

THE NORTH STAR AND LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER

VOL. II. No. 61.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1839.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY.
Five Shillings per Quarter.

CHEAP BOOKS.

166, BRIGGATE, ONE DOOR ABOVE THE GOLDEN CANISTER.

D. GREEN

RESPECTFULLY calls the Attention of the Inhabitants of Leeds and its Neighbourhood, to the following LIST of PRICES, which he humbly hopes will meet the Approbation of Book Buyers. D. GREEN feels grateful for the Support he has already received, and trusts, by moderate Prices and a due Attention to business, to merit a Continuance of Public Favour.

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TO THE MILLIONS.

THIS Day is published, No. 1, price Two-pence, to be continued weekly, THE NATIONAL, A LIBRARY FOR THE PEOPLE; containing original articles, Political and Literary, and extracts from the best writers of the best champions of freedom. Illustrated with wood engravings. The numbers will be stitched in a neat wrapper, and issued monthly with the magazine.

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Just Published, Price 7s. 6d. cloth,

HUMOUR AND PATHOS: or, Essays, Tales and Sketches, by G. E. W. BAXTER, Esq. Author of "Modern Refinement," &c. &c. With Illustrations by FRANK HOWARD.

"There is a fine mixture of misanthropy and merriment throughout, and some of the delineations are excellent beyond expression. The illustrations too are of a high order."—*Conservative Journal*.

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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Cure of Rheumatism of Forty years standing, at Malmesbury, Wilts.

To Mr. Pross, 229, Strand, London.

Sir, I feel that I am performing a duty, to acknowledge publicly the great benefit which I have derived from taking BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, after having been afflicted with Rheumatism in my left hip, thigh, shoulders, head and arms, for forty years—for a long period the pain was so great that I frequently started up in bed—in fact, for seven years before taking BLAIR'S PILLS I had little or no rest night or day, although I had the best medical advice, both in and out of the army. I am now happy to say that I am free from this painful disease, and have been so for three months. These pills were recommended to me by my brother in Bath, who has been cured by them of Gout and Rheumatism of long standing, and advised me to lose no time in applying for them to your Agent, Mr. Walker, Druggist, Malmesbury, which I did, and after taking five boxes, am completely cured. Witness my hand this 23rd February, 1838.

HENRY WILKINSON,

Upwards of 17 years of the Royal Marines. Mr. Walker, Chemist, Malmesbury, will testify respecting the authenticity of this letter.

The above is another proof of the great efficacy of this excellent Medicine, which has called forth the grateful thanks and approbation of all classes of society. From many of the highest branches of the nobility to the poorest peasant, they have happily been the means of giving a degree of health and comfort, which in most cases have not been enjoyed for years; they effectually relieve the most acute fit of Gout in a few hours, and seldom fail to enable the patient to resume his usual avocation in two or three days, and if taken on the first symptoms, the patient is frequently left in doubt as to the reality of the attack. And there is another most important effect belonging to this medicine—that it prevents the disease flying to the brain, stomach, or other vital parts.

Sold by Thomas Pross, 229, Strand, London; and, by his appointment, by Smeaton, Reinhardt, Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hariman, Collier, Hargrove, Bellamy, York; Cooper, Goldthorpe, Rogerson, Newby, Ker, Bradford; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rhodes, Smith; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the Kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Pross, 229, Strand, London," impressed on the Government Stamp affixed to each Box of the Genuine Medicine.

CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINDNESS.

MR. BAXTER, from Hull, (please to observe the name) who has performed such extraordinary Cures on persons, many of whom have been cured for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and forty years, begs to announce to the Public, that he has permanently taken up his Residence in Leeds, and will pledge himself to cure all external, internal, and all the Eye, Dimness of Sight, &c., without blisters, bleeding, root, issues, or any restraint of Diet.

Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of an instrument to any Eye. In cases of Amaurosis, I can tell if there be any hopes after the first Application I make to the Eye. The following are only a few, amongst the almost innumerable Cases that I have made perfect. They are inserted at the express desire of the parties:—
Wm. Mait, Garden-street, Hull, blind forty years of one Eye, lost from the Small Pox, was restored to Sight in six weeks so as to distinguish any object. The other Eye, the most dangerous ever man perceived was made perfect in three days, after having been an out-patient at the Dispensary for seventeen weeks. This was acknowledged by most of the medical Faculty, as well as the Inhabitants of Hull, the most wonderful cure ever performed, for he could go about the town by himself in a fortnight after having been blind so many years.

Mrs. FISHER, Short-street, Hull, blind for thirty years, made perfect, after all other medical aid had failed, and can now see to thread the small needle.

Mr. MARSHALL, publican, Fox and Grapes, Pockley, Hull, blind of one Eye for ten years, and had given up all hope of ever being restored to sight again, was perfectly cured in two months. This gentleman had previously been under three Oculists in London, and many other medical gentlemen.

Mr. PALMER, Barrow, in Lincolnshire, blind, and had been for a long time, was given up as incurable by a most eminent Physician, but can now see to read the smallest print.

Mr. ELY, Waterhouse-lane, Hull, blind, and was reduced to such a weak state of health, by biliousness, that he could not rise from his chair without assistance; the instrument being used to one eye eight times—the other four, but all to no service. But after being under Mr. B's treatment for six weeks, was able to both read and write, and walk about in a good state of health.

Mr. NEWSOME'S Son, Shoemaker, High Church Side, Hull, blind from the measles, was perfectly cured in three weeks, after being under the best of advice for five months.

BENJAMIN HARLAND, No. 2, Sydney-court, Bourne-street, Hull, blind of one Eye, the other in a dreadful state of inflammation, perfectly cured in one month after other advice had failed.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON, Christopher-street, Sculcoates, Hull, four years of age, blind, perfectly cured in a short time.

Mr. MURPHY'S son and daughter, in Osbourne-street, Hull. Both perfectly cured in one week of a severe inflammation in the eyes. The eldest not three years of age.

SARAH TWIDELL, Albion-street, Wincombe, Hull, blind, and had been declared incurable by a celebrated Physician. Restored to sight in a fortnight; this cure was placed under my care by twelve Gentlemen, the Guardians, Churchwardens, &c., of Sculcoates.

DANIEL MCCARTHY, Old Dock Side, Hull, Perfectly cured in one week of a severe inflammation in the Eyes, which proceeded from getting a piece of hot iron in one eye, when working at Mr. Oldham's, smith and millwright, Sculcoates.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Newland, near Hull, blind of one Eye three years, the other much afflicted, perfectly cured in one month.

WILLIAM PARKINSON, No. 44, Vienna-street, York-street, Leeds, who had been blind for twenty-three years, after having been under Mr. B's treatment only a fortnight, was able to read. This was not external complaint, but proceeded from a compression of the nerves by redundant humours, which had they not been drained off, would have ended in total darkness, that is, Gouta Serena.

Mrs. ASHTON'S son, George the Fourth Inn, Meadow Lane, Leeds, Blind of one Eye, and afflicted with the other. The one Eye made perfect in a fortnight, and with the other can distinguish any object.

RICHARD REDMAN, the son of Dennis Redman, a weaver, late of Leeds, but now at Stratford, near Leeds, was blind and has been under Medical Advice for years without any hope of recovery, but after being under Mr. B's treatment for six weeks, one eye was made perfect, and with the other he can see to read.

Those cases will bear the strictest scrutiny and the Medicines can be applied to the youngest infants with perfect safety.

Mr. B. is successor to his Father, who stood unequalled for forty years. The case last mentioned was the first placed under the present Mr. B's care.

A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year 1813, was restored to Sight and made perfect in two months, after having been discharged Blind from the Hospitals of London, York, Leeds, and Hull. This soldier will bear out, from that is now stated, his experience for twenty-five years.

Mr. B. has now been five months in Leeds, and has restored the sight of forty persons, made fifty perfect, 200 others are now under his care, whose improvements are highly satisfactory.

For the next three months Mr. B. will attend at any place when six Patients may require his attention in charge of his Establishment at home, by whom his Patients will be attended as efficiently as by himself.

Observe No. 4, Merriam-street, on the right hand side of Wade Lane, as there are two houses numbered 4.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES OF BLINDNESS.

