VOL. II. No. 61.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1839.

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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 witness of the best champions of freedom. Illustrated with wood engravings. The numbers will be stitched in a nest wrapper, and issued monthly with the magazines.

London: Published by Watson, 15, City Road; Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street; Hetherington,

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

HUMOUR AND PATHOS; er Essays, Tales and Sketches, by G. R. W. BAXTER, Esq., Author of "Modern Refinement," &c. &c. With Illustrations by FRANK HOWARD. "There is a fine mixture of misanthropy and mer-

excellent beyond expression. The illustrations too dispose of the same. are of a high order."-Conservative Journal. "An amusing volume; the illustrations are spi-

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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC Cure of Rheumatism of Forty Years standing, at Malmsbury, Wilts.

To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

SIB,—I feel that I am performing a duty, to acknowledge publicly the very great benefit which I have derived from taking BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS, after having been afflicted with Rhenmatism 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, Malmsbury, which I did, and after taking five boxes, am completely cared. Witness my hand this 22d February,

HENRY WILKINSON.

Upwards of 17 years of the Royal Marines.

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 Gont 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 vital part.

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London and, by his appointment, by Streeton, Reinhardt, Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargrove, Bellerby, York; Cooper, Goldthorp, Rogerson, Newby, Key, Bradford; Goldthorp, Tadcaster; Rhodes, Snaith; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; and all respectable Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom. Price 2s. 9d.

Ask for Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," impressed on the Govern-Medicine.

Franklin's Life and Essays, royal 32mo......

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Paul and Virginia, Exiles of Siberia, and Indian Cottage, in 1 vol. Old English Baron, and Castle of Otranto, Gurney's Pocket Dictionary of the Bible, 24mo 2 Life of Wesley, by Cooke and Moore, 24mo... 1 Evans' Sketches, 18mo.
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MORISON'S PILLS, OF THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, LONDON.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS spurious imitations of my Medicines cured in a short time.

are now in circulation, I, JAMES MORISON, Mr. MUDDY'S son a wise connected with the following Medicines pur- a severe Inflammation in the eyes. The eldest not lying at Sunderland. porting to be mine, and sold under the various names three years of age. 126, Strand; Heywood, Manchester, and all book- of "Dr. Morrison's Pills," "The Hygeian Pills," sellers.

"The Improved Vegetable Universal Pills," "The Original Morison's Pills, as compounded by the late Mr. Moat," "The Original Hygeian Vegetable Pills," "The Original Morison's Pills," &c. &c.

That my Medicines are prepared only at the British College of Health, Hamilton Place, King's Cross, and sold by the General Agents to the British College of Health and their Sub-Agents, and riment throughout, and some of the delineations are that no chemist or druggist is authorised by me to

None can be genuine without the words "MORI-SON'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINES" are engraved on the Government Stamp, in white letters

upon a red ground.-In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand. JAMES MORISON,

The Hygeist. British College of Health, Hamilton Place, New Road, May, 1838.

Sold by W. STUBBS, General Agent for Yorkshire, at 56, Cross-Church-Street, Woodhouse, Leeds, to whom applications for Agencies must be made, and the following regular appointed Agents. Leeds, Mr. W. H. Walker, stationer, 27, Briggate, and Mrs. Senior, No. 1, South Market.

Sheffield, Mr. Badger, 47, West-street. Bradford, Mr. Stead, grocer, Market-street. Doncaster, Mr. Clayton, perfumer, &c. Wakefield, Mr. Nichols and Son, printers. Halifax, Mr. Hartley, stationer. Huddersfield, Mr. Thornton, tailor. Dewsbury, Mr. Brown, furniture warehouse. Bawtry, Mr. Grosby, Stamp-office. Aberford, Mr. Wilkinson, draper. East Witton, Mr. Mc Collah. Knaresbro' and Harrogate, Mr. Langdale stationer. Pontefract, Mr. Standish, artist. Richmond, Mr. Norman, grocer.

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BOOCOCK'S DINNER PILLS.

THIS excellent Family Pill is remarkable for its efficacy in those maladies arising from a disordered condition of the stomach and bowels, as headache, acidity in the stomach, heartburn, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sense of fulness after meals, Mr. Walker, Chemist, Malmsbury, will testify and numerous other complaints, which may be entirely obviated by conforming to the directions accompanying each box. They are particularly recommended to all persons whose stomache and head are disordered after hard drinking, which symptoms they seldom fail to remove; and if taken nearly in darkness, from Amaurosis, and had peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended to the after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly been so for some years—can now see to read small notice of every lady, having obtained the sanction

Sold in boxes at 1s. 12d. and 2s. 9d. each. BOOCOCK'S COUGH ELIXIR.

This is the most safe, efficacious, and approved medicine ever offered to the public, for the relief of coughs, colds, asthmas, hooping cough, and all obstructions of the breast and lungs. It is of incalcueffect belonging to this medicine—that it prevents lable value in old, husky, and dry coughs; dissolves the disease flying to the brain, stomach, or other congealed phlegm in the throat, and by promoting gentle expectoration, it affords wonderful ease in relieving the difficulty of breathing, spitting of blood, &c., peculiar to asthmatic complaints and consumptions. The night cough, which generally gives so much pain and trouble to those afflicted with it, a dose of the Elixer will give instant relief to, and

In bottles at 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. each.

Wakefield: Ellis, Ossett; and by most of the respecment Stamp affixed to each Box of the Genuine table medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Agents supplied on the usual terms.

CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINDNESS.

MR. BAXTER, from Hull, (please to observe the name) who has performed such extraor-dinary Cures on persons, many of whom have been blind for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and forty-five years, begs to announce to the Public, that he

MR. PECK, No. 3, Paragon-street, Hull, was has permanently taken up his Residence in Loeds,

Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of an

WM. MAIR, Garden-street, Hull, blind fortyrestored to Sight in six weeks so as to distinguish any object. The other Eye, the most dangerous ever man perceived was made perfect in that time, 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 led blind so many

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

MR. MARSHALL, publican, Fox and Grapes, Pottery, Hull, blind of one Eye for ten years, and had given up all hopes 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 gen-

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.

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. Bournetstreet, 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 completely destroyed and lost for ever; got his sight

Mr. MUDDY's son and daughter, in Osbournethe Hygeist, hereby give notice, that I am in no street, Hull. Both perfectly cured in one week of Thomas Gillett, 30th Regiment, blind; both

SARAH TWIDELL, Albro-street, Wincomlee, Hull, blind, and had been declared incurable by very skilful Physician. Restored to sight in fortnight; this girl was placed under my care by twelve Gentlemen, the Guardians, Churchwardens, beg to inform them what cases I can cure.

DANIEL M'CARTHY, 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.

Mrs. 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 nearly 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, Gutta

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

RICHARD REDMAN, the son of Dennis Redman, weaver, late of Leeds, but now at Stanningley, 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

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 unrivalled for forty years. The case last men-

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 all that is now stated, his experience for twenty-five years.

hir. 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 mprovement is highly satisfactory.

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

Observe No. 4, Merrion-Street, on the right hand side of Wade Lane, as there are two houses num-

EXTRAORDINARY CURES OF BLINDNESS.

MRS. BLAND, Middleton Field, Bradford, was

any inconvenience.

THOMAS MALONS, of No. 146, Mill Bank, Bradford, was in total darkness for nearly three as incurable. He then went under the care of one climates. declared by him to be incurable. MISS WOODCOCK, of Peterborough, was blind

read the smallest print.

MR. GRICE, of Langtoft, near Malton, was totally blind of one eye, and the other much affected. and have the name C. Kearsley engraved on the Completely restored.

MRS. HAUKINS, wife of J. Huwkins, 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 Medi-cal Men in Hull, and was desired by two eminent

MR. PECK, No. 3, Paragon-street, Hull, was 15th day of JANUARY, 1839. blind for ten years of the West Indian Outhalmia. was attended by several of the first Medical Men in the Kingdom. CHARLES THEAKER, son of Wm. Theaker, in

the employ of Mr. Metcalf, Gainsborough, was Gentlemen are expected:
nearly blind for four years; was under the care of F. O'Connor, Esq., 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 Eve.

