

The Northern Star

AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 59.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1838.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALF-PENNY,
OR
Five Shillings per Quarter.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That in pursuance of an Act of Parliament made and passed in the Fifth Year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Fourth, entitled "An Act for lighting, cleansing, and improving the Town and Neighbourhood of Leeds, in the County of York." A meeting of such of the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Leeds, as are by the said Act made chargeable with, or towards the rates or assessments authorised to be raised, or any of them, will be held at the Vestry of the Parish Church, (St. John's) in Leeds, on THURSDAY, the Third day of JANUARY, next, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, to nominate and appoint Nineteen Commissioners, for executing the said Act, and such parts of certain Acts therein recited, as are not thereby repealed, together with the Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds.

CHARLES TURKINGTON,
JOSEPH BOWEN,
RICHARD PIATT,
JOHN MAWSON,
THOMAS ENGLAND,
WILLIAM CARBOROUGH,
DANIEL ATKINSON.

Leeds, December 19th, 1838.
It has been suggested that it is desirable to propose to the Commissioners, unless present at the Meeting, an assurance be given, that if elected he will serve the office.

RADICALS OF HULL.

THOMAS WILDE, at the urgent request and earnest solicitation of the various body of the Working Classes, induced to commence **NEWS AGENT AND RADICAL BOOKSELLER,** and for such purpose he has taken a Shop, No. 3, Blanket Row, two doors below the Durham Office, where it is his intention to carry on the business of a News Agent in all its departments, and hopes as there has long been a necessity of some one starting to read the Working Classes by having a place as a rallying point, whereby the pure principles of Radicalism might be disseminated, unalloyed, with the baser metal of Whiggery, and Whig Justices.

He, T. Wilde has stepped forward to supply such place, and hopes that the Working Classes will assist him, and likewise be enabled to place themselves in a proper and independent position, as to his defence to all their views, whether Whig, Tory, or Sham-Radicals.

And as a guarantee for the confidence which his Radical Friends may feel inclined to repose in him, T. W. can only offer his unceasing and active services for upwards of twenty years past in the cause, as a pledge for the future.

T. W. further assures his friends that it is his intention of having always on hand a constant supply of publications as they issue from the press. To enable him to do so his friends must excuse him, if he impresses on their minds, the necessity of considering his business on ready money principles. All orders will be delivered daily attended to, and which (if required) will be delivered at their own houses on the day of publication.

Hull, December 19th, 1838.

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In all its forms, embracing gonorrhoea, gleet, semi-aid weakness, and stricture, eruptions, and venereal pains, so frequently mistaken for scurvy and rheumatism also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally consulted from Nine in the morning till Ten at night, and on Sundays, from Nine till Two, at his residence.

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had country patients requiring his assistance, and had only one person, who will receive such advice and medicines that will enable them to obtain permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed.

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A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these diseases, and the various diseases, can be acquired by those who in addition to experience have gone through a regular course of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION, and it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of those who have unfortunately contracted any of these disorders, that hundreds fall victims to the immediate use of MERCURY and EXHAUSTIVE BATHS, administered by ignorant and unprincipled quacks, who, by the use of the Venereal DISEASE, ruin the constitution, and cause ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, and secondary symptoms of a most violent character, till a melancholy death puts a period to their wretched sufferings.

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MACINTOSH COATS, CAPES, &c., 15 PER CENT. CHEAPER than any other House.

NO BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS ON SATURDAY'S UNTIL NIGHT.

AT A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE A POLITICAL UNION, held in the Public Office, on THURSDAY EVENING, December 13th, 1838.

It was unanimously resolved, That there be appointed, by this meeting, twenty persons, as a Committee, to be called "The Managing Committee for the collection of the National Rent," for the Town and Vicinity of Birmingham, and that the said Committee be requested to carry into effect the following Resolutions:

1. "That a Public Appeal be made to the whole of the Inhabitants of Birmingham and Vicinity, (by placard, Advertisement, and the Town Crier,) and that Penny Subscriptions, and upwards, will be received at a Range of Tables, to be set out in the Bull-Ring, on the first convenient Monday, between the hours of Nine in the Morning and Three in the Afternoon; such day to be called 'The Great Rent Day.' The tables to be attended by the constituted Authorities of the National Rent."
2. "That a Box be placed at the door of the Public Office, for the purpose of receiving Donations to the National Rent, and the Members of the Union be respectfully requested to contribute to the same."
3. "That all Friends of Freedom be requested to join in appointing 'A Great Rent Day,' in the most public part of every City, Town, and Borough, in the United Kingdom, in Aid of the National Rent."
4. "That these Resolutions be inserted in the Birmingham Journal, The Northern Star, and The London Dispatch."

JOHN COLLINS, Chairman.
EDWARD BROWN, Secretary.
Birmingham, Dec. 13, 1838.

TO ADVERTISERS, &c.

THE YORK HERALD,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,

AND

THE YORK COURANT,

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

HAVE again been proved the TWO LEADING YORK JOURNALS; and compared with the BEST PAPERS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

The last Government Return of Newspaper Stamps has officially announced the high superiority of the YORK HERALD and the COURANT. The following are the numbers of the respectable YORK NEWSPAPERS, for the Six Months ending September 30, 1838:—

YORK HERALD	89,000
YORK COURANT	62,500
Yorkshire Gazette	43,000
York Chronicle	8,000

Hence it will be seen that, in the last Six Months, the YORK HERALD has printed 46,000 more than the Gazette, and 81,000 more than the Chronicle. Also, that the YORK COURANT has printed 19,500 more than the Gazette, and 54,500 more than the Chronicle.

