the fluence of a copy of Florio's translation of the fluen

> the liberties of the people by paying a parish chaplain a hundred a-year, and other measures of a like unpopular and unwarrantable nature.

INQUEST .- On Monday last, an inquest was held at the King's Arms, Kennington-lane, on Mr. of Ireland." Dr. Warren said the clergy for their William Thomas Easton, aged 26, a corn factor, own sakes had better come into terms with the friends speech, to the Electors of Woodstock, Lord John who hung himself at his house in that neighbourlady whom he was courting, named Webster, at gentlemen said that half the clergy of the country Wandsworth, refusing their sanction to his marriage. Verdict, "Insanity."

IRISH HUMOUR .- A few days ago, one of the Irish labourers on a railway was very severely hurt by a fall of earth. However, he complained not, but desired he might have a whiff of tobacco. He was then laid on a board, and hoisted on four men's regarded by Sir Wm. Chatterton, Mr. O'Grady, and amount to £550.; but it is hoped that the subscrip- shoulders for the purpose of being conveyed to the others, as containing sentiments and suggestions of tion will reach £1,200, to be laid out in stocking. Infirmary. Upon moving, "Arrah, by Jasus," he the last importance, and all present anticipated that exclaimed, with all the characteristic humour of the general meeting to be held would lead to results his country, "Little did I expect to live to see my own funeral."

> DEATH OF DR. WATSON .- Watson, whose connexion with Thistlewood, &c., is unforgotten, expired at New York on the 12th of February, aged 2. He had suffered for some time very severely. He endured many vicissitudes whilst in America, living, at different times, in New Orleans, Louisiana, Mississipi, Alabama, Florida, Charleston, &c. His widow was at St. Louis, unaware of the death of her husband, who died in the New York Hospital, and was followed to the grave by a few friends on the 14th of February. His son, who was suspected of shooting Platt, on Snow-hill, during the riots of 1819, died two years since.

we have to announce the death of the Hon. Graham Kinnaird, under the following melancholy circumcommitted, on Thursday, for trial on a charge of stances. Mr. Kinnaird was Lieutenant, commandkilling James Abbot in a fight, on Saturday last, ing her Majesty's brig Rapid, and the vessel having against receiving the informations. Alderman Newbeen driven on some rocks and wrecked off Bona, port said that the majority was five to two. Dr. near Tunis, he attempted to get ashore in his gig, but such was the violence of the sea, that the boat was upset among the breakers, and Mr. Kinnaird had been exercised by magistrates; if such precealone failed in reaching the shore. In fact, he was the only person drowned out of the entire crew of would have been adduced .- Waterford Mirror. the Rapid, and it is but common justice to this young and gallant officer, one too of high promise, to add, that to his presence of mind and judicious Kensington Palace for the splendid entertainment arrangements in the midst of danger the salvation of his crew is, under Providence, attributable. Mr. Kinnaird, and his death will throw into sincere the parties drove the balls through various parts of mourning many noble families.

SUICIDE.—A foreigner, who was dressed in an olive brown frock coat, dark striped Valentia waist-BRIGHTON, MAY 13.-Information was received coat, Oxford mixture trowsers, high patent leather here yesterday that at Crawley a father had killed shoes, and leather gloves, was found dead in Kenhis own son, by running a prong into him; but sington gardens yesterday, having committed sui-whether by accident or design is not known. lining of the hat, made by Shearman and Briggs, Gracechurch-street, was written "Jones Schmidt." It appeared from the evidence adduced, on the inquest, that on the twenty-first ult, the deceased had been robbed by a fellow countryman of 120 Napoleons, and that the loss greatly depressed him.

Verdict-" Temporary insanity." COACH ACCIDENT .- A dreadful coach accident occurred yesterday, at Weedon, Northamptonshire. The Greyhound coach to Birmingham had pulled up at the Bull Inn, to change horses, when the coachhorse-keeper took charge of the horses. The anithe inn-yard, through which they galloped, and made towards Stowe. There seems reason to believe no serious mischief would have ensued if the payments with the New York Bank in May, the price of the United States Bank Stock fell from 114 to 108, but it subsequently rallied to 110.

Passengers had kept their seats. Unnapply a gentleman threw himself off when the coach was near the bridge, at Stowe, and pitching on his head, was killed on the spot. Several other passangers were fifty barrels of turpentine ready to be removed to Officer: In St. John's, sir.—Alderman Farebrother:

The calenty was seen known in Then if it is in my district I will see into the case, unfortunate gentleman is supposed, from the papers the store-houses. The catamity was soon known in the papers the papers the neighbourhood, and thousands of persons were and try whether the law is not strong enough to supbereen Perty Sessions, before which the Rev. Mr. Trail, found upon him, to be an American merchant. The Vicar of Skull, was fined £5 for presenting a pistol at horses proceeded to Foster's Booth, where they drew

Construction of Work-Houses.—As if the master at the West India Dock, on receiving in- prosecute, who will try the question whether the work-house system, as established under the New formation of the fire, dispatched the dock engines poor law commissioners are not bound to allow the Poor Law, were not in itself bad enough, a cruel to the spot, and they were instantly got into oper-expenses.—Alderman Farebrother: You hear what prison, so that all the three fugitives have been inmates from the common blessings of nature—light they are connected together by a tunnel under the Farebrother: It is not very good it is infamous. and air. No one can have examined any of these road; on each side of this passage were barrels of Defendant: Just as you please, your worship. The Good People of Sunderland.—We are happy to find that the cause of Democracy proceeds rapidly in the town of Sunderland. There has been four Democratic meetings this week. The has been four Democratic meetings this week. The ever. They intend having a "general demonstration" next Whit Monday, in favour of Universal Suffrage. The Trades are organizing for that pur-Suffrage. The Trades are organizing for that pure some to his parish, we readily admit. But the ex- Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a mous calling, I shall hold you to bail for keeping And why not? Too long have the insulted millions the majority of those for whom work-houses are in- machines being taken to the banks of the City I shall order indictments to be laid; and, if the poor ception is not the rule; and to distress and punish supply of water at first, but subsequently by the such a house, and to suppress such iniquitous dens, And why not? Too long have the insulted millions been silent sleeping, when union, guided by intelligence, will gain them a glorious victory. We intend ere long having a meeting of the women, "many hands make light work."—Northern Liberator.

The Rev. Mr. Blackbers.—We perceive that some singularly low attempts are making to annoy this gentleman on account of his zealous and active opposition to the unbuman and make the majority of those for whom work-houses are in the majority of the Star ball on the City of the premises, a bountiful supply was obtained. The fire continued to the subject.—The defendant then offered to give up the expenses, Parliament must be petitioned to the subject.—The defendant then offered to give up the expenses, Parliament must be petition active opposition to the unhuman and unchristian Poor Law. He is, it seems, to be nicknamed the Poor Law Parson." Mr. Blackburn, or we are much mistaken, will not be ashamed of his well-earned title; and it would be to the credit of his promisers at the hustings about, now that they silently is at present unknown. In the rear of the distillery and out-hand outoperation of this atrocious law, that they silently The cause of the calamity is at present unknown. offered to give up the clothes.—The Alderman

SODA WATER. The article sold for soda water

but it is true, than in this, the nineteenth century. and we believe but the fact we are going to relate makes it uncertain—in a town named Kendal, which is said to be in "enlightened, Protestant England," that Dr. Combe's book on The Physiology of Man was first voted into the library of Barton, groom to Sir Charles Sheffield, of Portland- the Institution of that town, and the vote was afterwards repealed upon the preposterous pretence that it was not sufficiently religious in its scientific developements. Why the thick-headed Puritans will presently be for abolishing all books, treatises, or modes of education in mechanics, unless we can find out how Tuhal wrought his metals and Noah moved by Perry, a policeman, 71, H. On his way instead of using that heathen invention reast? We to the hospital, Barton fainted several times from wish Mr. G. W. Wood joy of the his independent loss of blood. The surgeons of the hospital give constituency. Independent they certainly are of -common sense.-Manchester and Salford Ad-

ALARMING FIRE.—Shortly before nine o'clock It he went mad, and on Monday night, a fire was discovered in the exten- when they were at home. (This statement was recentre of the lower part of the premises was found to be inflames. The horses in the front stables were GRETNA GREEN SUPERSEDED.—It is not gene- immediately rescued, the flames having by that time for better or worse" may be united, on any day, other, and the houses in Sackville-street in the rear. as the Green Green blacksmith, for the joining foreman of the district, were, however, soon got of nymphs and swains, who fly on the wings of love. into operation; and there being a plentiful supply of water, the fire was confined to that portion of the female who was with him, both of whom are well- premises in which it commenced. Messrs. Ewart

THE IRISH TITHE QUESTION .- A number of you will be here again. Austin: We shall be happy to see your Lordship here or anywhere else; we're wide awake, my Lord; the City an't no place to go to sleep in.

Vote Making.—Considerable displeasure is felt by the parishioners of Brighton at the conduct of their vicar in putting his own son, Master arching wager, a boy of fourteen, in the rate book, in order that he might give his vote in favour of the in order that he might give his vote in favour of the country. Religion. the public welfare and every wide awake, my Lord; the City an't no place to go to sleep in.

Esq., C. O'Grady, Esq., V. Roche, Esq., P. Power, Esq., Dr. Warren, Daniel Leahy, and the leader plunged violently; the lad crept back into the gig beside Mr. Dixon, and the undistinct animal which he quitted was speedily drewned, and being fastened by the trappings to the horse in the shafts, the travellers were brought to a stand, and must have inevitably perished, had not some men who were discharging a vessel at some for the window of the Whig-Radical policy of "keep-sir Wm. Chatterton's words, "an incubus on the country. Religion. the public welfare and began to swim, and the leader plunged violently; the lad crept back into the gig beside Mr. Dixon, and the undistinct the unimal which he quitted was speedily drewned, and being fastened by the trappings to the horse in the shafts, the travellers were brought to a stand, and must have inevitably perished, had not some men who were discharging a vessel at some for the wing-Radical policy of "keep-sir Wm. Chatterton's words, "an incubus on the some distance, come to their assistance in a boat, and rescued them and the horse from their perilous been rejected in his love-suit by a female servant in because they liked them, and those who adopted them. to the landlords, and had endangered the prosperity of the settlement of the question. If they persewere favourable to the settlement, if they dared, in the face of their diocesuns, speak their real sentiments. After some further conversation, a requisition to the High Sheriff to call the general public meeting was prepared, and signed by all present. The recent letters of Deans Burgh and Hoare, were

the petty sessions to answer summonses charging them with bribery at the last election. The magistrates were, Aldermen Reynett, Evelyn, Carew, and S. Newport, Sir B. Morris, A. Sherlock, Esq. and Dr. Jones. Mr. Hayes having opened the sub-Jones remarked that Mr. Hayes had furnished them

FEROCIOUS SAVAGES. - On Friday morning, a duel was fought at Newton Park, between a Mr. the sixth shot Mr. Pigot received his adversary's Graham Kinnaird was the younger brother of Lord | ball in the leg. At four or five of the previous shots each other's clothes; but they were determined to shoot on until either would be hit. It was said that Mr. Pigot called for another shot whilst the blood was pouring from his leg. His request, as a matter knight of the tender passion was then removed. of course, was not granted. The dispute arose at a billiard table .- Dublin Register.

CORONERSHIP .- Mr. Robson has resigned the

coronership of the Newmarket district of Cambridge.

AT LIMEHOUSE.—On Monday evening last, at an

early hour, these works, situated at Mill Wall,

Limehouse, were totally destroyed by fire. They were the most extensive in the metropolis, and occupied seven or eight acres of ground. Intelligence of the calamity reached the head station of the fire establishment in Watling-street, about ten minutes before five. Mr. Braidwood, the superintendent, proceeded with all possible speed to the spot with the engines of that station, which were quickly followed by those of Wellclose-square, Schoolhouse-lane, Jeffery-square, Whitecross-street, Farringdon-street, Southwark-bridge-road, and numerous others. On profit to Mrs. Wood; but now having an opportutheir arrival the distillery (a building of upwards of nity to go to a situation whereby she might regain a seventy feet in length and fifty in breadth) was en- character, Mrs. Wood refused to give up her clothes. veloped in one sheet of fire. It contained six - Alderman Farebrother having heard the evidence, the store-houses. The calamity was soon known in Then if it is in my district I will see into the case, Upper. in a very short time seen exerting themselves to press brothels, although it would appear, they are subdue the flames, but their efforts at the powerful tolerated by the poor law commissioners. If it is engines had not the slightest effect on the fire. The within the borough, I shall order the city solicitor to by satisfactory evidence, that they were duly

between Stockton and Middlesborough, but carriages will be attached to trains to carry travelless grain of soda. Though sold for 6d. a bottle, its cost
at two-pence each! Two-pence for four miles in a farthing a gallon, exclusive of appa
sengers will be allowed to travel on the lambeth, but carcarbonic acid gas, and does dot contain a single
meeting of the parish of Lambeth, held at the Vestry Hall last night, a rate payer said, before they
separated, he wished to know from the new board of meeting of the parish of Lambeth, held at the Ves- a cottage at Moor Stones, in Wierdle and Wardle, field. There's a go!

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—At about four o'clock on the morning of the 3rd inst., about four o'clock on the morning of the 3rd inst., about four o'clock on the morning of Sunderland, was on her about four o'clock on the morning of Sunderland, was on her acid, in crystals, and in a short time soda water by compelling all the applicants for parochial relief to come into the workhouse? One of the guardians the workhouse was system.

separated, he wished to know from the new poard of terry 4s. a week, and, with the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of terry 4s. a week, and, with the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of terry 4s. a week, and, with the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of terry 4s. a week, and, with the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of terry 4s. a week, and, with the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the poard of the poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he wished to know from the new poard of the parameter, he was a second of the parameter.

The parameter of the param said they certainly should make use of the building, this, than the workhouse system. for they had no other house; besides, in common honesty, they were bound to pay for it, and, therefore, the poor might as well have the benefit of the building. Applicant—Then the board of guardians intend to carry out the obnoxious Poor Law Act. Mr. Fall—We do not intend to do any such thing; it is the intention as well as the determination of the board, at least the majority of them, to admit the poor into it, but not to lock them up; they will be allowed to go in and out and endeavour to procure work, so that they may be enabled to support themselves. There is also another measure which the board intend to adopt, that of not separating hus-band and wife—(cheers.) Those who have passed through life together in their days of youth and health, will remain together in the same room in the workhouse, and every thing will be done to make this part of the workhouse as comfortable as possible. We do not intend to consult the poor law commissioners on the subject, neither do we intend that they shall interfere with our arrangements. The aged poor will be together precisely the same as ceived with continued cheers by every person present.) - Morning Herald.

MAIDSTONE PETITION .- Mr. John Smith, whose name appears to the petition to the House of Commons against Mr Fector's return for Maidstone, has declared the signature bearing his name to be a forgery, he never having signed the petition, nor

Accident.-On Wednesday, a dreadful accident occurred to two of the labourers employed on the works at the new Houses of Parliament. A numper of men were employed in raising an immense block of stone by a crane, when the tackle suddenly gave way, and the block fell on two of the men. One of them was found to be literally crushed to death; every bone in his body appeared to be broken. The other poor fellow had one of his thighs broken, besides being otherwise severely injured.

NARROW ESCAPE. - Wednesday, Mr. W. Dixon, way from Ulverston to this town. Fearing he would intelligence.—Birmingham Journal.

assaulting Clementina Osborne, a pretty little dark. venture to approach his couch, and the farce was depth. eyed brunette. The complainant, previous to stating the circumstances of the assault, informed the bench that the defendant had for some time past had the impudence to pay his addresses to her, and though she always treated them with "affable dis- Romilly, in the Aube, a frightful crime was perpedain," yet he continued to annoy her. On Tuesday trated by a man, who, having been imprisoned for a evening last, she went by "spicial inwitation" to a year, through the instrumentality of his wife's brother, "merry-making" at a friend's house in Malay as he supposed, took occasion, on being liberated, Gardens, Chelsea, and upon entering the room and after having had a discussion with him, his wife, where the company were assembled, the first object and his own sister, to murder the whole three, with that presented itself to her sight and notice, was a sharp knife, as they were sitting together in the of the most important nature.—Cork Reporter of litely" handed her a seat, and then placing himself end to his own existence by cutting his throat. ELECTION BRIBERY.—On Friday last, Messrs. by her side, began talking of a "burning brand in his bosom," and such like nonsense, when she told Wm. Thompson and Benjamin Doyle, appeared at him she hated the sight of him, and to go away from the petty sessions to answer summonses charging her. The defendant rose from his seat, called her "a faithless Phillis," and left the room. She then saw no more of him until she was putting on her bounet and shawl, when he presented himself again, called her "a faithless Phillis," smacked her ject by applying to have information taken against face, tore her bonnet and shawl off, and said she the parties, Mr. Harris proceeded to contend that shouldn't stir a peg from that place till she promised ther could not be taken until the lapse of two years after the alleged bribery, such being the period called in, who took the man of tender passion to allowed for the commencement of a qui tam action, the station-house, where his o'erwrought feelings to recover the penalty of £500 awarded by the 49 soon subsided. Mr. White (to the defendant)—Geo. III., c. 118. Mr. Hayes argued against this What have you to say in excuse for your foolish THE HON. GRAHAM KINNAIRD.—With regret view on the ground that the statute should not be conduct? Defendant (crying and looking implorheld to limit the powers of the common law. After ingly upon the complainant)—She nivver luved me Huddersfield, which is as follows: some consultation in chamber Alderman Evelyn nivver, though I luves her, and vould die for her; announced that the majority of the bench was yes, that I vould, your worship; I tempted to romance with her last night, ven she called me a with no precedents to show that such jurisdiction had been exercised by magistrates; if such precedents that they dents existed, he could not help thinking that they do had better pay your addresses in a more dents existed. The Guardians declared that Mr. Cook was duly elected chairman at the first meeting, and ought to of the session elapse, and then only proposed a Completed before the proposed a Complete disputes should cease: and this be regarded as not be completed before the proposation. Had they favourable quarter; it is evident the young woman the first meeting. does not like you. Complainant-Like him! I detest him; I'd as soon have a kangaroo for my husband (loud laughter). Defendant-Kangaroo, Pigot, and, as we are informed, a Mr. Carroll. At indeed! Vy you knows, Clementina, I, gets two shillings more a week than that ere fellow wot you pretends to like betterer than me. Mr. Whitesmacking the lady's face or tearing her bonnet. You must pay 10s. Defendant-I a'nt got it. The THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS AND PUB-

> parochial authorities to prefer bills of indictment against the parties concerned. The poor girl in the present instance, it seems, had been duped in the manner which Hogarth has ably depicted in the scene of the country girl coming to town. By her statement it appears that she had been seduced by a nobleman, and then thrown like a blasted flower to be trodden on by the worthless and the base. Having fallen from her purity she became the organ of

INFORMATION FOR THE POOR LAW COM- A VENERABLE COUPLE. An aged couple, which he earns in three weeks; the old woman spins chair.

THE SCOLD'S BRIDLE REVIVED .- At the The Scold's Bridle Revived.—At the Mayor's Office, Stafford, last week, Mary, wife of T. Careless, of the Broad Eye, a perfect termagant, was ordered to pay one shilling penalty, and 7s. 6d. costs, for an unprovoked assault on Mary, the wife of Lewis Bromley. During the investigation her garrulity was so incessant, that the mayor was under the necessity of sending for the "scold's bridle," an iron instrument of very antique construction.

The Union comprises 43 or 44 Guardians, viz., 39 or 40, elected Guardians, and four acting ex-officion of the petition; so we plainly had a majority of acting Guardians, provided all had been present, and supposing all who were not present, had voted against us.

A copy of the petition shall be forwarded to you in a few days.

I am. Gentlemen dle," an iron instrument of very antique construction, which in olden times was occasionally called into use. It is formed of an elliptical bow of iron, enclosing the head from the lower extremity of one ear to the other, with a traverse piece of iron extending from the nape of the neck to the mouth, from which projects a flat bit, which enters the mouth, and completely covers the tongue, preventing its movement, and the whole machinery when adjusted is locked at the back of the head. This bridle is to be put in thorough repair, and hung in terrorem in the mayor's office, and used as occasion may call it forth. THE BIRMINGHAM DEPUTATION TO SCOT-

LAND.—The deputation mean to set out on Thursday. They purpose reaching Hamilton on Sunday; they will proceed from Hamilton to Glasgow on Monday morning. The arrangements in Glasgow are these—the great demonstration will take place on the green, on Monday afternoon; and in the evening there will be a soirce, at which the deputation will be present, and where their views given permission to any other person to do so for can be more fully developed than they possibly could be in an open air meeting of two hundred thousand persons. On Wednesday there is to be a great meeting at Kilmarnock, which the deputation have been earnestly pressed to attend. It is still unknown to us, though very probably by the time we write it will have been arranged, when a meeting will be held in Edinburgh, or if any meeting is to be held which the deputation, whose leisure is very limited, can attend. The determination of the various towns around Glasgow to imitate its metropolitan example has been strongly pronounced, in meetings held at Paisley, Parkhead, Leith, Kilbirnie, Houston, and Lochwinnock, at all of which Mr. Collins has jun., a commercial traveller belonging to Liverpool, been present. The Paisley meeting is fixed for the sented written protests against the proceedings of twenty-second. From Dundee we have as yet no the first meeting; and agreed to a memorial to the

SHARSPBARE'S AUTOGRAPH.—This great literary curiosity was brought to the hammer on Tuesday, by Mr. Evans, of Pall-mall, and sold to Mr. Pickering, of Chancery-lane, for £100. It

country. Religion, the public welfare, and every and rescued them and the horse from their perilous been rejected in his love-suit by a female servant in Liberal measures because they were forced upon interest of public moment, demanded a speedy ter- position. Mr. Dixon's escape may be viewed as the village, and driven by disappointment into a fit them:" whereas the "shallow politicians," whom mination of the question." "Tithes," said Mr. Townsend, had converted the landlords of the country of the place themselves in jeopardy in to have been bewitched by the young person in question. The position of the vinage, and universal to them the mirror whereas the "snahow politicians," whom to have been bewitched by the young person in question. The position of the vinage, and universal to them the politicians, whom to have been bewitched by the young person in question. crossing those sands for the sake of gaining a few tion, and that an old woman undertook his disen- of their official necessities, than mere proposals, chantment for the fee of half-a-crown! Rows of made without the means of carrying them, from AN "ODIOUS ADORER."—QUEEN'S-SQUARE, LONDON.—Charles Gibbins, a genuine cockneyite, with a most unpoetical visage, was charged with carried on until some persons possessed of common sense interfered, and had the poor fellow conveyed to a fit destination—the Lunatic Asylum.

HORRIBLE MURDERS .- A few days since, at

Chronicle states that Dr. Chalmers receives from the Christian Influence Society, at whose invitation he came to England, the sum of £50 per lecture.

HUDDERSFIELD BOARD OF GUARDIANS. Copies of letters addressed to the Poor Law Com-missioners in pursuance of the order of the Hud-dersfield Board of Guardians.

Huddersfield, May 7th, 1838. GENTLEMEN.-The Board of Guardiens of the Huddersfield Union have done me the honour to request me to write you an account of their proceedings at a meeting held this day, at the Court House,

Entered the Court House as the clock ceased striking eleven. There might be thirty Guardians Here the defendant made a dead pause. Morehouse in the chair. After a few minutes, some of present when I sat down in the board room. Mr Mr. White-What did she call you? Defendant the Guardians declared that Mr. Cook was duly

Shortly, there was a general call, Cook, chair, among the Guardians; and while Mr. Morehouse was on his feet, Mr. Cook was placed in the chair, Mr. Morehouse standing before the chair. While Mr. Morehouse was reading, a Guardian

laid hold of the minute book: a scuffle ensued, in You must not show "striking" proofs of your dian having obtained the book was requested to affection; if you must make love, do it without return it, and to allow business to proceed, which he which several Guardians took part. Another Guardid. An old chair was broken in the scuffle.

Mr. Morehouse, again having possession of the book, said, I adjourn this meeting to this day fortnight; and was turning off with the book, when a Guardian, who had hitherto taken no part in the LIC MORALS.—On Saturday, Phillis Wood, a pro- strife, but quietly watched proceedings, said, the tector of "unfortunate girls," and who resides in majority of the Guardians present, being resolved to Griffith's Rents, Kent-street, London, was charged proceed to business, you cannot adjourn the meeting, DESTRUCTION OF SIR C. PRICE'S DISTILLERY with unlawfully detaining the clothes of Maria and shall not take away the book. So saying, he took Povey. Several similar cases had during the week the book out of Mr. Morehouse's hand, and gave it and their supporters are practical persons, who have been proved before Alderman Farebrother, of so to the clerk or to the constable; eventually, it was substantial reasons for the course they pursue: that he was induced to direct the given to the constable. Mr. Morehouse and eight or what need they care, having solid pudding, for the nine Guardians went out, followed by the clerk; the airy nothing called public opinion? remaining Guardians having placed Mr. Cook in the chair, proceeded as follows:-

The clerk having retired and taken away the papers, &c., RESOLVED,—That Mr. Edward Jackson be appointed clerk to this board pro temp.
Guardians present:—Robert Wrigley, South Cross-

Shepley; James Hirst, Kirkburton; John Rhodes, the landed interest; and their desire to be rid of

elected, they were received unanimously. Stephen Dickinson demanded to be received for Huddersfield, instead of Mr. Schwan.

Evidence was present to prove that George Crossland was not duly elected for Lockwood, and that James Redfearn, was not duly elected for Mel-

RESOLVED .- That this committee shall meet at

the New Inn, Huddersfield, on Thursday, the 17th

Times newspapers, in future, be the mediums of advertising between this Board and the public. RESOLVED.—That the petition to both Houses o Parliament, adopted and signed by this Board, be operation of this atrocious law, that they sliently | The cause of the calamity is at present unknown. offered to give up the clothes.—The Alderman sent to Earl Stanhope, for presentation to the House manent buildings without earling a word to lessen and Dharie Time and pellation. We trust the Rev. Gentle: It will personal to John Fielden, Esq., w. I., and to John Fielden, Esq., w. I., and the defendant and her legal adviser left in compresentation to the House of Commons; and that they be requested to support the prayer thereof. they be requested to support the prayer thereof.

That this meeting be adjourned to the 21st insta-MISSIONERS FLAT REBELLION. -At a vestry man and wife, named Walton, are now residing in at eleven o'clock, at the Court House, Hudders-

WILLIAM COOK, Chairman. That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. W. Cook, for his able and impartial conduct in the

(Signed)
JOSEPH CHADWICK, in the Chair. The Union comprises 43 or 44 Guardians, viz., 39

I am, Gentlemen, Your humble servant, JOSEPH HIRST. To the Hon. Board, the Poor Law Commissioners for England and Wales.

Thurstonland, May 8th, 1838. GENTLEMEN, -What would England have thought of the judgment and spirit of 23 freely elected Guardians, if they had allowed ten to adjourn the meeting and walk off with the minute book, while 23 were declaring, as with one voice, proceed to business; especially, with the following rules of the Commissioners before them.

Rule 2nd, page 81, second Annual Report.-The powers and authorities hereby or by the Act, granted or vested in the Guardians, shall, and may from time to time, be exercised by the major part of such Guardians who shall attend at any meeting. Adjourned Meetings, page 82, rule 6.

The majority of the Guardians present at any weekly meeting may, if they think necessary, adjourn the same to the next day of the next weekly meeting, or to any other day previous to the next weekly meeting. Duties of Clerk, pages 84 and 85.

1. To attend all meetings of the Guardians, to enter punctually in the minute book, the minutes of all the proceedings at every such meeting, &c. 2. To keep minutes, &c., duly and punctually to

submit the same, &c. 3. To conduct the correspondence of the Guardians, according to their directions. 4. To direct the service of notice, &c. At the first meeting we were insulted, and denied

Commissioners, to which we have received no answer. And that the third, we were required to acknowledge the correctness of such proceedings. I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble servant, JOSEPH HIRST. "SHALLOW POLITICIANS."

They quarrel with Ministers for combining with Tories to defeat motions supported by large majorities of Liberal Members,-not discerning the sage policy which prompts such a course of action; though, doubtless, Mr. Baines could demonstrate its wisdom, would he condescend to the task. Measures, at the best confessedly inadequate, are pared down to please the Peers, who contemptuously

reject them; their rejection excites no anger, because of their little worth: and the "shallow politicians" say that it would be better to fail in an attempt to perform something popular, useful, and great, than her "odious adorer." He, however, very "per-levening. Almost immediately afterwards he put an litely" handed her a seat, and then placing himself by her side, began talking of a "burning brand in Dr. Cull Mers." The Edinburgh something insignment, and for whose loss more now in cares. But the simpletons comprehend not the force of the Ministerial apology—that if they cannot succeed in small, it is useless to aim at large Some Whig measures passed the Commons by

large majorities—the Irish Corporation Bill by a majority of eighty. Hold fast to your Bill-fight the Tory Peers on this your vantage-ground—fair play and free English institutions for the "aliens!" exclaimed the "shallow politicians." But they underrated the magnanimity of the Whigs; who, satisfied with the possession of place, mercifully abstained from forcing their measures on the unwilling adversary. Herein the Whig placemen exhibited prudence, as well as a due consideration for the feelings of others. They gave a guarantee to their retainers that they would not put their tenure of office in the slightest jeopardy, and that even the possession of a superior force should not tempt them into a conflict. which could possibly terminate in letting in the Tories, were it only for half a quarter.

The main bulk of the Whig supporters in England being Dissenters, "shallow politicians" would have advised that the abolition of Church-rates should be put forward, if at all, among the first measures of the done more, would there not have been risk of such a defeat as must have compelled a surrender of place to the Tories? No, no! the Ministers and Mr. Baines were too deep for that. The Church-rate question is shelved; and the Church party are compelling payment of rates from all and sundry, by distress and legal proceedings: but what then? is not Melbourne in "power," and Peel on the wrong side of the chair?

The "shallow politicians" thought that the measures which Ministers, even by unworthy compliances have not been able to carry, would have been dearly purchased by the debasement of public spirit; the discouragement of a high tone of moral and political feeling in the country—the main security for good government and progressive social improvement under any Administration. But these men are oldfashioned theorists, deriving their notions of virtue Whig influence and popularity have been in a

state of progressive decline in England since the meeting of the first Parliament under the Reform Act. Ministers have used their power in such a way as to reduce a Parliamentary majority of hundreds to one of units-a bare half-dozen out of 658 votes; Guardians present:—Robert Wrigley, South Crossland; Joseph Chadwick, John Moxon, Thomas Haley, William Cook, Huddersfield; Charles Senior, Kirkheaton; William Varley, Lingard; Joseph Senior, Lepton; William Roebuck, Austonley; William Wright Bond, Dalton; John Mellon, Almondbury; Hiram Harling, Joseph Matthews, Shonlay. James Hirst, Kirkhurton: John Rhodes. Snepley; James Hirst, Kirkburton; John Khodes, Lindley-cum-Quarmby; tWilliam Haigh, Shelley; Henry Littlewood, Honley; Jonathan Senior, Farnley Tyas; Joseph Hirst, Thurstonland; Thomas Kaye, Hepworth; Charles Stockwell, Whitley Upper.