Cataracts I cannot cure, as I make no use of an inearly blind for four years; was under the care of eminent Medical Men nearly two years; afterwards attended the Dispensary in Gainsborough, for Esq., Mr. W. Thornton, and Mr. Richardson. can tell if there be any hopes after the first Appli-cation 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:—

cannot be informary, 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 inflamma-

CHARLES BINNINGTON, Levitt'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

Miss Jackson, of Sherbourn, 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, Burlington, blind for re

veral years; was under the care of an eminent Physician at Leeds, and many others. MARY GREEN, the wife of a Shoemaker, in the 30th Reg., 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,

JOHN PULLAN, an inmate of the Whitefrian gate 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 Gainsbrough, was in complete dark. 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

SERJEANT PALMER, 30th Regiment, blind, and repose.

In order to prevent a great deal of trouble to

There is no external disease that the Eye is incident to, but what I can cure, such as pearls and scums. 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

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

The remedy is of the simplest kind, it requires no estriction as to diet or regimen; bleeding or blistering is not necessary; and it may be 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, for one day, at the White Swan; from there Mr. C. will proceed to Manchester. Where he may be consulted, will be inserted in this paper next week, and in the Manchester papers. Mr. F. CHILD remains in Hull, where he may

CAUTION TO LADIES.

the preparing of them, the original recipe having heen sold to the late G. Kearsley, of Fleet-Street, in diet or exercise,) will insure to the patient a perwhose Widow found it necessary to make the fol. manent and radical cure. lowing Affidavit for the protection of her property, in the year 1798.

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 this 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 Catharine Kearsley, is also in

purchase of the absolute property of the said

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

and approbation of most gentlemen of the medical have failed. Mrs. Wood, Bradford, was nearly in darkness profession, as a safe and valuable medicine, in effor ten years -can see to thread the smallest needle. fectually removing obstructions, and relieving all JOHN FRITH, George-street, Bradford, Black- other inconveniences to which the female frame is ing-Hawker, was nearly in darkness for twelve years liable, especially those which at an early period of life, the physical and mental powers, occasioning melanfrequently 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 disyears. After having been discharged from the 31st orders, pains in the stomach, shortness of breath, Regiment, in consequence of blindness, he was and palpitation of the heart; being perfectly innoadmitted into several Hospitals, but was turned out cent, may be used with safety in all seasons and

of the most eminent Oculists in London, but was | Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; also, by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office; by Smeeton, Reinhardt, Heaton, Hay, ensure to the patient a comfortable and refreshing for two years. Went under the care of several Allen, Land, Clapham, Tarbotton, Smith, Bell, eminent men, but got no relief. Can now see to Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Leeds; Brooke, and will give advice to persons taking the above, or Dewsbury; Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hard. any other of his preparations, without a fee. AtMeeting of the Subscribers and others interested in
the prevention and cure of infectious Fevers, be
the prevention and cure of infectious Fevers, be
the prevention and cure of infectious Fevers, be
the prevention and cure of infectious Fevers, be per box.

Observe, the genuine are wrapped in white paper, Government Stamp.

PUBLIC MEETING AND DINNER

F. O'CONNOR, Esq. PUBLIC MEETING will be held at QUEENS' HEAD, on the premises of Mr. J.

Booth, Halfway-House Inn, on Tuesday, the To commence at Twelve o'clock. The DINNER will take place at the beforenamed Inn, in the Evening, when the following

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 dicor."

DALEY, the greatest of moral philosophers, truly enumerates children as among the principa sources of human happiness.—At no period is human 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 bern 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 stupefactives, 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, of Armley, hereby certify, that William Stockdale, but ultimately leave the agonised little sufferer in a of Armley, (Wheelwright,) was lately afflicted with worse state than before. The ignorant and deluded, a Tumour in the wrist of his right arm, which he pounds allay pain for a time by stupefying the senses, eight years of age, blind six years.

JAMES LEUTDD, Commerce-lane, Pottery, was in complete darkness, and had been so for a long time, was attended by different Medical Man. time, was attended by different Medical Men; was age (from its constitution having been thus enervated parish relief, when after some time, his hand zetting also an out-patient of the Hull Infirmary for some and undermined) in a state of lethargic insensibility. worse and worse, and we having heard of several were to read the smallest print.

MATILDA PRICE, Beverley, a little girl, four reduced to such a weak state of health by the same attended by eminent to arrest their progress, it was that the late Mr.

Wens and Cancerous Tumours, &c. We put him reduced to such a weak state of health, by blisters, &c., that he could not rise from his chair without assistance; the instrument being used to one eye say she got.

The bet, was that the late mir, blind, and was years of age, blind; was attended by eminent to arrest their progress, it was that the late mir, and of superior under his care, and are happy to bear testimony, that he has made a complete cure thereof; so that he say she got.

Atkinson (a man of original talent, and of superior intellectual attainments generally, as well as a skillar is now, and has been for some months, working at the late mir.

Atkinson (a man of original talent, and of superior intellectual attainments generally, as well as a skillar is now, and has been for some months, working at the late mir.

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Atkinson (a man of original talent, and of superior intellectual attainments generally, as well as a skillar is now, and has been for some months, working at the late mir. gies to the formation of a compound suited to the his trade, and maintaining his family, as witness various complaints of infants. His laudable efforts our hands, this Sixth Day of September, 1838. were at length crowned with the success they so well merited, in the production of that most invaluable

ATKINSON'S INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE which has now stood the test of analyzation, 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 power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering; to convert that pain into gladness - that suffering into balmy

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 carmyself, and unnecessary expense of postage to those minative; and an admirable assistant to nature at a distance, who wish to come under my care, I during the progress of the hooping cough, the those who may be similarly afflicted. 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 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Sold retail by most re medicine houses in London.

MR. SAMUEL LA' MERT,

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

IN all its forms, embracing gonorrhos, gleets, 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 Gill & Bishop, Abuse," may be personally consulted from Nine in in the morning till Ten at night, and on Sundays, from Nine till Two at his residence.

Scarr & Hanson, P. Willans & Sons, Gill & Bishop, Thompson, Fidlin, & Co. Hargreave & Nusseys, From Nine till Two at his residence. 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

advice and medicines that will enable them to obtain a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means Balme & Scholefield, THE PROPRIETORS of KEARSLEY'S bave failed.
ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FE. When an early application is made for the cure unrivalled for forty years. The case last mentioned was the first placed under the present Mr. caution the purchasers of these Pills against Imitationed was the first placed under the present Mr. caution the purchasers of these Pills against Imitation of inebriety, the eradication is generally H. Shariforth, tions selling under the name of Smithers, Lewis, completed in a few days; and in the more advanced &c., and calling themselves the grand-daughters of the late Widow Welch, but who have no right to terised by a variety of painful and distressing symp-

> A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can Richard Coupland, only be acquired by those, who in addition to experi. Saml. Brear Sowden, ence have gone through a regular course of MEDICAL | Robert Wright, INSTRUCTION, and it cannot be too strengly im- James Bolland, pressed on the minds of those who have unfortunately | Thomas Middleham, contracted any of these disorders, that hundreds fall Richard Driver, victims to the immoderate use of MERCURY and IRRITATING BALSAMS, administered by illiterate Wm. Watson, men, who owing to a total ignorance of the general | Thomas Plint, view for making the medicine for public sale. That she Catharine 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 with th

LA' MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS, Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box,

medy for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, without confinement, loss of time, or hindrance from business; they have effected many sur-

In those frightful cases of sexual and nervous de. TUESDAY NEXT, the 15th Instant, at Twelve bility, brought on by a solitary indulgence in forbidcholy, 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 nature of his practice, embracing every variety of difficult circumstances, the most timid 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,

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AND THOSE VARIOUS MALADIES OF THE SPINE. Which are so frequently mismanaged, he has en-gaged a gentleman whose ability as a

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

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Mr. John Wood, Gomersal, near Leeds, had an operation performed on his Tongue for Cancer, which had no other effect than the increase of this dreadful disease: he, consequently, placed himself under Mr. Ward, who has cured him effectually in five weeks, without cutting, a circumstance which he is apxious should be made known for the benefit of

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED INHABITANTS of the BOROUGH of LEEDS, request your WORSHIP to call a PUBLIC MEETING of the all if they would come to me when they first perceive the dimness in the eye coming on.

pectable druggists in town and country, and may the library of Petitioning Parliament on the Subject of

THE CORN LAWS.