It will also be seen, by reference to the four last Government Returns, that there have been nearly TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND HERALDS and COURANTS printed and circulated, in the last Twenty-one Months, more than of all the other Papers of York put together.—TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND !!!

Advertisers in Newspapers will not readily forget this grand pre-eminence; and, after such a statement, they will not hesitate to give the two LEADING JOURNALS of the City.

THE HERALD is one of the Largest, Cheapest, and most valuable Papers in the Kingdom; it is also the great and ONLY CORRESPONDING PAPER of the North.

THE YORK COURANT contains 45 closely printed Columns, price only Fourpence Halfpenny, and, as a FAMILY QUARTO PAPER, has NO EQUAL.

C. S. CHEDDON'S FAMED HERBAL TONIC PILLS.

FOR the cure of Scrofula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions and Pimples on the face, or any part of the body, swellings or ulcerations in the neck, sore breasts, and all disorders attended with painful swellings, or with morbid and irritating eruptions of the skin, open wounds and sores, as well as the most inveterate forms of Gout and Rheumatism, contraction of the limbs, enlargement of the joints, lameness arising from any cause, enlargement of any of the glands, morbid secretions, general debility, nervous affections, lumbago, indigestion, loss of appetite, or where the constitution has been debilitated by disease, mercury, or injudicious treatment.

The daily increasing celebrity of C. S. Cheddon's Famed Herbal Tonic Pills, and the number of certificates received from the most eminent Medical Men, who have prescribed them very extensively and successfully, after all other remedies have failed, in addition to the private letters received from persons who have been cured by them, even in the most extreme cases, continue to call forth the grateful thanks and acknowledgments of the Royal Family, nobility, and all classes of society.

The following are a few of the certificates, selected from numerous others, in the possession of the proprietors.

From Dr. Darvall, of Birmingham.

"Dear Sir—I have for several months been prescribing your Pills in all cases of Scrofula and Scorbutic Affections, with the greatest possible success. As these complaints are greatly upon the increase, there being scarcely a family free from them, I consider your medicine the most valuable ever discovered. I have also prescribed them in Gout and Rheumatism, as well as other complaints, in which I have found them equally successful."

"Believe me, dear Sir, yours, very sincerely,

"JOHN DARWALL, M.D."

From Dr. Palmer, of Wallworth.

"Sir—Among the numerous Medicines now before the public I know of none so efficacious as your Pills in restoring individuals to health who are suffering under scrofulous and cutaneous affections, or glandular swellings generally, particularly of the breast and neck, as also gout and rheumatism, or where the system is predisposed to disease. This is the result of my experience with them, having prescribed them extensively with the greatest success."

"I am, Sir, yours, &c."

"JOHN PALMER, M.D."

To Mr. Cheddon.

From Dr. Browne of Glasgow.

"Dear Sir—From the numerous cases of Scrofula and Scorbutic Affections which have come under my care, I have been endeavouring, for a long period, to find out some medicine that would cure these dreadful complaints; in fact, I have tried almost every medicine I ever heard of, without finding one successful, until I was induced to try your Pills. After receiving your letter, I determined upon giving them a fair trial—therefore gave them regularly to fifteen patients labouring under the worst forms of Scrofula and Scorbutic Affections, and in six weeks, to my astonishment, they were all entirely cured. I have continued prescribing these truly valuable Pills ever since, with the greatest success."

I am, dear Sir,

Yours, very truly,

"R. BROWNE, M.D."

To C. S. Cheddon, Esq.

C. S. CHEDDON'S Famed Herbal Tonic Pills continue to be prepared and sold at Graham & Co.'s, 138, Holborn, London; sold wholesale and retail by H. Maynard & Co., 63, Oxford Street, London; and by all the principal Druggists and Medicine Dealers in the Kingdom, and any shop that has not got them, will procure them from London (if ordered) without any additional charge, at 1s. 12d. 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

"The Physician may be consulted every day as usual, till three o'clock, personally, or by letter, post paid, at Messrs. Graham & Co.'s, 138 Holborn London.

TO LET,

A LONG ESTABLISHED SCHOOL ROOM, in Huddersfield. Any person possessing a sound Commercial Education would find this opportunity to be such as rarely occurs. Valuation £10, rent £10 per annum.

Apply, either personally, or by letter, post-paid, to the News Room, Pack Horse Yard, Huddersfield.

Second Edition, Just Published,

THE DOMESTIC LEDGER,

BY MRS. STANLEY.

A NEW, simple, and perfect System of House-keeping, in which the weekly accounts are divided into BOARD, HOUSE, and PERSONAL EXPENSES, &c. Where ladies are disinclined to the dry detail of accounts, they will only to enter the payments indiscriminately in a common-place book; from whence any one, at the expense of one hour weekly, will be able to post the whole into this book.

"One year's practice of her system will do more than a volume of precepts, to enforce method and economy."—*Spectator*, Dec. 30, 1837.