William Thomber, Scammonden: James Parkin.

the landed interest, and their desire to be rid of Radical support. But though they do side with the landed aristocracy, and do insult the Radicals, shall not the latter keep them in office to keep the Tories out? Certainly. Such is Mr. Baines's advice. To be sure, as Mr. Baines himself tells us, "his friends be sure, as Mr. Baines himself tells us, "his frien generally imagined that he was ridden by Ministers: it was their honest opinion." But it was manifest that Mr. Baines numbers among his friends not a few of the "shallow politicians," whose opinions he justly despises, though, in consideration of its honesty, he bears with advice he is too knowing to

The chief end and aim of a Liberal's existence

ought to be the exclusion of Tories from office. Lamentable therefore is it to perceive, that the Tories never were so close upon its threshold as at the time when most sacrifices have been made to keep them off. It does so happen - the fact is undeniablethat the popular resistance to the Tories has been gradually becoming more and more languid, and that when public indignation is excited it is rather against Whigs than Tories. One obstacle after another to the dreadful event-the Tory returndisappears. The thin veil of separation is all but torn asunder. The policy of Ministers is considered so advantageous to the Opposition, whose leaders aim at permanent, not a brief possession of office, that nothing would be so much disliked as a sudden interruption of it. This, the actual state of things, interruption of it. is too painful to contemplate. Absolutely, the time seems near when the power to keep out the Tories will be non-existent—when there will be no choice but submission. This is what the "shallow poli ticians" have been constantly foretelling as the result of efforts having a precisely contrary aim. If the Tory-Radical simpletons should be right after all, another striking proof would then be afforded that the wisdom of this world is little better than folly, and that the Leeds Bacon, Mr. Baines himself, might with advantage have taken a lesson from the politicians whom he somewhat prematurely ridiculed

\* Mr. Baines's Church Rate Abolition Speech at the Cit

as "shallow."—Spectator.

### THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1838.

THE MINISTERIAL HACK.

We have known some horses, and many asses, to partake so largely of the sagacious qualities more frequently observable in the cur, as to become Enginetively attached, not only to the persons of their masters, but also to every person, place. or thing, between whom, or which, and said masters they have observed a certain relationship. Who has not observed, for instance, the almost mechanical regularity with which the worn roadster of the brandy-leving butcher, on his ambulation to or from market and fair, recognizes and pays his respects to every temple of Bacchus, in which his master has been accustomed to pour out his libations to the jolly god? This is a very common instance of sagacity in brutes that are frequently "ridden," but we have known much stronger proofs of their peculiar attachments. We remember being once placed in considerable jeopardy, and great bodily fear, by an old brown mare, belonging to a dear friend and relative, the first time we attempted to put a bit into her mouth. Now, this mare was as gentle as a lamb to her owner or any member of his family-and though it was some months before we ventured to repeat the experiment, her habits of observation having in the meantime convinced her that we were to be numbered amongst the friends of her master, we had no difficulty on the second attempt. She submitted, apparently with great pleasure, to be saddled, bridled, and "ridden" for our accommodation. This instance of discrimination was, however, left far in the back ground by a strong useful animal of the long-eared species known to all the ne ghbourhood by the name of "NEDDY." NEDDY was a terror to all the boys and girls in the village. He suffered no one to enter his domain with impunity, who had not been properly introduced. All his powers of assinine artillery were brought into full play against all intruders. Hoofs, heels, teeth, and the most discordant brayings were bestowed, sans ceremonie, moon every one who came within NEDDY'S reach, unless he had first taken the precaution to be duly and properly introduced: yet was NEDDY, in truth, a gentle and an affectionate animal. We have seen him liek the hand of his master with evident tokens of most assinine affection; and not only did NEDDY thus love his own master, but a due share of his assinine regards were also bestowed on all whom he had been instructed to consider as his master's friends. If a stranger wished safely to cultivate the acquaintance of NEDBY, he must seek it through the medium of OLD WILLY, who was NEDDY'S master. Ushered into the assinine presence in such company, he was perfectly safe. He would be snuffed, smelled, and scented all round, with the most deliberate carefulness, and, after that, he might "ride NEDDY" just as safely and as easily as OLD WILLY himself. Thus it often happened that the very same person at whom NEDDY had run open-mouth, with all the viciousness of an ass bent on mischief, might, ere the day was out, having passed through the ceremony of introduction, mount NEDDY's back, and command his services to the ntmost extent of his assinine ability. We believe it to be a doctrine holden by some that all the affections and dispositions of brute animals exist by sympathetic derivation, as outbirths or formal developements of like affections in the human character. We strongly suspect there must be some truth in this doctrine; and, if so, the events of the past week and the records of certain years very recently passed over, have enabled us to discover the prototype of NEDDY in one of the present Honourable

At the late and of the Church Rate Abolition Society, the Honourable Member who eschews "Shallow Politicians," is reported, in the London Newspapers, to have said that-

" His rriends generally imagined that he was ridden by Ministers. It was their honest opinion, and his friends had a per-fect right candally to expressit! but he would tell them, that so long as Ministers supported good measures, and so long as he considered them infinitely better than those which would take their places if they were turned out, so long would be support them. he thought that the meeting would agree with nin in this opinion. I hey were told, that if they turned out these him sters, they would not have worse, because since the pass ing of the Reform Bill no man could be Minister who did not support Liberal measures: but he new the difference between ing men in office who supported Liberal measures because they liked them, and those who adopted Liberal measures the policeman distinctly stated that he did not hear because they were forced upon them; and this was just the difference between the value of the present Ministers and of Sir Robert Peel. Now, Ministers had brought forward Liberal measures of value, not only to England, but to Scotland and Ireland also; and when he beheld them su porting these L beral measures, he could not agree with those shallow politicians who thought himisters could be turned out without of his honourable and learned triend, Mr. U'Connell-with respect to Ireland—and he never heard Ireland mentioned but it associated in his min' the name of O Connell along with it. He hoped Ministers would have to make the Coronation Upper House. He did not know whether his Honourable and Learned Friend near him (Mr. O'Connell) had any ambitton for a Peerage—(laughter)—but if he had, Mr. Baines was sure that a better man could not be placed on the wool-

Now, the long ears and mellifluous braying of the -258 NEDDY never more certainly proclaimed the fact of his belonging to the ass species than this paragraph from Mr. Baines' speech proves the justice of the "honest opinion" entertained by "his friends generally" of his being "ridden by Ministers." He announces, in so many plain words, that the object of his support and attachment is men and not measures, that he would spurn the very same measures at which he now rejoices, if proposed to his acceptance by different men. Was ever acknowledgement of subserviency more fall? Was the bridle ever worn with less mincing, or the saddle ever carried more proudly? And how finely the Hon. Member sustains his character of a political beast of burthen! How beautifully he illustrates the doctrine of sympathetic derivation, alluded to above, by the gracious manner in which he presents presents his back to the Hon. and Learned Member for Dublin; offering his shoulder, as a stepping stone to the Woolsack, too much honoured by the condescension of being trodden on.

We suspect that no one who was unaware of this doctrine, that the propensities of the inferior animals are but so many external forms or manifested appearances of the affections of the human character, could have supposed that the O'CONNELL thus to advance such portion of the ten fines and the complimented was the self-same O'CONNELL of costs, as she was unable to raise. As soon as the whom, in February, 1833, this same Mr. BAINES poor woman had been thus robbed, the pious justice testified, by his mouth-piece, the Leeds Mercury, still further manifested his equitable disposition:that he was-

"Justly charged with having formented the utmost discon-tent of the Irish, and having contributed not a little to bring that country into its present unmanageable state."

Would any simple-minded person, unacquainted with assinine politics, have supposed that the O'CONNELL, whom Mr. BAINES now characterizes as being well calculated "to infuse some good liberal blood into the Upper House," s the same O'Con- the absence of the man, who had never seen the NELL whom in February, 1833, he characterized summons, and who was not to be at home till

"The head of the incendizry agitators who have stirred up every cause of the incentiony agrictors who have stirred up public confidence, and sought to array the whole physical strength of Ireland against a conciliatory and reforming Government"?

If there be any position, in which it is possible If, as we have every reason to believe, this case for man to be placed, which requires the sternest honesty of soul and most genuine uprightness of intertion and purpose of which the human character is expable, it must be that of presiding over the bighest Court of judicial authority recognized by the

State; and yet that O'CONNELL, of whom Mr. BAINES is now sure that a better man cor'id not be found for so distinguished a position, is the same O'CONNELL, of whom in the mouth of June, 1833, Mr. Baines held the following language.

"O'Connell has rinsel to bring forward the question of the Repeal of the Union, though urved to it with the utmost pertinacity by some of the really honest Repealers, who form his tail. He knew well that to discuss the question in Parliament was to ensure a total and ridiculous defeat; and as th Repeal is far too good a subject for agitation to be thus thrown away, as it is a sweet and nutritious morsel which he rolls under his tongue, he has given notice of a motion to Repeal the Union, for next Sexion! THE CUNNING ROGUE! Now will be go, and itinerate through Ireland, stirring up the pas sions, Bay, positively stirring the breeches pockets of its credulous inhabitants, on the score of his intended act of atriotism, which he will again and again put off, as it suits iin, to " a more convenient season.

The O'CONNELL whom Mr. BAINES would now be happy to see elevated to a most important station in the Government of the country is the same O'CONNELL of whom, in the month of August, 1833. Mr. BAINES declares that

"If the country wished to be governed by a self-willed im-petuous tyrant, we do not know how a better selection could be made "than to take this Hibernian Patriot."

The O'CONNELL whom Mr. BAINES would now help to a peerage, and a "place" besides, and to whom he would give an increased "influence" not easily to be estimated for amount, is the same O'CONNELL of whom in September, 1833, Mr.

"O'Connell is an unaccountable being, but we have not the least doubt that he would take a good place if he could get it. The astonishing influence which such a man exercises over the Irish population, says about as little for their discernment as the outrages of the Whiteleet say for their

The O'CONNELL whom Mr. BAINES now (conscientionsly, of course) believes to be so honourable a man that no better man could be found to fill the most honourable post that can be occupied by any subject in these realms, is the same O'CONNELL of whom, in November, 1833, Mr. BAINES (conscientiously, of course) wrote the following cuttingly contemptuous, and bitter paragraph :-

"Mr. O'Connell has commenced his Repeal campaign in Dublin, and the begging-box is circulating in every part of Ireland. That wonvertul people, the Irish, do O'Connell's bidding with an obsequiousness that has no parallel. When he is silent, they are silent; when he voice blusters, their waves rear. He lingered two months at Darrynane Abbey, singing "Nobody coming to woo;" and the populace of Ireland casunted a low and pensive chorns. He returns to Dublin, and beats the receillez; and up rises the population, as at the sound of drum. How ver, the Government are not intending to leave him the whole field to himself: the pending action against the *Pilot*, for inserting a letter of O'Connell's, is to be tried at an early day."

A simple-minded person, unaccustomed to the study of political character, as usually developed by mere partisans, or unacquainted with the peculiar circumstances of the parties, might have felt some amaze at what might have appeared to him the nconsistency of Mr. BAINES in thus dealing forth eulogy on so large a scale, on the self same individual who had so recently been the object of his unmeasured terms of abuse. To one, however, who holds the doctrine of sympathetic derivation. and who regards the Honourable Member for Leeds as a political "NEDDY," who is "ridden

by Ministers," the problem admits of much easier solution. He finds it only necessary to look at the relationship now subsisting between O'Con-NELL and the Ministry, by whom Mr. BAINES is "ridden," to perceive at once that the instinctive tendency of the political tribe to which the Honourable Member belongs, will naturally lead him to be servilely complaisant to any one who is distinguished by the especial patronage of the Ministry; and still more so to any one who occupies the singular position of PATRON to the very Ministry by which he is "ridden."

### MAGISTERIAL JUSTICE.

One of the most flagrant outrages upon all the is paid for preserving the peace of the town, and that she very naturally resented the outrage in a freedom of expression not uncommon amongst females who have been provoked—the affray having originated in a threat of the policeman to "crack the Irish head" of her husband. Not content with having brutally beaten a woman in the last stage of pregnancy, the policeman must be further revenged for the ill language which he had provoked her to utter, and summoned her before Mr. CLAPHAM for profane swearing. Now, though the witness called by the woman swear; though the woman denied having sworn at all, and called two witnesses, who deposed that she had not sworn-notwithstanding all this, Mr. JUSTICE CLAPHAM thought himself justifiable danger to these Liberal measures with respect to the country in coming to the conclusion, that the woman had sworn TEN oaths, and in fining her accordingly 10s.! Strange "justice" as we may incline to think Peers, and they would infuse some good Liberal blood into the this, it is the least strange of Mr. CLAPHAM's justiciary proceedings on this occasion. He also thought fit so far to degrade the dignity of the Magisterial Bench as to insult the witnesses that were brought before him, in a mauner more revoltingly gross and indecent than we ever heard of in any Magistrate before-"Mr. Clapham said, that he would sooner take the tes-

timony of one disinterested man than of twenty Irish. How dare Mr. CLAPHAM stigmatize any people, lrish or other, with this general and sweeping allegation of perjury? What does he mean by a disinterested person?" Cannot an Irishman be disinterested as well as another man? Was the Irishman who, on this occasion had been a mere spectator, a more interested witness than the police ruffian who laid the information, (having just oriinterested" testimony to have been true, where did Mr. CLAPHAM get his authority to eke out "The policeman, supposing his testimony to have been true as to the woman's swearing, did not state that she swore any number of oaths."

the did not know whether his Hon. and Learned Friend mear him (Mr. O Connell) had any ambition for a perrage; but i he had, Mr. Baines was sure that a better man could not be terial judge, to fix the number of offences by guess, and to apportion the fines accordingly; and, it seems, that he would actually, upon this conviction by guess, have consigned this poor pregnant woman for sixteen days to the House of Correction, if some humane person in Court had not been kind enough

"As soon as the other money was produced, and the woman liberated, a summons, which had been taken out against her husband for being drunk. was laid upon the beach before the magistrate. This summons the man had never seen, for it was only served at his house, and he had never been at home since. Garside, the witness for the policeman, stated that the man was what he called "rather fresh," leaving it to be inferred that he did not consider him drunk; yet Mr. Clapham, in Saturday night, convicted him in a penalty of 5s. and 7s. 4d. costs, for being "rather fresh;" and the woman, after paying 11s. for her own faults, was told, that if she did not produce 12s. 4d. more, a distress warrant would be issued against her goods. The poor woman had no more money, and left the Court.

have been rightly reported to us, we have no hesitation in declaring these proceedings to be a disgrace to the British Magisterial Bench, and the person capable of such conduct to be utterly unfit to sit thereon.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. MY DEAR SIRE, -I am one of your many purpose than to eject Sir ROBERT PERL from readers to whom it affords pleasure to see so little of your leading matter devoted to Parliamentary proceedings. It proves that you and your subscribers know how to estimate our "Reformed" Parliament at its proper value. In truth the British and Irish millions are as little thought of now-a-days, by their "representatives," as are the people of Tartary or of Kamschatka. No wonder, therefore, that the British and Irish millions are ceasing to think or care about the operations of Parliament. I am only sorry they did not adopt that course

In my letter, which you inserted last week, on the Irish Poor Law Bill, I gave what I deem to be a true character of that measure, and of the "debate" on the third reading of it. The hill is now before the Lords, but the second reading of it was, on the motion of Lord MELBOURNE on Monday night, postponed for a week. "on account of the indisposition of the Duke of WELLINGTON." Only think of a measure whose professed purpose is to save thousands of our famishing fellow-creatures from starvation being put off for a week, on account of the indisposition of one man! and that man a military Tory Duke, the greater part of whose life has been spent in directing human carnage in foreign lands, and whose knowledge and sympathies with Leland must therefore be of the most limited kind! Think of Lord MELBOURNE postponing such a measure upon such grounds Why, it is worse than Sheil's proposal of delay on the ground that the tithe question has not yet een settled. In one House Lord MELBOURNE says the Irish Poor must starve a little longer, because the Duke of WELLINGTON is sick. In the other House little SHIEL is for prolonging the starving season for an indefinite period, because a certain question is not settled, which, to all appearance, will not be settled for a century to come, which i getting further away from settlement every year, and which, even if settled upon Shiel's plan would not put one additional shilling into the farmer's pocket to enable him, either to employ labourers or to pay joor-rates. Such are the legislators to whom the destiny of the poor is committed by the Reform" Act. Which of the two Houses is the worse one, may be a puzzle, but it certainly admics of no question that, taken conjointly, they, are capable of ru ning any country in the world that would submit to them.

While MELBOURNE in one House, and SHIEL and Co. in the other, are thus shuffling off the evoch of Poor Laws for Ireland, what is the condition of the unhappy beings whose lives they are tampering with? I cannot better describe it than it is described in a petition which Mr. FIELDEN prequare, in the county of Mayo. Here is the sul stance of the petition as given in the Times. It will be seen that the unfortunate petitioners take pretty much the same view that I have of the Irish landlords, and of the present Whig Abortion

The Hon. Member stated the principal allegations and the prayer as follows:—that the parish of Aughaquare contains 11,963 inhabitants; that among all these persons, there is not one good bed to every ten houses; that there are not 80 femals in the parish who can afford to wear shoes community; that there are not 100 men who c n offord to possess a change of sloves, that is, who possess two pair of sloves; that four fythe of these people use no milk even of the poorest sort, and that the greater part of them subsist on lumper potators, and have not a sufficiency of that in erior root; that the leas on which they lie are straw, but that in nost cases they cannot procure a change of this malerial be-tween Aoril and October. That, nevertheless, these people are tilling land which yields a good grain, and are paying for that land, in many instances, three times its value; that the condi-One of the most flagrant outrages upon all the better feelings of human nature that we recollect to have been perpetrated, within the sphere of our observation, even by the "great unpaid," will be cound detailed, under this head, in our Leeds department of local news. It seems that a poor woman had been brutally assaulted by a ruffian who is paid for preserving the peace of the town, and that persecuting, and degrading those of their brethren who hate the mistortune to be poor; and they pray that, under existing the ases by the rate payers, each having one vote, no one voting by proxy, and all voting by ballot. To this petition the signature of the parish priest, the Rev. Mr. Ward, was affixed, together with the signatures, or marks, of 1,124 persons.

If O'CONNELL wants to know why Ireland wants Capital, let him look to this petition. Talk of Capital, indeed! How can there be Capital in a country where the landlords take nearly a third large share, and where the farmers and profitmongers are at liberty to give the producers (of all the Capital) only just as much as they like out of the miserable remnant? Talk, too, of the "burdens a child. She smiled and said she could not then Not one of these parties replaces any of the Capital soldiers, sailors, tax-eaters, menial servants, hotelkeepers, brothel-keepers, Jews and jobbers, operadancers and kept-mistresses, lawyers and agents, liveried slaves and understrappers of all sorts-inshort, whole legions of followers and dependents. who, like their patrons, or masters, never add the value of sixpence to the real capital or riches of the country. A very large portion of it is spent here, in Westminster-more particularly in the parish of St. James's-where, as old COBBETT

French cookery and Irish debauchery." Now, do O'CONNELL, SHIEL, and Co. propose would somer take the testimony of one disinterested that his death had been caused by ill usage. The to relieve the land from any of these burdens? man than of twenty Irish." On hearing this reginated the circumstances out of which it arose,) They propose the very reverse. They represent the mark from Mr. Clapham, the man who came to and which had not in it many marks of probability. and on whose single testimony, unsupported by any parties here spoken of as the bearers of these had not come there to perjure himself; that he with the Dispensary, Messrs. Charles Lee and J. B. witness, and contradicted by three witnesses, the burdens! They describe these parties as being knew full well the nature of an oath, and was per- Garlick, was such as to set all suspicions entirely at already so overburdened that they can bear no feetly aware of the consequences of perjury." Mr. Clap- rest. They both gave it as their decided opinion more-not even the weight of the Whig-Poor-Relief-Bill, which promises bumpers and water-gruel This Mr. Clapham took at random; for the policethe testimony of a witness by gratuitous assumption? to about one in every twenty of Ireland's des- man, supposing his testimony to have been true as titute population! Nay more, they are moving to the woman's swearing, did not state that she heaven and earth to swarm Ireland with new Com-Yet Mr. Clapham, having no evidence whatever on missionerships, and a new Municipal Police, which. rection for sixteen days. The poor woman had only body which were said to have been inflicted by his shall have a share of the penalty.

Mr. Mannatt, here said he (Day

But then they are labouring to relieve Ireland from the burden of Tithes. Softly, softly, my good Sire, whoever you are, that would persuade us of this. The only Tithe Bill they want is one which will transfer thirty per cent, of the Tithes from the parsons to the landlords, that is to say, a bill which will rob the public of three-tenths of their property in Tithes for ever, in favour of the Irish landlords, I say rob the public, because, though the Tithes are at present enjoyed by the Clergy of the Established Church, they are avowedly as much public property as are the taxes we pay, or as were the six millions of common lands, of which the Boroughmongers robbed the people by Enclosure Acts, in the reigns of Georges II. and III., and which the "Reformed" Parliament has not yet restored to us, nor ever will, until we are able to take them back. The clergy have but a life-interest in the Tithes; the fee-simple of them belongs imprescriptibly and inalienably to the nation, that is to say, to all the this, in order to bestow it upon the landlords, who are the very last par ies on earth to whom such a from Tithes which SHIEL and O'CONNELL ever vouchsafed to promise the public, was the famous appropriation clause of 1835, which was embodied Correction.

into the Whig project of that year for no other office, and restore the Whigs to power. This appropriation clause, if caried into operation, would have made about £50,000 a year of Church property applicable to purposes of general education. This is all O'CONNELL and Co. have been contending for since 1835, and even that they have tacitly surrendered for the same purpose for which they originally sanctioned it, namely, to keep their Whig accomplices in office.

Go, Gentlemen, mark the debate of last night upon this same appropriation clause. Mark the mustering, the marshalling of forces, and all the bomp and circumstance of war which the two condead letter since 1835, and which neither party has the remotest intention of acting upon, should be rescinded from the journals of the House, or not. See O'Connell, too, twisting and writhing, and ejaculating, and invoking all the Saints in favour of the two resolutions, as though the fate of Ireland depended upon two abstract propositions in favour of an appropriation which nobody intends to carry into Leeds, and stolen a bag, containing a linen shirt, in effect, and which would be worthless if realized.

Again, and again, Gentlemen, I commend you for not wasting your valuable space in fruitless comments upon the proceedings of a worse than useless legislature.

> Yours, &c., BRONTERRE.

### TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

A determined hater of oppression, and especially of underling tyrauny. - We cannot publish statements which criminate individua s and are calculated to do serious mischief to private character, upon anonymous authority.

J. Oates. - His poetry will not do. The same answer must be taken by a score of other poets. T. B. Smith.—His letter on the Glusgow Spinners

Thomas Cooper .- We have no room for his letter

this week. William Hacket .- His letter shall be considered.

J. Richardson.-His letter on the Coronation is not forgotten, but we have many arrears .- To the three last, and a great number of other correspondents, we would beg to give a friendly hint. We can often find room for a short letter, when a long one must be excluded. Most of our correspondents are much too long-winded.

### LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

### LEEDS.

Suspicious Character .- On Monday, Wm. Prince was brought up at the Court House, charged with having in his possession a quantity of women's wearing apparel, on Sunday morning, at an early hour, in Call-lane. On Monday he was remanded, sented a fortnight ago, from the parish of Augha- but on Tuesday he was discharged, the articles

Assault.-On Monday, Thomas Mead was brought up at the Court House, charged with having, on Saturday night, most grossly assaulted a watchman by beating and kicking h m while acting in the execution of his duty. He was fined £1 and costs, and in default of payment he was committed for one month to Wakefield House of Correction.

shoes, the property of Mr. Roberts, who resides at the Bank, in Leeds, but who attends a stall in Briggate on the market days, whence the articles were property in their possession, which has since been fully identified. They were committed for trial to Wakefield House of Correction.

MAGISTERIAL JUSTICE .- On Thursday last, an Irishwoman, named Bridget Cone, was brought before Mr. John Clapham, the only magistrate on the bench, charged with profane swearing. A policeman named Burrell, No. 7, stated that a few days ago Patrick Cone, the husband of the defendant, was drunk in the street, at Quarry Hill, and that he impudently took hold of a respectable looking young woman who was passing at the time. The policeman the landlord may be in de to pay a much larger portion of the rate than is contemplated by the bill. They also pray, that as the authority of the local magistrates has been found to be alrealy too great, they may not be allowed to be ex officio guardians of the poor. but that all guardians may be elected out to be a provided by the bill. They also pray that as prevailing upon him to do when the detendant came up, and used abusive language and fearful outs. In proof of what he stated, the policeman he did not hear the woman swear, but that she had (being rather fresh) when a young woman came up affray, and was on the other side of the street when he saw the woman following the policeman. The of the entire annual produce—where the parsons the day in question her husband and two or three Immediately a young man came up and seized Brooke take a tenth—where the tax-gatherer takes another other persons were standing in the street, when a by the throat so that he could not speak nor cry for

to say to this charge of swearing, answered that on escape, when she cried out " Murray, Murray." you." He had known the young woman from being on the land!" Why, here are the real burdens. stop, but she would speak to him some other time. At that the policeman came up and ordered him to go about his business, or he would crack his Irish was the gathering of a crowd. The policeman at length struck her with his fist, and knocked her head against a window shutter, by which she received a black eye. An Irishman who was present lifted up his hand to ward off other blows, and said to the policeman "Beware lest you have two lives to answer for." The reason why he said this was, because the woman was in the last stage of pregnancy. The policeman, at length, went away; and the woman followed him, calling him ill names. 'The statement of the woman was borne out by the statement used to say, "the whole neighbourhood stinks with of two other persons, who both swore that she had not used oaths, and that the policeman had shamefully abused her. Mr. Clapham said, that " he ham did not deign to make him any reply. The woman absence of the man, who had never seen the summons, and who was not to be at home till Saturday night, convicted him in penalty of 5s. and 7s. 4d. costs, for being "rather fresh;" and the woman, after

paying 11s. for her own faults, was told, that if she did not produce 12s. 4d. more, a distress warrant would be issued against her goods. The poor the day before Reynard had called there to get a woman had no more money, and left the Court. STEALING THREAD AND OTHER ARTICLES .-On Tuesday, Eliza Race, of Holbeck, was charged at the Court House, with having stolen a quantity of thread, bobbins, chalk, sheets, and other articles, people. Now, the object of O'Connell and Co.'s her dinner basket, when leaving the premises, and Tithe Bill is to strip the public of three-tenths, of have since been proved to be the property of Messrs. their fee-simple interest in Tithes for ever; and Marshall, in Water-lane, in whose service the prisoner had been for twelve years. On her mother's her put a quantity of thread and bobbins into the boon should be given. The only benefit arising kettle amongst the hot water. The prisoner was denied the charge. It was, however, sufficiently discharged, but her mother was fined under the em- proved; and instead of sending him to York to take

BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE. - We understand the bricklayers of Leeds intend striking for an udvance

ROGUES AND VAGABONDS .- On Monday, Mary Ann Doyle, and Maria Crowther, two young girls of notorious habits, were brought up at the Court House, charged with having on the Saturday night previous, picked the pocket of Thos. Flintoff of 1s. 6d., a purse, and a key, in Mr. Cundall's yard, Briggate. Leeds. The robbery could not be brought clearly home to the prisoners, but they being well known had characters, were committed for three months to Wakefield House of Correction.

STEALING WELLINGTON SHOES .- On Monday. Thomas Outhwaite was brought up at the Court House charged with having, on Saturday evening, stolen a pair of Wellington shoes the property of Josh. Newhill, who resides on the York road, but and wrapped it carefully up, as well as the shin tending factions put in requisition to determine who, on the market days, attends a stall in Briggate. above-mentioned. Finding that there was no on whether certain resolutions, which have remained a The articles had been stolen from the latter place and were immediately missed. The prisoner was suspected, pursued, and apprehended with the property in his possession, which has since been clearly identified. He was committed for trial to Wakefield | mitted to take his trial. House of Correction.

ROBBERY.—On Saturday, Mary Murray and Ann M'Kennon, two girls who deal in sand, were brought up at the Court House, charged with having entered the house of Mr. Uppleby, in Park Square, process of mr facture, and other articles. The property was few minutes after it had been stolen, and the property was few minutes after it had been stolen, and the pursued and apprehended with it in the were committed for trial to Wakefield House storrection.

A CRAFTY THIDE .-- On Tuesday afternoon last as John Wright, a watchman, was passing by Goulding's-buildings, in company with another person, a girl, named Frances M'Donald, came out diestick for ninepence. In answer to the charge he of a house and seizing his hat from his head, ran with it up stairs into a bed-room. Wright followed her, by the advice of some other woman who came out of the house. She made her way into a bedroom where she threw herself upon a bed in a disgusting position; and while Wright was attemping to reach his hat which had been thrown to the far corner of the bed, she thrust her hand into his trowsers pocket and succeeded in obtaining 1s. 6d., mitted for trial at the sessions. the whole amount of Wright's cash. He immediately went in search of a policeman and had her taken into custody. She was brought before the magistrates on the following day, when the felony being fully proved, she was committed for trial at the sessions. This woman was before the magistrates no less than eleven times last year; and six times out of the eleven she was charged with pocketpicking. This is either the third or fourth time she has been brought up since Christmas; and out of that number of times she has been charged twice with the same offence.

CORONATION DAY .- The Leeds District of the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows are making active preparations to do honour to her Majesty on the 28th of June. We are informed that it is the intention of the committee to invite several gentlemen of distinction to dine with them. Mr. Aiderman Goodman, has kindly tendered two large rooms of his warehouse in Hunslet-lane, in which a great portion of the members of this valuable institution

has been formed at New Mill, near Glossop, in Esqrs.

Mr. Ward, solicitor, Bank-street, opened the can that Mr. Ward, solicitor, Bank-street, opened the can that Mr. RADICAL ASSOCIATION.—A Radical Association

ANCIENT ROMANS.—On Monday last. body opened a Senate, at the house of Mr. Charles Johnson, Old Buck Inn, Mahgate, when upwards of one hundred persons were admitted into memberopening would take place on Whit-monday.

CAUTION TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS. On STEALING SHOES .- On Monday, Elizabeth the magistrates, by Mr. Hanson, Sergeant at Mace, Dowling and Bessy Hawkings, were charged at the and inspector of weights and measures, with hav-Court House with stealing, on Saturday, a pair of ing in their possession unstamped weights, short weights, and an unjust balance. The balance was produced, and required an ounce and a quarter to make it even. The difference, of course, was in stolen. The parties were apprehended with the favour of the butcher. He was fined 40s, and costs, in the meantime leaving the house, on pretence of and the other was fired 1s. and costs.