Edward Baines, Wm. B. Mallorie, John W. Wood, J. G. Marshall, Hamer Stansfeld, George Nursey, Samuel Shann, Joseph Bateson, O. Willans. Joseph Bray, George Wise, John Land, James Hubbard, John Brown, Geo. Goodman. John Wilkinson. Wm. B. Hardwick, John Forster, John Wilkinson, Bruce & Dorrington, Charles Cummins, J. J. & N. Cash, Abraham Hohson, Searf & Hanson, Joseph Bates, A. & D. Webster, Joseph Austin, Beverley & Simpson, John Whitehead. S. J. Birchall, Wm. Smith & Son, Hall, Johnson, Spedding, Joseph Richardson, Wm. Whitehead, & Co., William Kelsall, H. C. Marshall. Arthur Marshall, Thomas George, James A. Hall, Lambert Corson & Co. Henry Hill, John Wales Smith, Henry Stead. Jonathan Dickinson, John Richardson & Son. Wm. Denison, H. Staniforth, Benjamin Walker, J. & J. Armistead, W. E. Swaine, Joseph Taylor, C. Wellbeloved, Jun William Brown, Samuel Weston, Samuel Warburton. Thomas Tatham, Geo. North Tatham. Richard Nussey, D. O'Meara, C. S. Jackson, Henry Rawson, John Waddingham. Samuel Clapham, W. T. Chadwick,

> Edward Baines, Jun. Leeds, 10th January, 1839.

Richard Wilson,

William Walker,

Alexander Ritchie.

Thomas Shann, James Robinson,

Are well known as a certain and effectual re- A Requisition hereto prefixed having been presented to me this Day, to call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Borough of Leeds, in order to consider the Propriety of PETITIONING prising cures, not only in recent gonorrhea and simple cases, but when salivation and all other means LAWS, I do hereby call a MEETING for that Purpose, to be held at the COURT-HOUSE, on

> JAMES HOLDFORTH, MAYOR.

HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

o'Clock at Noon.

A T a Monthly Board of this Institution, held the 10th Day of January, 1839, the alarming State of the Funds of the Charity was forced upon the attention of the Committee, and upon Examination it appears, that the balance due to the Treasurer, and other outstanding debts, now exceed Seven Hundred Pounds.

Resolved.—That an Extraordinary General Sold by John Boocock, Chemist, Leeds; and by his appointment by J. Heaton, Briggate; A. J. Marriott, Druggist, Upperhead Row; J. Hobson, Mar. Woodall, of Brigg, was also in complete Market Street, Baines & Newsom, and Mrs. Mann Market Street, Cooper, Goldthorpe, Rogerson, Newby, Key, Bradford; Briggist, or any other Medicine Country at 2s. 9d. Medicine Country letters, post-paid, containing a remittance foundation commensurate with its important

> By Order of the Board, WM. AYRE, Secretary.

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without the aid of medical assistance.
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the more advanced and inveterate stages of the venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, and to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of

illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, olderated sore throats, diseased nose, with noctornal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

In those dreadful cases of sexual debility, brought on by an early and indiscriminate indulgence of the passions, frequently acquired without the knowledge of the dreadful consequences resulting therefrom, and which not only entail on its votaries all the enervating imbecilities of old age, and occasion the necessity of renouncing the felicities of marriage to those who have given way to this delusive and destructive habit, but weaken and destroy all the bodily senses, producing melancholy, deficiency, and a numerous train of nervous affections. In these distressing cases, whether the consequence of such baneful habits, or any other cause, a certain and speedy cure may be relied on by taking PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, and by a strict attention to the directions pointed out in the treatise, which fully explains the dreadful results arising from these melancholy cases.

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BEGS to announce, that in order to ascommodate those Patients who have visited him from Bradiora, and the neighbourhood, he has been induced to attend that place, and may be consulted every Thursday, at No. 2, Dead Lane, next to the Junction Inn, from Ten o'Clack in the Morning to Five in the Evening;

his own house No. 60, Bottom of Templer's Street, Leeds. He_continues, with unabated assiduity, to eradicate every species of infection. In recent cases, a perfect cure is completed within a week, or no charge made for medicines after the expiration of that period; and in those of the utmost inveteracy, where restraint of diet, or hindrance of business. All those other practitioners have failed, a proper perseverance in his plan of treatment insures to the patient a safe, who apply in person at his establishment, may rely well grounded, and lasting re-establishment.

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditions mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a Certain Disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. upon describing by letter (post-paid) inclosing a fee, As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed, therefore the Practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat such medicines, &c., as will produce a certain, safe each particular Case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the and speedy cure. constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Surgeon with propriety and skill; but instead of possessing the proper Qualifications, so essential to the Pracritioners in this insiduous Complaint, you often find low Mechanics vilely precending to have studied the Healing Art, and deluding the Unwary by their neferious Nostrums; it is these Men who are the most arrogant in their preventions, who, by want of skill destroy more than even Pestilence and the Sword. Can Patients there ore, labouring under this Complaint be too cautious into whose Hands they commit themselves?-the Propriety of this remark is abundantly manifest by the same Patient frequently passing the Ordeal of several Practitioners before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect Cure. Were Patients sufficiently aware of the Risk they encountered, when they commit so serious a charge as Life to illiterate and inexperienced Hands; and were they to be Witnesses of the excruciating Sufferings of too many unhappy Victims who are sacrificed to improper Treatment, they would pause before they proceed, and would inquire further than the plausible Hand-bills and Advertisements presented to their Eyes, by self-recommended Nostrummongers and Emperics. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this Disease: - a general debility, eruptions on the head, face, and body; ulcerated sore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin hones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

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Star Office, Leeds; and all Dealers in Cheap Paper. | letter, post-paid.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M. P.

in Ireland, upon these grounds—not that a Tory yond our temporary horizon. Parliament could do more injustice to Ireland than Whig Parliaments had done, but because the North of England and into Scotland; you had good Whig Parliaments had done, but because the ascendancy of the Tory party enfranchises the domestic faction in Ireland with power above the law, and their power is invariably used to pervert the law, and therefore I calculated that one of the first acts of the Whigs would be, naturally, to crush a power which had so long preserved Tory ascendancy in Ireland. The power of the judge, the power of the magistrates, the power of the landlord, the power of the parson, and the power of corporate officers, receives an increased direction to despotism power of the parson, and the power of corporate officers, receives an increased direction to despotism when backed by their allies in office, and I have always thought that the policy of the Tory party might be kept in subjection by public opinion in England, and the immediate facilities of laying it before the House of Commons; whereas their dominion in Ireland goes to suppress public opinion that you could reform the Lords and also that your could reform the Lords. or to pervert it, and, for those reasons, as an Irishman, I was resolved that no act of mine should tend to strengthen the Tory force in Ireland. I well knew the country and returned to Ireland, and there that a triumph, even upon the nomination of a acquired additional support from the moderate speaker, would lead to a tithe massacre, or drivings, classes, in consequence of the alliance with those oustings and oppressions, induced by the strength of party influence; for this reason I voted for the present speaker. I also felt pleasure in seeing him distinguished, because he made the only good speech customers, I established the Radical Associations and oppressions, induced by the strength of their order in England, you had also some Government patronage, so, taking all together, you were the centre of the new order of things.

In September, I established the Radical Associations and oppressions, induced by the strength of their order in England, you had also some Government patronage, so, taking all together, you have those of their order in England, you had also some Government patronage, so, taking all together, you have the centre of the new order of things. I ever heard in the House of Commons upon Irish agriculture; and furthermore, because he manfully and notily opposed coercion in its most terrific form.

I remained then in opposition to the Tories as an Irishman; I found that they were bidding against the Whigs for popular favour. The Whigs asked but to get back to verify the purity of their intentions towards the country, but Ireland in particular; I was determined to give them my support in redeeming their "pledges," and at length we succeeded in breaking up the administration. The Whigs were reinstated; the Melbourne administration was composed of the cull of the Grey ministry, with what was called an infusion of liberal spirit. I saw that if the Tories would promise us a reduction of £30. per agriculture; and furthermore, because he manfully Tories would promise us a reduction of £30, per cent, in Irish tithes, that the Whigs would immediately hid £35; that if the Tories offered a £5.

people naturally expected that, three years being liamentary Reform, but the Common having got what equired to bring the Reform Bill to maturity, the they wanted by that measure, they literally preferred Whigs, being once more in possession of their own the opposition of the Lords, as a good excuse for not machine, would appoint proper engineers for its management. The popular voice, not the elective voice, had carried Reform and all great measures, and the people expected some extension of power, having given strong proof that they know how to use that nower—for these workers I expected the Torical Section of the Lords, as a good excuse for not going in the Lords as a good excuse for not going in the Lords as a good excuse for not going in the Lords as a good excuse for not going in the Lords as a good excuse for not going in the Lords as a good excuse for not going in the Lords as a good excuse for not going in the Lords as a good excuse for not going in the Lords as a good excuse for not going in the Lords as a good excuse for not that power—for these reasons I opposed the Tories, still in my speech reminding the Whigs of the expansion parties seemed pretty nearly balanced, and gave the pectations of the country. In June I was ousted, Lords the pretext of turning the scale; therefore, without having derived the slightest assistance from what now appears whim, would, in the event of the Irish party, with the exception of Mr. Callaghan; to etacts of my case I shall lay before the electors, of whose confidence you would deprive me; and I shall therefore pass on to the period of my expulsion.

what now appears whim, would, in the event of perfect popular representation, bear the stamp of rebellion against the people. I entered at considerable length upon the subject, the provincial papers took it up, and began to recede from your proposiprised that Agents continue to be appointed in therefore pass on to the period of my expulsion.