MRS. BLAND, Middleton Field, Bradford, was nearly in darkness, from Amaurosis, and had been so for some years—can now see to read small print.

JOHN FRITH, George-street, Bradford, was nearly in darkness for twelve years—can now see to go about the town alone, without any inconvenience.

THOMAS MALONS, of No. 146, Mill Bank, Bradford, was in total darkness for nearly three years. After having been discharged Blind from the Regiments, in consequence of blindness, he was admitted into several Hospitals, but was turned out as incurable. He then went under the care of one of the most eminent Oculists in London, but was declared by him to be incurable.

MISS WOODCOCK, of Peterborough, was blind for two years. Went under the care of several eminent men, but got no relief. Can now see to read the smallest print.

Mrs. MASON, Cannon-street, Old Foundry, was blind of Amaurosis, but can now see to thread the smallest needle.

MR. WOODALL, of Brigg, was also in complete blindness from Amaurosis.—He can now see to read the smallest print.

MR. GRICE, of Langtoft, near Malton, was totally blind of one eye, and the other much affected. Completely restored.

Mrs. HAWKINS, wife of J. Hawkins, Paper Hanger, Trippett-street, Hull, was blind for fifteen years, so much so that she could not see me when I examined her eyes; was attended by the first Medical Faculty in Hull, and was desired by two eminent Physicians never to allow one to do anything at her eyes again, as no earthly power could be of service to her.

Mr. PECK, No. 3, Paragon-street, Hull, was blind for ten years of the West Indian Ophthalmia, was attended by several of the first Medical Men in the Kingdom.

CHARLES THREKER, son of Wm. Threker, in the employ of Mr. Metcalf, Gainsborough, was nearly blind for four years; was under the care of eminent Medical Men nearly two years; afterwards attended the Dispensary in Gainsborough, for eighteen months, but got no better. Dr. Peacock got him into the Infirmary, Hull; he was there three months, but received no benefit. When he came to me he was in complete darkness with one eye, and the other in a dreadful state of inflammation.

CHARLES BINNINGTON, Lovitt's Entry, Whitefriargate, Hull, had been gradually going blind for twelve years, was attended by Four of the first Medical Men in Hull—can now see to read the smallest print.

Mrs. JACKSON, of Sherburn, near Malton, was blind, and had been attended by two of the first Medical Men in that part of the country, and declared by them to be incurable.

Mrs. WEATHERALL, Dorlington, blind for several years; was under the care of an eminent Physician at Leeds, and many others.

Mrs. GREEN, blind for six years; was under the care of several Medical Men and attended at the Hull Infirmary Three Months, but got no relief.

MARY WELBURN, of Burlington, a young girl, eight years of age, blind six years.

JAMES LEUTON, Commerce-lane, Pottery, was in complete darkness, and had been so for a long time, was attended by different Medical Men; was also an out-patient of the Hull Infirmary for some months.

MATILDA PRICE, Beverley, a little girl, four years of age, blind; was attended by eminent Medical Men at Beverley, but got no better; was sent to Hull for better advice, which I am happy to say she got.

JOHN FULLAN, an inmate of the Whitefriargate Workhouse, Hull, was in complete darkness with one eye, and the other much affected; was attended by a Medical Man, but got no relief.

Mrs. HUSTWICK, Lingard's Court, Old Dock, Hull, late of Gainsborough, was in complete darkness.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Hunt's Place, Pottery; was in complete darkness when he came to me, from getting a piece of iron in one eye; was attended by a Medical Man, who declared, both before and after the case came under my care, that his sight was completely destroyed and lost for ever; got his sight in one week.

SERGEANT PALMER, 30th Regiment, blind, and THOMAS GILBERT, 30th Regiment, blind; both lying at Sunderland.

In order to prevent a great deal of trouble to myself, and unnecessary expense of postage to those at a distance, who wish to come under my care, I beg to inform them what cases I can cure.

There is no external disease that the Eye is incident to, but what I can cure, such as pearls and scum. In cases of inflammation, I pledge myself never to fail. Cataracts I cannot cure, but can prevent them if I have the patient in time. Of Amaurosis I can cure seven cases out of ten; and all if they would come to me when they first perceive the dimness in the eye coming on.

I particularly request every one intending to come under my care if they have friends either in Hull or Bradford, to write and get them to call on every case to know whether the above statement be true or false, as there are so many impostors going about setting forth that they have performed extraordinary cures, when on enquiry such cures have not been performed.

The remedy is of the simplest kind, it requires no restriction to diet or regimen; bleeding or blistering is not necessary; and it is easily administered with perfect safety to the tenderest infant.

Mr. CHILD will be in Halifax on January the 4th, and remain there Friday, Saturday, and Monday, at the Boar's Head, Southgate; Bradford on Tuesday the 8th, on one day, at the White Swan; from there Mr. C. will proceed to Manchester. Wherever he will be consulted, will be inserted in this paper next week, and in the Manchester papers.

Mr. F. CHILD remains in Hull, where he may be consulted as usual.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

THE PROPRIETORS OF KEARSLEY'S FEMALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against imitations, and to call the attention of the public to the late Widow Welch, who has been the grand-daughter of the late Mr. Kearsley, and who has been the preparing of them, the original recipe having been sold to the late G. Kearsley, of Fleet-street, whose Widow found it necessary to make the following Affidavit for the protection of her property, in the year 1798.

AFFIDAVIT.
First.—That she is in possession of the Recipe for making Welch's Female Pills, which was bequeathed to her by her late husband.

Second.—That the said recipe was purchased by her late husband, of the Widow Welch, in the year 1787, for a valuable consideration, and with a view for making the medicine for public sale.

Third.—That she Catherine Kearsley, is also in possession of the receipt signed by the said Widow Welch, acknowledging the having received the money of the said Mr. George Kearsley, for the purchase of the absolute property of the said recipe.

Sworn at the Mansion-house, London, the 3rd Day of November, 1798, before me,
ANDERSON, Mayor.

These Pills so long and justly celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended to the notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction and approbation of most gentlemen of the medical profession, as a safe and valuable medicine, in effectually removing obstructions, and relieving all inconveniences to which the female frame is liable, especially those which attend an early period of life, frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system; they create an appetite, correct indigestion, remove giddiness and nervous headache, and are eminently useful in windy disorders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, and palpitation of the heart; being perfectly innocuous, may be used with safety in all seasons and climates.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; also, by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office; by Smeaton, Reinhardt, Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury, Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hariman, Collier, Hargrove, Bellamy, York; Cooper, Goldthorpe, Rogerson, Newby, Ker, Bradford; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rhodes, Smith; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; and all respectable Medicine Vendors in town and country, at 2s. 9d. per box.

Observe, the genuine are wrapped in white paper, and have the name C. Kearsley engraved on the Government Stamp.

PUBLIC MEETING AND DINNER

TO
F. O'CONNOR, Esq.
A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at QUAKER HALL, on the premises of Mr. J. Booth, Halfay-House Inn, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of JANUARY, 1839.

To commence at Twelve o'clock.
The DINNER will take place at the before-named Inn, in the Evening, when the following Gentlemen are expected:

F. O'CONNOR, Esq., Mr. S. Pritchley, J. Fielden, Esq., Mr. W. Rider, P. Boney, Esq., Mr. W. Thornton, and Mr. Richardson. Tickets, at Two Shillings each, may be had of the Committee, or at the Houses of Mr. J. Booth, or Mr. William Graham.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE MILLION.

"Opifer per orbem dico."

PALEY, the greatest of moral philosophers, truly enumerates children as among the principal sources of human happiness.—At no period of life so precarious as in the early stages of infancy; for it is a fact no less lamentable than true, that the least one half the children born in Great Britain perish in a state of infancy. Of these, some die for want of medicine, but by far the greater portion from the abuse of it. Pernicious stuporifics, whose basis is laudanum or other opiates, are constantly administered to tender infants, especially among the poorer classes. These dangerous compounds allay pain for a time by stupefying the senses, but ultimately leave the agonised sufferer in a worse state than before. The ignorant and deluded, though anxious, well-meaning, and affectionate mother, thus procures herself a little more ease from the weeping of her child, but at the same time, if it survive, it is only to pass its mortal pilgrimage, (from its constitution having been thus enervated and undermined) in a state of lethargic insensibility. Deeply impressed with the magnitude of these serious evils, and animated with a truly philanthropic zeal to arrest their progress, it was that the late Mr. Atkinson (a man of original talent, and of superior intellectual attainments generally, as well as a skillful chemist and apothecary) directed his best energies to the formation of a compound suited to the various complaints of infants. His laudable efforts were at length crowned with the success they so well merited, in the production of that most invaluable preparation.