"This work ought to be in the hands of every housekeeper, be the income at her disposal ever so humble."—*Liverpool Advertiser*, Dec. 25, 1837.

"The Ledger is an every-day book, containing a niche for all that is wanted in a family. We are sure that attention to the details will ensure, not only a great saving, but much peace and comfort at home."—*Morning Advertiser*, Jan. 6, 1838.

"This is a book that no thrifty housekeeper should be without; even a moderate attention to the fair economist's suggestions will greatly serve to improve a limited income."—*Sunday Times*, Jan. 28, 1838.

London: William Smith, 113, Fleet-street.

THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE

POLITICAL UNION ALMANAC,

Which will contain, besides the best and most Political Knowledge and Information, a large Fund of Political Intelligence, and the following heads:—List of all the Political Unions in South Lancashire, the Names of Secretaries, and Places of Meeting.

Number of Radical Demonstrations in South Lancashire, with a fair Estimate of the Numbers attending them.

Number of Petitions sent to Parliament from South Lancashire, upon various Subjects, with the numbers of Signatures to each.

Number of County Voters: Number of Borough Voters: Number of Male Adults Unrepresented. Population of the Southern Division of the County.

List of the House of Peers; Expenses of the House of Peers.

List of the House of Commons; Expenses of the House of Commons.

Chronicle of the last Sessions of Parliament. Progressive Increase of the National Debt. Revenue of the United Kingdom. State of Crime. Comparative amount of Taxes, Debt, Poor Rates, and Public Expenditure, between 1793, and 1838; Army Estimates, Navy Estimates, Ordnance Estimates; Church Revenue, Pension List, Salaries of the Factory and Poor Law Commissioners; Number of Unions, Union Workhouses, Guardians, Dietary Scales, and Cost of Clothing; number of Parishes in England and Wales; Names of every County; Names of every Manorial, Manorial, with their Salaries; the Civil List; Miscellaneous Estimates for the Current Year; Salaries of all the Great Officers of State; Salaries of the Judges and other Law Officers; Abstracts from Parliamentary Reports upon Financial Currency, Trade, Law, Poor Rates, &c. &c. &c. with a great Variety of other Political and really useful Information, compiled from the very best Authorities.

R. J. RICHARDSON.

On the 1st of February will be published, price 4d., an ENGLISHMAN'S MANUAL, giving that AN ARMED PEOPLE is the Nation's best safeguard against Foreign Invaders and Domestic Oppressors.

By R. J. Richardson.

Published by Heywood, Oldham-Street, Manchester; and Hobson, Star Office, Leeds.

DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG'S LIVER PILLS.

"I care not how I am physicked, so it be not by the adventure of a Quack, but the advice of a Physician, who, I am sure, will prescribe no more medicine than may consist with my safety, and need doth

ending a compromise in a case of felony, case of felony was heard last week, the substance of which was, that Jonas Mortimer, shoemaker, John Muff, weaver, were charged with obtaining money under false pretences, from John Redman, a bobbin maker, residing near Halifax. Mr. V. staff appeared for the prosecution: Mr. Weir for defence. Priestly was fined 5s., and £1 3s. costs, and additionally.

(By our own Reporter)

[illegible]

choirs. Mr. Thompson seconded the resolution. It was then moved, by Mr. W. H. Smith, that the friends of the cause should do nothing but what was best for the country, and that Universal Suffrage was the only thing that could ever better the condition of the working people of this country; and, under this impression, he earnestly recommended them to unite in the cause of the people, and to persevere in their efforts, until they had met with success. He said that there were yet many obstacles to contend with previous to their attainment; but he would tell them that being now united together in one vast phalanx, if they would persevere, and refuse to rest just demands, they would presently triumph. He then alluded to the necessity of action on all concerning the rights of the people. (Loud cheers.) Every man of them felt it his duty to do so. He then alluded to the influence of the press, the effect of bad laws; but he felt that the friends of the cause should not be troubled in details was absolute nonsense; they felt that the things short of Universal Suffrage would enable them to do away with all bad laws that were inimical to the rights of the people, and to the common interests. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) It was gratifying to him to be able to say, that in this country they had got a great many ardent labourers in the cause of the people, and that they were in London and Cumberland, and the men of Scotland, and, in fact, of almost every county in England; and he

tion, they were bound to assert that the people of England had yet to learn that any Queen's proclamation was binding upon them, whether it came from the Queen's Government, or from her Ministers, or even from the Queen's people, that Government ought to cease to exist. (Loud cheers.) They would obey no law which she protected; they would honour the throne as they could, by labours of love, but it ought always to be remembered that the same arms that placed the House of Brunswick upon the throne can remove them, if need be. (Loud cheering.) "I have said better." After several other eloquent observations, the speaker concluded by saying that they knew his character and his political sentiments. He had expected them to do so, and he thought what he would do if they did not strengthen their strength. He now bade them farewell, hoping that the next time they met it would be to elect him to the Universal Suffrage Parliament, and to elect the real representatives of the people to protect and govern every class of the community. (Tremendous cheering.)

Mr. HAWLEY then came forward and addressed the meeting as "Brave men of Northumberland."

TO THE WORKING MEN OF BIRMINGHAM.