The first great question that came on subsequently took it up, and began to recede from your tion, and to treat my plan as practicable. was the English Corporate Reform Bill, upon which After a very successful tour, I returned to Lon-I gave the Whigs the benefit of my best exertions out | don, and, during the winter, we held our Radical

IEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated n dastardly expediency would have covered their retreat in the first general action; we found, however, are abolished; and many during the last thirteen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be reformed Lords, instead of again going to the country mon principle: but perhaps they did not wish to be THE ONLY certain

Many of the daily papers inveighed against compromise, and the weekly, nearly to a paper: they for GONGRENCEA, GLEET, STRICTIVES, IRRITATIVES, IRRIT it was not so much from distrust in them, as the converts was worth more, and more easily collected, contempt of the whole policy with which your words than the same sum made up from the pence of the

WEAKNESS, or PAINS in the LOINS, Within a period of three months, upwards of two was your reply? "Hold your tongue, you fool; I only want the Whigs to do my dirty work, and then I'll kick them out as I did the Tories." Let the like them out as I did the Tories." Let the thousand individuals of both sexes have been perlectly cured, by Yoland's Specific Solution, in many instances after preparations of Copaiba and Balsamic country judge of the import of these word also. Now actions of men was gone. Sir, I went home with a full determination to I went to Ireland upon r Pills had been taken for months without the least nenefit;-" this fact alone must stamp conviction upon the mind of every person, of the superiority or this Solution," independent of the certificates from those eminent Medical Men and the public press, -peaking in the highest terms of this unfailing re-"I hereby certify I have prescribed YOLAND'S

every village in England. I wound that the collision between the Lords and SPECIFIC SOLUTION, in very many cases of Commons was a God-send, which you would endea-vour to toster rather than d stroy; I knew that you written, and also that he, Mr. O'Dwyer, and many Gonorrhæa, Glests, Strictures, and Whites, that astonishing effect in removing disease. I have reand political absurdity; I felt that you would not got rid of, and you thought for ever. During the bring forward any measure in which the Lords were recess you never ceased to pour out your wrath days, after many boxes of pills, and many bottles likely to concur, lest the animosity should be against me, certainly in an under growl, for till now English question for a stalking-horse; and so, after a session of truckling and scheming, you ride as far as Scotland, upon the 170 irresponsible Lords. You put forth their deeds of commission, while you wholly by you, I should hold it as a thing scarce worthy of forget the acts of omission of the responsible Com- preserving. You forgive ME, when I ask you, mons; you quite forgot that you—aye, you—had obliged Mr. Harvey to relinquish his question on the Pension List, for tear of embarrassing the Whigs on trial. I shall return to this part of my

Towards the close of the session I requested of Mr. Sharman Crawford, one of Ireland's best triends, ever before witnessed, and their general health was to push his inquiry of Irish poverty to the utmost: I never saw him, that I did not urge him to look exclusively to the poor. He required no stimulus, but he could not hold up against the torrent. I asked him on one occasion (upon his return from the House) what he had done, when he assure I me that it was imposs ble to work any good for Ireland or the poor, as Mr. O'Connell was sure to oppose any project which had for its object the relief of the peo- you gave birth to this new project for relieving the ple. The community must put a construction upon

dard of national coufid nee. But I have not yet done triotism.

with this session. I am "unworthy of confidence." Was I unworthy of confidence when I refused your hundred guineas. and all my expenses paid, to go as counsel for Mr. Raphael to Carlow, and when I offered to go for nothing for a good man? And was your reason for adopting Mr. Raphael a complimentary one to the noble priesthood of Ireland? I refused the offer: at Messrs. Graham and Co.'s, 138, Holborn, public; but when I appear before the public, it share you told me that you made it to keep me before the always be in robes of justice, not in pollution's Mr. Yates), for his night garb. You finished the Parliamentary session, how-vition, in Whitechapel!

ever. You had Lord Mulgrave in Ireland, and all his manly deeds were thrown in to swell your triumphs. I admire, I respect, and revere Lord LETTER IV.

Sin,—I now come to the third session of the Reformed Parliament. By your opposition to the Tories you had become of importance to the Whigs, you had given them a fresh specimen of your rower. Tories you had become of importance to the Whigs, you had given them a fresh specimen of your power over Irish elections, and your first business was to marshal an Irish force to decide upon the merits of the Speakership. I shall pass over this straw which was thrown up before the agitated breeze; having fought against the Tories, I was resolved, as it was made a party question, not to cause a split in the ranks, and I therefore voted for the present speaker. I found that we were doing the very thing against which I had always contended, namely, giving every individual question a political tinge.

I felt the importance of preventing Tory dominion recollections of coming trials, and, satisfied with the I felt the importance of preventing Tory dominion immediate calm, we little think of the shoals be-

tions; and when they were extensively propagated, I made a tour through the North of England. I was tranchise, the Whigs would bid for £4. 19s. 113d; that if the Tories offered triennial parliaments, the Whigs would consent to their duration being two Rippon's motion had been dealt with, and I proved years and eleven months, and I found that all was to them, that a House of Commons, wherein only bidding for public support without the slightest reference to principle; I found that electors could tion of the evil complained of in the Lords, was make administrations, but that non-electors could nomake administrations.

The Whig administration was formed, and the arties seemed pretty nearly balanced, and gave the

doors; flushed with their recent triumph over the meetings, and discussed those questions of most im-Tory foe, we did expect that, in the first contest, the mediate importance; by these means we were enapeople would have had the benefit of the manly bled (upon the meeting of the Parliament in struggle they had made, and we did not expect that February last) to lay our petitions before the House of Commons, as the petitions of the several Radical retreat in the first general action; we found, however, that the reformed Commons bowed before the un-Associations to the present moment, no individual has subjected himself to legal penalties, because we under too frequent compliments to the people, lest observed the rule of argument instead of either their multiplied favours should found just pretension slander or sedition; the Radicals have now become for concession. You were the peace-maker upon this a powerful and an organised body in this country, rupture, and I shall now explain to you the truth of and therefore have you attacked them. As long as rupture, and I shall now explain to you the truin of the support, which you have received from selling newspapers. Many of the daily papers inveighed against com-them as according to whim and caprice; you tried the scheme three times during the present session,

inspired me.

After the acceptance of the Lords' Corporate Retorm, I was sitting in the Westminster Club. You arrived there, and I said, "Well, you have sold us at inst; you are as mere a Whig as any of them." What we had been struggling for—no person to ask them "well, may friends how much better our work for the first of the way.

I went to Ireland upon my circuit in the spring of arouse the remaining public spirit in England the year; a vacancy had occurred for Cloumell. I against an order of things based upon hypocrisy, and had not the most remote idea of offering myself, which, though flattering for a moment, could not but, lest I should, the Dublin Register held forth the which, though nattering for a moment, could not tend to the ultimate prosperity, security, peace, or protection of Ireland. I laid my plans for the establishment of Radical Associations; by which genuine principle would be secured as a railying point in Staunton, the proprietor, as I am for giving the most unlimited sway on public questions, but I was pleased to learn from Mr. Carew C Dwyer, that Mr. lessened—Irish Poor Laws, for instance. I felt that, you nev r dared to meet me openly; you cloaked your Irish stud being broke down, you wanted some your complaints in a kind of mystery, and said you

for an Irish Poor Law ran high; so, when you returned, you went through the farce of getting up a committee in Limerick, in the very place where Mr. Spring Rice, who is opposed to the measure, is strongest, and where Mr. Barrington, his bosom riend, is all-powerful—not that Mr. Barrington would lend himself to any thing wrong, for I believe there does not exist a more honourable man, and certainly not one of greater public importance, if he get value for his own acts-but it trequently happens, that modest men strip themselves to clothe others in their apparel. However, it was in Limerick discharges, and invariancy towns of copaids, and is of opinion it is a remedy unequalled, and one that he intends in future to prescribe for his patients.