ATKINSON'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE

which has now stood the test of analysis, the test of trial, and above all, the fiery ordeal of public opinion for nearly half a century, and of which fifty thousand bottles are annually sold in Great Britain.

In short, whether this medicine be destined to enter the palace or the humblest cottage, the proprietor alike feels an honest conviction of its utility to soothe maternal pain for infant suffering; to convert that pain into gladness—that suffering into balmy repose.

As a preventive against, and a cure for those complaints to which infants are liable, as affections of the bowels, difficult teething, convulsions, rickets, &c., it is a pleasant, innocent, and efficacious carminative; and an admirable assistant to nature during the progress of the whooping cough, the measles, and the cow pox, or vaccine inoculation.

Prepared only by ROBERT BARKER, (nephew and successor to, and formerly partner with Mr. Atkinson,) chemist and druggist, No. 1, Market-place, Manchester, in moulded bottles, at 1s. 12d. 6d., and 4d. 6d. each. Sold retail by most respectable druggists in town and country, and may be had wholesale of the proprietor, and at the usual medicine houses in London.

MR. SAMUEL LA' MERT, SURGEON,

(Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, London, and Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c.) having devoted his studies to the various diseases of the Generative Organs, and to the successful TREATMENT OF THE VENEREAL DISEASE,

In all its forms, embracing gonorrhoea, gleet, seminal weakness, and strictures, eruptions, and nocturnal pains, so frequently mistaken for scurvy and rheumatism, also, to the frightful consequences resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally consulted, or send by Nine in the morning till Ten at night, and on Sundays, from Nine till Two, at his residence,

No. 27, ALBION STREET, LEEDS.

And country patients requiring his assistance by making only one personal visit, will receive such medicine and medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means have failed.

When an early application is made for the cure of a certain disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in the more advanced and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in their plan, (without restraint in diet or exercise,) will insure to the patient a permanent and radical cure.

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only 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 immoderate use of MERCURY and IRITATING BALMS, administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a total ignorance of the general principles of medicine, ruin the constitution, and cause ulcerated sore throat, disease of the lungs, and secondary symptoms of a most violent character, until a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

LA' MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS.

Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box.

Are well known as a certain and effectual remedy for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, without confinement, loss of time, or hindrance from business; they have effected many surprising cures, not only in recent gonorrhoea and simple cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed.

In those frightful cases of sexual and nervous debility, brought on by a solitary indulgence in forbidden practices, and which weakens and destroys all the physical and mental powers, occasioning melancholy, deficiency, and the necessity of renouncing the felicities of marriage, aggravated by all the horrors of remorse; Mr. La' Mert, can with confidence offer as a regularly educated member of the medical profession a safe and speedy restoration to sound and vigorous health; and from the peculiar nature of his practice, embracing every variety of difficult circumstances, the most timely may feel encouragement in the opportunity thus afforded them.

MR. LA' MERT may be personally consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and will give advice to persons taking the above, or any other of his preparations, without a fee. Attendance on Sundays from Nine till Two, where his Medicine can only be obtained, as no Book-seller, Druggist, or any other Medicine Vendor is supplied with them.

Country letters, post-paid, containing a remittance for Medicine, will be immediately answered.

27, Albion-Street, Leeds.

ENTRANCE IN THE GATEWAY.

J. L. WARD,

Cancer Surgeon,
No. 18, Trafalgar-Street, Leeds, and No. 1, Liverpool-Street, Oldfield-Road, Manchester.

WHERE every form of Scrofula, as well as the varieties of Cancer, are treated with unerring success.

Mr. Ward has selected Manchester as the grand centre from which to extend the benefit of his system of cure; and being desirous to render success certain, as far as is possible, in all

Diseases of the Joints, INCLUDING DISLOCATIONS, CARIOUS BONES, AND THOSE VARIOUS MALADIES OF THE SPINE, Which are so frequently mismanaged, he has engaged a gentleman whose ability as a

BONE-SETTER

Is perhaps superior to every other practitioner in the United Kingdom, and who may be consulted daily at the above Establishment.

No. 1, Liverpool-street, Oldfield Road, Salford, Dec. 14th, 1838.

Malignant Tumour Removed without the Knife.

WE, the undersigned Overseers of the Township of Armley, hereby certify, that William Stockdale, of Armley, (Wheelwright), was lately afflicted with a Tumour in the wrist of his right arm, which he says had been coming on for three or four years, until it was as large as a hen's egg, and so painful as to prevent him following his employment, he was consequently under the necessity of applying for parish relief, when after some time, his hand getting worse and worse, and we having heard of several extraordinary cures being performed by Mr. J. L. WARD, of Trafalgar Street, Leeds, in removing Wens and Cancerous Tumours, &c. We put him under his care, and are happy to bear testimony, that he has made a complete cure thereof; so that he is now, and has been for some months, working at his trade, and maintaining his family, as witness our hands, this Sixth Day of September, 1838.

JAMES ELLIS, JOHN WALKER

Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

CANADA.

(From the New York Herald.)

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE FRONTIER—A FRESH OUTBREAK—THE PATRIOTS AGAIN IN MOTION.

By last evening's mail we received the subjoined important particulars of fresh patriot movements. They have, it appears, recommenced operations at a remove point. Several skirmishes between the patriots and the British troops have proved favorable to the former. To those who are acquainted with the locality it will be seen that by obtaining possession of the points west of Tilbury, the patriots can run a line from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie, through Kent County, and thus keep the regulars at bay for a long time, or until they push further into the heart of Canada. These fresh movements of the patriots will have a material effect on the sentence of the prisoners in Montreal and Kingston.

PATRIOT NEWS FROM THE WEST.—The Blow struck. The steam-boat *Watson*, Captain Power, arrived from Cleveland this morning, bringing us the following important intelligence:—The patriots, amounting to nine hundred, crossed over the Detroit River to Sandwich, burned that village to the ground, and the British steam-boat *Thames*, was joined by a company of the Royal Militia, and are now on the march through the London district, where, it is expected, they will be joined by several thousands of patriots. In a skirmish with the Queen's troops, several of the latter were killed; we cannot learn how many. The gentleman who brings the information stood upon the wharf at Detroit, and saw the British steam-boat in flames. The blow is struck, and we see different work from what we have yet had in either province.—*Buffalo Daily Mercury*, Dec. 8.

We give this rumor just as it comes to us, at the same time expressing some little doubt of its entire correctness. It may be, and very probably is true, that a hostile incursion has been made from our territory, a few houses plundered and burnt, and a boat exchanged between the marauders and the inhabitants; but that any successful stand has been made on the British territory, or any serious "rising" taken place, we can see no reason for crediting. The outrageous exaggerations of the warlike doings of last winter in that quarter do not particularly incline us to be over credulous and hasty in believing the "news" which comes from that direction. Since the above was in type we have received the *Cleveland Daily Herald* and *Gazette* of Thursday, which is filled with rumors, &c., which indicate the absurdity of the present report.—*Buffalo Advertiser*, Dec. 8.

Intelligence came this evening by the way-bill from Detroit, that the patriots have possession of Malden. They took it with immediate slaughter on both sides. The patriots took 175 prisoners. A report was current at Sandwiche yesterday that a number of patriots were in the woods in the London District, preparing for an attack. An express from London for Malden passed on Monday. Ten pieces of mounted cannon, chiefly 24-pounders, with a large quantity of military stores, arrived at Malden on Friday last.—*Cleveland Herald*, Dec. 5.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.—The steam-boat *Constitution* arrived from Buffalo to-day, with a company of United States troops. We have not learned their destination—probably Detroit. Gen. Scott arrived in the *Columbia* stage last night and took lodgings at the *American*. We understand that Gen. Scott will repair to Detroit, where he leaves the city.—*Sandwich Herald*, Nov. 27.