MEN OF BIRMINGHAM,—It is with feelings of sorrow that we now address you. With scorn because some of your leaders have expressed their willingness to join that political apostate, Daniel O'Connell, who proposes that we should receive aid in whose judgment, integrity, and patriotism are so much discredited, and because we obtain the co-operation of a man in whose political honesty we place no confidence at all. With pain, because we are under the necessity of expressing our dissent from the course which is being pursued, and for though they have professed their willingness to join him, yet, if they are honest men, the terms he pro-poses are such as effectually preclude all hope of success.

Men of Birmingham, we have struggled hard and successfully to return men to Parliament, pledged to Universal Suffrage and its four great adjuncts; and think you that, after having by universal suffrage secured the election of such a body, we, therefore, are prepared to throw it away, and fall back on O'Connell's practical measures? Nay, sooner than that adopt his practical measures, or accede to his proposals, we would have preferred to

We do not wish you to shed one drop of blood, but Dan O'Connell does. Did he not say—"What glorious pleasure the boys will find in fighting for their Queen?" O'Connell says, "You have said, indeed, fought to the last for a royal cause, you will fight, let it be for yourselves, your wives, and children—remember that, Daniel O'Connell kissed the Queen's hand, and Judas kissed the Son of Man." He said, "I will do what he said on the Suffrage question, "that the franchise should be extended as far as it could be done practically at present. Now, he, Daniel O'Connell, says, "I am a supporter of the present franchise, but my Lord, I am not in his place in the House, that the Reform Bill was a final measure, so that the extension of the franchise to the rest of the question, unless Ministers are forced to concede it, is a question of expediency, and not of other words, on the ground of expediency, the same as they passed the Catholic Relief Bill. Besides, if there was an extension of the franchise, it would be a concession to the aristocracy, and not to the great mass of the people would remain the same as they are. Those that have votes want no reform; therefore, it is a duty you owe to your children and

authority not to permit any further political meetings in the Catholic School Room, of Bedford, I hereby beg you will excuse me for not allowing any more meetings.

"JOHN REINE."

EXPLOSION AT WALSLAND COLLIERY.—
DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—On Wednesday last, about half-past eight o'clock, during the "nightshift," an explosion took place in the Church Pit, Walsland, in the "Benham seam," by which all the men therein employed at the time were killed. The names of the deceased are: a widow and five children: Matthew, Thomas, a single man; Thomas Wilkinson, a wife; Joseph Roseby, a wife and four children; Jacob Hinkley, a wife and a large family; Thomas Hester, a wife and four children; William Smith, a wife and two children; Hugh Row, a wife; William Bones, a wife and three children; a wife and a death-bed son; John Leighton, wife and five children; and William Allerton, wife and two children. Two Davy lamps, bulged and broken, were found, and it is conjectured that the explosion was owing to some accident.

On Thursday night week, there was a numerous

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franchise had brought the nation to the very verge
of a convulsion. Some changes were necessary;
they would not go back to the original Par-
liaments, but they would go back to the origi-
nal law of the land, and give to every man who
paid taxes a voice in the election of those who
were to rule over him. They were now called
upon by the Whigs themselves at Birmingham
to support them; but the working men were bound
to take the administration of affairs into their
own hands, to wreck of the State—to save it
from Russian intrigues, from French wars, from
disrespect abroad and happy at home. The
Mr. O'Connell was himself the drawer of the
Charter, and at the first meeting held in Birmingham
lived. At that same time the *Morning Advertiser*
had placards posted throughout the streets
that they intended to devote themselves to a
popular cause. That was the beginning, but it
was not the end. (Hear, hear.) The Government had
it equally clear that if the working men were
on the side, and now O'Connell denounced Mr. Stephen-
son as a good man as ever lived; they employ
a man who called them the base, brutal, and black-
guards, to denounce as humane a man as the work-
ing men could find. He said that he met several
lectures the people of England upon more than
to denounce the shedding of blood. It merely
showed that he was at once hypocrite, bully, a
swindler. He was informed that the petition he
signed, which he presented to the House of Com-
mons, they would be swelled to three millions,
shortly, and then including the women and or-
phan dependant upon those, they would be
representatives of upwards of nine millions of
country. They had a right to expect at least
hundred thousand signatures from its districts.
Much was now said of the Earl of Durham,
recollecting something of him who now called him-
self Lord. He said that he told the meeting
that he was an empty program, and that in
1819 he (Mr. Whittle) attended a Whig dinner so
after the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act,
that empty personage said that that suspension was
the cause of the violence, and necessarily arose
from the violence. In reference to the working
classes were now denounced in the same terms
the Reformers of those days, and they might look
for something like another Manchester massacre
even before their eyes. He said that he knew
that the people of London would show more
force in the same way as they did upon the mem-
orable occasion of Queen Caroline's funeral. He
knew how the same determined front as they ex-
posed upon those occasions, and he thought that
same—they would have their enemies under their
feet. The Tories at Birmingham lately stated
they were willing to give the Whigs their sup-
port, and then throw O'Connell over-board. A
Whig would not do that. He said that he was
prepared to take office, as they had it from the
mouthpieces, old Burdett and Lord Sandon. The
working classes must show that they are pre-
pared to step in and save the State. (Loud cheers
and applause.) His object was to get rid of
with them would reach the success of all their un-
dertakings. He had much pleasure in moving the
resolution.