Up to the surrender of the Commons, upon the English Corporate question, I was for giving the Whigs a fair trial. I assisted at all the public meetings for the purpose of ensuring Lord John Russell's were sure to be opposed by another.

My next letter shall close my correspondence: it shall consist of a review of the past session, with a shall consist of a review of the past session, with a shall consist of a review of the past session, with a shall consist of a review of the past session, with a shall consist of a review of the past session, with a shall consist of a review of the past session.

popular opposition to the Whig Government: the summing up of the transactions which form the sub-Dr. Green hereby certifies Yoland's Specific So- people of England have opened their eyes; they have ject of my present review; and, Sir, if you are discovered your deceit upon English as well as Irish worthy of public confidence, I trust that you will be questions. The English Church Bill—the Factory, able to convince, not only the liberal party in Ireoh! the Factory Bill (but that shall have a letter in itself)—the Lords' Reform Bill, and your dropped unworthy of their support. Oh! when I contrast motion thereon. Your neglect of Rippon's motion partiotism with the love of country which anifor the expulsion of the Bishops from the House of mated the heroes of other days, how you suffer in the Peers—your trickery upon the question of the Dor- comparison. Their struggles all for glory, yours Solution, is a proof of its superiority over all in the screw of the Stamp Act (you hate knowledge)—

Then I report that the screw of the stamp and your endeavour to tighten all for money; but, mistake me not, I love no broil, nor civil war, and speak not of the use made of the screw of the Solution, is a proof of its superiority over all other remedies for the cure of certain discuses, independent of which it is strongly recommended by those eminent medical men, Messrs. Cooper, Ley, Clarke, Green, and several other Physicians and Surgeons of equal eminence, as the only medicine that can be depended upon. as such we venture to the strongly recommended by the screw of the Stamp Act (you hate knowledge)—in tact, upon every question. Then, I repeat that they have become disgusted with physical force, but I denounce the use made of physical force, but I denounce the use that you have made of the propose of Ireland, by presenting a kind of political kaleidescope in the market place of public opinion, for the purpose of arranging pieces that they had received a little political distinction by the accession of their "friends" to divert the mind from a consideration of the roughpower; but the English people have not, as yet, become so deprayed, as to purchase either social or political distinction, at the expense of manly pride power is like the Upas in the desert, casting its pesand national independence. By Heaven! if your cliential influence upon all that our within its It is impossible for any one labouring under career had not been stopped, you would have over- reach; the greatest portion of you a stength conurethral diseases to take a medicine that will relieve run tuis island, and caused revolution upon revolution, while you would have looked on with perfect thought proper to denounce, had to defend themcomposure. You would have established a branch selves. It is positively too ridiculous, that a selfbank in every town an a village in England and Ire- constituted Dictator should thus dare to measure land, and then you would have erected a new stan- good men's acts by his own base standard of pa-

> I have the Honour to be, FEARGUS O'CONNOR-

JIM CROW'S SALARY. - Mr. Rice enjoys a salary of no less than £60 per week for singing and jumping after the nigger fashion. He has £40 for his services at the Adelphi, and £20 more from his ather-in-law, Mr. Gladstane (joint proprietor with Mr. Yates), for his nightly performance at the Pa-

Foreign and Momestic Entelligence.

CANADA. (From the New York Herald.) EIGHLY IMPORTANT PROM THE FRONTIER-A PRESH 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 remote point. Several skirmishes between the pariots and the British troops have proved favouraatte 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 cas run a line from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie. though 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 patriets 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 Wisconsin, Captain Power, arrived from Cleveland this morning, brings 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, were joined by two companies 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 Sandwich and the steamer M'Kenzie and others, who drew others to the in flames. The blow is struck, and we shall see slaughter, and keep themselves safely out of it, have different work from what we have yet had in either province. - Buffalo Daily Mercury, Dec 8.

We give this rumour 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 terbeen exchanged between the maranders and the away after the first fire in the action on Tuesday, inhabitants; but that any successful stand has been | the 13th ult., and ran away, but was stopped by made on the British territory, or any serious four men, who said they would shoot him if he ran, crediting. The outrageous exaggerations of the by the party, but never spoke to him. (This witwarlike doings of last winter in that quarter do not ness is very young, and wept bitterly when brought particularly incline us to be over credulous and hasty into Court.) in believing the "news" which comes from that direction. Since the above was in type we have which indicate the absurdity of the present report. Buffalo Advertiser, Dec. 8.

from Detroit, that the patriots have possession of the mill. Malden. They took it with immense slaughter on both sides. The patriots took 175 prisoners. A report was current at Sandwich yesterday that a number of patriots were in the woods in the London District, preparing for an artack. 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. 6.

MILITARY MOVEMENT. - The steam-boat Constitution arrived from Buffalo to-day, with a company of Canada would receive them with open arms, and of United States troops. We have not learned their even that the British regulars would join them on destination-probably Detroit. Gen. Scott arrived their landing. Trusting to these representations he in the Columbus stage last night and took lodgings embarked with others on the United States at at the American. We understand that Gen. Scott Oswega, took the two schooners in tow laden with estates, in Glamorganshire. will repair to D-troit when he leaves the city .- | men, three cannon, and munitions of war; was Sandwich Herald, Nov. 27.

What reliance is to he ale course we know not. There has doubtless been discovered how he had been deceived, as no aid came | ness's coming back to the capital is unknown. some movement, because Theller is in the neighbour- to them, nor did any one join them. But as he had hood, but we doubt the accuracy of all the extracts | no means of returning to the States, he strengthened

(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 at one of the wharfs; and dispersed the Loyalists, 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 ride has been cut off by our Government. Our city is in a most intense excitement, and full of a thousand rumours. Two p.m.-A report has reached us of the rout of

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

I have seen a gentleman who was aboard the government steam-boat Erie, lying off the scene of action. He says the Patriots occupied the woodsmade a good defence against the militia that reached the ground first. The regulars charged at once, and the Patriots broke for their cances. My informant saw many killed, in the canoes, and one boat cut in two by a cannon shot. The steam-boat took several canoe load of prisoners. Some were found wounded. It is impossible to ascertain, among the thousand remours, the number of killed or wounded. A man just from the other side, says, there are at least 60 killed of the Loyalists. This is, doubtless, exag-

THE PATRIOTS ROUTED AND BUN 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-hoats Erie, Illnois, and Macom were cruising in 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 appreach, part re-reating to the woods and the remainder to an island in the river. The Erie, which was cruising about at 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

The Advertiser says "We are assured that several dead bodies of the Patriots, killed at Windsor on Tuesday, were suffered to lie unburied and exposed until yesterday, a prey to the hogs 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 fiendishness to leave the inanimate corpse exposed as food for beasts!

"It was reported that Colonel Prince ordered two of the Patriot prisoners 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 design.

"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 ap- (as Sir Anthony Absolute says) "like a couple of pearance the next day. His trial will be postponed

The Detroit Advertiser says the most authentic report is, that in the skirmish at Windsor, twelve patriots and eight soldiers were killed. Up to yesthat, after all, is the real bone of contention.

Of rascally politicians—quarrelling, lying, drinking, swearing, and cheating for the spoils of office? for bocking Hall, Sutfolk, tarmer, trom whose service that, after all, is the real bone of contention.

It will be recollected, that Thursday, Mr. Brandt, one prisoners, some of them American citizens. Not a Canadian resident joined the Patriot inva-

ders 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 PORCES, 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 unhallowed grave, in the land of tyranny. The manes of the ill-fated Caroline's crew can only be appeared by

the blood of the murderers. "Arouse, then, soldiers of Canada! Let us avenge their wrongs. Let us march to victory or death : and ever, as we meet the tyrant foe, let our war-cry be-" Remember Prescott!"

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-alike false and deceptive. We came to restore to our beloved country the liberty so long enjoyed and so tyrannically wrested from us. This is our only object -this is the end of our desires and of our ambition. When this is accomplished, gladly will we return to the cultivation of our beloved fields, and the enjoyments of the do-

No one who remains at home shall be molested in from a bed in an open garden, Biggleswade.-Herthis avocations—those only found in arms, or aiding ford Reformer. 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, uprouse 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 much to answer for. We find the following in the examination at Kingston :-

Jean Baptist Rosens examined-Was born at Montreal; never left Lower Canada till lately, when he joined the Patriot Army, and landed with that a hostile incursion has been made from our ter-ritory, a few houses plundered and burnt, and shots musket and ball-cartridges, but he threw them "rising" taken place, we can see no reason for He recognised the Pole; said he was called General

Laurent Melhiet, a boy 14 years old, examined-Was born at Roucherville, Lower Canada. Joined received the Cleveland Daily Herald and Gazette Patriots; was with the armed party who landed of Thursday, which is filled with rumours, &c., 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, Intelligence came this evening by the way-bill and commanded, but did not see him command in

EXECUTIONS AT KINGSTON.