BATTY'S CIRCUS.—This building is nearly complete, and promises fair for being a place of firstrate entertainment. Mr. Batty appears to begrudge no expense for the good accommodation of his visitors; and there can be no question that his entertainments will exceed the most sanguine expecta- that the distance was six miles. It was Mr. Let tions. It is rumoured that he will commence his duty, therefore, to have paid one-fifth of the fare h performance on Monday evening week.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Wednesday last, a notorious thief of Goulding's Buildings fame, named Murray, was brought before the magistrates charged with having picked the pocket of a man named Daniel Brooke, a farmer at Mirfield. Brooke stated that on the preceding evening he had been taking a few glasses of ale; and that about twelve o'clock he ner of conducting the case, and to the evidence in called a man named Robert Garside, who said that was seeking his way to Briggate, which he had lost, used abusive language towards the policeman who to him. He asked her the way to Briggate; she was walking quietly away and did not seem disposed said if he weuld go with her she would show him. to molest her. He did not see the beginning of the He consented. She then led him into an out-o-theway place near the top of Kirkgate, commonly called Little Crown Yard; and - discovering woman being asked by Mr. Clapham what she had what was her intention, he was about to make his young woman named Lizzy Field, an acquaintance a watchman. While he thus held him, Murray took of his, came past. He carelessly took hold of his watch out of his pocket and some silver. Fortuher gown, saying "Lizzy! stop, I want to speak to nately he missed some sovereigns which were also officer of Excise. I hired a coach and horse on the in his watch pocket. A watchman named Thompson coming pas the end of the yard at the time, heard a noise, and saw Murray the prisoner coming out at the end of the yard. He went to the prosecutor they annually consume or destroy. Not a fraction head. He was going quietly away when she, his of it is employed in reproduction. It goes to feed wife, came up and said to the policeman that he had lost his watch and silver were also gone. no business to order him away, because he was hurt- The outer case of the watch was found in the yard. the coachman drove us to the Stanhope Arms, in ing nobody. More words ensued, and the consequence | Murray in his defence said that he was in bed at the | Horsforth. I remained at Horsforth about twelf time; but that was disproved by Mr. James, who minutes. I paid the coachman 9s at the door of the stated that he had sent to search for him at the very Stanhope Arms, just before I got into the coach by place where he said he had been in bed, and it was come back. found that he had never been in bed at all. He was, however, discharged in consequence of Brooke not being able to swear to him as being the person who

INQUEST. -On Wednesday last, an inquest was held at our Court House, before John Blackburn, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of Robert Cutter Carter, a boy of about eleven years of age. He had been in the service of a person named Haddock, of York Street, a chimney sweep; and some excitement had been caused in consequence of a rumour him to get a glass of any thing he wanted. I went mother of the deceased told a pitiful yet absurd tale, that the deceased had died of consumption. A post mortem examination of the body took place on the morning of the same day, by which it was discovered that the right lung was adhering to the ribs, and that in the left lung there was a large cavity conswore any number of oaths. In default of pay- taining a virulent pus, from which a hemorrhage not been lucky with them, i.e. I did not get ment, she was to be committed to the House of Cor- had proceeded. There were marks on the deceased's conviction. If there be a conviction in this case if adopted to the top of their bent, would make a very sensible addition to the burdens.

The poor woman had only body which were said to have been inflicted by his master; but they were all considered to be the nancy, she was rudely placed in the dock among effects of the deceased; except a mark admitted himself to be an interested witness, but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the nancy, she was rudely placed in the dock among effects of the deceased; except a mark admitted himself to be an interested witness, but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony but they were all considered to be the validated his own testimony and the considered to be the validated his own testimony and the considered to be the validated his own testimony and the considered to be the validated his own testimony and the considered to be the validated his own testimony and the considered to be the validated his own testimony and the considered to be the consid other prisoners, until a person produced the other on his ancle, which had the appearance of being a four shillings. She said she had lived in Leeds for wound inflicted by the prongs of a fork, but which fourteen years, and had never been in a Court House the surgeon observed might be the result of another before. As soon as the other money was produced, and the woman liberated, a summons which had was exceedingly satisfactory, the Jury returned a been taken out against her husband for being verdict of "Died by natural causes." They said that drunk, was laid upon the bench before the magis- probably Haddock had used severity towards the trate. This summons the man had never seen, for hoy, and they hoped he would be more careful in it was only served at his house, and he had never future. Haddock declared that he had always been at home since. Garside, the witness for the behaved towards the boy with the greatest kindness, policeman, stated that the man was what he called and had treated him in every respect as if he was rather fresh," leaving it to be inferred that he did his own. He seemed much affected at the charge of not consider him drunk; yet Mr. Clapham, in the cruelty, and even wept, apparently with the consciousness of innocence. UTTERING BASE COIN .- On Wednesday last,

a man named Reynard, and a woman named Greenwood, were brought before the magistrates charged with attempting to atter two base shillings, at the Hope and Anchor Inn, Call-lane. It appeared that glass of ale, when he offered a bad shilling to pay for it; and in consequence of the female prisoner having done the same thing not long before, he was had made his calculation. This closed the case of suspected of having other base money upon him. the prosecution.

The landlord sent out for a policeman: and in the Mr. Marshall, in stating the case for the designates. mean time the prisoner threw the bad shilling into the fire. He then began to abuse the landlord, who had enough to do to prevent his guest from inflicting upon him serious injuries. Mr. Clapham, without ever saying a word as to the had shillings, very ludihouse being searched by a policeman, he observed crously asked the prisoner what he had to say to bezzlement act £20, and in default of payment was his trial for uttering base coin, he was fined £5 committed for one month to Wakefield House of including expenses, for the assault. The woman the proper distance—he contended that, when it was

CAUTION TO LODGING-HOUSE REPERS On Wednesday last, a man, named John Robinson of sixpence per day, on Monday next, May twenty- was brought before the magistrates charged with stealing a blanket, the property of a person named Thomas Kendray, of Nelson-street, and a shirt the property of a young man who lodges with him It appeared that on Saturday last, the prisoner went to the house of the prosecutor to obtain lodgings The price was asked and agreed upon. He then stated that he had come to Leeds to work-that he had walked a great distance that day, and was weary. He, therefore, desired that he might be allowed to go and rest himself on bed for a fee hours. This was about four o'clock in the aternoon. Leave was granted and he went up stairs to the room occupied by another lodger. He laid down for about two hours. He then got up, and took a new blanket from below the underneath sheet in the house but an old woman who was pourly in bed, he decamped with the shirt and blanker; the latter he sold for 2s. 9d. He is a cloth-dresser h trade, and is a native of Leeds. He was com

THE FIFTEENTH HUSSARS .- The Fifteenth Hussars left Leeds on Wednesday morning last for Glasgow, and their places have been supplied by some troops of the Ninth Lancers.

A SINGULAR CHARACTER. On Wednesday last a man, named John Symmons, was brough before the magistrates charged with stealing a par of women's boots, a brass candlestick, and two w three silk pocket-handkerchiefs. It appeared that the prisoner had gone about during the whole of Monday, from one public-house to another, picking up whatever came in his way. The boots belonged to the landlady of the "Coach and Horses;" and the candlestick to the landlord of the "Bay Horse," The boots he sold for sixpence, and the capsaid some evil misfortune had come over him; he did not know what had tempted him to steal. He could have had money from his master if he wanted it. His master came forward to say that he had worked for him about three weeks and would never have any money for his work. He asked him for ls. on Saturday night, which he gave him, and which he spent almost immediately. He was com-

Socialism .- These persons continue most industriously to propagate their peculiar notions in A parts of the kingdom. A Congress consisting of deputies from the various societies throughout the country, has been sitting in Manchester, during the last for n gat-to deliberate on the best and mod effectual methods to be omployed for carrying ou their principles; one of which is the appointment d Missionary Lecturers-to reside in the various dis tricts into which the country has been parcelled, for the purpose of preaching, teaching, and expounding their doctrines. We understand that Mr. J. Righ has been appointed to the Leeds District, and that he will open his lecturing campaign on Sunday next Mr. Walton's splendid room, in South-parade, ha been permanently engaged for their use.

### HACKNEY COACH DUTIES

THE QUEEN v. THOMAS LEE. On Tuesday last one of the in st important cases affecting coach proprietors in general, was gone into before the sit-

for the prosecution. The complaint was that Mt Thomas Lee, coach proprietor, had neglected to make a due return of tares taken by one of his coachmen, for which he should have paid a duty ship. The district officers announced that a similar November last, he hired a coach and horse belonging Mr. Davidson would prove that on the 28th to Mr. Lee, on the stand, in Briggate. He inquire of the driver what the fare would be to Horsford Wednesday last two butchers were charged before and back, and was answered that it would be nin shillings. He, Davidson, offered him eight shilling, which he refused to take, saying that unne shilling was the regular fare. He and another person the got into the coach, and they were set down at the Stanhope Arms, the first public-house in Horstort He caused the coachman to remain there about half an hour, he and his companion, to avoid suspicion, doing business. If, therefore, he, Mr. Ward, should prove that the distance was upwards of five miles be should make out his case, because for that journe Mr. Lee had made no return. He argued that then could be no question as to the distance, because the driver himself had admitted (according to Davidson) the Crown. It might be said that the officer west there with a view to catch somebody. Supposingle did, he only went to test the fairness and honestyd Mr. Lee's agents, because they required to be occasionally tested; and he submitted that this wa a fair mode of testing.

Mr. Marshall, the council for the defendant,

here made some objections as to Mr. Ward's manproduced. A long parley followed as to the partcular act, and section, under which this information was laid and the prosecution conducted. Mr. WARD continually shifted his ground; some

times he was going under one act and sometime under another. Mr. Ward then called the following witnesses :-Mr. SHACKLOCK, a supervisor of Excise, he pro-

duced Mr. Lee's returns from the 19th of November, to the 30th December inclusive, and there was a mention of the fare to Horsforth, on the 28th of November. THOMAS DAVIDSON, the man that laid the pla

and gave the information then stated. I amu 28th November last, belonging to Mr. Thoms Lee, to go to Horsforth. I asked the driver low much he would charge me for going to Horsfert. He answered that it was six miles, and that ther charge was 1s. per mile, and 6d. per mile if In turned, making the whole fare 9s. I asked him he would not take 8s., and he said 9s. was the und

Cross-examined by Mr. MARSHALL.—I know that there is a duty on hackney coaches, of 1s. 9d. for short distances. I hired this coach with a view test the honesty of the coachman. The person who went with me is named Jowett. I had no business to transact at Horsforth. The coachman drove to to the Stanhope Arms of his own accord. We did not ask him to put us down at that place. He as down there, and asked us if that would do. He answered it would. It is the first house in Horsforth The coachman went into the house, and we will a short distance on the road further. I went to the adjoining public-house. I had no business at that public-house. I did not take Jowett with me for ! witness. I do not know for what purpose I asked him to have a ride with me. He was not present when the coachman said it was six miles to Horsforth. I looked at the Directory and found the distance was six miles. That was the reason I fired upon Horsforth. I have not measured the distance. I did not know that by the local act, a hackney coachman was entitled to charge 1s. 6d. per mile. The coachman did not ask more than 9s. I have been concerned with other similar cases. I have

admitted himself to be an interested witness, but the

objection was met by
Mr. WARD, who quoted a section of an Act of Parliament, whereby in such cases interested wife nesses were allowed to give testimony.

Mr. CHARLES GROSVENOR was then called He said: I have measured the distance between the Post-office and the Stanhope Arms. It was five miles and two hundred and fifty yards. It three years ago since I measured it. I measured it by a measuring wheel. I measured it by the road to Kirkstall.

Cross-examined by Mr. MARSHALL: Will John swear that there is not a nearer road than by Kirkstall? Mr. Grosvenor: I will not answer that question

Mr. Marshall: But you shall answer it, Sir. Will you swear that there is not a not a near road? The witness still refused to answer the question

He at length admitted that he could not swell whether there was or was not a nearer road. No person was with him when he measured this road; and he would not produce the documenton which

fendant, commented at length on the disgraced nature of the case. He employed almost every epithet to describe the unparalleled meanness of the transaction. He admitted that it was highly proper that the excise should exercise all proper vigilance in the prosecution of their calling; but he did think that that when it was admitted that this was a scheme got up with no other intent than merely to inveign an ignorant coachman, by taking him only (account ing to their own account, which he should profe to be false,) about two hundred and fifty yards beyond admitted that this was a scheme—a scheme got up by a man who expected to get a considerable share of the penalty—he did think that it was a mode of proceeding which the Board of Excise would never sanction. He was sorry that such a disreputable and disgraceful proceeding should have been admitted by an officer of the excise—a proceeding much more disgraceful than any ever undertaken by a common informer. He then adverted to the testimony of the main witness for the presecution (Davidson) with a view to show the little credit of which he was deserving. He contended that, as there was a second person with him, he must have heard what passed between him and the coachman, relative to the distance being six miles; that person was not forthcoming, and would not appear: there was, therefore, every probability that the whole story regarding the distance, was a complete fabrication, which he (Davidson) came there and stated, on oath, to be true. But he would prove that the distance to be true. But he would prove that the distance relief, as they will be required to take the step was generally admitted to be five miles. It was cerupon the wheel before they can obtain any, as it tainly never called six miles to the Stanhope Arms. Mr. Ward himself had attempted to prove that the distance was only five miles and two hundred and be adopted in order to repress the increase of fifty yards; new, he (Mr. Marshall) should preve that, from the General Post-office, the distance was only 5 miles and one hundred and ten yards; and from the Court House, from which all distances are to be measured under the Leeds Improvement Act. he should prove it to be only four miles and 1693 yards sixty-seven yards short of five miles.

statute upon which he went, was a general statute a mill, in order to test the necessity of able-bodied and not a local one; and the local statute could not vagrants. A new workhouse is in contemplation of contravene a general statute. Mr. Marshall resumed that this act (the Leeds laying out of expenses till that was determined on. Improvement Act) was known to every coachman upon the stand. Every coachman acted under that upon the stand. Every coachman acted under that jamin Casson, have been appointed to the office of

act; and what dilemmas might they not be placed in if that act was contravened? That act said that no man should refuse to take a fare for any coach or carriage; and all distances were to be computed from the Court House. But leaving that point, he might, if he chose, object to the information, and any gentleman at all acquainted with the law would admit that the information was not at all correct. | working a child under thirteen years of age, named By the information the party might be charged with having let a saddle herse, and not a horse and coach. But he should not unge this objection, because though and third, for having no school voucher for attend-gular accident, which terminated in her death. The he was confident it would succeed, Mr. Lee was ance at school. The defendant pleaded the child mother is employed by a farmer to work in the anxions that the case should rest upon its own could not obtain a certificate from the medical man, merits. He should now call his witnesses.

Mr. Fowler, land surveyor, was then called, who said that he had measured the distance between the Post-office and the Stanhope Arms, and that it was not-more than five miles and one hundred and ten yards; and that from the Court House it was four miles and seventeen hundred and ninety-three yards. He said that the measurement by a wheel, the instrument with which Mr. Grosvenor had measured. could not be correct on account of the undulations

Mr. Boyne, formerly a post-master at Horsforth, stated that he had been in the habit of letting horses,

that on the evening of the day in question the coachman brought him eleven shillings, the sum of magistrates might forego the infliction of the his day's earnings; that he asked him whether he had had a dety job, and he answered he had not.

defendant was ordered to pay costs, ls.—Thomas rather pretended to do so. He justified the conduct an information for working a child, under thirteen of Davidson's every respect, and printed it as markof Davidsonan every respect, and prinsed it as made a tree for the child had been worked eleven mendous effort at eloquence, in which he completely hours on one day. The defendant denied the charge, failed; in fact, his speech contained as much common sense as would be found in reading a dezen columns of words arranged for a school boy's spelling task .- A smile of contempt and ridicule was visible on almost Fowler's plan is the plan of all practising land

Mr. CLAPHAM, the mouth-piece of the bench, said. that in giving judgment in this case, it was their opinion that Davidson, the excise officer, in devising that scheme was only in the faithful discharge of his duty, and that the excise would be highly to blame they considered this man had done nothing but what it was his duty to do; they thought that by the coachman charging nine shikings, and not knowledge and concurrence, the man would be mentioning the matter, Mr. Lee was liable to the liable. Mr. Berry stated the shill to have be penalty. There was, however, a power of reducing the penalty; and, instead of making it £20, they would make it £5 and the costs, which, in all, came to about £5 more.

pealed against it. Mr. WARD did every thing in his power by his shuffling manœuvres to prevent the appeal, and obtain a summary conviction; but his attempt was

Mr. LEE protested against the decision, and an-

## DEWSBURY.

LIBERAL DONATION. The treasurer of the Dewsbow Mechanics' Institute, has received the sum of £5 from Viscount Morpeth, M.P., 28-2 donation to that excellent institution.

DEWSBURY RACERS.—Four gentlemen from Dewsbury, some of whom may be known from their constantly having half a globe before them, and the others fram certain indications in their physiognomy, that they are no despisers of fermented liquors, appeared a few days ago on basiness before the magistrates at Wakefield, which being settled, they adjourned to an inn to take in the necessary stock of "creature comforts," which, for such a journey, we can easily imagine would be no mean quantityalthough only just stancient to make them merry: Two of the gentlemen occupied a cart, and the other two were seated in a gig, when they started off on their journey homewards. Whether by preyious arrangement or bow, our deponent says not, but when they had reached Westgate Common the "charioteers" set off at the full speed of their coursers, stopping only once on the road to quench the "burning spark." On reaching Dewsbury Bank the "carters" made a push to pass their opponents and enter the town first, when unfortunately their ambitious desire was frustrated by a its joys." A roung woman of the name of Mary stone which was placed on the road giving a sudden Southwell, in Ovenden, near this town, was taken check to the vehicle and breaking the shafts. The very ill, and being in a decline, she applied to one party were thrown out but happily were not much John Mitchell, for him to make application to the hurt. The race will cost the unfortunates about evergeer of Overden, to get her into the work-

and stole away the stable closet, which contained, besides the necessary articles of the stables, a coat and tronsers, a new hat, a pair of new shoes, and several other articles of wearing apparel, besides about 3s. in copper, belonging to the ostler, who is about 3s. in copper, belonging to the ostler, who is her off to her place of destination. The good Salast, a meeting of the ratepayers of the township of in another house, but had not thought proper to a very steady young man, named James Burdon, a maritans in this case, exceeded the benevolence of Huddersfield was held at the Pack Horse Inn, at treat both offenders with even-handed justice. field behind the premises, broken open, and the here stored in her distressed situation for the purpose of The magistrates intimated that the constable might 2000 to 5 the hen roost of Mr. Cullingworth, draper, was these officers have in giving relief under such cir-

DEFRAUDING TOLLS .- William Duckmanten, of Littletown, butcher, was again summoned before

RICHMOND HIRING.- The second May Day Hiring was held on Saturday last, and for many years there has not been such an assemblage of people in the Market Place, yet the servants obtained an advance in wages.

West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry, gave a lecture, in

### HALIFAX.

WEST INDIA COCOA FIBRE.—Two MILLS AND agreed by the gentleman then present, that Mr. Hoatson, who is about to make a journey to Liverpool, be deputed to purchase a ton of West India durability it is said are superior to flocks or straw for workhouse beds. It was also agreed at the same meeting, that two mills and a dressing machine be ordered for the purpose of testing the industrious habits of all vagrants who may hereafter apply for seemed to be the opinion of some gentlemen then present, that it was high time that some mode should vagrancy. It was stated that Power, the Poor Law Tramping Commissioner, had been requested to go down to the workhouse, in order to inspect it, and see what alterations would be required, when he most graciously accepted the offer, and afterwards he suggested several slight improvements; two named Thomas Newsome, about ten years of age, ing home on Sunday evening, and through some Mr. Ward objected to the Leeds Improvement rooms were ultimately pointed out for the use of the was killed by being run over by one of Mr. Fenton's Act as being unconnected with the case. The vagrants, but they would require more room for coal-waggons, at Lofthouse Gate. being built, so that care was recommended in the master and matron, under the new regulations.

FACTORY INFORMATIONS .- Joseph Taylor, millowner, of Stainland, was summoned by Mr. Berry, the Superintendent of Factories, to answer to certain charges made against him; first, for working a child under thirteen years of age, named William Siddal, without a certificate; second, for working him a longer time than was allowed by law; residing at Mapplewell, met with the following sindard third for baring no school rougher for attendard gular accident, which terminated in her death. The to certain charges made against him; first, for which was denied by Mr. Berry, as he said he would ROBERT BROVENTON, Mr. Lee's coachman, was then called. He said—I remember the 28th of Nov. and the person named Davidson coming to hire my coach to go to Horsforth. I did not tell them the distance. They did not ask the distance of his illness, therefore they, and to have refused if application had been made to mother was burning wicks, about a quarter of a was burning wicks, about a quarter of a wa by the coach wheel, and the other man must have the parents, had sent the younger one, who was caused by a spark from the burning wicks, which heard what passed between me and Davidson. If I under age, to work in his stead. Mr. Berry called had lodged in her clothes. She was much burnt, head was so swollen, that it was impossible to say had said the distance was six miles, he must have the defendant's son, Sydney Taylor, who acknow-heard me say so. We remained about half an hour ledged the information to be correct, but that he and at Horsforth. It is customary with hackney coach- kis father were ignorant of the provisions of the law. men to ask a little more than they intend to take; The child had been working for three weeks. The nd they are entitled to charge so much for waiting. illness of the elder brother was fully cerroborated by Sir. Ward. We gen-rally in respect of the infectious disease; and Mr. Berry Stocks, Esq. in the chair, when eloquent and inallowed that the fact of the boy having been sent to work for his brother might plead something in mitigation of the offence. Taylor was convicted in M'Donald, Peter Jones, &c. &c. In the evening the mitigated penalty and expenses, on the three the Rev. Peter Jones, the celebrated Indian chief, informations, £5.—John Whitehead was summoned preached a sermon in West Parade chapel, and to answer an information for a child not having a school voucher for its attendance at school two hours, hearers on the state of Christianity amongst the a day during the six working days of the week This arose out of a circumstance in which the schoolmaster was to blame, who is in the habit of occasionally surrendering himself to the pleasures of Bacchanalian sports for a considerable length of miles; that his accounts were always passed by the collector school before the other week. It was contended Mr. Lee's Brokkeeper was then called, who stated that the master was certainly responsible for not Mr. Ward then summed up the evidence, or Dyson, of Greetland, was summoned to answer to saying he had been employed above the time by a every face is: the Court; and we observed that it done without his knowledge or consent, the man society's fund; smongst them was one from an Mary was married a few years previous to taking presented to them, recommending the people to have was with great difficulty that some who were pre- would be liable. After some altercation had taken indefatigable minister in an agricultural district. sent refrained from bursting into fits of laughter. place betwist them, in which it was stated that where the people are poor, who preached eight He concluded by insolently saying to Mr. Fowler ultimately one or the other must be convicted, and that he hoped the world would avail itself of Mr. further expenses would be incurred by a postpone-Fowler's plan of measurement. This, it was evi- ment, the master consented to the conviction, which dent, was intended for an insult; because Mr. was mitigated to 35%, including costs.—Three informations were preferred against Wm. Balmforth, for having employed a child in his mill without a certificate; also for the said child being under thirteen years of age, and having no voucher for his attendance at school. He denied having employed the child at all, but was told nevertheless he was if they did not take EXECT care to protect the reliable for his servants. He also denied having venue. They begged again distinctly to state that employed him above the time, as that was done by Nutter, one of his servents. He was told that if he

> CRUELTY INELICTED ON A POOR LAD .- A certain gentleman who resides in a mansion situated betwixt King Cross-lane and Sowerby-bridge, had the opportunity of gratifying his animal propensities by inflicting upon a poor boy a severe punishment for having committed the serious affence of getting upon his wall near the mansion to rest himself. The boy's name is William Conway, the son of a gardener, near this town, and had been out with his cart and ass, gathering manure for the use of the garden, and on reaching the place alluded to, be eft his ass and cart standing and mounted the wall. The gentleman happened to be coming on the road seeing the boy in that position, he went up to him and knocked him down with his stick, and afterwards heat him very severely, so much so that he had to be taken to a doctor's, and get the wounds dressed, which were bleeding profusely. Some ladies came up about the same time and on seeing the situation the boy was in, recommended a plan whereby the delinquent might be made to pay dearly for exercising so severe a chastisement. The boy is about ten years of age. Poverty is liable to many Huddersfield, on Tuesday last, William Dukes, the disasters and has but few friends.

could prove that that had been done without his

liable. Mr. Berry stated the child to have been

was called, and did not deny having employed the

child the number of hours already named. The

child had been kept from the mill on the Monday,

when the medical gentleman attended, having been

employed three weeks. Nutter was fined £1. 14s. 4d.

for having worked the child above nine hours; and

Balmforth £5. 3s., in mitigated penalties and costs,

RICH AND POOR .- "The heart broweth its own bitterness, but a stranger intermeddleth not with £3, that being about the amount of damage. house; but when he applied to the overseer he Thifves. On Friday night week, some thieves referred him to the relieving officer, who said that broke into the stables of the Man and Saddle Inn, he could do nothing for her as she belonged to Warley. The poor thing being in a bad state she last, Collinson, one of the Huddersfield patrol, made could not be removed without conveying her in a vehicle of some kind. A cart was at last procured minus his rent, and several shopkeepers and publifrom one person, and a horse from another, which cans their hills unpaid. was borrowed, and at last they were enabled to get

EMBEZZLEMENT.—A person of the name of Samuel Nicholl, a comber in the employ of Mr. John Newhouse, for money advanced by the laims of the Bowling Green, on Tuesday last. The attendance was but scanty. Mr. Anderson having been Smith, of Luddenden, was charged before the magistrates with embezzling wool. It was stated by the bench, at Dewsbury, on this day week, by the Seed, the Inspector, on the authority of Mr. Smith's toll collector of Littletown bar, for wilfully defraud- foreman, that Nicholl had received 40lbs. to comb, ing the toll on four sheep, and otherwise using and that after having finished it he returned in his abusive language. On the 19th of April last, when work, but being in a very wet state, they suspected the case was clearly made out against him, he it was short of weight. They dried it, and afterwas convicted in the penalty of 41s. and costs, wards found it only weighed 33lbs., and 2lbs. being amounting in the whole to £3. 2s. 11d. including the allowed for waste, there were 5lbs. short. The foretoll for the four sheep—13d. This is the fourth man swore he gave defendant a ticket for 40lbs. of Duke's account, of the sums paid by him to the Lister on, at least, three very important questions. last twelve months, and by means of the same to him. That person afterwards swore that he had that the wool would lose weight by the process of drying, and called a witness to prove that Nicholl with interest.—4th.—That Messrs. Stocks, Wilkincame to work the wool at his "pot," and that he son and Scholes be paid the sum of £9 on comfinished it in a workman-like manner, and afterwards pleting their report. 5th.—That the appointment of an auditor be postponed to another meeting, and had not seen him take any from it. The magistrates also the collector of arrears. A vote of thanks was LECTURE.—On Monday evening last, Mr. considered that the defence was not valid, as the then given to the chairman. Beauchamp B. Harvey, son of the late Colonel, person might have taken from the 40lbs. before he Commandant of the Northern Regiment of the went to work at witness's house. The witness was the Town Hall, Bichmond, on the View of Society, attorney; but the magistrates considered that the cher was fined £5 and costs, for selling beer after and the Sketches of National Character, illustrative case had not been satisfactorily made out, and they hours.—William Williamson was charged with the of the Manners of France and England, to a very convicted him in the penalty of £20. The attorney same offence, but in consequence of him having at the Court House, on Tuesday, charged with

EBRATUM IN OUR LAST.—A paragraph appeared in the Star, of last week, headed "a slight mistake" Wednesday, the 16th instant, steps were taken to under the head "Halifax," in which the name of remove Thomas Sowers from the Odd Fellow's

BITING A NOSE.—A man named Joseph Chap-Cocoa Fibre for the purpose of giving employment to the poor in the workhouse, by dressing it, and getting it ready to be applied in the manufacturing of beds for their accommodation and use, as its elasticity and durability it is said are superior to flocks or straw for durability it is said are superior to flocks or straw for durability and durability it is said are superior to flocks or straw for durability and on Sunday and on S jolly god, on Sunday morning, at last a quarrel use, they determined to dislodge him by summary ensued out of some coppers in the payment of the liquors they had had to drink, which the defendant of the members of the order assembled on the spot supposed his companion had swindled him out of.
Owing to this provocation or supposed injury, he rose up and commenced an attack upon a weaker brother. The complainant was first precipitated brother. The complainant was first precipitated against the fire-grate, and secondly seized by the vociferous and brutish Bacchanalian, who instantly committed the offence above-named. A witness testified to the truth of the facts stated, and the defendant was mulcted in penalty and costs, 40s.

coal-waggons, at Lofthouse Gate.

JOSEPH ADY.-Mr. J. Watson, and Mr. J. W. Shaw, of Wakefield, solicitors, have each received letter from this notorious swindler. The following is a copy of the one sent to Mr. Shaw:-"The undersigned is able to inform you of something he believes considerably to your advantage, on receipt of 5s. for his trouble, by post-office order, or otherwise. Respectfully, JOSEPH ADY, Accomptant, 17, York-street, Commercial-road, near Charlotte-street, Whitechapel-road. London, May 5th, 1838. -No letters received unless post-paid."

fields; and on the day in question, the deceased and two other children went into a field where the and died on Monday afternoon last.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS .- The twenty-third anniversary of the Wakefield Branch Missionary teresting speeches were delivered by the Revds. Messrs. Dixon, (from Sheffield,) Alder. Duncan, communicated much gratifying intelligence to his descendants of the aboriginal inhabitants of America.

PRESENTERIAN ASSOCIATION. - The annual meeting of the Ministers of the West-Riding of the friends, was held at Wakefield, on Wednesday the drinking on Good Friday, and did not return to the drinking on Good Friday, and did not return to the drinking on Good Friday, and did not return to the drinking on Good Friday. performed by the Rev. J. Cameron.

the above place of worship, by the Rev. C. Gilbert, this transaction appears in the public prints, you of Islington, London, on behalf of the Ministers' will be punished sufficiently by paying 40s. and £1 Friend, or Associate Fund, for the relief of poor damages. Dissenting Ministers in England. The collection amounted to £10. The rev. gentleman read several letters from various Dissenting Ministers, with large slubber, who had him as a piecer. Mr. Saunders to £60 per annum, expressing their thankfulness contended that if it could be proved it had been for the donations which they had received from the

### HUDDERSFIELD.

Workings of the Poor Law.-At the Court House, Huddersfield, on Tuesday last, Mr. well until about three weeks since, when that part of Crossley's feet on which his big toes used to be late Overseers of the Poor of Crossley's feet on which his big toes used to be a constant of the late of his longer. Meltham, was brought up by summons, before J. grow, began to turn up, and all hopes of his longer Walker, W. W. Battye, and J. Armitage, Esqrs., for Meltham. It appeared from the evidence, that riage between him and Mary, which was done, and it is customary for the two Overseers of the Poor of they got married on Sunday last. Meltham to divide the business; one takes the first worked eleven hours and a half on one day. Nutter the first half-year, and his colleague, who was in half-year, the other the second. Mr. Bower served office the latter half-year, previous to the election of ling of Guardians yesterday week, it was determined Guardians, applied to Bower to assist him during that the Board should commence hearing the applithe election, as there was a contest, which he refused cations of persons for relief at eleven o clock every to do, saying his time was out, and therefore he Friday. This will enable applicants to know what of taking the pell, he (Bower) came to the committee, and delivered in 50 or 60 voting papers, all STEVE

Floyd (the minority clerk), appeared in support of the Bastile party; and Mr. Turner, solicitor, of Huddersfield, on behalf of the prosecution.