MR. IRELAND seconded the motion.

MR. FEARGUS O'CONNOR said as he was suffer-
ing from rheumatism, he trusted that he would
allow Mr. Whittle to take his chair, and let his
husband and his strength, so that he might be bet-
ter prepared for the great fight that was to come.

MR. MORE said before Mr. O'Connor went away
he wished to say one or two words of a personal
nature. He said that he had lately had a friend
Dublin to defend him from the charge of being
whom it was enough for him (Mr. M.) to say that
he despised him. Now he had heard Mr. O'Connor
make attacks upon some friends of his belonging
to the National Union, and he said that he was
were as conscientious well-meaning men, and he
determined friends to the cause as any person could
be, and he could not see that their conduct ought
to be impugned because they reprobate some language
which they used. He said that he thought they had
view. He protested against the attack upon the
men made by Mr. O'Connor.

MR. LOVETT.—They had been called upon by Mr.
O'Connor to put down any one who came there
produce discussion—they might think that he had
said anything to their purpose, he assured them that
he had not, for he was not a member of the Na-
tionals sent forth through the columns of
Northern Star and the *Champion* had been very per-
petrated to the interests of those who were earnest
in the cause of universal suffrage. (Cries of "No.")
He expressed much sympathy with the cause, and
wished to free it upon no person, but he trusted
though he differed from them, they would hear what
he had to say. Mr. Stephens might be a very good
man, but he was not a Christian man, but he had
used language to the injury of the cause, and
therefore they deprecated him. The language
Mr. Stephens had kept away many from some
ranks. (Disorder.) He had an experience
of the matter, and he said that he was not
because of the language—the violent language
used in 1830 and 1831, that prevented the work-
ing classes from then obtaining a majority of their ob-
jects. (Applause.) He could assure them it was true, and
that he was not a member of the National Union.
Benbow, at the Rotunda, said it made his heart
glad to hear of the burning of Bristol. Such ex-
pressions were extended by means of the Press, and
meeting which would have been presided over
by Mr. Waddington, and he said that he was con-
vinced it would not have been allowed for
of consequences, when such language was allowed
to be spoken and even applauded. The language
Mr. Stephens operated in the same manner as
the National Union, and he said that he was not
because they would have used calling upon
people to use the torch and the dagger, to bite
their brethren, and to tear with their nails. (Upon
applause, and hissing.) If it was doubted, he would
ask the question—What was the result? He said
Champion. As O'Connor found fault with the friends
of the cause in Edinburgh, he at once denounced the
as enemies, said that utterly because they deprecated
language such as he had read. (Hissing.) (Mr.
(Mr. M.) said that he was not a member of the Na-
tional Union, and he said that he was not a member
cause by using or approving such language, and
he thought they ought to deprecate it. They
doing much harm to the cause by condemning
language. There was not a class in which they
not thoughtful of the cause, and he said that he
by denouncing them wholesale. (Hissing and
applause.) It could only do harm by driving a
many of their friends, then only those would be
using violent language will hurt them. He said
some present, and he said that he was not a member
they done so they would leave them and become
bitter enemies. (Disorder.) He did not think
their cause would be promoted by abusing in con-
nection with the Poor Law or any other par-
ticular. (Hissing.) In America, where the
freedom of the people are still striving for
the money-grubbers if you please—and that mat-
ter because of the want of knowledge. (Hissing.)
would like to see noble public speaking—(Hissing)
talent engaged in calling up the moral and
energies of the people. (Cheer.) Instead of spend-
ing a pound to buy a useless market, he would like
to see the people of the country, delegates among
people. (Loud cheering and applause.) He said
anxious to be understood clearly. If the people
to be called upon to arm—if they were to go
using violent expressions which must lead to mis-
understanding, and to nothing but trouble and
but they were disposed to do nothing but to
had done for two years, he would do all in his
power to forward the cause. (Laughter and cries of
waiting.") If they were willing to push on with
the cause, he would be glad to see them. He said
mental energies of the people, he would be glad
them; he was one of them in heart; but
there was to be any arming and fighting
was not one of them. (Cheers and hissing.)

MR. O'CONNOR rose to reply, and was recus-
sion of the most deafening plaudits. He said—

"Words are but wind,
Actions speak the mind."

Now, Gentlemen, I will fight this battle, and to-
night, I will fight this battle, and to-night, I will
tell you, that a resolution, condemnatory of
Edinburgh proceedings, was submitted to me
chairman, and what was my reply? No, don't
it might create confusion; and look at the
Questions which sufficiently test public opinion
the subject. (Cheers.) Then I did not creat
sension. (No, no, and cheers.) But observe
more's charge, that I had attacked his fri-
end, and he said that he was not a member of
hear, hear.) But he forgot that in making
and without notice, I was denounced (cheers)
would you respect me if I shrunk from the de-
myself and my friend. (Cheers.) And he
bold, the admirable, the Christian Step-
(Loud cheers, and clapping of hands.) I told
in my first speech, that while others preached
they allow their flock to give them aims (cheers)
Christian minister I knew and his preaching
practice corresponded. (Loud cheers.) I have
of his surrendering his stipend to feed his
himself related to. (Cheering.) (Great cheer.)
a speech relative to the burials of Mr. Jones
one single word of which, at Bury, so help me
he never uttered. (Shame, shame, and great
tion.) The circumstance occurred on the
of the villany of the press, and the gullibility
people. They seek to implicate Stephens in
and what do they make him do? Why, got to
tell the people all about it. (Great laugh-
and applause.) Upon such terms is to be made, have natu-