What reliance is to be placed upon this news, of course we know not. There has doubtless been some movement, because Theller is in the neighbourhood, but we doubt the accuracy of all the extracts given above.

(From the New York Daily Express, Dec. 7.)

PATRIOTS IN CANADA, OPPOSITE DETROIT! MORE PLUNDER! MORE BLOOD!

Detroit, Dec. 4, 1838.—This morning, about two o'clock, about 250 Patriots made a landing a few miles above Windsor (town opposite), marched down to the village, attacked the militia stationed there, and after a short skirmish, set fire to the barracks and a steam-boat, and then dispersed the militia, killing 17, and wounding six. The Patriots lost one man (a captain) and had three wounded. The three wounded were brought to this side; from them I have gathered this story. All the communications with the other side has been cut off by our Government. Our city is in a most intense excitement, and full of a thousand rumors.

Two p.m.—A report has reached us of the rout of the Patriots.

Six p.m.—The above is confirmed. The Patriots are routed.

I have seen a gentleman who was aboard the government steam-boat *Erie*, lying off the scene of action. He says that the patriots, who were in the woods, made a good defence against the militia that reached the ground first. The regulars charged at once, and the patriots broke for their canoes. My informant saw many killed, in the canoes, and one boat cut in two by a cannon shot. The steam-boat took several cannon loads of prisoners. Some were wounded, and it is impossible to ascertain, among the thousand rumors, the number of killed or wounded. Just from the other side, says there are at least 60 killed of the Loyalists. This is, doubtless, exaggeration.

THE PATRIOTS ROUTED AND RUN AWAY.

The Detroit papers of the 5th and 6th give accounts of the defeat and dispersion of the whole patriot force. The British loss at the attack upon the barracks is reported at 18, and several wounded. The U. S. steam-boat *Erie*, *Albion*, and *Macomb* were crossing the river on Tuesday night, and prevented any reinforcements crossing. After the patriots left Windsor they were pursued by troops from Malden. It is said they divided on their approach, part retreating to the woods and the remainder to an island in the river. The *Erie*, which was retreating about the time, arrested ten or twelve as they were crossing to the island, some of whom were taken before Judge Wilkin examined and committed for trial. From 30 to 50 escaped in the American side. On the approach of the *Erie* the main body of the British troops returned to Windsor, leaving a small force to pursue the party that retreated to the woods.

The *Advertiser* says: "We are assured that several dead bodies of the Patriots, killed at Windsor on Tuesday, were suffered to be exposed to the view until yesterday, a prey to the dogs and dogs! This is a brutality beyond all precedent. It is conduct that would have disgraced Hottentots. When the life is gone, it is the height of fineness to leave the inanimate corpse exposed to food for beasts!"

It was reported that Colonel Prince ordered two of the patriots to be shot in cold blood after the skirmish of Tuesday was over, and that such would have been the fate of some dozen others, had not the commanding officer at Malden put a check upon his bloody desire.

"The whole patriot force, amounting to 250 men, were dispersed and routed by 70 militia men and 6 regulars."

"Theller was arrested on Wednesday, and examined before Judge Wilkin—gave bail for his appearance the next day. His trial will be postponed to next term."

The *Detroit Advertiser* says the most authentic report is, that in the skirmish at Windsor, twelve patriots and eight soldiers were killed. Up to yesterday morning the British had captured eleven prisoners, some of them American citizens.

Not a Canadian resident joined the Patriot invaders when they landed in Canada!

The whole number that crossed over is stated by the Patriots themselves to be 250.

THE LAST OF THE BRIGANDS.

"The Commander-in-Chief, after the manner of General Birge, is great on paper. He entered Canada with the following—"

ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE PATRIOT FORCES, PREVIOUS TO THE BATTLE OF SANDWICH.

"Soldiers!—The time has arrived that calls for action: the blood of our slaughtered countrymen cries aloud for revenge. The spirits of Lount, and Matthews, and Morreau are yet unavenged. The murdered heroes of Prescott lie in an unburied grave, in the land of tyranny. The names of the ill-fated *Caroline* crew can only be appeased by the blood of the murderers.

"Arise, ye men, soldiers of Canada! Let us avenge their wrongs, let us win a glorious victory or death; and let us meet the tyrant foe, let our war-cry be—'Remember Prescott!'"

PROCLAMATION.

CITIZENS OF CANADA.—We have received the standard of liberty on our shores. It is not an ensign of oppression, but of protection. We have returned to our native land not as enemies, but as

friends. Charges, false as the hearts of our oppressors have been made against us, and you have been told that we are pirates, robbers, banditti, and brigands. You have been told that we came to plunder and destroy, and that the reward for which we are contending was indiscriminate robbery. False is the charge—false and deceptive. We came to restore to our beloved country the liberty so long enjoyed and so tyrannically wrested from us. This our only object—this is the end of our desires and of our political speeches. It is accomplished, gladly will we return to the cultivation of our beloved fields, and the enjoyments of the domestic fireside.

No one who remains at home shall be molested in his avocations—those only found in arms, or aiding our oppressors, will be treated as enemies; those aiding us in restoring liberty to Canada will be hailed as friends to us, to Canada, and humanity.

Let every one, then, who has not the spirit to engage in the cause of liberty remain at home, and pursue his usual avocation in peace.

But, above all, let those who seek for honour and glory, and their country's good, uprose in the cause of the Patriots of Canada.

Head Quarters, Patriot Army, Sandwich, U.C., Dec. 4, 1838.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

WM. LOUNT, Military Secretary.

The commissions of the patriot officers were in cipher. Secret meetings, it appears, have been held all along the Northern frontier, at which, bounties of land were promised. The brigands were called Patriot Masons and Hunters.

The contrivers of these expeditions, such as Mackenzie and others, who drew others to the standard, and themselves safely out of it, have much to answer for. We find the following in the examination at Kingston:—

Jean Baptiste Rosens examined.—Was born at Montreal; never left Lower Canada till lately, when he joined the Patriot Army, and landed with a musket and ball-cartridge, but he threw them away after the first fire in the action on Tuesday, the 13th ult., and ran away, but was stopped by four men, who said they would shoot him if he ran. He recognised the Pole; said he was called General by the party, but never spoke to him. (This witness is very young, and wept bitterly when brought into Court.)

John Elphinst, a boy 14 years old, examined.—Was born at Rouvilleville, Lower Canada. Joined the Patriots; was with the armed party who landed near Prescott. They put arms into his hands, but he ran away after the first fire. Saw the prisoner in the stone house near the mill; he had a sword, and commanded, but did not see him command in the mill.

EXECUTIONS AT KINGSTON.

Col. Von Scholtz, the Pole, was hung on Saturday week. He was aged 31. His father was a Major in the Polish army at the battle of Warsaw. The prisoner also rose to be Major in the Polish service. In 1836 he came to the United States, and settled at Selina as a chemist. He was induced to join the "Hunters" or "Patriot Masons" by Mr. Stone, of Salina, who also presented him with the flag that was taken at the battle of Malden. He immediately returned to his native land, and was engaged in their landing. Trusting to these representations he embarked with others on the United States at Oswego, took the two schooners in tow laden with men, three cannon, and munitions of war; was taken back to land at Prescott, but finally landed at the Windsor with 150 men. He immediately discovered how he had been deceived, as no aid came to them, nor did any one join them. But as he had no means of returning to the States, he strengthened his position as far as possible, and made the best defence he could.

Josephus Abbey, a printer, and second in command, was taken to the mill at Malden, where Daniel George and Charles Smith, officers in the same expedition. Governor Arthur ordered the execution of all the prisoners convicted, and a number more were sentenced to be executed on the 12th.

A brass piece used at Prescott was marked S.N.Y. No. 54, and evidently came from a New York arsenal.

(From the Toronto Patriot, Dec. 7.)

We stop the press to announce that we have just received intelligence that the brigands, to the number of about 500, crossed on the 3rd instant from Detroit to Windsor, about a mile and a half above Sandwiche, and directly opposite the former place, a steam-boat, where they landed, and under the direction of their officers formed. They were immediately attacked by Col. Prince, at the head of the militia, and after a short engagement they were thrown into confusion, and with the exception of a few who escaped to the American shore, were driven into the woods. There were killed of the patriots twenty-two, and none of the militia.