POLICEMAN AT FAULT.—At the Court House, Huddersfield, on Tresday last, William Dukes, the head of the Huddersfield Police, appeared to answer the charge of Hannah Battersley, 2 young girl about sixteen years of age. It, appeared that the complainant, who resides with her father in Lowerhead Row, and tore her frock sleeve, and saying he would take her to the kock-up pushed her off the causeway, and tore her frock sleeve. He was convicted in the penalty of 5s. and costs.

Bradford, he so played his part, as to have been an eligibourhood with money and goods of the confiding inhabitants to the amount of £100, or thereabouts. Mr. Brigg followed Stevens to Huddersfield, on Dekalf of the prosecution.

POLICEMAN AT FAULT.—At the Court House, Huddersfield Police, appeared to answer the head of the Huddersfield Police, appeared to answer the charge of Hannah Battersley, 2 young girl about sixteen years of age. It, appeared that the complainant, who resides with her father in Lowerhead Row, bad been an errand, and was returning home. When about forty yards from home, she was met by Dukes, who seized hold of her, called her a yeang prostitute, and saying he would take her to the kock-up pushed her off the causeway, and tore her frock sleeve. He was convicted in the penalty of 5s. and costs.

Bradford, he so played his part, as to have he eighbourhood with money and weeks past, continues as great as ever; there are certainly a weeks past, continues as great as ever; there are certainly a tendent to a lay against, but scarcely and £100, or thereabouts. Mr. Brigg followed Stevens to the amount of the seminum to the weak spast, continues as great as ever; there are certainly a tendent to lay against, but scarcely and the bear out of the seminum to the weak past, continues as great as ever; there are certainly a tendent to lay against, but scarcely and the head of the Huddersfield Pol He was convicted in the penalty of 5s. and costs.

what is called a moonlight flit, leaving his landlord apppeared for the defence, on the ground that the pro-

examining the second quarter's accounts of Mr. be compelled to discharge his duty faithfully. They the hen roost of Mr. Cullingworth, draper, was broken into, and about sixteen fowls were stolen therefrom. There appears to be no clue likely to lead to the discovery of the depredators in either.

Thomas Haley, the Head Constable; also fined the defendant 40s, in the first case, and the claims of Mr. John Machant, and lead to the discovery of the depredators in either.

The annual meeting of this society was held at the defendant 40s, in the first case, and the lead to the discovery of the depredators in either.

The annual meeting of this society was held at the defendant 40s, in the first case, and the lead to the discovery of the depredators in either.

The annual meeting of this society was held at the defendant 40s, in the first case, and the lead to the discovery of the depredators in either. John Newhouse, for the town's use, be paid to him, with interest.—4th.—That Messrs. Stocks, Wilkingson and Scholes be paid the sum of £9 on component of of £

## BARNSLEY

respectable andience, principally ladies, who were ighly gratified with that gentleman's abilities, so much so, that the lecture is to be repeated.

convicted him in the penalty of £20. The attorney for the defence left the Court for a short time, and afterwards returned and stated that an appeal would be made to the Sessions.

convicted him in the penalty of £20. The attorney soldiers billeted there, who said that they were endeavouring to enlist some of the company, he got the preceding night, and committed to the tread-off with paying expences.

Dressing Machine.—At the meeting of Poor "Mr. Bentley" occurs several times. It ought to Hall, where he had been acting as servant for some town, on Friday last, it was have been Mr. Baldwin.

It appears that Towers had begun to think are deficient in water, &c. They will, however, time. It appears that Towers had begun to think are deficient in water, &c. They will, however, that the property was his own, and that he had no persevere until their labours are rewarded with pool, be deputed to purchase a ton of West India conditions and that he had no persevered pool, be deputed to purchase a ton of West India conditions conditions and that he had no persevered pool, be deputed to purchase a ton of West India conditions conditions and that he had no persevered pool, be deputed to purchase a ton of West India conditions conditions and that he had no persevered pool, be deputed to purchase a ton of West India conditions conditions and that he had no persevered pool, be deputed to purchase a ton of West India conditions conditions and that he had no persevered pool, be deputed to purchase a ton of West India conditions conditions conditions conditions and that he had no persevered pool, be deputed to purchase a ton of West India conditions con after which he was carefully conducted to the same place, and the Hall left in possession of the com-

> FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning last, Mr. John Burton was found in a quarry near Smithy WAKEFIELD.
>
> FATAL ACCIDENT.— On Monday last, a boy
>
> Mill, where, from all appearance, he must have been laid for many hours. It appeared that he had been at a public-house at Monk Bretton, and was returninadvertency fell into the quarry, the depth of 34 feet. He lingered in great agony till Thursday morning, when death put a period to his misery.

ACCIDENT AT ELSECAR.—We are sorry to learn that Shaw, the boy whom we stated in our last was burnt at Elsecar, is since dead.

BARNSLEY ODD FELLOWS' HALL. - During

DREADFUL CASE OF CRUELTY BY A HORSE-

BREAKER. Mr. Joseph Haigh, preferred the following charge against William Lockwood. Mr. whether the eye was there or not, and one of the shoulders was twice as thick as the other. The nostrils were also very much swollen. A witness said, about eight o'clock on the evening of the 28th, the defendant came to him, and asked to be allowed to put a colt into a shoeing-shed, to which witness consented, and the defendant then set off up a lane, with Mr. Haigh's mare, and beat her most unmercifully upon the head with a stick, and then galloped off in the direction of Oxspring. On his return, the mare was in a bad condition, and parted with a deal of blood, while she stood a few minutes at our door, which Lockwood ordered the servant to wash away. Mr. Grey, veterinary surgeon, said, I attended the mare, on Sunday, the 29th, and I found her in the state as described to you by Mr. Haigh. The wounds could not have been done by a fall, and the Presbyterian denomination, with a number of their injuries must have been done with a stick. Lock- Monday evening in Hope-street chapels, the claims crease of members and of interest in this body of deacon Corbett-But to break in horses in that way Dissenters. The service in Westgate Chapel was is the greatest brutality, and such cases neither can nor shall be permitted to pass unpunished. I really ZION CHAPEL, WAKEFIELD. - On Sunday think that neither you nor your employer will be evening last, an excellent sermon was delivered in any more engaged, owing to your cruelty; and if

kst, John Sawkill and Mary Crossley, both of matters mostly their own way. On this occasion, Worsbro' Common, were married at the Parish however, the people did their duty in electing honest families, who were labouring for sums of from £40 Church of that place. It is somewhat stronge that sterling Radi als. A disappoint dold vestry man this couple should have been living together in a got up a protest against their election: the magisstate of single blessedness for upwards of 33 years. trates joined in the plot, and refused to sign the list Mary was married a lew years processed another election. This was consented to, and it is with Sawkill, to a person of the name of another election. This was consented to, and it is with Sawkill, to a person of the name of another election. This was consented to, and it is dealer, Denny, to Ann, encest daugnet.

Crossley, who went for a soldier; but Mary prespite of all the exertions that could be made, a full Joshua Bilton, Selby.

Same day, at Elland Church, — Shaw, Esq., of Broad Carr. ultimately one or the other must be convicted, and times in a week, and had to maintain a large family ferred remaining at home. However, after suffering vestry of honest good men, 17 out of the 20, working the fatigues of many campaigns, poor Crossley men, were elected. returned home, and found his beloved in the arms of Sawkill, who refused to give her up. All went on well until about three weeks since, when that part remaining on this side the river were lost; and to show cause why he should not be convicted in the Sawkill repaired to the Parish Church, and deposited THE AINTREE STAKES of 15 savs. each, 10 ft. with 20 added penalty prescribed by the Poor Law Amendment 1s. 6d. in the hands of the Clerk, and told him that Act, for acting contrary to the instructions of the as soon as Crossley's bellows had ceased to blow, he Commissioners, in the late election of Guardians might tell his master to publish the banus of mar-

BRADFORD POOR LAW UNION .- At the meetwould not interfere in the election; but on the day time to attend, and thereby prevent unnecessary

for having employed him without eartificate or filled up for J. Redfearn, one of the candidates, that this individual was a few months ago convicted some of which were proved to be forgeries, and the in the penalty of £10, by M. Thompson, Esq., for rest property votes of persons residing out of the an infringement of the Licensed Hawkers' Act. township. On being questioned how he came by His case excited a good deal of sympathy at the time. those papers, he said J. Redfearn had brought them He appeared to have been a victim to an excessive to him, ready filled up. The friends of Taylor, the anxiety on the part of Gambol, the informer, to other candidate, objected to the votes on those pocket his half of the penalty, and of a deference on papers being taken, but the Overseer (Bower) being the part of the magistrate, to the letter, rather than a partisan of Redfearn's, got them added, which the spirit, of the law. A petition, praying for the gave Redfearn a majority of 15 over Taylor. It remission of the £5 falling to the revenue, was forwas also given in evidence that J. Redfearn, the warded to Government, and was acceded to: a subperson who professed to be the elected Guardian, scription also, amounting to £8 or £9, was raised went to the printer who printed the voting papers, for the ill-used and unfortunate stranger. In the and ordered 60 additional voting papers, which he course of a few weeks he was again brought before took away with him. On the conclusion of the case, the eyes of the public, on a charge of purchasing the Magistrates said the proceedings of Bower had watches, knowing them to be stolen. This time the been quite contrary to law, and therefore they case was reversed; he escaped the conviction of the should convict him in the penalty of 40s. and costs, Court, but incurred the condemnation of the public. which he refused to pay, and a warrant of distress He has now decamped. During his short stay in was immediately taken out against his goods. Mr. Bradford, he so played his part, as to have been Floyd (the minority clerk), appeared in support of enabled to leave the neighbourhood with money and

for vending ale; and, on passing there about eleven MOONLIGHT FLIT.—Early on Monday morning o'clock the following night, he saw some votaries of 'st. Collinson, one of the Huddersfield natrol, made 'Sir John' come out. Mr. Clarkson, solicitor, ceedings emanated from the rancour of party spirit, which had led the constable into a partial discharge MEETING OF RATEPAYERS.—On Thursday tion, that after visiting Sugden's, he found company

authorise the present Overseers to pay the same. called to the chair, resolutions were adopted ex-Also to take into consideration a recommendation of pressing the necessity of energetic measures to Also to take into consideration a recommendation of the the Committee for Appointing an Auditor of the Accounts of the Township; and likewise to consider the Borough and Riding, and especially of prepara-Accounts of the Township; and likewise to consider the propriety of appointing a person to collect the arrears of rates for 1837, left uncollected by the late Overseers. Tristram Ridgway, Esq., in the chair. Resolved 1st.—That the accounts of the constable do need subject to the advantage of the association remember that Mr. Busfield being some services of the association remember that Mr. Busfield being some 29 Police Commissioners, for the lodging of prisoners. He was with the Ministers in their oppression of 3rd.—That the sum of £179. 1s. 11d., and also the clauses of the Reform Bill; and he was opposed to 3rd.—That the sum of £179. Is. 11d., and also the clauses of the Reform Bill; and he was opposed to Kewton is further sum of £31. 8s. for money advanced by Mr. an enquiry into military punishments. Did they Kaighton 99

Delegates from the different townships meet next Monday evening at seven o'clock, at Peter Bussy's, to perfect their arrangements for the public meeting to perfect their arrangements for the public meeting and dinner on Whit-Tuesday. The delegates are particularly requested to attend, that they may take Liverpool July 17 with them into their respective townships the pla-COURT HOUSE.—On Wednesday, Joseph Flet- with them into their respective townships, the placards announcing the meeting.

NEW INFIRMARY .- The Committee for the erection of a new Infirmary find great difficulty in select-

The Rev. G. S. BULL left Bradford on Wednes-

NEGRO EMANCIPATIONISTS.—The Bradford Emancipation Committee, after having expended the sum of £75, in their own anti-slavery movements, have been enabled to forward to the Central Committee in London, the sum of £25. £23 have been previously transmitted by the Ladies' Committee.

THE MILLS.—Owing to the light and unstable manner in which the mills here are built, several have recently given way, and have had to be screwed tight again. Among others that have had to go through this process, the Britannia mill and also Lister's new mill are mentioned. Most of the mills have a tremulous, and some even an oscillatory motion, from the force of the machinery (which in most instances is worked in the upper part of the building) on their fragile structure. We believe this evil arises from the estimate system of building, added to an eye to the present only, and the mania that prevails for building without capital.

BARNSLEY ODD FELLOWS' HALL. — During the last week considerable excitement prevailed amongst the above order, in consequence of one of Church, Birstall, ascended their tower, and rung a militia now stationed at Toronto."—Toronto Calotheir numbers, named Towers, who is the Host at complete peal of 5,600 changes of Cumberland exerties, April 12. tion of his notice. This event has caused considera- United Kingdom. We, therefore, beg to tell them in two hours and fifty-two minutes, (which they have on a table in that steeple,)—so both the Birstal and Liversedge Ringers must be in error. PHRENOLOGY. Mr. Bridges is delivering a course of very useful and instructive lectures on this

science, in the Mechanics' Institute. The first. second, and third lectures have been delivered to highly satisfied and interested audiences. The remaining two are to be given on Monday and Tues-

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—On Sunday last, the annual ermons on behalf of the Sabbath Schools connected And may be Entered upon Immediate Iv. with the Independent Chapel, Holborn-street, were preached by the Rev. Messrs. Morley, Daniels, and Ranson, after which collections were made in aid of the institution.

ANNIVERSARY SERMONS. - On Sunday last the annual services connected with the opening of the Independent Methodist Chapel, Osbourn-street, took place in the above place of Worship. Sermons were preached by the Rev. E. Daniels, R. Felous, and W. M'Caulay, and collections made towards defraying the remaining debt upon the

IRISH EVANGELICAL SOCIETY .- On Sunday morning, in Fish-street, and at a public meeting on doing much to diffuse amongst the Irish, religious knowledge; but not being present on either occasion, we are unable to state particulars. Collections were made after each service.

SELECT VESTRY.—The people of Hyde have and other Conveniences. triumphed gloriously in the election of their select vestry men. The Whigs have been accustomed here. BETTER LATE THAN NEVER .- On Sunday as in many other places, to carry the Municipal

### Sporting Entelligence.

LIVERPOOL CRAVEN MEETING, 1838.

a Handicap Stakes of 20 sovs. each, 10 ft. and only 5 if declared. The second to receive 50 sovs. ont of the stakes. -Two miles.

8 3 Mr. Fowler's br. c. Heron, 5 yrs. .... Galloway 8 3 Mr. Fowler's or. c. Heron, 5 yrs..... Galloway 1
8 0 Capt. Lamb's ch. c. Chit-chat, 4 yrs.....Marlow 2
9 7 Mr. Mostyn's b. m. Birdlime, aged..... Darling 3
7 2 Major Healey's g by Velocipede, 4 yrs... Barker 4
7 2 Lord Derby's ro. c. Parolles, 4 yrs..... T. Lye 5
Ten paid.—Five Subs. having declared forfeit pay only 5 sovs.

each.
6 to 4 agst Birdlime, 7 to 2 agst gelding by Velocipede 7 to 2 agst heron, 6 to 1 agst Chit-chat, and 10 to 1 agst Parolles, Chit-chat took the lead and kept it until within the distance coming home, where Heron came up and won very easy by two lengths. Birdlime was in difficulties at least a distance from home, but ran very game.

MAIDEN PLATE, value £50 for all ages: three year olds to carry 7st. four, 5st. 2lb. five 8st. 7lb. six, and aged, 8st 10lb. Mares and geldings allowed 3lb. Heats, once round and a Lord Stanley's ch. f. Rodora, 3 yrs...... 1 2 d

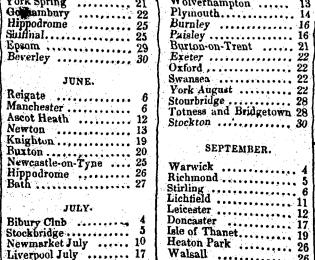
# TATTERSALLS .- MONDAY.

The apathy which has marked the Derby betting for some

Lord Jersey's Phonix. (take 6 to 1) Mr. Payne's Young Rowton. (off) Mr. Combes's Cobham. (t) Colonel Peel's Ion (off) Hon. Col. Anson's Nonplus colt. (off)
Lord Stradbroke's Beggarman. (t)
Lord Exeter's Alemdar. (taken and aft off) Lord Exeter's Alemdar. (taken and aft off Lord Chesterfield's Bretby. (t and aft off) Mr. Forths Conservator. (t and aft off) Mr. E. Peel's The Early Bird. (t) Edward's Drum-major. (t)
Sir G. Heathcote's Amato. (take 50 to 1)
Mr. Ford's Quo Minus. (t) Mr. Ford's Quo Minus. (t) Lord G. Bentinck's Seth. (t) Mr. Stirling's Aaron colt. (t) was off agst Richard Roe a day or two back.

THE OAKS. The repeated attempts to back Ninney have at length had the effect of making her as good a favourite as either of the Newmarket mares; no one offers more than 6 to 1 against her, and full those odds might have been obtained about either Barcarnelle or Vestpertilio. Business is, if possible, more on this stake than om the Derby.

# RACES TO COME. Worcester Newcastle-under-Lyne Wolverhampton



Cheltenham ..... 24

SEPTEMBER. Warwick ..... Stirling Lichtield . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Leicester Doncaster
Isle of Thanet Heaton Park Walsali OCTOBER.

LATEST FROM CANADA.

We have received American papers to the 2006 alt., from which the following are extracts:-HIGH TREASON TRIALS .- The Clevelers Gazette of the 6th instant gives the following particulars of the fate of several individuals recently engaged in the "patriot" service. Sutherland has been sentenced to be hung, but in all probability him sentence will be commuted to transportation. The other convicted prisoners, who have not been guilty of shedding blood, will likewise be transported. Dr. Theller, of Detroit, and Walter Chase, of Pect Stanley, taken on board the schooner Anne, have been condemned to suffer death. They will prebably be executed.

(From the New York Morning Herald, April 18:

EXECUTION OF MESSES. LOUNT AND MATTHEWS. We regret that the new Governor, Sir George Arthur, has deemed it necessary to permit the extreme penalty of the law to be inflicted in the of these two unfortunate individuals, who were first tried at Toronto for high treason. They were executed on the 12th, as will be seen by the fall

"EXECUTION .- This morning, at eight o'close. the last sentence of the law was put in execution against Samuel Lount and Peter Matthews, high treason. They walked with a firm step to the scaffold, and after an impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, they were launched into eternity CHANGE RINGING.—On looking over your paper An immense concourse of people were present, by of the 21th ult., we find an article, headed "Superior whom the greatest order was observed. The square

# A SPLENDID PORTRAIT

### REV. J. R. STEPHENS. OF ASHTON,

The celebrated and powerful Advocate of the Rights of the People.

Will be presented to every YORKSHIRE Parchaser of the NORTHERN STAR of this Day, the 19th of May, 1838.

# TO BE LET,

A LL that old Established IRONMONGERS SHOP, late in the Occupation of Mr. Henry Pearson, being in the best Situation, and one at. the largest Shops in the Town of BRADFORD Also several Rooms suitable for Offices.

Apply, if by Letter, (Post-paid,) to Mr. T. BUTTERWORTE

BRADFORD.

### EXCELLENT BEER SHOP TO LET.

TO BE LET, with Immediate Possession, that well known BEER HOUSE, the WATERLOS INN, Waterloo-street, near the Bridge, LEEDS now in the Occupation of Mr. GEORGE SLATER who is leaving the Town. The House is a most commodious one; is fitted

up in a superior style, and has attached to it Stabling for 16 Horses, with a large Yard, Sheel The Furniture and Fixtures to be taken at a fair

On Sunday last, at the parish church, Selby, Mr. George Roberts, stonemason, of Scissitt, near Wakefield, to Miss Sarah Collingwood, of Selby. On Wednesday last, at the Friends' Meeting-house

Helliwell-Green, to Miss Wilkinson, of Broad Carr. near Elland, in the parish of Halifax. On Thursday, the 17th inst. Joseph Leese, Esq. of Green Mount, Harpurhey, Manchester, to Mrz Bracewell, of Sheepscar-Cottage, of this town. The religious service connected with this marriage was performed at the Baptist Chapel, South Parade, by

On Monday last, at the Catholic Chapel, in Bradford, Mr. Joseph Coates, the well known base-singer, to Miss Margaret Temett, both of that town.

Same day, in the Independent Chapel, Pately-bridge, by the Rev. J. Stringer, of Idle, the Rev. Joseph Bottomley, independent minister, Richmond, to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Ripley, of the former place.

Same day, at the parish church, Mr. Joseph.
Perry, of Bradford, to Miss Mary Hargreaves, of the same place.

On Sunday last, at Skipton, Mr. Henry Hird, jun., coal merchant, to Miss Hannah Thompson, On Saturday last, at the parish church Leeds, Joseph Vickerman, of Rawdon, clothdresser, to Hannah Walker, only daughter of Joseph Walker corn miller, of this town.

On Wednesday last, at St. Mary's, Bishophill, sereby the Rev. G. Coopland, Mr. Edward Clarke, Glentworth, Lincolnshire, to Jane, daughter of Mr. H.

On Monday last, at Denton, by the Rev. J. Birkbeck, Mr. Wm. Shaw, of Haughton-le-Side, to Miss. Ann Metcalfe, of that place. The united ages of the bridegroom, the father and bride's maid, did not On Monday last, at Easingwold, by the Rev. E.

Paley, Mr. Thomas Brown, innkeeper, Raskelf, to Ann Smith, cook to Miss Whitehead, of that place. Same day, at Mill-street chapel, Hull, Mr. Thos. Revis, to Miss Hannah Marshall. On Saturday last, at Kirkburton church, John Cook, Esq., of Spring Wood House, Huddersfield, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Wm. Nowell, jun.

Esq., of Lepton, near Huddersfield... On Saturday last, at Bedale, Mr. Thomas Fairhurn, of Tadcaster, to Grace, second daughter of Mr. John Holmes, of Pilsley, Derbyshire, and niece to Mr. Morton, of the Black Swan Inn, Bedale. On Saturday last, Mr. Adams, coalmerchant, Rivon,

to Miss Coates, of Sawley.
On Saturday last, at the parish church, Allerston, Mr. William Hodgson, farmer, of that place, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. Jonathan Halder. innkeeper, of Hutton Bushell, near Scarbro.' On Monday last, the Rev. Joseph Bottomley, independent ininister, to Miss Ripley, of Pately Bridge, Yorkshire.

## DEATHS.

On Friday, the 22nd ult., after a severe illness sustained with exemplary fortitude, Hannah, the wife of Emanuel Dyson, clothdresser, of Woodhousemill, near this town. On Sunday last, in the 13th year of her age, Martha, daughter of John Rogers, of Wapping, in

On Sunday last, in Piccadilly, in the 84th year of his age, Mr. James Ridgway, bookseller. The contemporary of Pitt and Fox, of Burke and Wyndham, and of Wilberforce. Mr. Ridgway may he considered the last link which connected the literature of the past and present centuries. During thestormy period of the French Revolution, when party spirit ran high, Mr. Ridgway suffered—not for his own opinions—but for that manly independence which characterised his life, by holding sacred the trust reposed in him by others. Rather than divulgethe name of an author, he suffered imprisonment in his own person for several years. This honourable conduct ensured Mr. Ridgway the confidence of the most eminent Whigs through life.

On Monday, aged 21, John, youngest son of Mr. William Musgrave, cloth manufacturer, Barnsley. On Mondaylast, after a long, severe and protracted illness, Cornelius Fryer, eldest son of Mr. William Henry Kilby, of Leeds, (late of York.) Same day, suddenly, William Henry Kilby, the youngest child of the above Mr. William Henry

Kilby. On Monday last, aged 57, Rosetta, the wife of Mr. Wm. Whitehead, of Fossbridge, York, draper. Her end was peace. On Sunday last, at Easingwold, Elizabeth, wife Mr. T. Gregory, tanner, of that place. Same day, very suddenly, sincerely respected, 63, Mrs. Yeal, Mason-street, relict of the late of the

Anth, Yeal, merchant, of Hull. On Thursday last, after a long illness, On Thursday last, after a long illness, Mr. William Wood, eldest son of the late Wood, boot and shoemaker, of this town On Friday last, aged 77, Mr. Thomas Dewsbury, gent., late wool and fuller chant.

On Friday last, at her house in Shore chant.

Miss Empson, daughter of the late M. Empson, Bonby, Lincolnshire.

On Friday last, at Aislaby, Mr. Josio Chant, aged 71.

August.

Bridgnorth

Pottery

The state of the beloved daughter of Mr. Isaa of the beloved daughter of gardener, aged 71.

### ASHTON DISTRICT. IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN STALEYBRIDGE.

The cause of real Reform is rapidly advancing in this town. The prospects of the people are highly encouraging. Every thing connected with their prosperity assumes a cheering and gratifying aspect, and it affords us sincere delight to witness and record their manly and independent exertions to procure a pure and impartial administration of their local affairs. By vigorous efforts to correct the abuses which exist in their own immediate neighbourhood, ther will best prove themselves able to obtain and worthy to enjoy, the blessings of an improved system of national legislation. No small share of merit ought to be awarded to the members of the Radical Association of this place, for their unremitting zeal in preparing the public mind for a successful demonstration in favour of popular rights. Every opportunity has been taken to impress the people with the conviction that the system of misgovernment, which degrades and afflicts them, is partly the result of their own carelessness and indifference; and that, if Reform is to be accomplished, it must be by greater attention and diligence on their part. The exertions which the association has made to accelerate the progress of sound and correct views, in reference to the science of government, usually termed politics, we are proud to affirm, have been rewarded with abundant fruit, which promises, ere long, to ripen into full maturity. As a convincing proof of this we take the liberty of referring to the recent election of Police Commissioners for the ensuing year. Although there is Household Suifrage, the Commissioners have contrived to deprive the people of its benefit and to convert themselves into a self-elected and irresponsible body. It was impossible to procure a copy of the Police Act-so careful were they to confine its circulation amongst themselves and their own immediate friends and connexions. Until very lately the people never imagined they had the privilege of electing the Commissioner-that every rate-payer had a right to assemble in the Town Hall annually for that purpose; the consequence was, that the important trust of selecting competent persons, to discharg. the duties connecte! with that office, devolved upon a mere fraction of the inhabitants-who, if we are to jurge from their previous conduct, thought more of retaining improper incividuals in public situations, and screening notorious delinquents—than of awarding the meed of justice equally and impartially to rich and poor. We cannot refram from noticing the manner, in which the placards—jouvening the people upon various occasions-have been drawn up by the Commissioners' Clerk. Why not say expiritly that "the rate-payers are to meet for the purpose of electing Commissioners" insect o "the several persons qualified to vote for Commission.

phraseology should be resorted to but one, and that is to blindfold the people—to keep them in ignorance. Had the Clerk said that the rate-payers should meet for that purpose; there would have terised by temperance and forbearance, they will been no doubt-no uncertainty. Every person assuredly have the cordial approval of every wise assessed would then have been apprised that he was and good man. called upon to exercise that privilege, and would have acted accordingly—but there is nothing definite or estisfactory in "the several persons." It might mean, as it appears it did, the whole of the rate-payers-orit might be construed to mean, only a portion-a privileged few, and there was a prevailing impression that such was the case. That impression, we are glad to say, was erroneous. Every rate-payer has a voice in the appointment of the twenty-one persons, who gorem the town-and upon his own head be the shame—the disgrace if he neglect to exercise his undoubted right-or use it to the disadvantage and injury of his fellow-townsmen. We will now proceed to relate the proceedings at was never large, during the whole of the meetthe election of Police Commissioners, that took place on Wednesday, the 3d. instant. Before we do number in the Council (for the number was conplace on Wednesday, the 3d. instant. Before we do number in the Council (for the number was conso, nowever, we should nonce, that the members of the Radical Association had assembled every night two or three and thirty. The meeting was called for a fortnight previously, to concert measures for for eleven o'clock, but it was nearly half-past, before an efficient opposition to the re-election of those parties as Commissioners, who were reputed friends of the present disgraceful system. The success, which crowned their efforts, proves their prudence an! foresight, and their capacity to transact their own business. On Monday evening, the 1st instant, a great public meeting was held in King-street chapel, to inspire the people with resolution for the approaching struggle-and to convince them of the necessity of being at their posts on the following Wednesday. That meeting was the death blow of tyranny and oppression in this town. It was a glorious spectacle to behold. The chapel filled to excess with intelligent upgrown men. Several persons addressed the meeting upon the importance of the subject, for which they were assembled and earnestly called upon the people to do their duty. Mr. Deegan spoke at considerable length, and with much eloquence, describing in strong terms the various abuses existing in the town, and urging the people never to rest satisfied until they obtained their rights and enjoyed the blessings of good local government. The people were thus prepared for Wednesday's work; and on that morning assembled in large numbers before the Town Hall. The door was only half opened and was guarded by half a dozen watchmen and constables. The collector of rates was also there with his book, to examine every person favourable to the liberal cause before he was admitted! We cannot rouch for every person favourable to the old state of things undergoing a similar examination. No person was allowed to go in whose name was not on the rate book, nor unless he had paid up his rates. A word of admonition to the inhabitants of Staley Bridge, upon this part of the subject may not be inappropriate, and may furnish matter for useful reflection. We wish to convince the rate payers that they will be guilty of a gross dereliction of duty if they allow themselves to be disfranchised by not paying their rates. Let every head of a family consider this matter well, and we have no fear of the result. The man, who has three or four sons under the paternal roof, who may be well qualified to exercise the suffrage, as far as regards moral or intellectual capabilines, but may be disqualified by not occupying a house, should remember that it is a serious matter to deprive those sons of the benefit ceding meeting; also a letter from the Bishop of of their father's voice in these important matters. As soon as the meeting was opened, Mr. Derham enquired whether a person could be admitted to report for the Northern Star, and was informed by the sage and learned Mr. Appleton, the Commissioners' Clerk, that no person was allowed to attend, who was not a rate payer.

Mr. Abel Harrison, an extensive mill owner, was proposed as chairman, when

Mr. Benton made an amendment in favour of Mr. Robert Seel, whereupon

Mr. Applelox rose and said, he thought it would be treating Mr. Harrison with disrespect, did they refuse to elect him chairman. He urged upon his behalf that he had leen appointed head constable by the Lord of the Manor, the Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and in courtesy they ought to honour

him with the presidency. Mr. Bextox replied that the Earl of Stamford and arrington had nothing to do with their business. The rate payers assembled to transact their business, and were not to be influenced in the election of their chairman, by Lord Stamford. He then pressed his motion, that Mr. Seel should take the chair, which was carried almost unanimously. The meeting then proceeded to elect Commissioners. Several of the old ones were proposed, but were rejected by the meeting, and new ones chosen in their place. In fact the people had it all their own way, there was nothing like opposition displayed against them. So well were they disciplined, and so resolute, that on one or two occasions only did they allow themselves to be overreached by a few wily, cunning fellows, who were determined to accomplish by with the sanction of the people. Messrs. Benton, tained that it was nonsense; and that many clauses Malkin, and Derham acted nobly upon that occasion, and deserve the thanks of their fellow-townsmen. Fearless, independent, and uncompromising, they stood in the foremost ranks of the realist than the draft had been drawn up by the realist than the foremost ranks and the foremost ranks are the realist to the realist than the draft had been drawn up by the realist than the realist than the draft had been drawn up by the realist than the realist t of the people, and fought their battle nobly and triumphantly. At the termination of the proceedings, the leaders of the Radical Association went to the Haigh, a large vacant piece of ground, adjacent to the Town Hall, to inform the parties, who were refused admission to the rate-payers meeting, of the result of their exertions. The weather threatening to be unfavourable, the meeting ad-

Mr. Benton was called to the chair, and related the proceedings at the Town Hall, which appeared to give unmingled satisfaction to the audience. He called upon the people, in energetic language, to prosecute, with vigour, the cause in which they had embarked, until every abuse in the town was eradicated, and all their grievances redressed. He was convinced that a system of good local Government would amply repay their exertions.

if they continue to do their duty. He excited con- was wanted to meet the exigencies of the case; siderable mirth by observing that they had that day another thought it was downright nonsense, and Household suffrage and universal sense." He without any definite meaning. At length Mr. trusted they would exercise their household suffrage. Charlesworth moved that the adoption of the petiin such a manner as to show their opponents they tion be postponed till the next Council meeting, and

ing the claims of the Radical Association to the might show him to be requisite.

countenance and support of the people. These | Dr. Williamson would not press its adoption claims were weighty, and deserved the attention of against the wish of the Council; but thought it was every right, thinking man—every one who was anxious to see wealth in the place of poverty—happiness instead of misery—sobriety banishing drunk—enness—virtue expelling vice—and cheerful, happy cottages, with contented inmates adorning the land

were now its disgrace and shame.