Col. Von. Shoultz, the Pole, was hung on Saturday | to 110. week. He was aged 31. His father was a Major in the Polish army at the battle of Warsaw. The of a chandler's shop in Little Trinity-lane-"A prisoner also rose to be Major in the Polish service. nice room to let at this circulating library, with sink In 1836 he came to the United States, and settled at and water, &c. 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 mill. He was told that the people landed at the Windmill with 180 men. He soon | his position as far as possible, and made the best

defence he could. Dorephus Abbey, a printer, and second in command, was also to be hung on Saturday; also Daniel George and Charles Smith, officers in the same expedition. Governor Arthur orders the execution of all the prisoners convicted, and a number more were order. 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 Sandwich, and directly opposite the former place, in a steam-hoat, 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 pirates twenty-five, and none of the gallant militia.

On their landing at Windsor they burnt the British steamer Thomes, and barracks occupied by the militia, in which, we regret to say, there were two of the militia burned. We are also informed that Assistant-Surgeon Hume, who is attached to the staff, supposing the brigands were a portion of our militia, rode up to them, and was immediately killed, and his legs and arms broken after he was thirty-pounders and six eighty-pounders, for the King a reward of £2 sterling to any person who shall give so, he must give notice of a motion to that effect, which postponed the printing of it. pursued the brigands in an armed steamer, and fired upon them several times. One or two shots passed

through the pirate steamer. The wretches who have thus again polluted our soil by their presence were, at the latest intelligence, closely pursued, not only by the regulars and embodied militia, but by almost every inhabitant in that portion of the country. Among the killed, or among the nine prisoners taken, was, we are informed, a member of the Legislature of Michigan.

UNITED STATES.

(From the New York Herald of the 13th.) THE PENNSYLVANIA INSURRECTION .- Two Houses of Representatives remain as they were. Neither will give up, and, like Billy Black, each says, "I never gives nothing up." On Tuesday, great events were expected-that being the day on which the votes for the new Constitution were to be counted. Ti Whig House and the Locofoco House met at different places-they would not even get drunk at the same tavern. This was prudent. The Locofocos have inquired of the Governor " for what he has called out the military?" The Governor has not yet replied to this puzzling question, and it is probable that it will be referred to the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia for solution. The troops are not allowed to appear in the streets of Harrisburg, unless accompanied by their officers, marching double quick step. This arises from the jealousy entertained by the officers of the men. The latter are handsome fellows, and the girls would fall in love with them. Now, the officers want to have a monopoly of the women's smiles; hence the restriction, unless they share the bon bons and have the pick of the pretty ones. To be serious: this marching a body of troops upon Harrisburg is the greatest farce of all the farces which have yet at the beginning of last month. taken place. If the two parties at Harrisburg had been permitted to thrash each other's jackets till they could not stand, something good would come out of it. Both Whigs and Locofocos have behaved d-d scoundrels." Is it not a shame that the peace of a great state should be thus disturbed by two sets

MEXICO.

The famous castle of Vera Cruz, which has been accounted impregnable, surrendered to the French flag on the 27th ult., after a bombardment of five hours and a half.

MB. MURBAY has been returned for Kirkcudbright, without opposition.

MR. JAMES REID, the late Chief Justice of Canada, has arrived in England.

MR. BABON BOLLAND is very seriously indis-

THE DELIVERY OF GENERAL POST LETTERS ing from the vicious propensity for intemperance. n London, and in several other places, has been considerably delayed since the "acceleration" of the Union, at their meeting last week, increased the

mail by railways! ADVANCE OF IRON. - The meeting of the ironmasters of Staffordshire was held at Dudley on them for the same, in consequence of the high price Thursday week, when it was agreed to advance the of provisions.

price of iron generally, £1 per ton.

THE LIVERPOOL SHIPBUILDERS have seldom been so busy as they are at present. MR. SPEARMAN, the Secretary to the Treasury, s labouring under severe indisposition.

A CHURCH-RATE has been carried in Dudley, by a majority of 922 to 475.

ORDERS HAVE been received at Portsmouth or the re-establishment of the Royal Naval

COLONEL CHURCHILL has been paying visits Lincoln, and delivering speeches in favour of Universal Suffrage and Annual Parliaments. A FEW DAYS AGO, a bunch of asparagus was cut

MR. F. CRAMER has been dangerously ill, but s likely to recover. His complaint was an acute nervous affection of the head.

M. Langlois, a member of the French Institute, and an historical painter of distinction, died in Paris on Friday week.

THE ARCHDUCHESS OF AUSTRIA, consort of he Archduke Francis Charles, is enceinte, as a etter from Vienna informs us. THE MARCHIONESS OF BREADALBANE is to succeed the Countess of Durham as Lady of the Bed-

chamber to her Majesty.

CAPTAIN NAPIER has been appointed to the command of the l'ewerful, 84. now fitting out at Portsmouth, and destined for the Mediterranean. In allusion to the wonderful exploits of steam vessels it has been remarked that "Time and tide once waited for no man, now no man waits for them." On the night of the 30th or 31st of December last, the parish church of Mitcham, Surrey, was broken open, and several articles were stolen.

MARTIAL LAW has been proclaimed in Greece, as the only means of effectually putting down the banditti by whom the country is infested. Mr. J ORR, of Belfast, banker, whilst driving in is carriage on Monday, was seized with a fit and

suddenly expired. DON CARLOS .- Mr. Fector, M. P., for Maidmone, and Mr. Borthwick, were at Bayonne on the 27th ult., on their w. y to the head-quarters of Don Carlos.

A LETTER FROM ATHENS says that, in spite of the retrenchments that had been effected, the

THE CEREMONY of the betrothal of the Grand

THE NUMBER OF ITALIAN refugees, who had eturned to their country under the amnesty of Milan, is stated, in letters from Vienna to amount THE FOLLOWING affiche appears in the window

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT .- Workmen are at

White House' of infamous notoriety. BY THE DEATH OF LORD CLARENDON, Wm. Chute Hayton, Esq., of Moreton Court, Hereford,

succeeds to the possession of the Penlline Castle PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK has returned baffled in the aftempt to land at Prescott, but finally unexpectedly from his journey to the south of Ger- which, if it turn out to be correct, will exhibit many and Italy; but the motive of his Royal High-

A PROPOSITION to grant the widow of General Mendez Vigo, who was murdered in the late riots of Valencia, a pension of 2,000 reals, has been

acquiesced in by the Spanish Chamber of Deputies. THE DUBLIN CORPORATORS are very savage at the conduct of their old friend, Mr. Recorder Shaw, regarding him as a traitor to their worshipful

FOURTEEN out of sixteen of the Birmingham Aldermen, elected on Thursday week, were chosen and having ascertained the cause, interfered, and from members of the Council; consequently fourteen | the committee of the Working Men's Association took new elections for Councillors must be made. THE BISHOP OF LONDON, in a recent ordination

ermon, strongly condemned the judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner, that prayers for the dead were not contrary to the doctrines of the Church of Eng- it could not possibly be in consequence of anything

In MANY FAMILIES the use of wheat flour in puadings, pastry, &c., has been entirely interdicted, and potatoes, rice, sago, tapioca, &c., substituted in THE FLAG on the bastien of the mercantile

harbour at Cronstadt was taken down on the 9th of last month, as a sign that the navigation had entirely closed for this year. IT is mentioned, in advices from Denmark, that

a proposal to emancipate the Jews had been submitted to a vote of the States, and negatived by a majority of 32 to 30. A LETTER from Nevers states that an order has

been sent from the minister of the marine to the I have never given a single word of information to

THE GREAT COFFER DAM for the houses of parliament, 1,200 feet long was closed on the 24th of December, and Father Thames excluded from a part of the dominion he has so long enjoyed. Accounts from Posen speak of a pastoral

letter about to be addressed by the Archbishop of Cologne to his clergy, exhorting them not to conform to any orders issued by the Governmentin matters ecclesiastical we presume. THE REV. HUGH STOWELL, at a meeting in