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On their landing at Windsor they burnt the British steamer <

TO THE PUBLIC.

Every LANCASHIRE Purchaser of the
NORTHERN STAR of THIS DAY
Will be presented with a finely executed
ENGRAVING
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
"WHIG LOYALTY"
AND
"MORAL FORCE."

(The Engraving is separate, and distinct from the Paper.)

As the Engraving is purely of a local character, of no interest beyond Yorkshire and Lancashire, we shall not present it to our readers out of those two Counties.

WHIG LOYALTY AND MORAL FORCE.

The principal character in our last week's performance under this title, was Mr. EDWARD BAINES, whom we took occasion to introduce to the notice of our readers as "a principal" performer from the Theatre Royal, Mercury Office, Leeds, where he has undertaken the leading business for some twenty years last past, and has greatly distinguished himself in the capacity of GROANER in Ordinary of the QUEEN.

We trust our readers have benefited by the exhibition thus far; but it occurs to us that some fastidious critic might feel disposed to carp at the very versatility of our STAR, question the soundness of his pretensions, remark upon his plentiful lack of discretion, observe the liberality of his warmth in the matter of temper, and then look out for some additional cause, wholly independent of his own merits or demerits, to account for his standing in the profession before the eyes of the public. We know it would be in vain to urge upon any such critic, that

"All the world's a stage,
And one man in his time plays many parts;"

for our critic might immediately retort upon us the consolation of the self-complacent Malvolio, that whilst

"Some are born great, some achieve greatness, some have greatness thrust upon them."

and it is even here that we must take our stand, in defiance of all merely captious criticism. Mr. EDWARD BAINES has had "greatness thrust upon him" he is a unit of that class, of whom a voice far more homely, but not less true, than the high sounding voice of philosophy is wont to say, "well is it for him that his father was born before him." Mr. BAINES, the M. P., was really born before Mr. EDWARD BAINES, the QUEEN-GROANER; and the influence of the very same artful tact which has raised the senior to wealth and dignity, in spite of originally unenviable circumstances, has sufficed to place and maintain the junior in the station he occupies in spite of a head the most shallow, vanity the most preposterous, pretensions the most extravagant, a temper the most vile, and a demeanour the most offensive. That Mr. BAINES, the senior, we have now the honour to introduce, for the purpose of making his bow before our audience.

We have already intimated that the worldly circumstances under which Mr. BAINES entered public life, were of unwelcome character: the manner of his first appearance, and the nature of his first employment in Leeds, clearly indicate so much, but we are so far from urging this to the prejudice of Mr. BAINES, that we really think it the only point in his life upon which he ought now to look back with perfect complacency, inasmuch as it is not the possession and the use, but the abuse only of natural powers, which ought to give any man cause for compunction or remorse. Of Mr. BAINES's previous life, it is very remarkable that we know so very little; and the source to which we owe that little is not less remarkable in itself. In a work entitled "THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY of Illustrations and Eminent Personages of the Nineteenth Century,"—a work to which we shall have occasion to refer again in a subsequent portion of our remarks—we find a portrait of that most "EMINENT" and "ILLUSTRIOUS" Personage, "EDWARD BAINES, Esq., M. P.," and a memoir, which informs us that he "was born in 1774," that "at the age of seventeen he was apprenticed," but that "before the expiration of his apprenticeship, he removed to Leeds for improvement." How it happened that this very late apprenticeship ended so very early and prematurely, we cannot tell, and we are not going to make either benignant or BENIGNANT conjectures which, possibly, might lead to no legitimate result. With whatever degree of anxiety the "Illustrations" young printer may have looked behind him from time to time in the course of his pedestrian tramp from Preston to Leeds, innumerable as he was, and so far less fit for flight in any sudden emergency, by the weight of all his worldly possessions at the end of a stick over his shoulder, most certain it is that he has never looked behind him since; for it was not in vain that he "removed to Leeds for improvement," and it is the means, only, by which that "improvement" was achieved, that we now propose to examine.

Some men it has pleased God to endow with wisdom; others are endowed with a most devilish cunning, which far outstrips mere wisdom in worldly affairs. The man of wisdom looks to principle as his guide, in every action of his life; the man of cunning looks to expediency only—the expediency of consulting his own particular interest in everything, and in every practicable way. Where the man of wisdom balances the interests of others, the man of cunning thinks only of his own; and whilst the former may remain or become poor in everything save conscience, the latter gets rich without any conscience at all. True it is that these two classes do not include all men: Mr. EDWARD BAINES, for instance, is neither wise nor cunning, yet is he rich and prosperous; but we must always bear in mind that "his father was born before him."

These general considerations will carry us a long way into the mystery whereby Mr. BAINES has been enabled to try all things, and hold fast that which is good—for himself, amidst all the various shapes and shades he has assumed in Religion, in Politics, or in Literature. When he first made his appearance in Leeds—"for improvement"—we understand he belonged to that peculiar sect which the German Jews have since discovered to be the least offensive form of Christianity, and have therefore encouraged by their presence for want of a regular synagogue proper; but he had not been long resident ere he found out that "it is not good that man should be alone;" and to "Personal-government"—GROAN not, Master EDWARD—is usually ascribed the remarkable coincidence of his conversion from the Unitarian to the Independent faith, just within the period of his marriage. For our parts, however, we are not disposed to ascribe the remarkable conversion altogether to this influence. Conscience, of course, had just as much to do with the same faith as with the other—we will not be so illiberal as to deny that; but when we look upon the tools which that conversion gave Mr. BAINES to work with—the CLAPHAMS, the RAWSONS, and others of like breed—

men possessing most enlarged and liberal views of Religious toleration in the abstract, qualified only by the simple exclusion of all who might differ from themselves in general, and a most damnable spirit of rancour against Unitarianism in particular; men whose well cherished "grievances" have served as the ladder to his ambition, and who have either feathered their nests and flown, or are now already well nigh cast aside to pine out the remainder of his no longer useful existence in vexation and disappointment—we cannot imagine for a moment that a far-seeing, cool-calculating man like Mr. BAINES would overlook so important an item in the catalogue of reasons for conversion.

Thus have we brought another principal performer before the curtain, and fairly launched him in his career of "improvement." He ought, indeed, to have been introduced as the principal performer; but as our "Picture" represents the particular QUEEN-GROANING point of time, it became necessary that the QUEEN-GROANER himself should stand first; and so it came to pass that the son took precedence of the sire. Whilst, however, we have these subordinate characters in the grand scene before us, we may as well dispatch them at once, and thus consolidate our narrative as we proceed.

We might have some difficulty in pointing out each particular individual of these subordinate in our "Picture;" for, to say truth, the likenesses are not so distinct as we intended them to be. Our Artist excuses himself on the ground that he was unfortunate in his choice of material for transferring the sketch: when he came to that part of the wood where the heads were to appear, he found it quite rotten. We receive the excuse more in sorrow than in anger; for, certainly, it is the most sensible and discriminating block of wood we ever heard of in our lives. The characters, however, are all there; and all we can do is to request our readers, by the help of a lively imagination, to pick them out as they best may.

GEORGE RAWSON, Esquire, was Chairman at the grand "Demonstration" of Whig-Loyalty and Moral Force, on the 14th of May, 1832, which produced "THREE GROANS FOR THE QUEEN," amidst the display of IRON-PIKES, black crapes, and an executioner's AXE. How GEORGE RAWSON happened to become an Esquire, we can no more explain than the Esquire of Don Quixote could understand how windmills became transformed into lady-devourers. But where is GEORGE RAWSON, Esquire, now? And echo answers, Irish-fashion, WHERE? Certain creditors of a firm from which GEORGE RAWSON, Esquire, retired some fifteen years ago with a very handsome fortune, asked the same question in a remarkably short time after that event, and got no better answer. All we can say is, that GEORGE RAWSON, Esquire, enacted the part of a pure patriot, and a conscientious dissembler of the Independent persuasion, for a great number of years before the public, with considerable credit; that he has since retired to the enjoyment of his *odium cum dignitate*; and, we have no doubt, is now polling faces under a "shocking bad hat," somewhere or other, for his own particular amusement, and by way of pleasant reminiscence of by-gone glory. Further description sayeth not, touching said GEORGE.