Mr. Durham then read, for the information of the meeting, the names of the persons who had been of Commons. appointed Commissioners, only four of whom are factory masters. In the late Board there were no less than twelve! The meeting then separated, highly pleased with the cheering news they had

The prudent and well regulated conduct of the governors, to popularly chosen men, was so sudden and unexpected, as to entirely discomfit and pros-trate the iriends of lawless power and corruption. against Whigs and Tories, whilst they permitted gross and enormous evils to accumulate ut their own doors at home, were grievously disappointed. The people had long witnessed misgo vernment, in every shape, -making rapid and unexapportunity, to check the monster in his career. The time at length arrived, and the work was done. The Radical Association has been very active in procuring cases, where the constables and watchmen have acted improperly, that the parties aggrieved may obtain redress. The late superintendent of the night police brought forward various cases implicating his former colleagues in office. Those charges are of various descriptions. Some are for drunkenness-others for dishonesty-more for extortion and brutality of conduct. Serious charges, indeed! and well worthy of investigation. One of the constables attended the Association room, on Sunday evening last, to defend his character and onduct, which he understood had been impugued. Several charges preferred against him, he auswered in so satisfactory a manner as to create a favourable impression on his behalf. He also agreed to appear before a committee, which was appointed, to answer any charges advanced against him, to the satisfaction of the people. This circumstance speaks volumes in favour of the people. Such an occurrence is unprecedented in the annals of Radical Associations! It demonstrates triumphantly their power of accomplishing good, and proves the capability of their members to assume a prominent position in the management of their own local affairs. They are well qualified for the momentous task of ers. We cannot conceive any reason why such directing the energies of the people. The people, when properly guided by honest, talented, and zealous leaders, are irresistible; their claims must be conceded; and, when their conduct is charac-

### QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE LEEDS

TOWN COUNCIL. On Monday last, the Quarterly Meeting of the Town Conneil was convened for the transaction of business. There were nine notices of motions on e paper; but none of them were of much public mportance, except the first, which referred to the laying of a Watch Rate, and the fourth, which relited to the valuation of all rateable property within the borough. The attendance of members tinually fluctuating) would not, at any time, exceed a Chairman was appointed. The whole of the business might have been got through in, at most, half an hour; and not less than four hours might have been saved to a number of persons who valued their time at a better rate than listening to local legislators, talking about ventilating their spouting room by means of pipes and tobacco, wind pipes, and pipes perforated with holes on the upperside, to prevent these wise men from taking cold, which, a worthy Councillor was wise enough to observe, "might come upon them by degrees, and without their being able to perceive it." It is well, for the credit of these gentlemen, that the burgesses are not admitted to their "legislative chamber;" for, were it so, they would not need to go a second time, to be thoroughly disgusted with the folly of their representatives in their local Parliament. If so many working men had been present for the transaction of business, instead of those gentlemen who live upon the labour of working men, and who meet in Council for one of two purposes, either to add to the already too heavy burdens of the working classes, or to show their own folly, -if working men had been present for the transaction of business, it would have been performed in a business-like manner; their debates would have been characterized, if not by elegance of phraseology, at least by common sense; and there can be little doubt that they would have known better how to employ their time than crack their foolish jokes at one another under the pretence of making laws for the regulation of the borough. Let it be remembered that this meeting lasted nearly FIVE HOURS. Then let every reader of our report look at the reports contained in the other Leeds papers, and he will see how much sense these gentlemen can talk, and how much business they can transact in five hours. True, there are amongst them a few sensible men; but they are only like honest men in a House of Correction. But, as has already been said, the best proof of the business habits of our present Conneil will be seen in the information communicated in the several reports.

Business commenced by

Ripon, and another from Mr. Baines, acknowledging the receipt of the petitions from the Council, on the slavery question, and promising their best support to the prayer of these petitions. It was then moved by Mr. BYWATER, and seconded by Mr. Pease, that a Watch Rate, amounting in the gross to the sum of £3,117.6s. 7d. be levied on all rateable property within the borough of Leeds, and within a mile of the bars thereof.—Carried. A long and irregular debate then followed as to the proportion which the township of Hunslet should pay of this sum. One said it would be £129. 7s. 10d. Another declared that the people of Hunslet should have just as much of the protection of day and night policemen as they could pay for. A third averred that they could dispense with the day police altogether, and at length Mr. Alderman WRIGHT moved, and Mr. Alderman Bywater seconded, That, so far as Hunslet was concerne, the matter should be left in the hands of the Watch Committee." That being agreed to, Dr. WILLIAMSON rose to propose the adoption of a petition to both Houses of Parliament, for amending that part of the Act of the overseers of the several townships should be all disputes were settled by arbitration among themrevision of the Burgess List. He adverted to the served with notices requiring them to make a valua-selves, as we have before observed. No single inconvenience attending the revision of the Burgess List; and gave it as his decided opinion that there was but one sentiment in reference to the revision Courts, viz., that they should be entirely done away with. Dr. WILLIAMSON therefore moved, and Mr. Alderman Goodman seconded, that a petition (which was read) be adopted; and that copies be sent to the Earl of Harewood, for presentation to the House of Lords, and to Mr. Baines, for presentation to the House of Commons. Dr. HUNTER stratagem, what it was impossible for them to do by a fair and honourable trial of strength. We allude to the approved of it. Dr. Williamson to the election of one of the fiddle-faced tribe, one of in reply, stated that he did not think he was under stratagem, what it was impossible for them to do by a fair and honourable trial of strength. We allude to the election of one of the fiddle-faced tribe, one of the sanctimonious, canting, prayer-making, methodistical gentry, who under the pretence of superior piety would oppress their fellow-men, by the most cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more cruel and tyrannical laws. Let the people be more which that gentleman, in the main, expressed him rigilant for the future, and not allow a march to be which that gentleman, in the main, expressed his stolen upon them unawares. With one or two soli- satisfaction. Mr. Alderman Wright objected to the tary exceptions, there was no man chosen except petition, because it was not English. He main-

Mr. Alderman HALL being called to the chair, in

the absence of the Mayor, who was not in town.

The Town Clerk then read the minutes of the pre-

The petition was then read sentence by sentence, and a variety of frivolous objections were made, which only showed the ignorance, and the factious opposition of the objectors. Some of the Tory party objected to the petition, on the ground that it was calculated to do away with the serving of notices of objection personally to the parties objected to, and poor, or other persons appointed to act as such in journed to King-street Chapel,—and, it now being dinner time, there was a very numerous attendter.) Mr. Alderman Wright, therefore moved, on this, it was contended, would increase the elective behalf of the Tory party, that that part of the petinon which recommended the disuse of the practice mual value of the several estates, houses, and other of serving notices of objection personally be omitted; rateable property, chargeable to the borough rates; his motion, however, was lost. The conversation now to the intent that the same may be used in and became general, and all order was lost sight of. It was consequently moved, in order to favour this disorderly state of things, that the Council do go into committee (after the fashion of the House of Commons). The motion being agreed to an irregular discussion ensued in which every member took his part, each speaking to his nearest neighbour, and indulging in every sort in the council.

The was convinced, that from the disposition the death, and its sentiments dening, and some manufacturing trade, before they dening, and some manufacturing trade, before they were seventeen years of age, and that every adult member, on entering the society, engaged to do the same, Knowledge, virtue, and good morals were then that John Rell may write on any of the above Mr. Malein, who is an amusing speaker, congratulated the meeting upon the victory the people of remark which was mal a propos. One thought had achieved that morning. He considered it but there was no clearness in the petition; another there was no obscurity. One thought it was just what ceding motion). Carried.

The Town Clear then read the report of the case; deserved Thiversal Suffrage, and they only desired that in the mean time every member of the Council it as the means of obtaining just and righteous gobe furnished with a copy, that he might be able to come prepared to give either his support or his opposition. Mr. Desgan also addressed the meeting, enforc-

instead of the tens of thousands of gloomy wretched liamson, that copies of the petition be engrossed habitations, with their discontented occupants, that with the Borough seal attached thereto; and that were now its disgrace and shame. the House of Lords, and Mr. Baines to the House

Mr. Alderman WRIGHT proposed also that Sir Wm. Molesworth be requested to support the petition. The proposition was carried amidst roars of laughter. The next matter for consideration was a proposition by Ald. James Musgrave-"To receive a Report of the Court House Improvement Committee people has been the theme of universal admiration, and has created an extraordinary sensation in the light in the Council Room, and to pass such resotown. The transition from self-elected and haughty lutions relative thereto as the Council might determine." The Report was accordingly read, in which Many persons, who falsely supposed the people would exhaust their energies in declaiming declaiming whiles and Tories, whiles their their energies in declaiming declaiming whiles and their energies in declaiming declaiming whiles their energies in declaiming declaiming their energies in declaiming declaiming their energies in declaiming declaiming their energies in the energies in the energies in declaiming their energies in the en it was stated that a vertical (sky) light would cost the might mean a round window in the wall, and "quadrangular light" a square one), this sky light was intended to answer the two-fold purpose of a ventilator and a medium of light; and it is probable that the windows were to be blocked up, since some ampled strides, but they only waited an auspicious of the gentlemen complained of the "glare of the sun," which penetrated through the dark brown-Holland window blinds. This sky light, therefore, would save their eyes from being distressed with too brilliant a glare, as well as carry off all the foul breath which they emit from their stomachs while making speeches. Dr. Williamson, indeed, admitted that it would be possible to ventilate the room at a cost of about £4 or £5, by means of a pipe placed in each corner of the room.

Mr. Baken, therefore, moved "that these pipes be tried first as an experiment." Mr. Alderman Waight desired to know what kind of pipes they would be? Mr. Baken very courteously replied that they rould be wind pipes. (Laughter.) Mr. Alderman Muscrave thought it would be etter at present to adopt the least expensive mode of ventilation; and he therefore seconded Mr. Baker's motion. In order to effect a complete ventilation of the Council Room, at the least expense,
Mr. Councillor CHARLESWORTH moved, that in ature all these members who smoke, shoul I come provided with pipes and tobacco. The proposition was received amidst shouts of laughter, at this unexpected display of wit. At length the proposition for the cheapest mode of ventilation was agreed to, and the matter was referred to the Court House Improvement Committee. This being decided, Mr. Alderman Musgrave again rose to move

That with a view to the making of just and equal

Borough Rates throughout the Borough of Leeds,) it is necessary to have a complete map, survey, and valuation of all the rateable property within the Borough, made by competent professional persons, and that the expense thereof be defrayed out of the Borough Fund." He said, that in the different townships of the Borough there was much opposition as to the inequality and injustice of the present valuation; and that it was not only likely to end in considerable and serious litigation, but in the prevention of the collection of the rates. A valuation by parties disinterested would, therefore, be the most likely way to settle these disputes. He (Mr. Musgrave) had written to the Poor Law Commissioners to inquire, if they would give an order for a new valuation. Their two letters, which he had received in reply, were exceedingly courteous; and they stated that they would have given an order for If the borough was not yet formed into a union. In further support of the necessity of a valuation, he might state that several meetings had been held on the subject; and that all parties concerned were persuaded that nothing short of having the entire borough valued by competent parties would ever restore any thing like peace, or afford to the several parties concerned any thing like satis-faction. In consequence of this the report had been drawn up, which they were desirous of presenting to the Council. An application to the Quarter Sessions would have enabled the parties to obtain the valuation; but that would be attended with considerable expense. They had, therefore, resolved to make application to the Council. They were induced to do this from the fact that the Council have the same power in reference to a borough rate, that the justices in sessions have in reference to a county rate. They had, therefore, the power to order a new valuation, the expense of which would be defrayed out of the borough fund. He regretted that some less expensive method of obtaining a valuation could

Another for £3,700. And another for £1,800; but not to inflict pain upon individuals, from inquiries that had been made, it had been found that the last mentioned valuers were not at all likely to give satisfaction. With respect to the map, &c., the parties who had offered to take the valuation for £3,700 would furnish the plan or map included in the cost above named. These parties had been extensively engaged in valuing property,—they for the comfort and well-being of the Society. That you say. The following will prove this to be false. had valued for the Water Works Company in Bradford, and were allowed in every respect to be competent persons. If he thought that business could
be done in any other way, he should vote against
the proposition he was about to make; but he did
not see how it was to be done. It would be more
satisfactory, perhaps, in the first instance, if an assatisfactory, perhaps, in the first instance, if an ashad valued for the Water Works Company in Brad- all employments that are necessary, are equally satisfactory, perhaps, in the first instance, if an assessment of all rateable property in the borough was to be made by the overseers. Indeed, before the connection of the only religion taught by this Society was, connection of the made in practice.

States that it is person be summoned for the rate, no magistrate can grant a warrant of distress. After this opinion was got, a meeting was called in the common privilege of being paupers under the 4xt union Room, at Shaw, at which the following of Elizabeth? Why not demand your rights as free

ning of his address. (See resolution above.)

would be lost. He, therefore, would just ask the Town Clerk three questions, 1st. Have the precepts been issued to the overseers? 2nd. Have they been returned? 3d. Have they been re urned upon oath?

### The Town CLERK replied that they had been issued and returned, but not upon oath. Mr. Baker-then there can be no valuation.

Mr. Alderman Musenave, to meet the case, then moved to the effect-" That the overseers of the the several townships within the borough of Leeds, chargeable to the borough rate, be required to make returns to the Council by the eleventh day of June next, of the total amount of the total, fair, and anfor the making of a just and equitable borough rate, according to the statute in that case made and pro-

the items was £295 for compensation to Mr. Read. Ordered to be paid.

The next motion was for the election of nine members of the Council to act with the directors of the "Leeds Water Works Company." The following gentlemen were elected:—Messrs. James Williamson, S. B. Pease, Matt. Gaunt, James Holdforth. liamson, S. B. Pease, Matt. Gaunt, James Holdforth, the store.

Geo. Goodman, John Howard, Robert Baker, Chas. Macklea, and Peter Fairbairn. In answer to a question as to the amount of money already expended in this undertaking,
Mr. HEBDEN stated that it amounted to about £10,000 which had fallen chiefly into the hands of

engineers and solicitors. It was then moved and seconded that the donation of £1, by the Watch Committee, to a Policeman named Stubbs, for his good conduct in the detection of two notorious thieves, be confirmed by the Council.

Mr. Baken then enquired for the report of the Bye Law Committee, which was read; and a budget of bye-laws which had been received from all parts of the country, were produced and ordered to be printed, so that each member of the Council might have an opportunity of judging of their merits by the time of the next Council Meeting. This being done business was ended.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. RALAHINE. LAWS RELATING TO THE FORMATION OF

CHARACTER. The term, formation of character, as used at Ralanine, is more comprehensive in its meaning than education, including every circumstance and every arrangement made for the purpose of removing ignorance and evil, and for enlightening the minds, improving the dispositions, regulating the conduct,

and increasing the happiness of the members. Law 25. We guarantee to each other, that the young children of any person dying whilst a member of this Society, shall be equally protected, educated, and cherished, with the children of the living mempers, and entitled, when they arrive at the age of 17, to all the privileges of members. 26. That each individual shall enjoy perfect liberty

of conscience, and freedom in the expression of opinions, and in religious worship. 27. That we each observe the utmost kindness, orbearance, and charity, from all who may differ

rom us in opinion. 28. That we particularly observe never to call any member by any other name than the name he or she may be entered in the books of the Society. 29. That no gaming of any kind be practised by my member of this Society. 30. That no individual shall keep a four-footed

beast or poultry of any kind. 31. That no spirituous liquors of any kind, tobacco, or snuff, be kept in the store, or on the premises; and any member permitting any of these articles to be brought in, or knowing them to be used, and not giving information thereof to the Committee, shall be treated as for a breach of Rule 36. 32. That if any of us should unfortunately have a

hispute with any other person, we agree to abide by 33. That any member wishing to marry another

member, sign a declaration to that effect one week previous to the marriage taking place, and that immediate preparations be made for the erection or fitting up of a suitable dwelling-house for their reception. 34. That any person wishing to marry another person not a member, shall sign a declaration accord-

ing to the last rule: the person not a member shall ten be ballotted for, and if rejected, both must leave 35. That each member have opportunities and

facilities for communication with their relatives and allowed to the members for these purposes, as sha be compatible with the interest of the Society, and the pleasure of the individual. Suitable accommodations shall also be made for the visiting friends of the members.

36. That if the conduct of any member be found his or her conduct has been injurious; and if the said member shall still continue to transgress the rules, such member to be brought before a general meeting, called for the purpose, and if the complaint be substantiated, three-fourths of the members pro injurious to the well-being of the Society, the Combe substantiated, three-fourths of the members pre- not more than two yards from him, and I never sufficient to bind us hand and foot for a century-

### PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THESE LAWS.

The principles acted upon in the formation of character at Ralahine, were—1st. That the character friend of his sat? It is true I did not open them, ture of the case renders it impossible to be other of man is formed for him, and not by himself—by his but every one that saw them knew what they were; wise. Any one properly acquainted with the human original organization at his birth—by the circum—nay a brother-in-law told me what they were. But, character will recognise this as an incontrovertible stances that are allowed to influence that organiza—leaving all these absurdities, I will go on to that not be had recourse to; but he was persuaded that this was the only one which was at all likely to be satisfactory. It would be remembered, that in accordance with certain resolutions, passed some time cordance with certain resolutions, passed some time from the Society that had a tendency to create bad dispositions ignorance with certain resolutions. The practice of this portance, inasmuch as it is a libel on their character. In your fifth paragraph you state that they are either favourable to the rate, or exceeding apathetic; and interest and slender means folly, then, to waste your time and slender means in contending with the oppressor upon any measure calculated to provide the rate, or exceeding apathetic; and interest and the recommendation of the people of Crompton, is of most importance, inasmuch as it is a libel on their character. In your fifth paragraph you state that they are either favourable to the rate, or exceeding apathetic; and interest to the people of Crompton, is of most importance, inasmuch as it is a libel on their character. In your fifth paragraph you state that they are either favourable to the rate, or exceeding apathetic; and interest to the people of Crompton, is of most importance, inasmuch as it is a libel on their character. In your fifth paragraph you state that they are either favourable to the rate, or exceeding apathetic; and interest to the people of Crompton, is of most importance, inasmuch as it is a libel on their character. In your fifth paragraph you state that they are either favourable to the rate, or exceeding apathetic; and interest to the province in the province i ago, at a vestry meeting, valuers were advertised for tempers, bad dispositions, ignorance, vice, and crime, in three of the Leeds papers. One party had offered to value the whole of the borough for the sum of wise, virtuous, and happy. Their efforts were dibecause many of them have not forgot going to interested in our utter prostration to their will, in the content of the late, of exceeding apathenc; and any measure calculated to promote we why, because they did not attend the meeting. And why did they not attend? I answer—it was represent those very classes who think themselve to value the whole of the borough for the sum of wise, virtuous, and happy. Their efforts were diwise, virtuous, and happy. Their efforts were di- because many of them have not forgot going to £6,000. Another for £5,000. Another for £4,400. rected to prevent rather than to punish—to reform, Oldham to hear their beloved friend, FEARGUS absurd, and only calculated to excite their contemp,

council could do any thing, it would be necessary to the unceasing practice of promoting the happiness of call upon the overseers to value the borough; and if every man, woman, and child, to the utmost extent they should refuse to do so, then the Council could order it to be done; or even if they did not do it satisfactorily, the Council could order it to be results at the dot of their power, without the least regard to country, sect, or party. Hence the Bible was not used as a satisfactorily, the Council could order it to be results. valued. Now, as the overseers had lately failed in in their schools. No public disputes about religious their attempt to give satisfaction to the whole of the dogmas or party political questions took place: borough, it would not be worth their while to make members were not allowed to ridicule or revile each any return of their valuation. He, therefore, begged other's religion; perfect freedom in the performance apathy. to move the resolution, which he read at the begin- of religious duties and religious exercises, was guaranteed to all. The teaching of religion to the youth Mr. Charlesworth should be glad to know was left to ministers of religion and to the parents of whether some less expensive mode could not be the children; no priest or minister received pay from

the funds of this Society, but both Protestant and Mr. Musgrave was quite of opinion that this was the last resource.

Mr. Howard begged to say a few words upon the question. He inflicted one of his usual ridicular to the system, as soon as they understood it, and one reason was, they found the sober, industrious persons the question. The council the substance of their wages, whereas formselve they had been however. No with the standard of their wages, whereas formselve they had been however. lous speeches upon the Council, the substance of whereas formerly they had been beggars. No nick-which was the uneven manner in which parties names were allowed to be used; all were obliged were rated, and the sho king things which he him- to call each other by the names they were entered self had known to have been practised under the pre-tence of valuing. in the Society's books. Quarrelling was a high crime, which would subject members to be called Mr. Baker then delivered a long speech, which before a Society's meeting, and if repeated, those was intended to prove, that before any thing could who caused it would be expelled. No litigation, tion of their respective townships. 2d. That such instance occurred in this Society of any application valuation should not only be returned to the Council, either to a magistrate or a lawyer. Only two quarbut that its accuracy should be sworn to, so far as rels of any moment took place among them: one of they could ascertain it. This latter part of the these arose from one of the members going to business had not been a tended to, and, therefore, one of those Irish superstitions abominations,  $\alpha$ the Council could do nothing in the present matter. wake for the dead, in the neighbourhood, where he He objected to a statement made by Mr. Alderman had Ireland's greatest curse, Whiskey, given him Musgrave, "that the Council had power to order a which made him drunk and caused him to kick new valuation, in case that made by the overseers up a row, on his return home, for which he was not satisfactory." The usual course in such was expelled at a society's meeting, but was received new valuation, which they certainly might do, and on this occasion, and the case was entered into and then the whole expense of the present valuation ended in a caution to the offenders, against a repetition of such conduct. All were educated at Ralahine, male and female, the infant and the old, and all received the best education, physical, intellectual, and moral, that either Mr. Vandaleur, or

any other member of the society could impart. In the Infant School, gymnastic sports, the name, nature, and use of every article and every object around them, and the principles of love to each other, were taught, and every means adopted to make the little creatures cheerful and happy. The youths and adults, in their schools, were taught (principally by Mr. Craig), reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, astronomy, drawing, (of which I saw some pretty pieces executed by plough-boys,) domestic and political economy, and morals. Lectures were also delivered upon these and nual value of the several estates, houses, and other other subjects, by Mr. Craig, Mr. Vandaleur, and occasionally by gentlemen, visitors at his house. Mr. Craig also gave lectures on Chemistry, elucidated by experiments; music and dancing were also taught. We have already mentioned that every vided." He was convinced, that from the disposi- youth, male and female, learned agriculture, gar-Mr. Wilson seconded the motion (which we thus secured, by removing the circumstances that Mr. Wilson seconded the motion (which we should have observed, was substituted for the preceding motion). Carried.

The Town Clerk then read the report of the Financial Committee, of bills now due by the Corporation to the amount of £2177 7s. 10d. One of paid in labour notes only, which would not pass at labour 10d and shape to its highly laudage. Financial Committee, of bills now due by the Cordinal. They had none in their store, and they were poration to the amount of £2177 7s. 10d. One of paid in labour notes only, which would not pass at the dram-shops and public-houses.

They had at first two or three fellows inclined to

e idle, and they were cured in the way wild ele-

phants are tamed. The committee who fixed the During the last few thouths a cert phants are tamed. The committee who fixed the labour, knew their characters and appointed one of these idlers to work between two others that were industrious; (at digging for instance.) He was obliged to keep up with them, or he became the subject of laughter and ridicule to the whole society. I allude to those who in the words of the man the strive to persecute. "trade in Radiculus to the This was what no man could stand; by these means they were soon cured. When I was there, there was not an idle man, woman, or child in the whole society. Indeed public opinion was found sufficient for the cure of every vice and every folly. Human beings naturally love virtue more than vice, and in public Democrats are by this time so well acquainted as to render it unnecessary for me further today. put on, at least, its semblance. Vice and folly seek as to render it unnecessary for me further to describ privacy, and are practised only in secret. The preprivacy, and are practised only in section. In large ties an honest advocate of their cause is place and crowded towns and cities, affords every facility John Bell, for instance, sacrifices a fortune in the and crowded towns and cines, anoras every latenty for the practice of vice, without dread of discovery; service—nay, more, he loses friends and connexion but in such a community as Ralahine, every member thus relinquishing all hopes of retrieving his falled ber knowing every other member, no one could do a fortunes—and what is his reward? Because discovery of denominating the humber of denominati bad action without its being known to all; hence daining the humbug of denouncing "Kings, and charity, kindness, and every moral virtue were Priests, and Lords," he wages war with those rel universally practised. The Sabbath at Ralahine was robbers and tyrants of society, the scoundry truly a day of rest. Three adult male members, shopocracy—because not confining his energies taken by rotation or by choice, were appointed on battling with Whigs and Tories, he unmasks the Saturday evening, to keep charge of the establish- cold-hearted villainy—the cool, calculating, in ment on Sunday, to see that no trespass was com- creantism of Sham-Radicals and Malthusiansmitted on the premises—that all the animals were properly fed, and to provide food for those of the ded friends of the people, who cease not the members that remained at home. All the rest of secret intrigues until his ruin is accomplished, no the members, male and female, married or single, does their enunty cease nere. They want their were at perfect liberty to spend Sunday in any way opportunity, and striving to blast his fame as well their inclination or their conscience disposed them, as ruin his hopes, they yell "Apostate"!!! And mithout any interference. Two ladies, a Catholic alas! this is not a solitary instance. In a great the members, male and female, married or single, does their enmity cease here. They watch the without any interference. Two ladies, a Catholic and a Protestant, visited Ralahine, and after examining minutely all the arrangements, they said, people—of all who dare to tear off the mask, amining minutely an the arrangements, they said, "all is very excellent, very good, Mr. Vandaleur, sham-patriotism—of all who honestly contend by but after all, it wants the one thing needful." "What is that ladies?" "Religion!" "Shall I teach them the Catholic, or shall I teach them the Pro- another subject of vital importance to all true De-

# le dogmas of respectfully, JOHN FINCH. CHURCH RATES, CROMPTON.

begin to teach the dogmas of religion to my people."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Gentlemen,—On the 21st of apple concise account of a meeting held at Shaw, on the 19th, not at all expecting that any one would question its veracity, but, however, Veritas has sent you a widely different one, in which he says that you a widely different one, in which he says that I have not forgotten that the one is a morning, the other would be an evening paper; still this difficulty may be overcome. It is wonderful how some difficulties vanish before the voice of the Soverein would be no harm in trying are. In reply to this, I have only to say that the "bungling" statement was read at a meeting of "Rads" on Monday evening, the 30th, when that meeting declared that it contained the truth, but not the whole truth. Now, then, I will take the article of "Veritas," and plainly show, by incontrovertible facts, that he lies, and also how inconsistent he is. In the first place, he says, "the notice was suffered to remain on the Chapel door as long as is women of Birmingham. Immortal honour! to the the decision of a majority of the members, or any persons to whom the matter in question may be by never knew before how long was "customary," but if this be true, it has always been "customary" to but it on for a few moments, and no more. Secondly.-" A little after eleven o'clock, A. M., Mr. Crompton was voted to the chair, in the Chapel." This is false, and Mr. Printer knows it is. Veritas, you know, as well as I, that J. Wilde said, "I move Bronterre has too often been under the necessity Abram Crompton is chairman," which motion was upbraiding the men of London, for their disgraciant seconded, but not put to the vote; and you also apathy. Let us hope this lamentable state of thing know, that the meeting broke up before J. Travis's is near its close; a new organization of the Proclock had chimed eleven, though it is the leading tarian Classes of the Metropolis is in progress. clock at Shaw, and consequently well regulated. must not however dwell on this subject at present Thirdly.—The "amendment," in opposition to the You will hear more within a week or two. rate, "was lost by a majority of fifty-two-no one voted against the rate-it passed unanimously.' Meadowcroft moved "That there is a scrutiny." What admirable consistency!! Now, I ask you, Veritas, does not this prove that you have written lies. Fourthly.-" It had always been customary to pass the accounts" (without the books). Then Mr. Henry Whitehead had the honesty to break that custom when he was Chapelwarden, though he

had I would not read them;" and now I ask you, Veritas, did he, or did he not, bring his books with 2nd. That no human being has any natural right and others thrown out of employment for doing so, you say. The following will prove this to be false. On the twenty-first of April, the ratepayers sent a person to Manchester to inquire of some lawyer, or

"That this meeting will indemnify any man who of making a comfortable provision for those who resolution was passed:shall be summoned for the rate, and that we are | misfortune it would be to require it, but also to redetermined, one and all, to resist it." etermined, one and all, to resist it."

der poverty scarce, by giving to industry its due. This motion was carried with only five dissenting reward. But remember, fellow-workmen, these are voices, and those five were members of the Conservative Club, at Shaw, of whom I have been

informed, Veritas, or T. M., was one. So much for I remain, Gentlemen,

### Yours respectfully. J. BUTTERWORTH. Shaw, May 12th.

OHN BELL AND THE BRADFORD RADICALS. Citizens,-In your glorious Star, of the 5th inst. appeared a paragraph, under the head of Bradford intelligence, stating that the Radical Association of that town had, by a large majority, declared the Radicals of England answerable for their nonsupport of John Bell, of whom it is alleged that that advocate of the rights of labour is at present one of the Editors of the Tory Morning Herald-and that this motion had been carried in opposition to a proposed vote of censure on the "Apostate Editor." The paragraph goes on to state that "Mr. Bell is known to have been a loser of a splendid fortune by his 'speculations' in Radical papers."