do with it; and aske me to stand Godfather for
me in the Star." (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I
not at all surprised if Mr. O'Connor were to
any man; but if the terms of my union are to
destruction of Stephens, perch all unities first,
I desert my friend—the friend of humanity and
people. (Loud and long continued applause.)
I have been a witness of principles with Stephens
that's enough. (Cheers.) But what must phers
would sacrifice him and every man who turn
agitation to popular account. (Shame.) Lovett
asks you "O'Connor, for the cause?" You
swore against Mr. O'Connor. (Cheers.) I
travelled much time and there have half-forgotten
(Cheers.) But he did not come here to recast
sensation! chance sent them here to the reser-
vation friends! and how marvellously well they
came, and how miraculous the fact, that Mr.
Lovett was so successful in his mission, consist-
ing of bundles of the *Star* and champagne, train-
ing Mr. Stephens's speeches. (Loud lau-
and cheers.) Have I not, this night, tendered
of friendship and reconciliation to all? (Che-
cheers.) And "you know," says the lioness
No, no, all have not; you, the spirit of the
spirit of the cause, you, fustian jackets, gas-
sprayed it. (Loud cheers.) Wait, says Mr. Lo-
let us go on as we have comfortably for two
years, and let us see how the people will pro-
not allude to Lovett,—this doctrine, and yet
but for me it is rather too expensive. (Hear, h-
Why) if our enemies had said this we should
have been surprised; but from our friends (Ch-
Gold, me the sword, the erect, the manly face,
Bible, I can meet, perhaps, may turn his blow,
But all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send
Save, O, save me from the wily fiend.

(Loud cheers.) Lovett says that I was rather
plimmeted in the Northborough; I am rather
for small favors; but what does your opposition
Scotch compliment? why just such an one as
some Radicals of Westminster (loud cries of
Hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connor, to make a tool of
(Hear, hear.) This is the same old story, with-
standing all my *delineations*. (Loud laughter.)
pliment. (Loud laughter.) He says I am too to
be perturbed with, which means that he think
is strong enough to be made a tool. (Cheers.) L-
now cannot do this without being considered as
casual defence of the Scotchmen—what I
denounce. (Hear, hear.) Will not this de-
claration of physical force by Mr. Lovett, lead t-
to the destruction of the Union? (Loud cheers.)
(Loud cheers.) This is the question which
myself have been canvassed, not upon our
speeches—(cheers)—but upon the cowardly t-
of others brains. (Cheers.) Ah, said Mr. O'-
will leave it to Lancashire and Yorkshire
to you. (Cheers.) This is the same old story,
you will beat down all opposition with you
or you I will finish the battle. (Long conti-
cheering.) Mr. Lovett calls the Poor Law a p-
the world as of my creation. (Loud laughter.)
word fall from me to justify it? ("No, no," ch-
cheers.) Upon the mention of Stephens's name
you say—"Mr. O'Connor, my defence for my al-
lance, makes me think I am in a misapprehen-
I said that that defence was in the muscles of
working-men. (Loud cheers.) I now offer al-
ment of friendship. (Cheers.) I say you shall
not be—(cheers)—and my advice to you
people is, to let Mr. O'Connor alone to fight
so, but not to meddle in the scuffle, and to
from their ranks all and each who shall attempt
disturb our necessary Union, and long substi-
tute another. (Cheers.) I have not words to
say for your courage and noble, enthusiastic
support, and shall conclude by thanking you for
presence in London was not absolutely neces-
—(cheers, and "it was"), and to tell you that
I would give up this demand for Universal
Suffrage. (When the speaker commenced his
whole meeting rose and remained cheering
several minutes.) A gentleman in the meeting
said, Mr. Chairman, I wish to say a few w-
words to Mr. O'Connor, if it is any further a-
upon me I shall continue with you. (Loud
I am suffering violent agony, I trust you will
my friend, Mr. Whittle, to take my place.

The GENTLEMAN then said, I am not going
attending Mr. O'Connor. I am a Christian min-
(Name, name.)

MR. O'CONNOR.—Pray, Sir, may I beg the f-
of your name?

The GENTLEMAN.—My name is Maberley. (A
long-continued cheering.)