JOHN CLAPHAM, Esquire, is a magistrate, and is therefore entitled to rank as such—his amiable meekness and strict impartiality of judgment in the case of BALDGET CONE, to the contrary, nevertheless, notwithstanding. As a pious Deacon of an Independent Church, he is remarkable for his celebrated work "Every man his own person persecutor." Forty years he has expended his painful experiments upon different persons—first at Salem-Chapel, then at White-Chapel, then at Queen-street Chapel, ere he established the truth, and brought the great work to perfection. But at length the SCALES were turned, and the parson rebelled: the Deacon was turned out of the church by the members thereof, and was left to set up for himself in Byrom-street Chapel, where he now reigns, supreme head of his own new Church-Establishment:—

JOHN BYRONES.

Yet has Mr. JOHN CLAPHAM been an ill-used man. As a Whig politician of the first water—blessed with a temper so fiery, that the Old Gas Company find the use of it dirt-cheap at eight-and-thirty and six-pence a-week, for the matter of a mere occasional flare-up which neither requires nor brooks RETORT—he has ever pursued the even tenor of his own way, liberal, tolerant, and only remorseless towards others who have had the illiberal audacity to question his infallibility. How such a man could submit to perform the office of ladder to Mr. BAINES all this time, might be thought an inexplicable mystery, had we not the table of the Fox and the Peacock before us; but the Fox was cunning—so is Mr. BAINES; and the Peacock was vain—so was Mr. JOHN CLAPHAM. As next in importance to the political and religious liberty of having his own way, and forcing every body else to follow it, Mr. JOHN CLAPHAM always regarded such a measure of Municipal Reform as might secure to himself the acquisition of long-desired but long-denied civic dignity, as a "BOON" of the first magnitude. At length came the Municipal Reform Bill: Mr. JOHN CLAPHAM already fancied himself Mayor of the Leeds New Corporation, and prepared himself accordingly. But, alas! for the vanity of human expectation—more especially when it resides in the breast of a man with a head so strong and so vain—the first Mayor chosen was not Mr. JOHN CLAPHAM; nor the second, nor the third, nor even the FOURTH and last! The result of this last Election has at length opened the eyes of Mr. JOHN CLAPHAM to his real position: he sees the ingratitude of men for whose advancement he has spent a life of turmoil and agitation, and who thus treat him with neglect and contumely in return; he is at length convinced of the utter helplessness of his case, and has submitted to the final defeat of his long-cherished hopes in moody silence: he has withdrawn himself from further Civic strife, and is ALDERMAN CLAPHAM no longer.

We have already occupied as much space as we can well afford to this subject for the present; but next week we shall resume our examination of Mr. BAINES as a public character—Religious, Political, and Literary. Our object is to show the working classes the utter hollowness of all the dependence they have hitherto placed upon his pretended zeal for their interests; and, before we have done, we shall also have something to say to the TORIES.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

Notice.—Our last week's engraving being a local one, will not be of any interest to our readers at a distance. We are sorry that the address of the brave men of Bristol and of Tiverton, have been obliged to be taken out of the form till next week—they shall then appear.

JOHN HORNALL next week.

OUR TABLE is loaded with communications of various kinds, which space precludes us from enumerating. If we must crave indulgence of all. Some of them will be inserted next week, some will wait longer, and some we cannot insert at all. We hope none will take the rejection of their articles amiss. Only consider our position, if we should insert all the communications we receive, we should need six or seven Stars a-week.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1839.

THE "MERCURY" IN ANOTHER MESS.—
THE "BLOODY" WHIGS CRYING
"PECCAVI"—THE POOR LAW COM-
MISSIONERS—THE DAMNABLE BOOK,
AND THE SYSTEM OF CHILD
MURDER.

A DAMNABLE BOOK has now been printed and circulated through the country some months, in which it is deliberately and undisguisedly recommended that, for the better restricting of population, every third, or, at the very utmost, EVERY FOURTH child shall be MURDERED AS SOON AS BORN. Mr. STEPHENS, in the course of his sermon, last Sunday week, told his congregation, that he had seen this book, and told them of its horrible contents: the effect was what such a statement might be expected to produce on an audience of British fathers and mothers, not being Whigs: a thrill of horror, perfectly indescribable, was succeeded by a feeling of the most perfect detestation of "The horrid crew, threefold damned,"—by whom such worse than Egyptian wickedness could be countenanced; and Mr. STEPHENS very properly gave vent to his feelings in some of the strongest language we have ever seen ascribed to him.

"A correspondent, for whose respectability the Mercury can vouch," sent him an account of this portion of Mr. STEPHENS's sermon, and the astonished Mercury forthwith exclaims:—"Is it not high time to inquire whether this man is not a fit tenant for a lunatic asylum? He says distinctly that he has seen such recommendations as the above in a printed book! Now, either he must be stark mad, or he must be desperately wicked. It would be as easy to scullow all Pharaoh's pyramids as to scullow STEPHENS's fiction. It must be either the hallucination of a disordered brain, or the invention of a man horribly malignant and depraved."

Mr. DEEGAN having also mentioned this book in one of his speeches, the Globe makes himself very merry with the monstrosity of the fiction, and beseeches the Tories not to hang themselves for vexation at being outdone in the art of invention. Now, we can readily conceive that this infamous book was never intended to have a very extensive circulation; but it will be very hard to convince us that the Mercury and the Globe were ignorant of its existence. It is matter of public notoriety that the book has been published some months. Our excellent contemporary, the Northern Liberator, had an article on it on the 29th of December, in which he gives the following account of it:—

It is entitled "The Possibility of Limiting Population," by S. DEEGAN, Esq., Barrister at Law, &c. The book is a small volume of about 100 pages, and is published by Messrs. G. and J. Robinson, 15, St. Paul's Church-yard. The book is a very elaborate pamphlet, of nearly one hundred closely printed pages, divided into four parts. The first part is a general introduction, in which the author states that the population of the world is increasing at an alarming rate, and that this increase is the cause of all the evils which afflict mankind. The second part is a dissertation on the "possibility of limiting population," in which the author argues that it is not only possible, but necessary, to limit the number of the human race. The third part is a dissertation on the "means of limiting population," in which the author proposes various methods of limiting the number of the human race, including the use of poison, the use of the gallows, and the use of the guillotine. The fourth part is a dissertation on the "benefits of limiting population," in which the author argues that the limitation of the human race would result in a more peaceful and prosperous world.

This same "Theory of Painless Extinction" was denounced, so long ago as November 24th, by a London daily paper which we happen to know is regularly taken at the Mercury-office and at the Globe-office too: it is therefore highly improbable that the Editors of those papers should be unaware of its existence, maugre all their efforts to appear incredulous. The recommendation is highly worthy of Whig parentage, and, no doubt, the book being thus prevented by exposure.

The Mercury says that Mr. STEPHENS ascribes this devil's book to the authorship of a Poor Law Commissioner. If he did so, we have no doubt that he has evidence of it. STEPHENS is not the man to make such an assertion unadvisedly. We cannot undertake to say whether the devil Mercury be a Poor Law Commissioner or not; but we can think of few suppositions more likely. The three Commissioners at Somerset House, the Devil-Kings' head quarters, have disavowed it for themselves individually, but they do not say whether it has been written by some of the deputy-devils, the Assistant-Commissioners, under their command. On this head we are left to draw our own conclusions, and we have no doubt that if STEPHENS did say that a Poor Law Commissioner was the author of it, he said that which he knew to be fact. At all events, we recommend the Mercury to prepare his capacious jaws with all possible speed for the gulphing of the "Pyramid," for no fact was ever more true than this statement of Mr. STEPHENS's which he calls a "fiction."

SCOTTISH PATRIOTISM.

We can but briefly direct attention to the invigorating report of the seire in our eighth paper. Our readers will see that Scotland is still herself.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

We have been astonished at not receiving any account of the proceedings of the meetings of delegates at Manchester on Monday last, nor yet of the public meeting in Carpenters' Hall. We cannot think our friends would neglect to send reports, but suppose they must somehow have miscarried.

Mr. J. L. WARD.—Our readers will perceive on reference to his advertisement, that this celebrated gentleman has added another most astonishing and well-authenticated cure of cancer in one of its most distressing forms, to the many previously noticed.

THE STORM.