Now, I find no fault with the Bradford Radicals for discussing the justice of censuring John Bellmuch less do I find fault with the vote of censure passed on the English Radicals generally-for much as I may lament the necessity, the justice of that vote is unquestionable; but I lament that the paragraph in question should have been so worded as to render it very possible that many of your readers may be led to regard John Bell as having been formerly a mere "speculator" in Radical papers, and as being now an "Apostate Editor." I must deny that John Bell has ever been in the

generally understood meaning of the term a speculator in Radical papers. I have heard of "Sham-Radicals" and Tories speculating in Radical papers, but I deny that John Bell is to be ranked with such parties. His whole conduct from the commence-Birmingham, let it extend all over northern portions ment of the True Sun, to the fall of the honest, talented and truly Democratic Mercury, triumphantly proves the truth of my assertion; besides, had he had no other end in view than that which the generality of speculators have, viz., the increase of their wealth, I am not one who would lament the loss of his fortune, for I readily confess I have no pity for the misfortunes of a mere profit-monger. No! John Bell expended his wealth in the service of his oppressed countrymen, of whom, I will venture to assert, in defiance of calumny, he is still

the friend. Again, I cannot consider John Bell as an "apos tale Editor," even taking it for granted that he is Editor of the Morning Herald, and which I cannot take upon myself to deny, though I am not certain of its truth-that paper offers great facilities, for the assertion of the peculiar opinions of John Bell, long before he could have been connected with it; the Herald was well known to the public as the unflinching opponent of the damnable New Poor Law, as the staunch defender of the enslaved factory children, as the untiring advocate for the abolition of then that John Bell may write on any of the above sianism in every grade and shape to its highly lauda-ble conduct in the case of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners—as the only daily paper that raised its voice in their behalf, that ventured to impugn the

they can!

rouses the deadly hate of false patriots, and preten measure such is the fate of all true friends of a

them the Catholic, of shall I teach them the Tro-testant religion," said Mr. Vandaleur? Both were mocrats; that being the projected establishment silent. "Ladies when you have settled that point the Evening Star. There has not that I am away between you," continued Mr. V., "I may then of been any public response from London but this I know the announcement was received most a thusiastically by not a few of my order. Many habeen the eye that beamed—many has been the hear that leapt with hope to whom I read the announce ment. I also know that a general detestation of the Morning Advertiser exists throughout the Metro the "moral force" of "exclusive dealing," the oil species of "moral force" that ever has been or the ever will be worth a straw. Fain would I enlarge on this and other topics, by I must conclude; gladly I rejoice at the formation of the "Northern Political Union." Brave mend

the North, go on and prosper. Glory! to the women of Yorkshire, for well have they cheered the hearts of the brave. Your Brother Democrat, and fellow-labourer.

### GEORGE JULIAN HARNEY London, May 15th, 1838.

P.S.-Our "Guide, Philosopher, and Friend

AN ADDRESS FROM THE UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION OF MANCHES TER TO THE UNREPRESENTED 0 GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND. FELLOW SLAVES, For such we are, and such to must remain, unless we arouse us from our letharge slumbers, and dash our chains in the face of or sent shall have the power to expel by ballot such heard any such words fall from his lips. But I do know that he said, "I have not the books, and if I wards the attainment of our political rights, rather than the said, "I have not the books, and if I wards the attainment of our political rights, rather than the said, "I have not the books," and if I tends to strengthen the hands of the common enem, than to promote the interests of the unrepresenta him? And what were those books on which a millions. And why is it so? because the very we wise. Any one properly acquainted with the hume interests of the producing millions from those wh interested in our utter prostration to their will, O'CONNOR, when they were some of them fined, where we ought to command respect. As proofe this, we have only to refer you to the proceedings to require another human being to do that for him or her, that he or she ought or would refuse to do for that individual. In other words, all mankind are by a body of representatives consisting of 658 members only 17 was found to support the motion for a ton repeal, although that motion was well supported by

privileges which belong to freemen, not inheritedly slaves. Arouse, then, from your slumbers, ere the chains of the tyrants become too strong, and you frames too weak to burst them asunder. The fiend like Genius of Despotism rears its Gorgon head, and while his iron hoof is bathed in Patriot blood on the snow-clad shores of Canada, his infernal influence spreads itself o'er Britain's isles, forging new chain for the sons of labour. But amidst this universal gloom, a beam of hope breaks through, dispelling the clouds of adversity, driving the demon of oppression from before the glorious beams light that dart forth from the rising sun universal freedom, back to the shades of an cient night, and as the horrid form retires, the angel like spirit of democracy rises majestically bearing in his hand the banner of the Northem Union, inviting all who are not too debased by slavery, to join the noble band of patriots already assembled around the sacred standard, until the phalanx becomes too strong for chains to bind. Assay ing forth in the majesty of its strength, it levels with the dust all aristocratic distinctions, and all tyrannic institutions, giving back to man the rights which just heaven bestowed on man, but which the robber portion of mankind has hitherto withheld, for pur poses of plunder, from whence arise the unnatural and invidious distinction of rich and poor; and as the Northern Union thus unfurls its glorious banner. the men of Birmingham, (ave and the women too, assembles in their tens of thousands, not for a palt measure of mock reform, but for the sacred right of mankind, a voice in making the laws for every man in the community, without which, men are but slares to the will and caprice of a privileged few. Men of the North, seeing that both these Unions have in the the one object we would wish; nay, we feel confident dent that a unity of sentiment will exist between the Birmingham, let it extend all over-northern portion of the empire; and while the midland counties send forth their hundred thousand, let the bleak north usher forth her million sons all firm of purpose and panting for their rights. Men of Manchester, to you we now particularly address ourselves. Hitherto we have stood alone, a small but firm and determined band. The chief body of those interested in the principles and objects of our Association, have stood aloof, from what cause is best known to themselres. We mention this, not by way of reproach, but as a reply to those wiseacres who continually exclaim "why, you do nothing," as if the matter rested with, or could be accomplished by, a few individuals. No Fellow townsmen, it is the business of all, and will require the aid of all; and now that the standard of Freedom is one management of the standard of f Freedom is once more unfurled in the north, let the thousands of Manchester stand forth as a part the thousands of Manchester stand forth as a part of the Great Northern Union. Let District Associations be formed in every part of Manchester and its vicinity, and prepare ourselves to send two representatives to the great assembly about to take place in Leeds. Up, Men of Manchester, and be doing, or the women of Birmingham will (aye and the women of Manchester too,) raise the blush of shame on all our cheeks. Arise while the day of Freedom

our cheeks. Arise, while the day of Freedom dawns, lest the night of bondage returns with tenfold horror, shutting for ever the door of hope against its victims. Arise, Men of England, Men of Ireland, and Men of Scotland,—shake off your framewill by union and determination. Let Unions be formed in the formed in every part of the three kingdoms, for the one great and glorious object of Freedom and happiness to all—the watchword, our rights, our whole rights and the watchword, our rights, our whole rights, and no compromise. Then, and not till then will you be entitled to the name of Freemen.

then, we subscribe ourselves your brethren in bonds. ... By order of the Committee, A. PRENTICE, Secretary
Committee Room, 9, Whittle-street,

Manchester, May 6th, 1838.

## Doetry.

SPRING REFLECTIONS. BY F. SAUNDERSON, A FEMALE COTTAGER. When frost and snow shall all subside, And Sol's bright bit the clouds divide, And dreary winter cease to frown, And fruitful showers come cheering down; When songsters mount, on downy wing, Sweetly their maker's praise to sing; When Flora decks the lawns with pride, And lambkins frisk on every side;
When the rich blade of corn appears,
And lovely bloom, the fruit tree bears,
While flocks sport round the mountain's brow And herds grave peacefully below,
The hills resound on every side,
With notes of joy: respondent glide
The gurgling streams, with even pace;
Reflecting nature's beauteous face: While thus my soul, entranced, surveys Or fell oppression sight; entranced, surveys Creation abeauties; and my gaze, Adds pleasure to my glowing heart, I think of him who 'neath the smart Of fell oppression sight; immured In Bastile walls, by bara secured; Shut from the sight of nature's charms; Barred from affection's kindly arms; When contains nevers would fair, engage Whose soothing powers would fain engage In tender efforts to assuage His griefs; and sweetly to beguile The hour of sorrow with its smile. I think on him; the needy wretch Whom fell misfortune doomsto stretch, His weary limbs, and aching head, Upon the Union Workhouse bed; No tender wile, or daughter fair, To sooth his woes with anxious care; No children's smiles his heart to cheer; In vain for him, the opening year Spreads forth its charms: he sees them not; Confined to one dull hateful spot, Where prison walls and felon's fare Are all that grinding wealth can spare, from its ill-gotten, endless, store For labour's sons, grown old and poor. I think of him, and many a tear, (As o'er the beauties of the year, I cast my gaze,) rolls down my cheek And then with rigour fresh I seek, My honest countrymen, to inspire With patriotism's holy fire To hurl the Cerberus from his throne, And tear the unholy triple crown From off his brows; and so restore To every child, of British both, The right, though poor to tread the earth In freedom; never more to be Consigned to Bastile misery.

### Literature and Reviews.

XEXPOSITION OF THE NEW POOR LAW ADDRESSED TO LORD BROUGHAM. By H. HACKFORTH. London: Simpkin and Marshall. Nottingham: W. Taylor.

This little book contains a great deal of good ense and right feeling; but is at all times very appy in the expression of them. Persons who look mly for logical precision and grammatical accuracy days. They always follow the path of others, withnight, perhaps, be disappointed; but those who like out being able to give any reason for their opinions. he honest expression of manly feeling and just There is a proper mental independence which all sentiment, will be pleased with its perusal.

A SERIES OF LETTERS, ON RURAL MATE CONNEXION .- BY "A JUROR."

This is another of the many exellent publications rolent men in reprobation of the infernal Poor Law.

These Letters were originally published in the Suffolk Chronicle; and were occasioned as the Condemned. Presumption is the associate of igno
The arrivals of all kinds of Gram to thus day's market, are is far removed from presumptuous self-confidence, started off at a middling good trot. Presently the Wheat to-day, and last week's prices fully supported; the Wheat to-day and last week's prices fully supported; the Wheat to-day and last week's prices fully supported; the Wheat to-day and last week's prices fully supported; the Wheat to-day and last week's prices fully supported; the Wheat to-day and last week's prices fully supported; the Wheat to-day and last week's prices fully supported; the Wheat to-day and last week's prices fully supported; the Wheat to-day and last week's prices fully supported; the Wheat to-day an Quarter Sessions to the Grand Jury, at Wood- half-taught stripling delivering his opinions with all valuable information-many horrible facts-and much | mean by mental independence; and it is hoped none foreible and cenclusive reasoning. They are, generally will mistake what has been said. We refer to a present our readers with too many facts illustrative | ment upon subjects which the mind understands; at random, the following, from the fourth Letter.

SIR,-I thank you for inserting my letter last week. I thank me senten e only for my present text. "Whenever the Bill d the inbourers repeatedly express satisfaction at the increase of their demostic comforts." Before I should question the

The first case is of a man, his wife, and seven children. He eras, when in work, is himself, and one of his boys Is 6d, together 10s od a week, for nine persons! The man is unwell, and he has no allowance! I asked the woman, if the New ist now we have not enough to live upon at all—the sooner

The third case is an old sick man and his wife; their allowwould cost the parish 7s 6d a week in the Union-house, notwhich ing the economy of that place! This poor man has well a with one kind master thirty-three years! during which time he has received ELEVEN HUNDRED POUNDS for the about chimself and family! "Eleven Hundred Pounds!" a Commissioner would ery out. "Why! you ought to have Commissioner would cry out. "Why! you ought to have awed enough from such a sum to keep yourself and wife to the end of your days in independence!" Yes, Sir; but I have to the mainly of seven children with very little assistance from the parish, and I am told that half my earnings tan always gone for taxes, and if you divide the money for it? I weeks, you may easily see I had never too much to main.

They tall me that you ought to have among the wise and virtuous, it exercises the charity of those who contend. If it shakes for a time the belief that is rested only upon prejudice, it finally settles it on the broader and more solid basis of conviction.—White's Bampton Lectures. tain my family. They tell me that you have more every year out of the taxes than I have earned in my life, and your chief business is to make poor people live nearly without food. However, we shall soon be out of our misery; we are nearly or kings become philosophers.—Plato. starred, and, of course, such food as we can get for 3s 7d'a week, will seen bring disease and death!" I have not found a

The fourth case: An able-bodied man, his wife, and six children; the average earnings of the man 8s a-week; a stout boy 3s; the total income lla. I wo sick children but being then except surgical attendance. The Union-surgeon was sent for to one of the children last Tuesday; his assistant taw the child; it was very ill; he sent it some powders, nothing else. The woman went for more medicine on Thursday morning: the child was no better, and the assistant said Cay morning; the child was no better, and the assistant said be would see it in the course of that day, but he did not attend not did he on the Friday, till the evening; the poor man after heleft his work, having ventured to go to inform the Doctor of the child, the assistant went directly, and said "I had for pack it." Oh: Sir," said the poor mother, "if this had been a rich person's child, you would not have forgotten it!" "Well," said he, "here you any brandy in the house?" What a question for a lis a-week family! "Have you an egg?" "No:" "Well, then send in my name to ask your mistress for a little brandy and an egg." The poor creature had them, of course, but "my name" had no weight in the grant! The post with had been a had been at the brandy and as eyeral restless nights with the poor child, but she sat up the whole of that night, and in the morning she had bread only for breakfast—oh yes, water! Bread and water! Pelona' allowance!! The child wished for a morning. Happy release! Another escape from the tender morning. Happy release! Another escape from the tender morning. Happy release! Another escape from the tender mercies of Poor Law Commissioners, Guardians, Relieving Officers, and Union Surgeons! I could not ask this poor unhappy woman how she liked the New Law; but surely we can guard! As I see that the Ipswich Journalist, who, by the bye, is no As I see that the Ipswich Journalist, who, by the bye, is no Poor Law advocate, has been requested to state that the poor of the Hoxne Union have no cause to complain of medical insufficiency, intending that the whole Poor Law press should truly the paragraph, I will just say, that I do not understand what it means by 697 persons "treated" in 1837, but I do moderate that for 680 cases cured, 43 cases have ended hally; that is one in sixteen! Whether there is a fair average mortality I do not know; but I do know that one poor woman in that Union had been ill a fortnight before her husband could contrive to get an order for the Union Surgeon;

he is in the way to lose his witnesses.

thrones of China and Delhi.

tenancy: 'Of a truth I have appointed myself a lientenant on the earth these words attest the verity of this, and consequently the angel Gabriel was sent to the earth, to collect a little moist mould or clay to form the pure body of Adam, from that place on which the holy Kaaba now stands.

"When Gabriel arrived on the surface of the earth and attempted to take a handful, the Earth adjured him, in the name of the Creator of the heavens and the angels, to desist; 'for,' said the Earth, 'some unworthy creature may be formed of my clay, and on his account I may fall under the displeasure of the Almighty.' Gabriel, therefore, returned and reported the adjuration and affliction of the Earth, and his pity on her, to the Almighty, who next appointed the angel Michael to this office.

"The Earth, on his descent, renewed her complaints, and adjured him not to take any portion of her substance; he accordingly desisted and returned. God then directed the angel Israfeel to proceed: but as the Earth still continued her adjurations, he also returned; and the fourth time Azrael was sent. The Earth attempted to prevent Azrael the detritus by heat—the subsidence of the dry land nails to grow long, so that, in case she should be from performing his office, but he disregarded her beneath the sea, and the elevation of the ocean bed obliged to throw herself on her reserved rights, she adjurations, and said, 'The commands of the Most into new islands and continents—the decomposition may come to the scratch with some prospect of High are superior to the oath and imprecations.' of animal and vegetable substances on the surface, success. He then collected a handful of mould from every part of the earth, moist and dry, white and black, loose and bound, salt, sweet, and sour. To the number of every individual of mankind he took a little earth, and the grave of every one will be in the place whence he took the earth of which each was formed. As, for instance, the clay of the prophet Mahommed was taken from the very place where his tomb now stands, at Medina. But to return.— The handful of earth was taken by Azrael to the garden of Eden, and there moistened or kneaded with the waters of Tusnim; and it was made known by Azzael to all the angels and inhabitants of Paradise that the light of Mahommedanism was while other modifications of life sprung up, and after deposited, with the waters of Tusnim, in the clay of Adam; and also that the sole object in creating Adam was to provide for the future mission of Mahommed, whose head is ornamented with the crown of \_\_\_\_\_, 'If it had not been for thee, I should not have created the heavens,' and his person ennobled by the words, 'We did not send thee except out of compassion to mankind.'

"When Azrael had performed all his duties, the Almighty appointed him to receive the souls of departed men; and by the command of God, the rain

great respect for his own judgment, and is likely to A FAST TROTTER. - A Vermontese owned POLICE, AND THE POOR LAW AMEND- be a changeling. When we consider carefully what a very fine trotter whose extraordinary speed appeals to our minds, and exercise upon it our own he illustrated by the following anecdote:—"I was reason, taking into respectful consideration what driving him one day in a dearborn," said he, "and others say upon it, and then come to a conclusion of I overtook a stranger who was walking the same continually assuing from warm-hearted and bene- our own, we act as intelligent beings should act, way, and I asked him to get in and ride with me; bridge, in January last. The Letters contain much | the authority of an oracle. This is not what we speaking, well written. We think it impossible to modest yet firm and independent exercise of judg. of the "tender mercies" and blessed workings of this in short, we intend only the opposite of that slavish camnable "boon;" and therefore we take, almost habit which makes one man the mere shadow of another. - Rer. J. Stoughton's Address.

Associations.—According to the differences of ros, too, for putting that notable letter of the Bishop of Nor- our different natures, there is for each man's heart a would grow fat upon it." with to Mr. Smedley, upon record in the same paper; that key, as it were, to be found in some one of the sensetter to which I said I should probably return. I shall take

See. With one man it is the grosser sense of the ses. With one man it is the grosser sense of the will, when again met with, carry back the mind to reacts of so high a functionary as a Bishop, that I might not earlier days and the feelings thereof; the affections, misles from readers, I made some inquiries in this parish, the hopes, the fears, will crowd upon him like phanad I will report a few cases. toms from the grave, conjured up by objects that seem to have no apparent connexion with them. To others, again, certain sweet odours, the perfume of a flower, or the mingled sweetness of the morning's for Law had made her husband more sober, more prudent symmete industrious? The said, "no Sir, my husband has breath, will have the same effect. While to others, aways been a hard working man, and a good husband; we need to be distressed under the old law with our large family, and to others a strain of music, a tone of voice, the carol of a bird, or the living hum of morning, will to into the Union-house. This man's wife is not one of the thing in the first bursting forth of the past upon the all—mere family matters." present-there is something in the rapid drawing me is is 6d and I stone of flour in a week; 3s 7d in the back of the dim curtain of years from between our whole—they have not food enough! How should they? They actual feelings and the feelings long lost, too thrilling to be experienced without deep emotion; and our natural impulse is to melt in tears.

FREEDOM OF INQUIRY .- Let not the freedom of inquiry be shackled. If it multiplies contentions

KINGS r. PHILOSOPHERS. - The evils of the world will continue until philosophers become kings;

HAPPINESS .- It is gratifying when the little things of life give an impulse to happiness, for the greater concerns of it can give none. - Sir R.

classes a person's respectability is measured by the in his payments!" Part law advocate, has been requested to state that the poor of the Horne Union have no cause to complain of medical instinctory, intending that the whole Poor law press should be homage and adulation are nauseous and excessive, and even the magnates join in the worship of the orderstand that for 680 cases cured, 43 cases have ended in the homage and adulation are nauseous and excessive, and even the magnates join in the worship of the golden calf. It is obvious that among the lower worsan in that Union had been ill a fortupit before her husband could contract to get an order for the Union Surgeon; and the profusion of those above them. This is not a healthy national condition, and the real statesman must, if he be a philanthropist and a patriot, congression in the spat on his fingers and smeared it with anxiety, as a plague spot, which were that it was so, and chargeable with duty, are unformed his mind, and increases until it affects the whole body the value completely out. Both facts.—Literary hear that his wife must die, and leave him with three or four politic with a gangrene which is past all cure by Gazette. helpless children, in grateful remembrance of the New Poor usual remedies, and threatens social degradation.

Law If this poor woman was on of the Bishop's informants, he is in the way to lose his witnesses.

The preternatural vigour and activity, and the consequent enormous mass of manufactured commedities, and the extent of our exports, are all considered paring potatoes which I frequently observed in GENEALOGY OF THE TURKS AND as proofs of national wealth, obtained after shocks and fluctuations which would have shattered any Colonel Miles, of the East India Company's other realm. Wealth even may be gathered at too service, a gentleman well acquainted with oriental great a cost, if the price be the demoralization of languages and literature, has published an abridged the people. The vigorous straining for gain produces ranslation from the Persian of a work entitled competition, which is followed by a reduction of Shajrat ul Atrak, or "the Genealogical Tree of the profits. The diminution of wages is next in the Turks," which appears to have been copied from the train; then the reduction of the standard of living compilations of Turkish or Mogul history made of the workmen, the increase in the number of hours by order of Alugh Beg Mirza. It is, therefore, a of labour, until the physical frame can endure no valuable auxiliary to the European historian who more for the privilege of existing on the least possible shose family are at this moment seated on the choicest blessings, where no enemy has borne the going the same way. destructive torch of war for centuries, and where Oriental works are generally dry and uninteresting mechanical ingenuity has facilitated every manufac-European reader who is not impelled by ture. A population capable of conferring such other motives than mere curiosity to peruse them. beneats should, in return, be the especial care of the genealogical work is intrinsically so. Any legislature. Are they instructed? Are they orderly attempt therefore to continue the conduct? thempt, therefore, to epitomize this work would be and moral in their conduct? Are they cleanly in their houses and habits? Are they uniperate states writers (like many early authors of his-in prosperity? Are their amusements at all intellection of the appetites? torn writers (like many early authors of hisin prosperity? Are their amountained and the appetites?)
them. "Physicians," replied mamma, who was to things; and accordingly the author of this work Do they seek leisure for improvement and recreation? seldom at a loss for an answer, "comes from feeseek, commenced and accordingly the author of this work."

MORAL TRAINING.—It would be well if those whose office it is to address children, were fully affections; try to put them upon a task of arbitrary self-management, and your words pass over their ears, only to be forgotten .- Miss Martineau.

IMMUTABILITY OF THE LAWS OF MATTER .from the remotest period in the earth's physical mechanical and chemical laws which govern inor- nature. ganic matter appear to have undergone no change. The wasting away of the solid rocks by water, and At Cape Cod, New England, as soon as a young and the subsequent deposition and consolidation of lady is engaged to be married, she suffers her finger and their conversion into stone or coal, under circumstances in which the gaseous principles were confined—the transmutation of mud and sand into rock, and of earthly minerals into crystals, -these physical changes have been going on through all time, under the influence of those fixed and immutable laws established by Divine Providence for the maintenance and renovation of the material universe. And although among the sentient beings which have from time to time inhabited the earth we discover at successive periods the appearance of new forms, which flourished awhile and then passed away, the lapse of ages, in their turn were annihilated, yet the laws which governed their appearance and extinction were in perfect harmony with those which regulate inorganic matter. Every creature was especially adapted to some peculiar state of the earth at the period of its development; and when the physical condition was changed, and no longer favourable for the existence of such a type of organization, it necessarily became extinct. Thus we have seen different modifications of animal and

AN INFERENCE. - A servant had lived many years with a clergyman, and his master took occasion to say-" John, you have been a long time in my service: I dare say you will be able to preach a sermon as well as I." "Oh no, Sir," said John, but many an inference I have drawn from yours.' · Well," said the clergyman, "I will give you a text out of Job, let me hear what you inter from it: "And the asses snuffed up the east wind." "Well," replied John, "the only inference I can draw from Peas, White ..... this is, that it would be a long time before they

DEGREES OF HAPPINESS .- If you wish to be has been allowed a fair trail, the condition of the poor has palate, and the things that he has tasted; the cup invited to a wedding; if for a month, buy a good the labourer repeatedly every hour a handsome house; if happy for a day, get well shaved; if for a week, get nag: if for half a year, buy a handsome house; if

FAMILY MATTERS. - Several years ago the papers teemed with accounts of dreadful street robseare deal the better." This woman, then, is not one of the call up scenes long past, reawaken memories and by that? "Why, my Lord, when a family man The second case is of a man, his wife, and four children; he affections that have slumbered for years, and give us has gone astray, and thrown away his money upon nd his family have earned 50 only, in the last five inclement back the gentleness of our youth. But when the back the back the gentleness of our youth. But when the back the gentleness of our youth. But when the back the gentleness of our youth. But when the back the gentleness of our youth. But when the back the gentleness of our youth. But when the back the gentleness of our youth. But when the b sand. He can have no allowance, but he and his family may produced be joyful or be melancholy, there is some- tale about being knocked down and robbed; that's

LORD PALMERSTON. Full many a Ministry I've seen, For now twice twenty years; And still, whate'er the list has been,

borrowed it; secondly, that it was whole when we lambs were principally composed of Dorsets, with a few casual breeds.

PHILOSOPHY .- Experimental Philosophy -asking a man to lend you money. Moral Philosophy-refusing to do it.

A GOOD EXAMPLE. - A Canadian journalist lately announced the decease of one of his patrons in the following terms:-" In him society has lost one nity. Among the highest class it is silently and of its choicest ornaments; the Church has been deunobtrosively contemplated and estimated; but prived of a true believer; his wife of a loving husband, shewn less to others than in the next class, where to and his children of an affectionate parent; while we be poor is to be of no esteem. Among the mercantile have lost a subscriber always punctual and regular

template it with anxiety, as a plague spot, which he spat on his fingers and smeared it all over, rubbing gradually increases until it affects the whole body the value completely out. Both facts.—Literary

FRENCH METHOD OF COOKING POTATOES .-I cannot refrain from recommending a mode of pre-France, and which seems to me to deprive that root more thoroughly of its poisonous property than any other method of cooking. There they divide into the thinnest possible slices the potato, raw, not boiled, and fry it in the finest olive oil or fresh butter. It then eats crimp, like the finest biscuit, and is taken like our fried potatoes, with a dish of flesh, although also frequently, according to the French fashion, it eats separately, as a salad.

GALLANTRY .- A sailor who had spent nearly all his days on the blue waters, and knew little of has occasion to investigate the events connected quantity of food, clothing, and warmth. What must land gear, came ashore the other day, and in passing with Tartars and Mogul invasions in the wide be the state of a manufacturing population thus up the street saw a little woman going along with tountries of the east. The genealogies embrace reduced? Not that state which becomes a mighty a large must before her. He stepped up very pothat of the great Chungeez (or Genghis) Khan, kingdom, on which Providence has showered the litely, and offered to carry it for her, as he was

REALITIES.—A person being asked what was meant by the 'realities of life,' answered-real estate, real money, and a real good dinner, none of which could be realised without real hard work.

A DERIVATION.—"Why are the doctors called physicians, mamma?" said a little inquisitive girl to her mother, who had just been visited by one of them. "Physicians," replied mamma, who was

FRENCH TEMPER.—A Frenchman never looks whose office it is to address children, were fully aware that exhortation, persuasion, and discussion are of no use in their case; and that there is immeasurable value in the apposite method of appeal.

Make truth credible, and they will believe it; make goodness lovely, and they will love it; make holiness cheerful, and they will be glad in it; but remind themselves by threat, inducement, or exhortation, and you impair the force of their unconscious or not: but in the evening when the fresh and mild good-tempered while engaged in any pursuit except tion, and you impair the force of their unconscious or not; but in the evening, when the fresh and mild breeze of heaven cools his brow, and he sits in "the Place" or at his own door to enjoy it, he is altogether a different person, gay, and mirthful, and ben voisin. It is during the evening that the French population should be seen and observed by those who history recognisable by man to the present time, the would rather judge kindly than justly of human

IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR.

### MARKETS.

COMPARISON OF FOREIGN GRAIN AND FLOUR WITH THE ENGLISH MARKET.

The price of white wheaten bread of the first quality at Paris is 674c. the loaf of 2 kilogrammes, which is less than 6d the loaf of 4lb. Englsh weight, and the price of bread of the first quality in London being 9d the loaf of 4lb. the difference is 50 per cent. that bread is dearer in London than at Paris. The highest quotation of white wheat of the first quality is 33f the 1½ hectolitre, which equals 50s 5d the quarter. The highest quotation of flour of the first quality is 60f the 159 kilogrammes, which answers to 37s Sd the sack of 280 lb. English weight, and the highest quotation of flour of the first quality in London being 55s. the sack, it follows that flour is 46 per cent dearer in London than at Paris, and that with the sum of £2 15s. a man may buy 409b. of fine flour at Paris, whereas with the same sum he can buy only flour at Paris, whereas with the same sum he can buy only 280lb., in London.

According to the official return the average price of wheat at Paris for the preceding month (April) was 19f 88c the hectolitre, which equals 45s 6d the quarter.

The following is the state of things in other parts of

Ammany appointed aim to receive the sonis of departed men; and by the command of God, the rain of compassion and mercy fell on the clay of Adam forty mornings or days. The form of many was given to him by the hand of power, and God when the first physical history, yet all presenting the same almighty hand was given to him by the hand of power, and God berathed life into him—With my breath I have inspired him; and from that he received his intelligence of reason, as is written fully in the Multureal."

\*\*Literary Straps.\*\*

\*\*Alm at Independence which all stability of the same almost the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the speculations of philosophy. \*\*Mantell's Lectures on the content of the cont and the highest quotation of flour of the first quality in London being 55s the sack, it follows that flour is 713 per cent. dearer in London than at Soissons, and that with the sum of £2 15s a man may buy 480lb. of fine flour at Soissons, whereas with the same sum he can buy only 280lb in London.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, MAY 14.

hard Beans in fair demand, but the damp ones are very dull sale. Rapesced heavy sale.

WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 60lbs. Old ...... do 58s, 60s, do 62s, do 62s 66s

BARLEY per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels. Norfolk, and Suffolk .....new, 29s, extra fine 32s 33s Lincolnshire, do 26s, Yorkshire, Wold & Boroughbridge, do 26s, do 30s 32s do 30s 33s 30s 32s 349 403 Do Grey,.... BEANS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushel.

OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING MAY 8th, 1838. Wheat. Oats. Barley. Beans. 4475 631 1140 467 61s. 6d. 21s. 11d. 32s. 11d. 37s. 7d. 40s. 0d. 33s. 4d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MAY 14. [Whenever the word stone occurs in these prices throughout this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14lbs and such only, no other being lawful.] There being a greatly decreased number of Beasts exhibited

And still, whate'er the list has been,

There "Palmerston" appears.

I wish to know, for much I shun

Too quickly to condemn,
Did they all rat to Palmerston,
Or Palmerston to them?—(Blackwood.)

An Eulogy.—An orator, holding forth in favour of "woman, dear, divine, woman," he concluded with these words, "Oh! my hearers, depend upon it nothing beats a good wife." "I beg your pardon" replied one of his auditors, "a bad husbend does."

Argumentative.—The defendant in the cause Cohen v. Boore, pleaded, "that he never received the parcel delayed—never saw it—and that he delivered it in a reasonable time." The Judge said, notwithstanding the apparent contradiction, the please of the said of the said promote of the said promote of the said for the supply was tolerably prime. About 900 Scots, runts, home-breds, and short-horns, came from Norfolk; 200 Scots and Devons from Lincolnshire; 100 short-horns, and Devons, from Leicestershire; 100 short-horns, and Devons, from Leicestershire; 100 short-horns, and Devons, from Leicestershire; 100 short-horns, from Devonshire; 100 Herefords, and Devons, from Herefords, and Knighton.