London, strongly condemned her Majesty for taking healthful exercise on Sundays, and rebuked the Bishops for "want of fidelity" in not calling the Queen to account. AT A SHOP-WINDOW in Oxford-street, several cravats of a new fa-hion are exhibited, upon which is

placed a paper with the following inscription:-These splendid fashionable Durham Canadian silk cravats just arrived, 7s. 6d. each. SIR JOHN CAM HOBHOUSE, in consequence of the high price of wheat, has advanced the wages of his labourers to 10s. and 11s. per week-such ad-

vance to be paid to them from the 27th of October M. BERCHOUX, the author of the well-known but the committee of the Working Men's Associapoem, "La Gastronomie," died on the 17th of tion took him under their protection, and escorted

THERE HAS been a most extraordinary increase of water in the Serpentine River, by the sudden any magistrate, either in Leigh or elsewhere, the irruption of two springs on the north side, near the receiving-house of the Royal Humane Society. The water is now four feet higher than formerly. THE WINTER has set in with unusual severity in Russia; and, as we learn from Odessa, in some of the Caucasian provinces the thermometer stood at magistrate, or magistrate's clerk. At the request of

A SOUTH AMERICAN member of congress thus once addressed the president and assembly-" Gentlemen, I beg you to observe that, if we thus prolong our debates beyond our regular dinner hour, these could adopt. If his name has been inserted in which were not to be endured. (Hear.) If there what Magistrates I am accused, and knowing that Thomas Mallett and his wife have been committed for trial on a charge of poisoning several bullocks, the property of Mr. Stanford, of Ash-

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY .- On Christmas morning the sum of £4,500 was extracted from the desk of Messrs. Clarke, flour factors, Brunswick-street, Cork; £600 were in sovereigns. Four men are in custody on suspicion.

THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY FUND reached the immense sum of £111,000 before the close of the year; and subscriptions are rapidly flowing in. The estimate of the entire subscription is now

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS of the Uxbridge allowance to nearly the whole out-door paupers one-

WE REGRET to learn that Mrs. L. E. Maclean (hetter known as L. E. L.), wife of George Maclean, Esq., Cape Coast Castle, died suddenly on the 15th. of October last. It will be remembered, that Mrs. Maclean had been recently married in this country, and immediately afterwards proceeded to Africa with her husband.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD subscribed £100 to rebuild the church of Carrick-on-Suir, for which the parishioners presented him with a beautiful white marble figure of Lord Tylone, one of

DUCHESS DE BERRY .- The Duchess de Berry according to a letter from Goritz, quoted by the Quotidienne, was to arrive at that place a day or two ago, and is to go on shortly to Naples, where her Royal Highness will remain till the spring. The Duchess will afterwards visit Palermo and

HYDE PARK .- A quadruple row of elms, formng three distinct malls, have just been planted, with much taste and judgment, at the Eastern end of Hyde Park, and will in a few years, add greatly to the beauty of that favourite resort.

WINDING UP WITHOUT CLOCK .- At a certain court where persons are relieved from their debts, a wag asked the reason why there was no clock? The reply was because it was an insolvent court. absurdity of the Whig Ministry, and those with 'Ah," he said, "I wonder the more when so whom they are in coalition, including Poor Law many affairs are wound up in the place."

THE MOST REV. DR. LAWRENCE, Archbishop of Cashel, died yesterday night week, at his own esidence, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, after a few

MR. O'CONNOR AND MR. OASTLER. - We hear, but we do not vouch for the fact, says the Glube, that warrants have been actually issued for the apprehension of the two worthies (F. O'Connor and Mr. Oastler). We shall rejoice to hear, adds immediately surrendered, good humouredly, however, others.

A LINNIAN FAMILY .- " A young she-monkey, n the Jardin des Plantes, Paris, (says a correspondent there residing,) recently brought forth a little Greek finances continue in a very embarrassed astonished by observing, that all the other monkeys ape. The professors who came to see it were much came, each in its turn, to see their new-born companion; some were allowed, by the father and mother Duchess Maria of Russia to Duke Maximilian of to touchit, but others were sent away with a dreadful Leuchtenberg took place at St. Petersburgh on the grin. Some have been seen giving the little apenuts, his mate and offspring.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Bolton, Saturday. EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURE.

Yesterday, a very numerous meeting of the friends present employed in pulling down the large building in Soho-squre, which has been known as the 'White House' of infamous poteriets. recent prosecution instituted against him. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Deegan and several other supporters of Mr. Stephens, and resolutions were adopted that a fund should be raised to

contribute towards his defence. clearly the most disgraceful system of espionage that ever stained the character of this or any other

Government. It will be in the recollection of the readers of the was recognised at this meeting, and narrowly escaped being roughly handled by the people who

attended it. The chairman, seeing a commotion in the room, him under their protection, and placed him safely in the house of Mr. F. Frazer, of the Crown Tayern. He there stated that if his name was attached to the warrant on which Mr. Stephens had been apprehended, it was without his knowledge, and that he had said to any magistrate or magistrate's clerk. He was not believed, but at the request of several members of the Association, he agreed to embody his assertions in an advertisement to be inserted

The following is a copy of his advertisement. from which it will be seen that he has offered a reward of £2 for the discovery of the individuals who have originated the calumny against him :-"ARRESTOF THE REV. J. R. STEPHENS.

in the Bolton papers, which appeared on Saturday

"It having been asserted in Leigh, and other towns, that the warrant against the Rev. J. R. Stephens has been issued on an information given by me, I, Thomas Cleworth, hereby declare that of the person who has originated this calumny against me.

"THOMAS CLEWORTH. "ALEX. THOMSON, "Chairman of the Meeting." on Saturday last, remarks as follows:-

"WHO IS THE INFORMER? "It will be seen from our report of the examination of the Rev. Mr. Stephens on Thursday last, that Mr. Brandt refused to give up the name of the person on whose information the warrant had been granted. It had been generally rumoured in this town that the informer is a publican, named Thomas Cleworth, who resides in Leigh, and who suffered a good deal for his Radicalism under the reign of Castlereagh and Sidmonth. So great has been the excitement in Leigh against this individual, that he has been keeping out of the way for the last two or three days. He was present at the meeting in the Town-hall, and it having been discovered towards the close that he was the suspected person, he was obliged to ascend the platform to give some explanation of the matter. He denied in the most explicit terms that there was the slightest foundation for the charge brought against him. When the meeting broke up there seemed a disposition to handle him rather roughly, December, at Marigny, (Saone et Loire,) at the him safely to the House of Mr. F. Frazer, Crown age of 78. He was born at Lay, in the district of Tavern. In the examination which took place in that house, before a large number of the Working Men's Committee, he stated, that he had never given slightest information about the speech made by the Rev. J. R. Stephens. He stated also, that if his name was attached to the warrant on which Mr. stephens had been apprehended, it was without his knowledge, and that it could not possibly be in this law the people were deprived of all share in their consequence of anything which he had said to any 22 degrees below zero of Reaumur, or 172 Fahrenheit, several members of the Working Men's Association, he agreed to insert an advertisement in the Free the house, that it would revolutionize the country, Press, offering a reward of £2. to any one who shall give such information as may lead to a those laws which ought to be void, and which it was discovery of the originator of the calumny. This a crime to obey. (Cheers.) Separation of man and the warrant without his knowledge, it is right had been a few riots (which he regretted) in the gentlemen are determined upon committing me, I

MR. BARON BOLLAND is very seriously indisposed.

MR. JUSTICE LITTLEDALE, we hear, is about to refire from the discharge of judicial functions.

FOUR WHEAT RICKS were last week destroyed by incendiary fires in Shropshire.

The estimate of the entire subscription is now them by the strongest ties of gratitude; but it is for some time.

INTEMPERANCE. At Bow-street, one morning during the Christmas holidays, there were on the police-sheet upwards of 70 night-charges, and all needed.

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INTEMPERANCE. At Bow-street, one morning during the Christmas holidays, there were on the police-sheet upwards of 70 night-charges, and all needed.

The estimate of the entire subscription is now them by the strongest ties of gratitude; but it is for some time.

General Johnson was next called on, Heobserved demands my presence here. This I neither can nor one or two occasions, with his friend Mr. Fielden. On his (Mr. Fielden's) motion for a total repeal of this bill. feeble in his charge, and, of course, the innocent duty to that victim of Whig and sham Radical vengance, your friend, and my friend Stephens, one or two occasions, with his friend Mr. Fielden. On his (Mr. Fielden's) motion for a total repeal of this bill. feeble in his charge, and, of course, the innocent duty to that victim of which continued by the concluded amidst loud cheers, which c

f.urth, without any application having been made to Stephens.