MR. O'CONNOR.—Gentlemen, this is the Chri-
mister, and him in despite of Lord John Russell's
his Bishop, had the malignancy and the human
denounce the damnable Poor Law Amendment
and that Mr. O'Connor has begged his pardon, w-
practice corresponded with his preaching. (Ch-
Here there was a general cry of platform, whic-
He, Gentlemen immediately ascended, and said,
Mr. Stephens's speech, I have to acknowledge
but was there not a cause for it? (Hear and ch-
I have heard praises bestowed upon those Eng-
who raised their voices against the persecu-
tion of the Catholics. (Hear.) Gentlemen, I defen-
der from a balcony. (Loud cheering.) My wife
bridge;—(cheers);—but I defended her because
was a woman, and not because she was a Qu-
dent cheerers and brave Maberley!)—but de-
fence of the Catholics, and to make you cham-
in the cause of Queens, and of the rights of the
lovely woman. (Cheers.) Woman is more lov-
more worthy than man,—(cheers)—and yet d-
her own little daughters to be immured in
walls of Castleshampton, and to be separated
by separating man and wife. (Cheers.) Gentle-
I have been known to be an ultra-Tory, but it
sequence of the frequent injustice practised
against the poor, and defenceless, I am now ver-
Republican. (Loud cheering.) I have been a
Gentleman, my coat bespeaks my passion, it is
peace; but I am now ready to change it for
soldier's, and fight the good fight in the cause
of peace. (Renewed and long continued che-
Gentlemen, I have to inform you, from the m-
in which both Whigs, Tories, and Radicals
abused the trust reposed in them, that I am
giving the people that Suffrage by which al-
can protect themselves against the rich. (Ch-
Gentlemen, I have to thank Mr. O'Connor, I
Mr. O'Connor for the flattering manner in which
has mentioned my name, and you for the
reception you have given me, but it is unde-
sired, and, cheers.) Yes, for I have done no-
thing but defend the rights of the poor, the
in defence of the poor, the rights of all,
principles of the Gospel. (Most enthusias-
tic cheering.)

Gentlemen, I vacated the chair, a-
tending Mr. Whittle, Editor of the *Common*,
his successor, as good, as sound, and as deter-
a Radical as lived. (Cheers.) One, said he
will not be frightened by your strongest senti-
these officers were then given, with a vote of
to Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Whittle was appoint-
the chair.

It is quite impossible to convey any notion
effect which Mr. O'Connor's defence of Mr. St-
and himself had upon the entire meeting.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BERRY BEACH.

The announcement of a meeting at this
and quiet place excited no small degree of
surprise, as may easily be conjectured from
fact, that the town might equally thought to
be a quodammodo stronghold of the ultra-
society Radicals should frighten the old w-
the neighbourhood. We are only sorry that
considerate old ladies have not got the pipers
for all this military dancing of attendance
meeting, as might have been expected, paid
them enough for their money having more sen-
to gratify the delicate ears of the ladies, than
affording them any pretext for a little slau-
a comfortable way.

Mr. Thos. Wippeny was elected chairman
in a short introductory speech, requested
attention to the several speakers. The fol-
resolutions were unanimously passed—

1st. That the National Convention in passing
National Petition and setting concurred in
2nd. "That we hereby pledge ourselves
as in our power lies, to support the Delegate
National Convention so long as they stand
People."

3rd. "That the Rev. J. R. Stephens should
thought it necessary to withdraw himself
from the public life, it is highly to be regretted.
But that gentleman has always enjoyed the
and we shall rejoice to welcome him again in
actively following out the career, which he
nobly proceeded in."

4th. "That this meeting views with regre-
few professed friends, at Birmingham and Ed-
should have permitted themselves in some
to insult the feelings of the delegates, Messrs.
and Stephens, (and that some others should
far betrayed our cause, as to approve of the
duction into our ranks of the arch-traitor,
O'Connell; but we who live in the midst of
we who know them the best, do declare our
increasing confidence in those gentlemen
of Ireland and Scotland, who stand for the
Suffrage, and as being the only means by w-
can be emancipated from their oppression
enjoy the privileges of free men."

5th. That this meeting have the fullest con-
fidence in Mr. Thos. Wippeny, Esq., as the advocate of the
rights of the poor, and as the champion of the
Suffrage, and that some others should far
betrayed our cause, as to approve of the
duction into our ranks of the arch-traitor,
O'Connell; but we who live in the midst of
we who know them the best, do declare our
increasing confidence in those gentlemen
of Ireland and Scotland, who stand for the
Suffrage, and as being the only means by w-

[illegible]

we are convinced that none but mistaken friends of real enemies, will be guilty of imputing bad motives or injurious principles to any of these patriotic philanthropists; who have sacrificed their health and comfort, and devoted their great talents to the service of their race, and to the cause of the oppressed and degraded humanity. We also view with utmost contempt the calumnies and slanders, and accusations cast against Mr. O'Connell, and declare our cordial approval of every course of conduct in reference to the Poor Factory question, and his manly and effective opposition to their establishment, and detestable act—the New Poor Law.”

6.—Moved by Mr. S. Healey, second J. Halmshaw, “That this meeting cannot but with great regret, the resolution taken by Mr. R. Stephens, to attend no more meetings, therefore, this meeting, respectfully solicit Stephens to rescind such resolution, and to (as he always has been) the eloquent and advocate of the labourer.”

6.—Moved by Mr. T. Popplewell, second Mr. R. Wilkinson, “That the thanks of the meeting are due to Mr. Morritt Matthews, for his impartial conduct in the chair.”

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET.

There is a large supply of Grain here to market. Wheat has gone off very early this last Friday, and the average price of the Oats are fully as dear. The best Southern Barley is taken at fully the price of last week, all the middling qualities meet dull sale, unaltered.