King r. People.—A people may let a king all, yet still remain a people; but if a king let his people slip from him, he is no longer a king.—Saville.

Man.—A man who would preserve his integrity untainted, should not put himself into the attitude of a villain; no, not for a moment. The inward feelings soon accommodate themselves to the out
feelings soon accommodate themselves to the out
the parcel delayed—never saw it—and that he deliv.

The Judge said, not herefords, and Devons, from Northamptonshire; 200 Devons, from Northamptonshire; 200 Devons, from Herefordshire; 200 horned and polled Scots, by steam-packets from Scotland; 40 runts and Ozer, from Sussex; fords, Scots, and Devons, from Sussex; fords, Scots, and Devons, from Kent.—The remainder of the Bullock supply came from the neighbourhood of the metropolis, three points in the cause, may it please your honour," said the defendant's counsel; "In the first place, we contend that the kettle was cracked when we lambs were principally composed of Dorsets, with a few Control Boston, in Lincolnshire. The lambs were principally composed of Dorsets, with a few casual

Per stone of 8lbs. to sink the offal. LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET.

Beasts, 2,868-Sheep and Lambs, 21,920-Calves, 90-Pigs, 384. Live Cattle at Market on Friday last, Beasts 609-Sheep and Lambs, 6,952-Calves - 104 Pigs 705. LUNDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Wheat and Flour since this day se nnight. Wheat met a moderate sale, and fine samples must be quoted about 1s per qr cheaper than on this day se nnight. Other sorts are generally considered to have declined 1s to 2s per qr, but where the latter reduction was submitted to, there was no trouble to effect sales. Flour was in steady demand, and good marks ex-ship commanded full as much money. All descriptions of Barley met a good sale, at an improvement in value of is per gr. Malt was fully as dear. Beaus and Peas were taken off steadily or

was fully as dear. Beans and Peas were taken off steadily on somewhat higher terms. There was a fair steady sale for Oats, and a shade higher was obtained for all Irish corn, though the improvement in value can scarcely be quoted 6d per or generally, this advance being mostly confined to choice heavy samples, adapted principally for distillers and the choicest buyers of feeding; the consumption continues good for this article, from the prevalence of cold winds, and the backwardness of grass. Linessed and Rapeseed were much the same in value as last week. There was no material variation in the value as last week. There was no material variation in the value as last week. There was no material variation in the value of bonded Wheat; the loss of the bill to allow foreign to be ground in bond does not influence holders to give way, and all sorts are held fully as dear, and large orders have been sent abroad to purchase fine qualities, in the expectation of the present low stocks throughout England being consumed before another harvest, so as to admit a considerable quantity at a moderate, if not low duty.

CURRENCY PER IMPERIAL MEASURE. Yorkshire West Country Red White, do..... Northumberland and Scotch White ... 52 .. 55 Fine do............................ 56 .. 61 Moray-Angus and Harrew ...... 36 .. 40 of things; and accordingly the author of this work commence with the creation, and it is amusing to rad a Musulman's account of this event:—

"It has reached us by tradition, that after the reation of the world, a period the length of which is only known to God and his prophets, God willed the creation from earth of Adam, and that he should be invested with the honorary dress of his lieu
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"It has reached us by tradition, that after the creation of the world, a period the length of which is only known to God and his prophets, God willed him to merey been unjustly neglected, and constitute a butcher, was tried for emberglement, when the jury acquitted him, and amidst roars of laughter recommended him to merey.

"It has reached us by tradition, that after the creation of the world, a period the length of which is only known to God and his prophets, God willed the creation from earth of Adam, and that he should be invested with the honorary dress of his lieu
"Two STRINGS TO YOUR BOW.—At the Shrews 52, 50 Bow.—At the Shrews 52, 50 Bow. Bakkixy 10 Bow.—At the Shrews 52, 50 Bow.—At the Shrews 52, Maragan .....

IMPERIAL AVERAGES Week ending Mar. 28 1838 57 9 29 7 21 4 33 0 33 11 32 10

April 4 58 8 29 9 21 4 31 7 33 11 33 1

11 5810 30 1 2110 31 8 34 2 31 11

18 58 9 29 10 21 8 31 4 34 9 33 3

25 59 0 29 9 2116 32 9 34 9 33 7

May 1 60 0 30 1 22 0 31 4 34 11 33 8

PRICES OF HOPS IN THE BOROUGH. The hop market is dull, yearlings have fallen from 4s to 5s per cwt. The old duty is not backed higher than 155,000%.

Ditto, 72 a 80 lbs. . . . 23 a 31 Calf Skins (each) . . . . 6s 6d Ditto, 80 a 86 lbs. . . . 3 a 33 Ditto, 88 a 96 lbs. . . . 31 a 33

Business has been very inactive during the last week in most descriptions of potatoess, especially Yorkshire kidneys. York Reds (per ton) 85 a100 Shaws (per ton) ... 50 a 60 Scotch Reds ... 70 a 80 Devon Reds ... 70 a 80 Kidneys ... 60 a 70 Jersey Whites ... 40 a 50 LEAD. £ s. £ s. Litharge ... 23 15 a 0 0 (per ton)... 21 10 a 0 0 IIIN. s. d. s. d. Sheet (milled) 22 10 a 0 0 In Blocks... 92 0 a 92 6 Bar...... 23 16 a 0 0 Ingots ... 93 0 a 93 6 Patent shot,

1 1 12 24 10 a 0 0 COPPER. Patent shot,

1 a 12..... 24 10 a 0 0

Red, or Minium 23 10 a 0 0

White ..... 30 10 a 31 0

Bars...... 94 0 a 94 6

COPPER.

British Cake £91 a £0 6

Sheets, per lb. 0 11d a 0 6

THE WATERSIDE POTATOE MARKET.

papers teemed with accounts of discard.

beries. "Why, how is this, Townsend?" said a Nobleman, "what is the reason of all these street robberies that we hear so much about?"—"Family matters, my Lord," replied Townsend. "Family Peas 284 Rapesed 3356 Linseed 10 Linseed 10 For the time of the year. The first consignment of live stock has been received by steam-vessels from Scotland, the number of Rensts being 200; of Sheep 360, the whole of which have of Bensts being 200; of Sheep 360, the whole of which have been of superior quality, and been slaughtered and disposed of without appearing in Smithfield. Only about six packages of Beef have reached hither from different parts of England. No dead Pigs have arrived by sea from Ireland, but about 195 live Pigs have come from that quarter. Even that piece which have Pigs have come from that quarter. Even that nieat which has een sent from the counties surrounding the metropolis has been, in some few instances, rather unsaleable

> LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, MAY 14. The imports of Grain, Flour, and Oatmeal, are this week t a very moderate amount. Since Tuesday, when we had occa-sion to note a languid demand, with rather low rates, for both Wheat and Oats, the trade has, on the whole, been dull, but without much, if any further change in prices. 9s to 9s 2d per 70 lbs was paid last market day for Irish red Wheat, and choice Oats were worth 3s 3d per 45 lbs. Some parcels of the latter article of fair quality were on Saturday sold at Manchester at 3s to 3s 1d per 45 lbs. There has been little passing in either Flour or Oatmeal, both, however, have sold at the quotations of this day se'nnight; 25s 6d to 26 per 240 lbs has been paid for the latter; and prime markets of Irish Flour have brought for the latter; and prime markets of Irish Flour have brought 53s per sack; the general runs are offering at 47s up to 50s per 280 lb. Barley has met a pretty good demand; English at 34s to 36s up to 38s per imperial quarter for fine Chevalier, and Scotch at 4s to 4s 8d per 60 lbs. Beans and Peas as last noted. Some parcels of bonded Wheat have changed hands at 5s 9d for old, and 6s per 70 lbs for the fresh arrivals from the Baltic. Sweet and United States sour Flour have also been sold

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, May 14. The supply of Beasts at market to-day has been considerably smaller than that of last week, but that of Sheep and Lambs has been larger, and they were principally of tolerable good quality. The sale for Beef has been rather flat, and there has been a good few Beasts left unsold. Sheep and Lambs are pretty well sold up. Good Beef may be quoted at 6½d, middling 6d, ordinary 5d to 5½d, but chiefly at the latter prices; good Wether Mutton sold fully at 7½, middling 7d, inferior and Ewes from 6d to 6½d; Lambs from 20s to 26s. each. Number of Cattle at market. 1016: Sheep and Lambs. 3194. of Cattle at market, 1016; Sheep and Lambs, 3194.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL. From the 7th to the 14th May. Calves. Sheep. Lambs. Pigs. Horses. 4 2,868 286 4,962 122

MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, May 12. At our market this morning there was a very slender attendance of buyers, and although the transactions in all descrip-tions of grain and manufactured articles were confined to the supply required by the dealers for their present consumption, there has not appeared a desire on the part of holders to press sales at any alteration from the advance noted in our report of this day se nnight.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Monday Evening, May 14, 1838. The sales to-day are very large, nearly 10,000 bags having been sold, including 4000 on speculation; the Manchester Dealers have also been considerable buyers. Prices are very

1020 Pernambuco,
Paraiba, &c. 81 to 91 1060 Surat 31 to 51 520 Maranham 8 to 91 Madras 4 to 51 Sawginued 7 to 8 Mest India 6 to 8 Mest India 6 to 8 1060 Surat 31 to 51 Maranham 8 to 91 Mest India 6 to 8 1060 Surat 31 to 51 The Imports for the week are 2725 bags.

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the lat of January to the 5th inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the same period last year. 

Total of alldescriptions .. .. 596,504 Same period last year:
American bags 423,705
South American 53,302
West Indies, Demerara, &c. 2,018
Bast Indies 57,121
Egypt 6993 Egypt, &c .. .. 6,993 -542,939 Increase of imports as compared with same period last year, bags 53,565

EXPORTS IN 1838.

The demand for Sugar is at present almost exclusively confined to good and fine descriptions, and the sales, in consequence, are limited to 500 hhds. British Plantation, without the sales are limited to 500 hds. British Plantation, without the sales are limited to 500 hds. | Week ending Mar. 2 1888 | 5 | 92 | 72 | 435 | 738 | 133 | 135 | 136 | 129 | 121 | 435 | 738 | 133 | 135 | 136 | 129 | 121 | 435 | 738 | 133 | 135 | 136 | 129 | 121 | 435 | 738 | 133 | 135 | 136 | 129 | 121 | 435 | 738 | 133 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | 135 | alteration in price. 1,000 bags of Bengal have been sold at 62s per cwt. for low, and 64s to 64s 6d for fine white, 1,400

QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH per cwt. The old duty is not backed higher than 155,0002.
Farnham .... £6 18 to 8 18 | East Kent, Pkets £4 0 to 5 12 Mid. Kent Pkets 3 15... 5 22 | Weald of Kent do 3 10... 4 0 Barley, 11,342 qrs. 29s. 6d. Oats, 20,427 qrs. 23s. 3d. Beans, 1,116 qrs. 33s. 11d. Peas, 266 qrs. 35s. 3d. Rye, 17 qrs. 30s. 7d.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, May 11.

JOSEPH HENRY PAGE and GEORGE LARRANCE PAGE, Queen-street, Cheapside, stationers, to surrender May 22, at twelve o'clock, and June 22, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Rhodes, Beevor, and Lane, Chancery-lane; official assignee, Mr. Clarke, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street.

GEORGE KEAT, Upper St. Martin's lane, military brass-instrument-maker, May 25, at half-past twelve o'clock, June 22, at half-past eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor,

Mr. Crosby, Church-court, Old Jewry; official assignce, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings.

GEORGE HARRISON, Strutton-ground, Westminster, licensed victualler, May 25. June 22, at one o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Dimmock, Abchurch-lane, Lombard-street; official assignce, Mr. Whitmore, Basinghall-street; ELIZABETH and FREDERICK HILL, Broken-wharf, Thames-street, corn-dealers, May 18, at half-past eleven o'clock, June 22, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Kice, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn; official assig-

nee, Mr. Pennell.
EDWARD and EDWARD JUSTINS, Mark-lane, printers, May 23, June 22, at one o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Pile, Hatton-garden; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.
William DaVID PAINE, Canterbury-row, Kennington-road, dealer in hay, May 18, at two o'clock, June 22, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Church, Great Jamesstreet, Bedford-row; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basing-batter. THOMAS HALL, Great Portland street, woollen-draper, May 18, at one o'clock, June 22, at eleven, at the Bankrupts'
Court. Solicitors, Messys. Wilde, Rees, Humphrey, and
Wilde, College-hill; official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basing-

hall-street.

JOHN GARSIDE, Portwood and Brinnington, Cheshire, cotton-spinner, May 26, June 22, at ten o'clock, at the Com-missioners'-rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Faukher, and Follett, Bedford-row.
FREDERICK PAYNE WATSON, Learnington Priors,
Warwickshire, builder, May 29, June 22, at two o'clock, at the Lansdowne Hotel, Leamington Priors. Solicitors, Messrs. Taylor, Sharpe, Feild, and Jackson, Bedfordrow.
HENRY SHARP BAILEY, Bingley, Yorkshire, stuff-merchant, May 25, June 22, at eleven o'clock, at the Court-house, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Battye, Fisher, and Sudlow, Chancery, June 25, June 27, at eleven o'clock, at the Court-house, Leeds. JOHN LONDON, Hudley, Warwickshire, builder, May 24 at one o'clock, June 22, at ten, at the Angel Inn, Alcester, Solicitors, Messrs, Adlington, Gregory, Faulkner, and Follett, JOHN NEWTON SIMPSON, Bridlington, Yorkshire, surgeon, May 23, June 22, at twelve o'clock, at the Talbot Inn, Scarborough. Solicitors, Messrs. Walmsley, Keightley, and

Scarborough. Solicitors, Messrs. Walmsley, Keightley, and Parkin, Chancery-lane.

MARTIN MARSHALL, Sheffield, cut-nail-manufacturer, May 23, June 22, at ten o'clock, at the Town-hall, Sheffield. So'licitor, Mr. Duncan, South-square, Gray's Inn.

GEORGE DAVIS, Norwich, tailor, May 21, June 22, at eleven o'clock, at the effice of Messrs. Beckwith, Dye, and Kitton, Norwich. Solicitors, Messrs. Clark and Medcalfe, Lincoln's incidelds. RICHARD and JOSEPH JONES, Newtown, Montgomery shire. flannel-manufacturers. May 25. June 22, at eleven o'clock, at the Royal Oak Inn, Welshpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Weeks and Gilbertson, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn. WILLIAM GOLLIAND, Sheffield, ale-seller, May 22, June 22, at twelve o'clock, at the Town-hall, Sheffield. Solicitor, Mr. Wilson Southaunton-street Bloomehure.

Mr. Wilson, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square.
RICHARD SORSBY, Sheffield, innkeeper, May 23, at eleven o'clock, June 22, at two, at the Town-hall, Sheffield.
Solicitors, Messrs. Holmes, Loftus, and Young, New-inn. June 1, T B Walden, Liverpool, draper. June 5, T and J

Brown, Leeds, iron-manufacturers. June 5, J Picksley, Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire.

CERTIFICATES-JUNE 1.

C L Sharples, Liverpool, ironmonger. R Graves, Liverpool, rope-manufacturer. J. Fraser, Liverpool, merchant. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Goolden and W Wightman, Manchester, attornies-at-law.

W Wilson and E M Roulston, Eccles, Lancashire, flour-dealers. W Mawson and W Woodhead, Leeds, stone-masons. Sandford, Yates, and Co., Masborough and Rotherham, Yorkshire, ironfounders; as far as regards W Owen. M Bealey and Sons, Racclaffe and Manchester, bleachers; as far as regards R Bealey. J and M Wilson, Preston, Lancashire, linen-drapers. H, J, and R Hull, Preston, Lancashire, bricksetters; as far as regards H Hull.

# FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, MAY 15.

The sales to day are very large, nearly 10,000 bags having been sold, including 4000 on speculation; the Manchester Dealers have also been considerable buyers. Prices are very firm, and in some instances an advance has been obtained. The sales comprise 1200 Surat at 35d to 56d; 350 Egyptian 84d to 12d; 350 Pernam 81d to 9d; 70 Maranham 71d to 73d; 30 Bahía 8d; and 8000 American 57d to 8d. On Saturday, 5000 bags were sold.

RICHARD DAVIS, linen-factor, Watling-street, to surrough. Graham, Basinghall-street, official assignee; Robinson, Queen-street-place. Upper Thames-street. WILLIAM REDGRAVE, brass-founder, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, May 25 and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, Basinghall-street, official assignee; Catlin, Ely-place, Holborn.

RICHARD DAVIS, linen-factor, Watling-street, to surrough. Graham, Basinghall-street, bon, Queen-street-place. Upper Thames-street. WILLIAM REDGRAVE, brass-founder, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, May 25 and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, Basinghall-street, official assignee; Catlin, Ely-place, Holborn.

FREDERICK THRESHEK COOKE, tobacconist, Queen's-graham, Basinghall-street, official assignee; Robin-son, Queen's-graham, Basinghall-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, May 25 and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, Basinghall-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, May 25 and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, Basinghall-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, May 25 and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, Basinghall-street, with the Court of Bankruptcy and Line Street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, May 25 and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, Basinghall-street, with the Court of Bankruptcy and Line Street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, May 25 and June 26, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, Basinghall-street, with the Court of Bankruptcy and Line Street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, May 25 and June 26, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Graham, Basinghall-street, with the Cou FREDERICK THRESHER COOKE, tobacconist, Queen's row, Pimlico; May 25, at two, and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Cannan, Finsbury-square, official assignee; Bedford, Calthorpe-street.

JOHN MURRELL, coach-maker, Brighton, June 2 and 26, at two, at the Town-hall, Brighton. Galsworthy and Nichols, Tooke's-court, Lincoln's Inn; Kennett, Middlestreet, Brighton.

JAMES WINZAR, builder, Fordington, May 23 and June 26, at eleven, at the Royal Oak Inn, Dorchester. Mansfield and Andrews, Dorchester; Rhodes, Beever, and Lane, Chancery-lane: Chancery-lane; RICHARD MARSHALL, carpenter, Bristol, May 22, at RICHARD MARSHALL, carpenter, Bristol, May 22, at eleven, and June 26, at twelve, at the Commercial rooms, Bristol. Hicks and Braikenridge, Bartlett's buildings, Holbdrn, London; Wellington, Bristol.

RICHARD MASKELL, currier, Weobley, Herefordshire, May 26 and June 26, at eleven, at the Royal Oak and Unicom Inn, Leominster. Robinson, Queen-street place, Upper Thames-street, London; Pritchard, Hereford.

GREGORY SECCOMBE and SAMUEL SECCOMBE, tailors, Tavistock, Devonshire, May 26 and June 26, at eleven at the Royal Hotel; Plymouth. Jones, Sise-lane, London; Bridgman, Tavistock.

Bridgman, Taristock.

THOMAS SMITH, ironmonger, Stockport, May 30, and June 26, at pro, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Bower and Back, Chancery-lane, London; Harrop, Stockport. EDWARD JAMES and HENRY JAMES, Butchers, Kidderrobistic W. Marting and June 26, at eleven at derminster, Worcestershire, May 25 and June 26, at eleven, at the Black Horse Inn. Kidderminster. Westmacott, South-square, Gray's inn, London; Backhouse, Solicitor, Bridgenouth north:

HANNAH DICKINSON, nail manufacturer, Sheffield,
York. May 26 and June 26, at twelve, at the Town-hall;
Sheffield. Thitersell, Great James street, Bedford-row;
Hoole, Solicitor, Sheffield.

JOHN JONES, rag merchant, Whitechapel-road, May 25,
at one, and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankrupter.
Groom, official assignee, Abehurch-lane; Hutchinson, Crowncourt, Throgmorton street.

FRANCIS MORGAN, linen-dusper, Liong-stree, May 24, at
one, and June 26, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey.
Abbott, King's Arms-yard, official assignee; Linyd, Cheapside.

Sout Johnson Roll Terrollmen 11-16 11

side.

WILLIAM FRANCIS FITZGERALD, POWELL BRYANT and HENRY JAMES. PHAKE, Fronmasters, Tythegaton, Glamorganshire, May 29 at two and June 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Glabout, Businghall-street, offic.al assignee; Taylor, North-buildings; Finsbury-circus.

ELOPIOUS TRIUMPH OF RADICALISM AT LIVERPOOL.

On Tnesday evening last, the most numerous meetand of the Radical party ever witnessed in this town. sheld in the Queen's Theatre. The building is republe of containing from four thousand to five sand persons, and was crowded in every part, Sees, gallery, pit, and stage, to suffocation. The and ocate Universal Suffrage. At half-past seven Edock that gentleman entered, and was received seria several rounds of the most hearty applause. Whigs had signified their attention of giving expecition, and of moving counter resolutions, and and stered strong for that purpose; but the spirit of meeting taught them more wisdom, and in spite denselves they behaved like gentlemen.

Mr. MURRAY, bookseller, was called to the chair. In opening the business, he said that Liverpool must see feel proud of such a demonstration : one not -materipated by themselves, and not expected by their espies, who had predicted a failure; but the object Expressed was dear to those who were long sufferfor want of it, namely. Universal Suffrage. Great cheering.) If he was rightly instructed, the prople in former days had more comforts, because they had more liberty than they now enjoy. In those days maxim was that no man should be taxed who not represented; the term then had some mean-Fig., for many were not taxed; supplies were raised any subsidies, and by twentieths, thirtieths, and forthe upon wealth, not upon poverty; - (hear, hear,) and new show him a man who was not taxed, and Be would say he should be happy in losing his vote. Theers and laughter.) Let the keenest investigator seint out the veriest pauper who was not taxed, aye to over-bearing. (Hear, hear.) Why? Because Ence corrupt constituency had monopolized the power of sending a corrupt House of Commons to represent us, the few thought of nothing but making see suffrage of resisting. The laws, he contended, ere not sanctioned by the people. Would the Corn Laws exist if the people had a voice? (No, no.) and the people not have demanded a better return | wear and eat at home. (Hear, hear.) Thus you have for their twenty millions, than an increased tax given an invitation to men to visit you; and when of the lateness of the hour. No division took place; apon sugarif they had a voice? (cheers) and all this money went to enrich the flesh merchants abroad. while the talkers at home who aided in the measure zere daily complaining of the present position of the men for whose liberty they paid, or rather made the people pay. (Hear, hear.) This meeting, continued Mr. Murray, has been got up by working men; its objects will be best explained by the several resoluwhich will be proposed, and he then called upon Mr. Robinson to move the first resolution, and sat mons server of the petty sessions, from the perjury war loudly cheered.

tu rising to move the resolution, Mr. Robinson and, that his observations should be few, as many yet to follow him. What said he, would either the wings, or the Tories, or both combined, give for such a meeting as the present, and what is the reason Shat they don't require it? Because they already passess the benefits which we anticipate, and hope thus to obtain. (Cheers.) They call us ignorant, and yet for want of our judgment and action, they secome laughing stocks. (Laughter.) They ex-cited as from the representation, and they quarrel their own selections, for surely if we had the Seffrage we could not select as bad men, and as many of them as the present constituencies have chesen as our representatives. This was a glorious demonstration, such as the oldest men in Liverpool never witnessed on behalf of Radicalism, and let it zec he lost, it was the doing of a few responded to by the many, and would, he trusted, be equally beneficial te all, by placing within the reach of every man his zatural and constitutional weapon of self defince, mely, Universal Suffrage. (Great cheering.) He the saying of a rural police; Spring Rice, who wished that the name of Ireland was blotted from

Bir. Calkey rose to second the resolution. raid the resolution spoke for itself, his friend Mr. Subinson had said all that was required, but he must exution the meeting against an idea, that a simple support of resolutions without a stro g determina-San to follow them up with zeal would effect their perpose. (Hear, hear.) The many who yet remained speak forbade him to take up their time, and, berefore, he would conclude by seconding the resoexion, and giving it his most hearty and strenuous Mr. Greeg rose to move the second resolution.

No wonder, said he, that our long and constantly excreasing accumulation of grievances should procace such a manifestation. The resolution states steat, constituted as the present House of Commons is, we can expect no redress; our object, therefore, should be to remove the obstacle to the possession of are rights, by removing the nuisance altogether, and test can only be accomplished by Universal Suffrage. (Caeers.) Under this House of Commons the people are worse off than the oldest man recollects them-(hear, hear,)-and the people themselves though the sufferers have been in part the means of the misery. The activity of their enemies is not more deadly than their own apathy; (cheers, and re-) but this night as it had roused them, so should Erouse him and spur him on to further action. He concluded a very animated address in the words of Pier to Jaffier, when complaining of his own villany, for having so long allowed so much evil to exist while he was heedless and apathetic.

"All who bear this are villains, and I one." (Cheers.) Mr. Motor said that the manner in which the affairs of the nation had been bungled by our rulers, demanded a trial upon the part of the Radicals. Where there was so much corruption, there could be no consistency. What the great minister of merality did, the minister of State undid. God had and that those whom he "joined together, no man would put asunder;" but the minister of State, anding that God's wise dispensation did not suit the ciews of his Government, passed a law in opposition thereto; and under it, separated man from wife, and dildren from both. ("Shame, shame.") The Consciption of the country guaranteed rights, but the nigarchy of the country abrogated those rights, becase they well knew that a just principle of represower they had acquired. (Hear, hear.) But this night the people had flocked to their own standard, and would fight under the true banner till right had mismphed over might. (Cheers.) He concluded by

Mr. Feargus O'Connor presented himself to support the resolution, and was received with loud and entimisastic applause, which lasted for several mountes. He said, as discussion is the very main exing of agitation, let us first understand each other. Abere appears to be, in yonder corner of the gallery, me speck of "small pox," that has made several exempts to create disturbance. (Cheers, and "We'll settle the Tory.") Let the pustula come down here, meet me upon the platform, and he will find that cis disease is not contagious-(cheers;)-for be he This or be he Tory, I challenge him to join in the sebate: indeed, I challenge all, and let those who some the prerogative of power come and instruct us wherein is the exclusive right. (Hear, hear.) We are met (said Mr. O'Connor) to discuss the only winciple worth contending for, namely, Universal Saffrage. (Cheers.) But, lest Sir Robert Peel and tis admirers should persevere in calling us Destrucives, let us consider what we ask for, and see how iar our principles were formerly recognised by the Constitution. Now, Universal Suffrage was the law of the land till the 7th of Henry VI.; Annual Par-Exments never was the law: it was, under Universal Suffrage, too extensive an hiring of servants, we had Sessional Parliaments. (Cheers.) We had equal slavery. representation before manufactures sprung up; for the counties, according to their respective dimensions, returned a greater or a lesser number of representatives. (Cheers.) But when the people became weak, and the Monarch strong, some rookeries, and in some strong, some rookeries, and in castles were enfranchised, in forward a bill to amend the laws relating to the registration of voters in Ireland.

This could not have been accomplished if the wages of the Member (his honourable remuneration for public service) had not been taken away; that is, the Members were once paid, and when the system the Members were once paid, and the present session, to bring permission to buy and sell under certain restrictions the misgovernment of seven centuries: the Scotch, on th weak, and the Monarch strong, some rookeries, and This could not have been accompusined if the wages, as the Member (his honourable remineration for paultic service) had not been taken away; that is, the Members were once paid, and when the system of the Court, and men roted under the influence of correction (Cheers.) There was no property qualification for Members, and the constituencies there now such a thing in Scouland, and the constituencies there do not elect a rabble, as the Tories pretict would be the consequence. Cheers.) Then (said Mr. O'Connor) I have shown you that Universal Suffrage, Sessional Parliaments, the public papers, addressed by Lord Painments of the Spanish legion, out and parcel of the Constitution. Then your ancestors and parcel of the Constitution. Then your ancestors are possed by each of the Constitution. Then your ancestors are to the Spanish legion. The Government to pay any arears due to the Spanish legion. The House the minded, and the motion.

The Soulcitor General in the stock of the sales of the state of the state of the stock of the state of t had lost the right of voting, he said that the first act entertained any such intention. ef that Parliament, which abrogated Sessional Parliaments, was to give to the proclamation of the King apower equal to Statute Law. He fully explained until Monday.

The cause of the Reformation and the consequence:

Monday, May 14. he said that had it not been for the inconsistency, ernelty, lust, and villary of the bloody Harry, that Ammense cheering.) Such, then, (said he) is the base of the Law Church, for the ascendancy of which his place, from slight indisposition, he should move the Whigs in sections; and the Tories in a group, so sertinaciously contend: such is the ground-work of the agitation of the great Liverpool anti-christian demagogue, Mr. M Neal—(great cheering)—whose for the second reading. He (Lord Melbourne) was in willing to present the limit of the second reading.

great, and to suppress the natural rights of man, the black letter for the poor, the mild spirit for the rich. (Cheers.) With the civil code, you have little or nothing to do, except in quest of justice, to spend your last farthing; and then to be told, that a little more would successfully terminate the suit. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And as to your share of municipal institutions, let us examine what they are, and how divided. For the great, there are custom houses, town's halls, post-offices, commercial buildings, quays, piers, news-rooms, and the like; and for the poor, there are court-houses, bridewells,

gaols, lock-ups, and bastiles. (Immense cheers.) Think you, then, that all built with your money would be thus unequally divided, if all had an equal share in making the laws? (No, no.) No; but in Liverpool you suppose yourselves surrounded by a strong dam and an impenetrable barrier; you imagine that, because the steel of the cold-blooded capitalist has not yet entered your souls directly, that you will be for ever exempt. No such thing. Poverty, like the water, will find its level; and as road, and soon equalize your wages to the general thank God, your former apathy towards that counwhat traffic has done. Formerly, a Kerry man veyance. knew not the value of his pony; but the great demand for the animal in your rising country, soon created a competition that instructed the Kerry man; and now it is the dearest part of the kingdom for the the thing required. So with your market. By a quick and continuous intercourse, you have raised all the articles of consumption in the Irish market. Cobbett said, very properly bring their naked legs and hungry bellies here in quest of their own goods, and pigs, which they make and feed, but cannot well as you, and are worthy of as much wages too. (Hear, hear.) Within these ten years, England and reland have gained two great victories without any benefit. The Irish fought for, bled for, and gained emancipation: they have it, but as there are many here who have since fled from the cruel driver of the middle-man, from the proctor of the church parson. from the quarter session's benefit, from the sumof the orange yeomen, and from the dread of an orange jury-(great and continued cheering)-if. then, they have, where are the fruits of emanci-pation? (Cheers.) My opinion of the meaning of ustice to Ireland is this:-Firstly, a total release from the law church, by the complete uprooting of tithes. (Cheers.) Next, a wholesome provision in the land of his birth for every man who is willing to work, but cannot procure it; and a comfortable maintenance for those who are willing, but not able to work. (Great cheering.) Then, Sir, the Irish would not accept your invitation; they would leave you. From all parts of Europe they would fly to the land of their birth, toil for a subsistence, and die happy, under the certainty of their remains being mingled with those of their families and friends. (Great cheering.) I shall now explain why the English have been foully designated Tory Radicals in all that concerns Ireland. We properly attacked the Government in power, the Whigs; (hear, hear;) that Government who condemned Ireland upon the authority of Stanley's red box, and

(Groans.) We attacked those whose first Reformed Act was to submit the poor, the virtuous, the proud, naked Irish woman, in the still hour of night, to the foul inspection of a ruffian policeman. (Great excitement and cheers.) We attacked those whose irst act bespoke their views, but when the tramping Tories visited our quarters, with the son of Winchelsea at their head then, when Tories dared to take the field, we crushed their resuscitated hope, and sent them to whence they came, with the knowledge of the fact, that if we hated the Whigs we also hated the Tories. (Continued cheering.) Now, said Mr. O'Connor, I will point out wherein the difference lies between the Government of the two countries. I do hope that the rising spirit of liberty would be sufficiently strong to check and controul the worst intentions of even a Tory Government—was that par y rash enough to undertake the task, with an empty Exchequer, to begin upon. (Cheers.) But then in Ireland, the moment the Tories get into power, from the highest authority to the village tyrant, places himself above the law and the constitution; ne raises himself erect, and tramples upon all who refuse obedience to his will. No statute but the ascendancy of Orangeism and the Law-Church guides him in his lawless career, and an attempt being made to banish his power from the land, i rallies even in the Jury Box; determined to uphold its anthority as long as a foot of resting ground remains. (Repeated cheers.) But, said he, are the Irish to be for ever thus gulled by a shadow, while our emancipated factions are fighting for the substance? (Hear, hear.) Are we in terror of Tory restoration to power, to hug Whig chains and famnation? (Cheers, and no!) No. I rejoice to hear it, and from Irishmen. Let them be assured that whosoever fights for Universal Suffrage, fights the whole battle; whereas, he who fights now for a modification of Tithe and for a Corporation Bill, a Rail-road Bill, and a Bank-Stock Bill, and all the other absurdities, fights the battle of the enemy, which place those fly-traps before them for the mere purpose of catching the unwary. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then paid the men of Birmingham, and Messrs. Attwood and Soult, a well-merited compliment, and roused the meeting by a flow of eloquent denunciation against all parties who uphold power by might. He entered into the several topics which

# Emperial Parliament.

interest the Radical party. Church and State, the

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, May 10.