LEEDS.—Leeds has not escaped the dreadful violence attendant on the hurricane of Monday, the effects of which have been felt throughout the country. About three o'clock on Monday morning, the storm began to assume a serious aspect, and to excite the terror of the inhabitants. We have not met a single inhabitant of the town who was not disturbed by the roaring of the wind and the falling of materials from the roofs of the houses in which they were resident, and who did not consequently apprehend danger to their lives and property. Most of those with whom we have conversed, have stated that while in bed they felt themselves rocked about as if it was a cradle; while many were seriously alarmed in consequence of the continued noises occasioned by the falling of materials from the roofs of houses, and other buildings. In many places, as our readers will perceive, the most melancholy consequences, have been experienced from this most unparalleled hurricane; the loss of life has been very serious; and we are sorry to have to state that, in this respect, Leeds has not escaped. Early in the morning, the chimney of the manufactory of Mr. Davies, machine maker, Wellington road, was blown down, and falling upon the roof, broke it through, burying beneath the ruins an engineer named Wm. Emmet, who was killed on the spot. Fortunately the poor man was not married. An inquest was held over his remains on Tuesday morning, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The melancholy death of the poor man, who was walking along the street, immediately beneath a stone weighing some cwt., fell so nearly beside him as to graze the brim of his hat as it descended. The man was so astonished at his narrow escape, as for a short time to be almost deprived of his senses. At the Hope Inn, York-street, a man was sitting at a table, when a large pane of glass fell from the roof, and struck him on the head, and fell into a room in which the lord and his wife were asleep. The noise roused them from their slumbers, when they found a mass of rubbish lying between the fireplace and the bed, from which, it would appear, they had merely escaped with their lives. Considerable alarm was experienced in the house of the Rev. T. Seale, a minister of the Gospel, who resides in Camp-place, by the falling of some chimneys on the roof. The Rev. Gentleman was awakened by the noise, and having two sons sleeping in another room, had scarcely dragged them out of bed, when a considerable portion of the roof fell in, burying the bed in a mass of rubbish, which covered every part of the room. The house of Mr. J. H. 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Monday last, at the parish church of St. Andrew's, Westminster, by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Andrew's, Rowland Errington, Esq., second son of Thomas Massey Stanley, Bart., of Hooton, Cheshire, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General John Macdonald, Adjutant-General of the

ire, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General
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her sufferings—unable to walk upright from exhaustion; and here we have an overseer disputing that there is evidence of her destitution, without

attempting to dispute any of the circumstances of
 our case which we have here stated. This man, if

[illegible]

The friends of William Ashton gave a public dinner to him in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the 31st of December, to commemorate his return from Van Diemen's Land, to which place he was transported for publicly maintaining the rights of labour. An above named plate was provided by the host of the dinner, and was decorated with the initials and parrot of the repast, who seemed to be highly delighted with the proceedings. After the cloth was drawn, on the motion of Mr. P. Wrigley, Mr. D. Pilmore was called to the chair, when the following patriotic toasts were given and responded to with enthusiasm.

Three times three and the only source of all power. Three times three and one cheer more. Responded to by Mr. P. Wrigley.

2. To the return of William Ashton, after an absence of nearly nine years from his native town. Three times three and one cheer more. Responded to by Mr. William Ashton, who depicted the horrors of the island in true colours, to the entire satisfaction of all present.

3. A speedy return to our absent friend Francis Miffield, and also the still remaining companions of the Six Dorchester Labourers. Three hearty cheers. Responded to by Mr. P. Hoey.

4. To the generous and persevering exertions of the Committee of Management appointed to transact business on behalf of Ashton and Miffield, and to J. B. Hall, Esq., M.P., whose exertions on behalf of Ashton and Miffield is duly acknowledged and appreciated. Three cheers. Responded to by Mr. E. Daley.

5. A speedy return to the Five Clarendon Street

Spinnars. Three cheers. Responded to by Mr. J. Thompson.

6. To the indefatigable and persevering advocates of universal freedom, O'Connor, Stephens, and Brontre, and may their distinguished career remain hereafter unclouded by the exaggerations and flattery of all traitors to general liberty. Three times three cheers and one cheer more. Responded to by Mr. Collins.

7. The philanthropic and fearless advocate of the factory children. Three cheers. Responded to by Mr. Joseph Crabtree.

8. May the exorbitance of the National Convention be crowned with success. Three times three and one cheer more. Responded to by Mr. Joseph Crabtree.

9. The immortal memory of Hunt, Cobbett, Beaumont, Emmet, Lord Gordon, Fitzgerald, and all the departed champions of universal liberty in the known world. Drunk in solemn silence.

CLAYTON WEST NORTHERN UNION.

At the request of the Radicals of Clayton West, a

Dep. J. H. From the Barnsley and Worsbrough Comm. to
 establish a Northern Union, attended on the 1st of January, to
 the chair. Accordingly a public meeting took place in
 the house of Mr. Gelder, whose large room was filled
 to suffocation, and numbers went away who could
 not get in. Many individuals from the neighbouring
 parishes were present, and promised to establish unions
 in their respective parishes.
 The following resolutions were passed unanimously
 "That we form ourselves into a union, to be called
 the Clayton West Northern Union." Proposed by
 J. Bethell, seconded by Samuel Noody.
 "That a committee be appointed for the purpose
 of watching the proceedings of the members of Par-
 liament, and attending to the business of the union
 generally." Proposed by J. Mitchell, seconded by
 J. Exley.
 "That the committee do attend to the collection

of the National Rent, and forward the same to the
Northern Star office, or to the treasurer of the Western
Kingdom of Yorkshire, who will transmit it to the
proper quarter for the support of the National Con-
vention." Proposed by William Kippax, seconded
by J. Bentley.

After which the meeting was addressed in a very
elegant and energetic manner by Mr. J. Crabtree.
Mr. P. Hoot, of Wood, and others. After which
which, a vote of thanks was given to the Barnsley
friends for their attendance.

[This should have been inscribed last week, but was ex-
cluded by press of matter.—EDS.]

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.
GENTLEMEN,—Believing you to be the friends of
the oppressed, of whatever class or condition in
society, I am induced to apply to you for information
upon the following matter.

It has now become a very prevalent practice for
masters of stuff and other warehouses, to compel their
apprentices to work for them such a large portion of
their time, that they are unable to do but very little (if any
time) for the cultivation of their minds.

Masters not unfrequently compel their apprentices
to spend sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen hours a
week in their service, and that too without any remuneration
whatsoever, and thus the apprentices are com-
pelled to have a pernicious influence upon their
health, as well as prevent them from devoting a suitable
portion of time to the cultivation of the mental and
moral faculties, and thus to render them useful and respect-
able members of society.

Masters, by this unfeeling conduct, not only inflict
an irreparable injury upon the apprentice, but also
inflict an injury upon the community, for the conse-
quence are thus sown, which will descend upon genera-
tions to generation, and will, in the end, prove the
most prolific source of crime, disease, and misery.

T.

BRUTAL MURDER AT PRESTON.—Scarcelly
has the effect produced on the public mind by the
outrage committed by the body of the assassin, I
think, been sufficiently explained by the following
March-lane, subdued, than the most feeble and
nature are again shocked at the perpetration of
another murder. On Wednesday, Pleasant-street
became the scene of anxiety and confusion, by the
report being freely circulated of John Alderson
being killed at No. 30, by his wife, a neighbour
heart, at his door, who, being a neighbour, was
William Bell, sawyer, which subsequent facts
to truly corroborate. From the depositions taken
before Richard Palmer, Esq., Coroner, it appears
that the deceased, Bell, and Mozier, another
sawyer, had been receiving a year's treat from
the Government. Mr. Mozier, who was a neighbour
in Fishergate, and that they had all got nearly
drunk before eleven o'clock. The deceased and the
prisoner quarrelled about a penny which one of
them claimed to be owing to him by the other.
The quarrel continued after their going home, and
ended in the perpetration of the murder. Medical
and other witnesses having been examined, the
Coroner, after reading a short commentary on the
law respecting the difference between the act of
willful murder and that of manslaughter, and reading
again the evidence of the deceased's wife, left it to
the jury to consider how far the evidence which
they had heard was sufficient to justify the verdict of man-
slaughter or murder. The jury, after a few
minutes' consultation, returned the verdict of "willful
murder" against William Bell.—*Abridged from the*

one of the most scientific and superlatively vile traitors recorded in the annals of political delinquency."—Resolved unanimously: "That this meeting unequivocally condemns any further con-

and shall suspect the *men*, whoever they be, that attempt to compromise the Radical Reformers of England by any alliance with him."