LINCOLN CLOTH MARKETS.—In the White Cloth Hall, on Saturday, there was a very extensive demand for every description of manufactured goods. On Monday, the average markets considering the season were

TALLOW.—The price of rough Tallow, is 6s. per stone, with a brisk demand. Price of HAY in Leeds, is 7d. per stone.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET.—Dec. 24. We had a short supply of Beasts at market this morning; which caused an advance in the Beef. The Sheep was a fair supply, particularly good in quality. There was attendance of buyers, and the market was brisk. The following are the prices: 6s. 6d. to 7s. prime 7s. 3d. per st.; Medium 6s. 6d. per lb. Beasts, 250; Shorn 2500.

There was a fair show of Lean Cattle and

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET.—Dec. 24. Considering the period of the year, our markets lively in respect to demand; the price continues low. Many small manufacturers are offering their goods, and are unable to sell at the present current prices in view of that New Year may bring an increase of an average of business was done in low goods rather more of the finer qualities were disposed than on the previous market day. Wools remain steady.

ROCHDALE WOOL MARKET.—Dec. 24. The transactions in the Wool trade during the week have been on a more limited scale, notwithstanding the supply is comparative. Staplers remain quite firm, under an impression prices will be fully realized in the month.

HULL CORN MARKET.—Dec. 24. It is Christmas day, and the market has been here this day. Wheat fully supported last week the finest made 1s. over. Beans, Barley, Oats much the same as last week. The supply of every description of the market being quite a holiday market. Lined in per qr., and Rapeseed £1. to £2. per last but

LONDON CORN MARKET.—Dec. 22. The wheat which we noted in our last account, recovered, and very extensive sales have been made at the present prices. This has been principally occasioned by a decree of the Sicilian, by which any further exportation is prohibited; an example which, it is the King of the Belgians has followed. The supply of Wheat continues very inadequate demand, and, like our neighbours, we are tempted to give full 2s. more to-day. Of grain, the market is quiet; the first quality sale, at a trifling advance; milling and seed to quit. Oats 14d. per stone dearer the same as last week.

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET.—Dec. 24. The supply of Fat Cattle was not large; but, notwithstanding few buyers, it proved equal to the price of last week, and last fortnight.

MALTON CORN MARKET.—Dec. 23. There was a fair average supply, all kinds at our market on Saturday last. Wheat 2s. 2s. per qr. dearer, very fine samples few, as high as 96s. per qr. In Oats and Barley was no alteration. Wheat, (red) sold to 96s. per qr. of 40 stone; ditto, (white) to 100s. per ditto; Barley from 35s. to 40s. of 32 stone; Oats, from 24s. to 44s.

MALTON CATTLE AND PIG MARKET.—Dec. 24. There were a few Irish Beasts shown at to-day, which only met with a slow sale. number of In-calfers, however, sold at a price. In the Pig market there was a very large number of all kinds, which experienced, on the indifferent sale, prices being very low.

THIRSK CORN MARKET.—Dec. 24. The quantity of grain offered this morning was very small, and the market consequently went off briskly, at the following prices: Wheat, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 9d.; Maslin, 8s. 2s. per bushel; Barley 36s. to 40s.; Oats, 2s. 2s. per qr.

DONCASTER CORN MARKET.—Dec. 24. The Wheat market was well supplied, and an advance of 1s. 6d. per three bushels to 40s. was made. The Corn market was very quiet. The supply, however, was not the demand, it drooped towards the close of the advance of from 9d. to 1s. only was realized are stationary. Oats are still looking at samples. Grey Peas, owing to the large offered, were sold at 6d. decline. The Beans, however, were sold at 1s. 6d. decline. The market eventually no advance took place.

STATE OF TRADE.—Yesterday, being Christmas Day, the usual weekly market is held, and we are, therefore, precluded from general character. We may observe, however, the continued advance in cotton has brought the foreign buyers of yarn, who bough towards the conclusion of the year, expecting the expectation of a decline. Towards the close of last week, some rather extraordinary were made by two or three foreign houses is a decided tendency to an advance in goods, there is no material change.—*Guardian*, of Wednesday.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.—Dec. 24. Throughout last week the trade relied on the advance of a general rise in the price of buyers, that the decline in the price of wheat, combined with more liberal supply farmers, would produce a temporary decline; however, did not show any inclination to lower prices, and scarcely any business. At our market on Tuesday there was, however, a depression which took place of fully recover very considerable sales effected to the millers the week we had several buyers from London and at this morning's market good dry was in fair request at an advance of 3s. the price of this day is eight. Two car loads of old wheat, weighing 600 to 610 lbs. per bushel, sold rapidly at 80s. at 80s. 6d. per bushel of old wheat also a fair sale, as did the Barley, peas, and rye, remain unaltered demand for each. There was a good Oats, which sold readily at last week's price. Arrivals during this week; Coastwise Wheat, 256 qr. Rye; 4,475 qr. Flour 3s. 10d. 1,244 qr. Oats; 177 qr. Flour 1,200 qr. Wheat, 70 qr. Peas, and 100 of Flour.

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All Communications must be addressed to J. Henson, Northern

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FEARNS

... FEARNS, Conn'y at his Market by the said FEARNS and Co. No. 5, said Commu- 12, and 13, substituting the Publishing

... (Post- Star Office,