Mr. Bernal and others from the Commons, brought up the Fishguard Harbour Bill and several private bills, which were read a first time. The Marquis of SLIGO presented 50 petitions praying for the total and immediate abolition of

A number of other similar petitions were also presented by different Peers. In answer to a question by Earl WICKLOW. Lord MELBOURNE said, it was the intention of

government, during the present session, to bring

# Monday, May 14.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, in consequence of information he had received that a Noble Duke Monday. (Wellington) was unable to attend that evening in The sec mission is derived from his party, and not from on unwilling to proceed with any great measure in the migh. Such is the stock and trade of this Rev. absence of the Noble Duke. (Loud cries of hear,

Gentleman, who would send every Papist of you to Asil, without redemption. (Cheers.) Well, (said Mr. O'Connor) having lost all controll over the laws af your country, can you look otherwise than with Asiror upon your criminal, civil, and municipal patients of STANHOPE, in presenting some harror upon your criminal, civil, and municipal patients against the Poor Law Bill, said the manner

A great number of petitions on various subjects were presented. The rest of the sitting was occupied in the presentation of petitions on various subjects, and their Eordships then adjourned.

Tuesday, May 15.

A Bill for the Protection of Labourers' migration from the East Indies to the West Indies was presented by Lord GLENELG, and was read a

first time. The Church Vestries Bill was read a third time. The Bishop of LONDON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Clergy Residences Act. The Regency Act Amendment Bill was read a second time. The House adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Thursday, May 10. Sir T. D. ACLAND gave notice that when the

the capitalist makes havoc in the labour market at motion was made for going into Committee on Mon-Manchester, the discord will visit you by the rail-day next on the Irish Tithe Bill, he should move that the resolutions of the House on the 7th and 8th standard which the monopoly of wealth under the protection of law, has established. (Cheers.) their being rescinded. (Loud cries of hear, hear, You thought you were safe from Irish poverty; but from both sides of the House.) In answer to a question by Lord G. Somerset, Mr.

try is now recoiling upon yourselves. (Cheers.)
Your Chairman said something about justice; and
I have heard much of justice to Ireland. Mark Sir ROBERT PEEL moved for leave to bring in

the bill of which he had given notice, to amend the existing practice in the trial of controverted elections. Leave was given. Sir ROBERT INGLIS moved an address to the Throne, praying that such papers might be commu-

nicated to the House as would show in what state while wages still remain at the starvation point. the negotiations were with foreign powers on the (Great cheering, and "Tkat's true.") But what is the consequence? Why, that the Irish, as Mr. subject of the slave trade. The motion was carried nem. con. Mr. WILLIAMS having moved the second read-

ing of the Freeman's Admission Bill.

Mr. THORNLEY moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be postponed till Friday, on account they come, you find that they are able to work as but after some conversation the postponement was agreed to.

The other orders of the day were in course of being preceded with, when an Hon. Member suggested that it might be advisable to count the House. There were not forty members present, and at

Friday, May 11. The Caithness Roads and Statute Labour Bill was

read a second time. The Sheffield Improvement Bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. GILLON presented twenty-seven petitions

from places in Scotland against any further endowment to the Established Church in that country. A number of petitions on various subjects were presented, the majority of which prayed for the otal and immediate repeal of Negro Slavery. The International Copyright Bill was read

econd time, and ordered to be committed. In answer to a question from Captain Pechell, the ATTORNEY GENERAL said, he was not aware f any intention on the part of her Majesty's Goernment to introduce during the present session any bill to alter or amend the equity practice in the Court of Exchequer. He was happy, however, to congratulate his Gallant Friend on having taken the equity law, as well as the common law, under his protection. (Laughter.)
Mr. G. PALMER gave notice that on an early

day he should move for copies of certain letters and orders issued by the Poor Law Commissioners. Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the House

Lord JOHN RUSSELL postponed the Committee on the Controverted Elections' Bill for a fortnight. The Noble Lord said he did not wish to see the Bil drop altogether, but he was anxious to see and examine the Bill on the same subject which the Right Hon. Member for Tamworth obtained leave to bring in the other evening.

Sir J. GRAHAM said he felt anxious before the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought forward the Budget, to call the attention of the Government to the subject of advances of money towards the building of Union workhouses. He understood that in some cases the Government had refused to make any advance. He did not wish for any answer on the subject at the present moment, but as it was one of considerable importance, he thought it right to call the attention of Government to it.

Benefices Pluralities' Bill. Clauses 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, were agreed to, with amendments. Clause 53 was agreed to. Clause 54 was struck out of the Bill, at the suggestion of Lord Stanley. Clauses 55 to 66 were agreed to without any amendment. Clause 67 was postponed. On clause 68 being proposed, Dr. NICHOLL said he thought that it was neces-

The House then went into Committee on the

sary in Welsh parishes, where the incumbent had not a knowledge of the Welsh language, that the Bishop should have the power of appointing a curate conversant with that language. He trusted, therefore, that the Noble Lord would make that provision in the present clause. Lord J. RUSSELL thought the proposition of the Learned Member would give the Bishop a great

After a few words from Mr. Estcourt, Sir E. Sugden, Mr. Goulburn, and Lord Stanley, the clause, with some verbal amendments, was agreed

On clause 69 being put, the first part of which provides that, in parishes where the population is 2,000, and the amount of the living £400 a-year, the incumbent should pay one quarter of his income in

support of a curate, Mr. ESTCOURT moved an amendment that the amount of population should be raised to 4,000, and the amount of the living to £600. The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, it having peen agreed that the amount as to the population should be raised to 3,000, and the amount as to the living to £500. The first part of the clause was then agreed to as amended.

Corn Laws, Factory Laws, Lord Brougham's re-commendation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, together with the several violences done to liberty The 70th clause was also ordered to stand part of by the present Government, were all ably exposed the Bill. by Mr. O'Connor, who, after a speech of nearly two On clause 72 being put, Mr. GOULBURN objected to that part of the hours, that seemed to rouse every soul into action, and which was loudly cheered all through, sat

down amidst cheering and clapping of hands which lasted several minutes. The third Resolution was clause which rendered it obligatory on incumbents to preach two ermons every Sunday. Lord J. RUSSELL said that the Right Hon. Genthen proposed, and seconded, and spoken ably to by Mr. Thomas Smith; when a vote of thanks was tleman had omitted to notice the previous part of the clause, which empowered the Bishop to decide given to Mr. O'Connor and the Chairman, and the whether two sermons should be preached in the meeting separated, more than delighted with the parish or not. After a short conversation the proceedings of the evening. Thus ended a meeting amendment was withdrawn, and the clause was of which pen can give but a poor description, and which gave delight to every genuine Radical in

agreed to. The remaining clauses were agreed to, some of them being amended. The postponed clauses were then taken.

Clauses 19, 20, and 21, were adopted with verbal

On clause 22 being proposed,
Mr. COURTENAY said that it appeared to clash
with another clause of the Act of 57th Geo. III., ch. 79, which prohibited clergymen from entering into any trade or other calling, and which rendered any commercial bargains or transactions, in which they might be engaged, null and void. The Hon. Gentlemen stated several cases in which considerable hardships might be inflicted on innocent parties, and join -stock property unconsciously sacrificed by those concerned in the management of clerical property; and proposed as an amendment, the insertion of words to guard against those evils, by the

ordered to be committed. The Sheriff's Court (Scotland) Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The International Copyright Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on The second reading of the Freeman's Admission Bill was carried on a division. Sir W. YOUNG moved that the minutes of evidence, and of the proceedings of the Hull Election Committee, be laid upon the table of the House and

printed.

mede and institutions; they are not made by m which the provisions of that bill had been carried counted. The gallery was then cleared, and there into effect, had made an immense number of not being 40 members present, the House adjourned at a quarter to two.

Monday, May 7. The Speaker took the chair at four o'Clock.

The Marquis of Blandford, who was introduced by Sir T. Freemantle and Lord G. Somerset, took

Mr. WRIGHTSON, chairman of the Norwich

situation. The Noble Lord then read extracts from church. the works of Bishop Warburton on the connection the works of Bishop Warburton on the connection of Church and State. He thought that the measure he was anxious to introduce would afford to the Church of Ireland complete safety. It differed materially from former acts and resolutions. The first part of the measure had been frequently before the House, and not opposed—it was to change tithes into a rent charge, with certain deductions—he believed there was no objection to that proposition.

Mr. RICE denied that the resolutions in 1835 had been got up to turn out Sir Robert Peel. But he would not rescind them, because that would involve the degradation of Ministers, and would be in opposition to his own opinions. He charged the Conservatives with having lost their, because that would involve the degradation of Ministers, and would be in opposition to his own opinions. He charged the Conservatives with having lost their, because that would involve the degradation of Ministers, and would be in opposition to his own opinions. He charged the Conservatives with having lost their tempers, and deprived him of the hope, which he had entertained some little time before, of bringing the tithe question to an amicable termination; but, in his opinion, they had shown themselves only Conservatives of riot, cenfusion, and disorder.

The debate closed at one o'clock, when the House divided, and the numbers were half-past one an adjournment was the consequence. into a rent charge, with certain deductions—he believed there was no objection to that proposition. The next resolution provided that at the expiration of existing interests, the rent-charge should be turned into a funded capital, or such other security as the Church Commissioners thought fit. He knew that on this proposition a variety of opinions were entertained, and therefore he wished to remind the House of the opinions which had been expressed on former occasions. He did not wish to interfere with existing interests, but as the clergy in Ireland receive the amount of tithes in composition, angry eelings would continue, and therefore he proposed that the State should be bound to pay 70 per cent. on the present estimated value of livings. Above all things it was desirable to have this important question settled. The people of Ireland had, by some means or other, imbibed the notion that it was their duty to resist the payment of tithes, and set the authority of the law at defiance. His plan proposed a remedy for that grievance. He then moved that read, as follows:-

> tithes in Ireland. Sir T. ACLAND immediately rose and moved that the Clerk should read from the journals of the House the resolution of 1835, which it was his inten- persuasion, providing for the resumption of such tion to move to have rescinded. The Clerk then read the following resolution:

"That this House do resolve itself into a Committee, in order to consider the present state of the the spiritual care of its members to the general education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religious persuasion." Sir T. ACLAND then alluded to the fact that the

ago; that at the same time it had been affirmed that instead thereof:—(Sir Thomas Acland:)—Question the safety of Ireland depended on it—yet nothing had since been done to carry it into practical operation. In conclusion, the Hon. Baronet expressed his hope that there would be no more bitterness in the debate than had been contained in the speech of the Noble Lord who began it. He then moved that the resolutions of April, 1835, he rescinded.
Sir EARDLEY WILMOT seconded the motion.

Sir CHARLES LEMON was very complimentary to Lord John Russell; he had always been opposed to the appropriation clause, but he objected now to revive the question, because he considered this favourite fancy of the Noble Lord's to have become (in only three years) a mere dead letter. Mr. COLQUHOUN showed, from speeches and W. B. Wrightson, letters of Mr. O'Connell, that the real question was

not the appropriation only, but the extinction of tithes. He thought the original resolution the first of a series of attacks on the property of the Church, and he would therefore oppose it.

Lord LEVESON considered that, by the amendment, the existence of the present Ministry was endangered.

Colonel CONOLLY looked on the resolution of 835 as the origin of the "compact alliance," and would therefore vote for rescinding it, as a means of putting a stop to agitation in Ireland. Mr. SLANEY declined to give an opinion on the apprepriation clause, but would vote against the re-

eal of it, because he thought the motion intended to lisplace Ministers. Mr. MILNES strenuously supported Sir T. D Acland's amendment. Sir W. SOMERVILLE, after dwelling upon the

evils of the existing tithe system in Ireland, declared that the people of Ireland would not submit to a onger delay of a se tlement of the tithe question, and improvement in other descriptions. leclared that, if the amendment should be carried, ne would support a repeal of the Union. Mr. LEFROY reminded the House that the appropriation clause had been proposed in entire ignorance, on the part of the mover, of even the

amount of tithe in Ireland. Mr. FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH said something about Richard II., Henry IV., Lord Bacon, and Bishop Watson; but the noise in the House rendered it impossible to ascertain what.

Lord STANLEY and Lord MORPETH followed; rather limited. In the warehouses, the individvals after which, an adjournment of the debate till the next day was moved and agreed to. On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the Church Leases Committee was nominated. In reply to Col. SIBTHORP, the CHANCELLOR

of the EXCHEQUER said, that on Friday next he really meant to bring forward the Budget. At half-past twelve o'clock the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 15. The adjourned debate in the House of Commons on the Irish tithe question was opened by Mr. Littleton, who was supported by Mr. Lascelles, Mr. Young, and Lord Sandon, and

prosed by Mr. Redington, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Townley. Mr. WARD, of Sheffield, found fault with Ministers for air. WALL, or Snemera, found fault with Ministers for abandoning the appropriation. He thought they would have done better in adhering to a great principle than in frittering it away. Upon principle he thought that the Catholic religion, being that of the majority, was entitled to be the established one. Lord TEIGNMOUTH and Mr. SHAW followed on the

Lord TEIGNMOUTH and Mr. SHAW followed on the Tory side: the latter Gentleman very warmly defending the Duke of Wellington against some imputation thrown out by Lord John on the preceding evening. If Lord John meant to state that the Duke had practised any kind of deception, there was not a man in England, in Europe, in the civilized world, who would believe him.

Mr. O'CONNELL then made his usual speech. We had the misgovernment of sayen centuries: the Scotch, on the

an earnest of severity towards Ireland, what must be inferred from the tacitabandonment of them, as proposed by Ministers? If the appropriation of church property to secular purposes be necessary to any final arrangement whatever, how could Mr. O'Connell sanction an arrangement not involving it? Or did Mr. O'Connell consider it involved in these resolutions? Was the House, on this point, to credit him or the Ministers? The Learned Member, in his pleading for peace, never forgot to talk of the Scotch way of working out a religious establishment with the broad-sword. Oh! but no such extremity was proposed for Ireland, because the Irish Catholics repudiated the notion of touching the property. And yet, since these resolutions were published, the Learned Member had addressed the Irish people, recommending that the Roman Catholic priests should be endowed with the Protestants! glebe—not with the tithe; tithe might be a precarious provision, but an earnest of severity towards Ireland, what must be inferred

with the tithe; tithe might be a precarious provision, but land was a stable one. Sir Robert then reviewed the history

now pursued. In 1836 another Tithe Bill passed the House of Commons, and was sent back from the Lords amended, by the omission of the appropriation clauses; but Ministers re-fused to consider the amendments at all with that omission. by Sir T. Freemantle and Lord G. Somerset, took the oaths and his seat for Woodstock.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE, as chairman of the Gloucester Election Committee, reported that Mr. Hope, the sitting Member, had been duly elected; and that the petition, and opposition to it, against the return, were neither frivolous nor vexatious.

Mr. WRIGHTSON, chairman of the Norwich is the consider the amendments at all with that omission. To omit the clauses, they argued, would be to recaut the principle. As to 1837, Ministers now said that the declarations of the Conservatives in that year had deceived them. He denied it in terms as peremptory as would consist with courtesy the middle times and Parliamentary usage. When Lord John intimated that Ministers would not be restrained by false pride from doing what they thought best, he (Sir Robert) had said, that he would not taunt them for having turned him out upon this point, if they would consent to abandon a clause which caused to consider the amendments at all with that omission. To omit the clauses, they argued, would be to recaut the principle. As to 1837, Ministers now said that the declarations of the Conservatives in that year had deceived them. He denied it in terms as peremptory as would consist with courtesy to the conservatives in that year had deceived them. He denied it in terms as peremptory as would consist with courtesy to the conservatives in that year had deceived them. He denied it in terms as peremptory as would consist with courtesy to the conservatives in that year had deceived them. He denied it in terms as peremptory as would consist with courtesy to the conservatives in that year had deceived them. He denied it in terms as peremptory as would consist with courtesy to the conservatives in that year had deceived them. He denied it in terms as peremptory as would consist with courtesy to the conservatives in the clauses, they are all with that only in the conservatives in the clauses, they are all the conservatives in the clauses, they are all the conservative Mr. WRIGHTSON, chairman of the Norwich Election Committee, reported that the Marquis of Douro was duly elected; that the Hon. R. C. Scarlett was not duly elected; that Benjamin Smith, Esq., was duly elected, and ought to have been returned. The Clerk of the Crown was ordered to attend and amend the return, by substituting the name of Mr. Smith for Mr. Scarlett.

Mr. DIVETT presented a petition complaining of the undue return of the Marquis of Blandford for the borough of Woodstock, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on a future day. for the borough of Woodstock, which was ordered to be taken into consideration on a future day.

The Bolton and Preston Railway Bill was reported.

The Ramsgate Improvement Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Several private Bills were advanced a stage.

A great number of petitions, on various subjects were presented.

On the motion of Mr. STANLEY, a new writ was ordered for the City of Gloucester in the room of Mr. Hope, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for going into committee on the Tithes (Ireland) Bill. The notice, however, which had been given would prevent that subject being at once proceeded with. The Right Hon. Bart., the Member for North Devon, instigated no doubt, by his diocesan (hear, from both sides of the House), had given notice of a motion in which the House must take a division. (Hear) Before that division took place.

notice of a motion in which the House must take a division. (Hear.) Before that division took place, however, he (Lord J. Russell) wished to state the general nature of the resolutions he intended to move, if the House went into committee. (Hear.)

The Church of Ireland was placed in a neculiar of £50,000, or £60,000 of her revenue, which would only let in a principle for absorbing in like manner all the rest of her income, Sir R. Peel observed, that the church now rests upon time grounds—on the Act of Union, which was an express guarantee to her, and the Catholic Relief Bill, which was an express of the House went into committee. (Hear.)

The Church of Ireland was placed in a neculiar tholics, but not at the exclusive expense of the Protestant. The Church of Ireland was placed in a peculiar tholics, but not at the exclusive expense of the Protestant Mr. RICE denied that the resolutions in 1835 had been got

and the numbers were— 

PARLIAMENTARY DIVISION. VOTES OF THE YORKSHIRE AND LANCA-SHIRE MEMBERS ON THE IRISH TITHE

Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed,—" That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair:' Resolutions of the House, of 7th April, 1835,

the Speaker do leave the chair, in order that the Resolved, That any surplus revenue of the House might go into committee on the subject of present Church Establishment in Ireland, not required for the spiritual care of its members, be applied to the moral and religious education of all classes of the people, without distinction of religious rplus, or of any such part of it as may be required by an increase in the number of the members of the Established Church.

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this House, Church Establishment in Ireland, with a view of that no measure upon the subject of Tithes in Ireapplying any surplus or its revenues not required for land can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment, which does not embody the principle contained in the foregoing Resolution." Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word

" That" to the end of the Question, in order to add appropriation principle had been affirmed three years | the words "the said Resolutions be rescinded," put, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—The House divided:— MAJORITY-AYES, 317,-P. Ainsworth, Edward Baines, J. Brotherton, W. Busfield, E. S. Cayley, John W. Childers, S. Crompton, Hon J. C. Dundas, Honourable T. Dundas, John Fenton, P. H. Fleet-Rich, Alexander Speirs, Charles Standish; W. Massey Stanley, W. R. C. Stansfield, Sir George Strickland, Sir C. Style, Right Hon. C. P. Thomson, be n W. Turner, R. Walker, H. G. Ward, Charles Wood, sale.

MINORITY-NOES, 298.-R. Bethell, I. J. Black-burne, W. Bolling, Henry Broadley, Aaron Chapman, Cresswell Cresswell, Hon. W. Duncombe, Lord Francis Egerton, W. J. Feilden, Geo. Lane Fox, Thomas Greene, James Weir Hogg, Sir W. C. James, Hon. W. S. Lascelles, J. H. Lowther, Thos. Marsland, Geo. Marton, R. M. Milnes, R. T. Parker, J. Wilson Patten, Thomas Pemberton, Lord

Sandon, Lord Stanley, Sir E. Sugden, Sir F. Trench, ABSENT.-John Fielden, Sir Wm. Molesworth.

## LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

fine fresh qualities are rather dearer, but there is no Oats are without variation.

Fresh Barley is in fair request at late prices, but other sorts meet dull sale. Hard Beans are fully as dear, but sales are rather

LEEDS CLOTH' MARKETS .- In the Coloure ! and White Cloth Halls, on Saturday, there was a fair average demand for every description of manufactured goods. On Tuesday, the demand was engaged are not fully employed.

PRICE OF TALLOW.—The price of Tallow in this town, is 4s. 6d. per stone. PRICE OF HAY in this town is 71d. to 8d. and Straw,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per stone.

WOOLLEN TRADE.—We learn, on pretty good authority, that there is a slight improvement in the woollen trade of Dewsbury, Ossett, &c. This improvement, say our informants, has been rather over-rated in some of the business circles of the Barnsley-Lingard, New Street.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, May 17.-In ine Combing Wool there has been more business during the week, and late prices have been fully maintained. In coarse sorts the market has been exceedingly flat, and somewhat lower prices have Bury—Chadwick and Binns. Bird. been submitted to. Middle Wethers may be quoted Collumpton—Thomas Mitchell, Post-r at £13. 5s. to £13. 10s.

BRADFORD YARN MARKET .--- The difference in this market from recent reports is so trivial as scarcely to justify particular notice: nevertheless, slight as it is, it is in the way of improvement: Yarns are firmer in price, and quite as much, perhaps more, selling.

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET .- If the fact f a better attendance of lookers and inquirers indicates any improvement, then unquestionably the market on Thursday was better. There has been Heckmondwike—J. Hatfield.

HUDDERSFIELD MARKET, May 15 .- There has been a fair quantity of business done in the Honley-J. Horsfall. Cloth Hall to-day, principally in fancy woollens: plain cloths are more in demand, and meet with Huddersfield—C. Tinker, Market Walk, and readier sale than for some time past. Light halfreadier sale than for some time past. Light half-milled fancys are very much enquired for, but the supply of this description this season, is only limited. There has not been quite so much business done in the warehouses the last week, there having been very few buyers.

Whitworth, Pack Horse Coach Once.

Hull—Blanshard, Church-side.

Hyde—John Rather.

Keighley—D. Weatherhead.

Knaresborough—Langdale, Bookseller.

Leicester—John Seal, Town Hall Lane. ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, May 14th.

Though the demand for goods has not been so brisk as on Monday last, there has been more than an average quantity of business done, and a little advance in price has been generally obtained. Though there has not been much doing in wool today, yet the prices are rather stiffer, and higher prices are asked, though perhaps not generally obtained.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, May 12.—The weather has been occasionally fine and mild this Oldham—John Knight, Lord-Street. week, but the wind having mostly continued N.E., Otley-T. Holmes, Post Office. the nights were cold, and vegetation is progressing Paisley-Aitken, 35, Castle-street. very slowly. Having a very small supply of farmers' Wheat at to-day's market, and hardly any arrivals coastwise, an advance of 1s. per qr. was readily obtained, and fine samples of south country wheat would have probably exceeded the highest quotations. Fine Rye and Peas have met more sir G. STRICKLAND objected to such a motion being brought on at so late an hour of the night. He had much to say upon it, as not only the proceedings of the Committee, but the conduct of the Chairman had been severely commented on out of Chairman had been severely commented on out of American Mr. BROTHERTON moved that the House be not being 40 members present, the House aljourned at a quarter to two.

Indicate the night of the next the next would nave probably exceeded the history quotations. On coming into effice at the end of 1834 he had taken up the Tithe Bill of his predected to such a motion of the appropriation resolutions. On coming into effice at the end of 1834 he had taken up the Tithe Bill of his predected to such a motion of the appropriation resolutions. On coming into effice at the end of 1834 he had taken up the Tithe Bill of his predected to such a motion of the appropriation resolutions. On coming into effice at the end of 1834 he had taken up the Tithe Bill of his predected to such a motion of the appropriation resolutions. On coming into effice at the end of 1834 he had taken up the Tithe Bill of his predected. The demand for Malting Barley has bought at about the same prices as last week. The demand for Malting Barley has nearly ceased, but there has been a good deal doing in grinding sorts at rather higher prices. Malt may be bought at about the same prices. Sheffield—Lingard, Division-Street. Sheffield—Lingard, Division-Stre

MANCHESTER CATTLE MARKET, May 16,-There has been a very heavy market for Beef to-day, and the prices rather lower; a good many left unsold.

Mutton as well as Beef. The following are the prices:—Beef, from 42d. to 6d.; Sheep, from 52d. to 6d. per lb.; Lambs, from 82d. to 10d.; Calves, from 42d. to 6d. per lb. Number at market:—Beasts, 890; Sheep 3,750; Lambs, 450; Calves,

YORK CORN MARKET, May 12.-There so much of bitterness in Ireland; the more, because it was is a moderate supply of grain at this day's market. Fresh Wheat is in request, but warehoused samples are the turn lower. In Barley, Beans, and Oats, there is no material alteration.

MANCHESTER MARKET-The improvement which we mentioned last week was fully sustained in our market on Tuesday. There was an extensive demand both for goods and yarn, and in many cases advance of price was demanded by the spinners and manufacturers. This was not very generally acceded to by the purchasers; but previous rates were very readily given.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, May 16 .- We had a plentiful supply of Stock at market this morning, of both descriptions. There was a good attendance of buyers, yet the market was heavy, and prices as follows. Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone; Mutton, clipped 51d.; Wool ditto, 61d. per lb. Lambs, 18s to 24s. per head.—Beasts, 420; Sheep, 6,680. There was a short supply of lean cattle and

BOROUGHBRIDGE CORN MARKET, May 12. -Wheat, 59s. to 64s.; Barley, 28s. to 33s. per qr.; Beans, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. per bushel; Oats, 11d. to 13d. per stone.

Skipton Cattle Market, May 13 .- Our supply of Fat was not very large, but of a good

Howden Corn Market, May 12. Total Quantities, Pr. Qr. Tot Amount. Imp. Measure. £. s. d. £. s. d. Wheat .... 502.. 3 0 9....1524 18 0 Oats ..... 31.. 0 18 5.... 28 12 0 Beans .... 102.. 1 15 10.... 183 3 0

HUDDERSFIELD MAY FAIR .- At this fair on Monday last, there was a very poor show of Horned Cattle, owing to which, rather better prices were obtained. The show of Horses was also very poor, there being scarcely a good one in the Fair. DRIFFIELD FORTNIGHT CATTLE MARKET. MAY 14.—We had a better show of Fat Beasts and Sheep this day than was anticipated, from its being the Market Weighton and Brandsburton fair-day. Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone; Mutton, 6d. to 6d.

BARNSLEY MAY FAIR. At this fair, which was held on Monday, there was the best supply of Horses that has been noticed at this fair for many previous years, being also of a much better quality than usual. There was a very good show of both draught and saddle Horses at this fair, and the greatest part of them were quickly disposed of at high prices. The supply of Cows was limited, and so early as two o'clock there were few to be seen in the fair, the sale being so quick. There was a good supply of Store Pigs for which high prices were obtained for those sold, but the sale was less than

RIPON CATTLE FAIR .- At the Beast Fair, on Monday, there was a good supply of Stock of all escriptions, and a good attendance of purchasers New calved Cows and In-Calvers of all breeds, met with ready sale, at advanced prices; Lean Stock was also better sold; the sale of Fat heavy; 6s. a stone appeared to be the desired selling price, but few realized that amount. At the Sheep Fair, on Tuesday, the supply was not very large, and rather a heavy market; good Mutton 6d. per lb. RICHMOND CORN MARKET, May 12th .- We

had a very thin supply of Grain in our market today, particularly Wheat, which caused a little advance :- Wheat sold from 7s. 9d. to 9s.; Oats, 2s. 8d. to 4s.; Barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; Beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel.
HULL CORN MARKET, May 15.—We had a short supply of Wheat at our market to-day, and having a fair demand, the rates of last week were wood, J. Fort, Charles Hindley, William Hutt, W. realised and in some instances an advance of 1s. per Angustus Johnson, Hon. C. Langdale, E. Cunliffe qr. was paid. The little Barley offering obtains Lister, Henry Marsland, Lord Milton, Lord Mor- rather more money. We had a fair supply of Beans peth, John Parker, R. Potter, Mark Philips, H. aad the condition improved; they were taken off at an advance of Is. per qr. Oats fully maintain their value. In Linseed no alteration. Rapeseed must

be noted 20s. per last higher, but not very free

COLONIAL MARKETS .- A better feeling to purchase continues to prevail, particularly for Sugar; B. P. sold on Wednesday rather briskly, at prices Is. per cwt. higher than last week; lowest 53s., middling, 58s. to 59s., best, 63s. to 65s. The stock of B.P. is 11,836 hhds. and tres., being 1,948 more than it was this time last year. We had no public sales of raw Sugar on Wednesday, but the whole market is firm, and prices very full. We had some small sales of Ceylon, East India, Jamaica, and Berbice Coffee; but they were not of sufficient magnitude to test the market. Much about former prices ruled. Ceylon is 80s. for ord., mid. Jamaica 105s. The stock of B.P. Coffee is 1,017 casks; 875 brls. and bags; Ceylon 8446 bags; Mocha, 4,038 bales; Brazil, 38,064 bags. Tea is brisk and prices are looking up. Refined Sugar is brisk and on the advance; Lumps to pass are 76s. 6d. to There is a fair supply of Wheat here this morning, 77s. 6d. Spices are flat, we had some very small sales of pepper, ginger, &c., which went at former prices. The imports are light owing to easterly

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