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

There is a good supply of all Grain here this morning. There is a thin attendance of buyers, and Wheat is met exceedingly dull sale at a reduction of 1s. per q. upon fine qualities, and 2s. per q. upon other descriptions.

Oats unaltered. High prices have been asked for Barley but the millers buy sparingly at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per qr. Beans are dull and very little wanted.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, JAN. 10th.—The transactions of the week continue limited, but the sales effected are at our late prices. Staplers are rather expecting present prices to be fully maintained, than any further advance to be realized.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS.—In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, on Saturday, there was a fair average demand for every description of manufactured goods considering the season of the year. On Tuesday, the demand was very limited.

PRICE OF HAY in Leeds, is 6d. to 7d. Straw, 4½d. per stone.

TALLOW.—The price of rough Tallow, is 6s. per stone, with an extensive demand. Leeds. —The price of this valuable commodity in this town, continues at 9d. per weight of 21lbs.

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 7.—We had a good supply of Fat Bees and Sheep, and there being a good attendance of buyers, well-fatted stock sold readily, at rather higher prices.

BOROUGHBRIDGE CORN MARKET, JAN. 5.—Wheat, 78s. to 83s. per qr.; Barley, 37s. to 42s. per qr.; Beans, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 3d. per bushel. Oats, 13d. to 14d. per stone.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, JAN. 7th.—To-day's market has been extremely dull, no business consequence has been done. Prices are low in the extreme. Wools and Oils remains much as before.

HOWDEN CORN MARKET, JAN. 5.

Total Quantities,	Pr. Qr.	Tot Amount.
Imp. Measure.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wheat	322. 4	0 1296 0
Barley	16. 1 15	0 28 0
Oats	395. 1	8 428 0
Beans	66. 2	7 156 0

THIRSK CORN MARKET, Jan. 7.—Owing to the dreadful storm this morning very little Corn was shown, and it was rapidly bought up at last week's price. Wheat, 9s to 10s. 6d.; Maslin, 8s. to 9s.; Beans, 5s. 9d. to 6s. per bushel; Barley 38s. to 40s. per qr.; Oats, 28s. to 29s. per qr. 3s. 6s. per bushel.

DONCASTER CORN MARKET, JAN. 5.—The market was fairly supplied this day with Wheat, which, for good qualities, was firm at last week's quotations. Oats and Beans stationary, but the light samples of the former are inclined to be lower. Barley was well supplied, both qualities, and each realized from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per qr. Beans, 28s. to 32s.; Barley, 17s. 6d. to 19s. 6d. per qr.

Beans, 16s. to 17s.; Barley, 33s. to 35s.; Oats, 21s. to 26s. per qr.

STATE OF TRADE.—There was very little demand for either yarn or goods yesterday, and the market (owing perhaps, in some degree to the storm of the preceding day) was in a very gloomy state. *Manchester Guardian*, of Wednesday.

YORK CORN MARKET, JAN. 5.—The supply of grain is not so large as on the two last market days. The principal arrivals into Wakefield and Leeds, principally of foreign wheat, have been by the trade, yet our farmers are by no means cheap sellers, and Wheat maintains the currency of last week. Malting Barley, 1s. to 2s. dearer; inferior qualities little sought after. Oats without alteration in price.

MALTON CORN MARKET, JAN. 5.—The supply of grain to the market to-day was small, but in offering Barley and Oats the market was well supplied. Barley was 2s. per qr., dearer than last week. Wheat and Oats had little or no advance. Wheat (red) sold from 84s. to 92s. per qr. of 40 stone; ditto, (white), 86s. to 95s. per qr. of 40 stone, from 35s. to 42s. per qr. of 32 stone. Oats, from 13s. to 16s. per ct.

YORK FORTNIGHT FAIR, JAN. 3.—The supply of all beasts is small and the demand good, prices from 7s. to 7s. 6d.; a good business is done in Lean Beasts, Sheep and Swine, and the demand brisk, making 6d. to 6½d. per lb.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, JAN. 5.—This morning's market, we had a moderate supply; farmer's wheat, which is still in very bad condition. There are scarcely any arrivals of wheat coastwise; but a considerable quantity has been received from the north, mostly new, from Mecklenburg and Pomerania, of very good quality, weighing from 61½ to 61¾ lb. per bushel, and which has come very opportunely for our millers, dry new wheat being much wanted, and supplies of South country can only be procured at extremely high rates; large sales have in consequence been made during the week, a large quantity continuing. The duty on rye is now 1s. 6d. per qr., but the market is not being rendered dearer, and the consumption of this article is not to increase, prices are steady, and probably will be higher before spring. The arrivals of barley are

small, and good mating quality must be quoted for
2s. 9q. higher than last Saturday Arrivals due to
this week; Costwice, 209 qrs. Wheat, 414 qrs.
Frye, 629 qrs. Barley, 309 qrs. Malt, 966 qrs. Oats,
139 qrs. Beans 87 qrs. Peas 56 qrs. Potatoes
of flour; Foreign, 9,760 qrs. Wheat, 780 qrs.
Rye, 470 qrs. Peas.

MALTON CATTLE AND PIG MARKET, Jan. 8.—
There was a fair show of short horned heifers &
Cows in calf at this market to day, which sold
at good average prices. Heifers from £9 to £11;
cows from £14 to £16. No Scotch or
Shew cattle seen. Old Pigs there was a good
show of all kinds, with plenty of customers,
prices much better than those of previous qua-
tions.

HULL CORN MARKET, Jan. 8.—Wheat ca-
to hand in better condition, and the samples offer
to-day fully supported last currency, and im-
provement was a shade higher. Barley is 1s. to 2s.
Dats about 1s. per qr. dearer, with a moderate sup-
ply. Beans & Peas fully as dear. Rapeseed £1 to
£1 10s. above quotation. Linseed is pointed
upwards.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JAN. 8.
BANKRUPTS.

HENRY BLISS, lat manufacturer, Nailsworth, Glos-
cestershire, under liquidation, Jan. 22 and Feb. 19, at twelve, at
George Inn, Strand, Baylis, Devonshire-square, London.
Waterbrooken and Thomas, Tewkesbury.
RICHARD WOODHITCH, linen-draper, Stratford, Glouc-
estershire, Jan. 22 and Feb. 19, at twelve, at George
Inn, Strand, Sole, Aldermanbury, London.
GEORGE BURNHAM, druggist, and GEORGE WILLIAMS,
druggist, both of Birmingham, under the liq. act of 1861,
and Feb. 19, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy,
Solicitor-General's office; Farrar and Lake, Godman-street,
Doctors'-commons.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

J. Akeel and T. Akeel, woolstaplers, Bradford, Yorkshire.
J. Bewley and J. Smith, traders-dealers, Leeds. T. Foxard
& J. Ward, woollen-cloth manufacturers, Batley Carr, York-
shire. J. H. Gillmore and M. Gillmore, provision dealers, Liverpool.
William Shepherd and Alexander Robertson, cotton print-
ers, Manchester. William Dunn, saddler, New York. Joseph
Kraus, cooper, Australia, Saddleworth, York. J. H. Potter,
T. Taylor, insurance-brokers, Liverpool. J. Brant
& R. Brown, B. Price, share-brokers, Liverpool. John
Johnson and S. Milne, fusian-shears, Sefton, Lancashire.
J. Williams, J. Chatterly, and J. Sankey, wheelwrights,
Sheffield. Official Assignee, Jan. 8, at twelve, at the
Court of Bankruptcy, Solicitor-General's office.
Yorkshire.

LEADS:—Printed for the Proprietor, FEAR
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O'CONNOR), at his Dwelling-house, No. 8,
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cation existing between the said No. 8,
Market Street, and the said Nos. 12, and
Market Street, Briggate; thus constituting
the whole of the said Printing and Publish-
ing Offices one Premises.

All Communications must be addressed (P
paid) to J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office,
Leeds.