"His enemies may chuckle over the arrest of the man, who, in Ireland, Scotland, and Birmingham has been denounced as a traitor, an incendiary, a Devil!! Yes, they may chuckle and pocket the On the motion of Mr. Alex. Taylor it was unanijustice; that they are an outrage upon the decencies many occasions, all of which were satisfactory to the declaring that the proceedings against Mr. Stephens amount to a most scandalous violation of law and justice; that they are an outrage upon the decencies PROCLAMATION.

CITIZENS OF CANADA.—We have received the standard of liberty on our shores. It is not an enstandard of liberty on our shores. It is not an enstandard of liberty on our shores. It is not an enstandard of liberty on our shores. The will forgive him any crime but that.

THE BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT has consented being energity, and the standard of liberty on our shores. It is not an enstandard of liberty on our shores. It is not an ensure and not seem to the right of search claimed by Great Britain of blood money, and think that they have 'crushed the wretch,' but the day of reckoning is not far their duty to the entire satisfaction of their converges of dishonary and melionity in getting.

Another motion was also passed that

that host of Death's Head and Cross Bones Precurthe meeting broke up.

sors, which O'Connell has threatened to lead against Mr. Fielden and Mr. Johnson retired to the Albion England! Be ready, I say, to defend yourselves

and the Queen. "You will be delighted to hear that Stephens i well and happy, and calm and confident.
"Deegan the bearer will tell you about the soul-

stirring events of the last few days. "Re nember me to the good people, and say that his ancestors, which lay in the old church more than I am right happy.

"God bless you all. Faithfully and constantly

"RICHARD OASTLER. To Mr. John Warden, Secretary to the Working Men's Association, Bolton."

Since the disclosure alluded to above was made, the friends of Mr. Stephens have issued large posting bills for distribution throughout the country, detailing the facts connected with Cleworth's recent state-ment. The bills are headed, in bold letters, "The Whig spy system." The excitement in this town with respect to the

tranquillity has not been disturbed. If anything were wanted to shew the bungling Commissioners, spies, and policemen, it would be

arrest of Stephens is very great; but the public

Lord John Russell and his friends have certainly present prosecution has been commenced against him in consequence of his opposition to the New Poor Law Bill, and he will abide by the merits of his case.—Times—Monday.

REPRESENTATION OF OLDHAM.

Yesterday, Mr. Fielden and General Johnson paid hundreds were collected round the windows and

on Mr. Fielden to address them. worth, the keeper of a beer-shop at Leigh, where the alleged offence was committed. This person all occasions, been his lot to be on the opposition side of the House. He had conversed with many parties since he went into that House, and, on al occasions, he had endeavoured to impress on their minds, the importance of good and sufficient protection for the working classes and their interests. The Reform Bill, which was to improve the representation of the people, had only facilitated those measures which the poorer classes most dreaded, and increased the difficulties under which they any Government. Their allegiance to the Queen, their liability to be called on in defence of their country and the Constitution, demands that they should have those rights to which they are justly entitled; and, as Unions are now forming for that object, he hoped they would be resolved to have those rights. (Cheers.) Mr. Fielden then entered into an account of the most important votes which he had given during the last Session of Parliament. commenting on them as he went along, all of which was received with the greatest satisfaction. On the subject of the hand-loom weavers, he observed, it would be in their recollection that he presented a petition from Manchester, signed by 6,000 weavers, of whom, by a calculation fairly taken, not more than 3,000 could earn 101d perday. He (Mr. Fielden)

Upon this subject the Bolton Free ress, published ableness he would leave his constituents to judge:-21st December, 1838. Hand-loom weavers .- Motion made, and question proposed -"That there is in this kingdom an immense body of hand-loom weavers suffering unparalleled distress, and that this distress arises from the unprecedented low rate of wages that the weavers are paid for their work, and from the heavy taxes imposed by this house on the food and other necessaries of life, a sufficiency of which their wages should enable them to purchase. That the work which a large portion of these weavers execute, consists of articles indispensably necessary to the personal comfort and convenience of the higher and middle clauses of society, or of articles expected to keep in middle classes of society, or of articles exported to foreign countries, and there exchanged for luxuries and necessaries, to increase the affluence and comfort of those classes. That it is therefore the interest, as well as the duty of the representatives of the people in this house, immediately to devise and enact such law as shall either raise the wages of these distressed weavers to a scale adequate to maintained them com-fortably, or that shall so reduce the taxes imposing on the necessaries of life, and to alter the mode of collecting such

taxes, so that no part of the wages paid to these poor weavers shall be abstracted from them, by either direct or indirect taxation on those necessaries."—(Mr. John Fielder.)—Previous question put, "That that question be now put." The house divided: Ayes 12. Noes 73. On Mr. Grote's motion for the ballot he had also voted, although he questioned its utility under the Tories had made an electioneering manœuvre of this important question, there were only 17 to vote with him, out of 658 members, whilst 309 voted against him. But this had not deterred him from his determination to erase it from the statute book, and pull down the three kings of Somerset House: by local governments, which would, ultimately, bring confusion on the country. He had heard Sir James Scarlett say, while this bill was in progress through the case? A good comment appears on all those and he believed it ultimately would. It was one of It will be recollected, that at the examination on Thursday, Mr. Brandt, one of the counsel for the prosecution, stated that the most material witness slanders, but he would not take up his time with ment hired reporters to swear any thing against a suppose of the corrections of instinct to produce a more able exposure of the corrections of instinct to produce a more able exposure of the corrections of instinct to produce a more able exposure of the corrections, stated that the examination on this distance is in the correction of the correction, stated that the most material witness slanders, but he would not take up his time with ment hired reporters to swear any thing against a suppose to the corrections of instance in the correction of t prosecution, stated that the most material witness against Mr. Stephens had been kept out of the way by Mr. Stephens or his party, which Mr. Stephens indignantly denied. The witness then alluded to, it indignantly denied. The witness then alluded to, it is a state of the way that he always managed to the state of the way that he always managed to the limit of the word of the way by Mr. Stephens or his party, which Mr. Stephens indignantly denied. The witness then alluded to, it is a state of the word of take up his time with such stripe which were bribed. Junes were proceed into the word not take up his time with such scribblers. The Manchester Guardian had been were bribed, Junes were bribed, Junes were bribed, Junes were bribed into assassins, like the Irish Reynolds, were foisted into the live word of the way by Mr. Stephens indignantly denied. The witness then alluded to, it ppears, is this man Cleworth.

Mr. Oastler, who was invited to be present at the peace, and that he would continue to do, for those Tory Government, under the pious monarch, was MARSHAL SOULT, on his way to Paris, was meeting, did not attend, in consequence of the who acted contrary to law, played into the hands of determined to hang an innocent man, coute qui coute. MARSHAL SOULT, on his way to Paris, was attacked by four highwaymen, who were resisted and beaten off by the valet and other domestics of the Duke, who was, during the entire of the affair, the Duke, who was, during the entire of the affair, the Duke, who was, during the entire of the affair, the Duke who was, during the entire of the affair, the Duke who was, during the entire of the affair, the Duke who was, during the entire of the affair, the Duke who was, during the entire of the affair, the Duke who was, during the entire of the affair, the Duke who was, during the entire of the affair, the Duke who was, during the entire of the affair, the Duke who was, during the entire of the affair, the during the entire of the not again encounter for the whole world, he had for he swore through thick-and-thin so outrageously, "My dear Sir,—Last night I had the pleasure to receive your very kind letter. Nothing would have given me more pleasure, than once more to have met my friends, the people of Bolton. I am bound to but firm, in their agitation for a repeal of this bill.

The swore through thick-and-thin so outrageously, and swore, moreover, to such impossibilities, that he thoroughly disgusted the Jury. The Crown lawyers shrunk from the case; even the Tory Judge was feeble in his charge, and, of course, the innocent

> On his (Mr. Fielden's) motion for a total repeal of Our doctrine is to give fair play to even our worst "Mr. O'Connor desires me to thank you, and to the New Poor Law, he entirely concurred; and only adversary, and never to violate the forms much less express his sorrow that he must be absent, having previously engaged to be at Oldham.
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> The first continuous continuous adversary, and never to violate the forms into the substance of justice. We agree with our correspondent, Publicola, that all attempts at the destructions of the substance of pondent, Publicola, that all attempts at the destructions of the substance of pondent, Publicola, that all attempts at the destructions are continuous adversary, and never to violate the forms of the substance of justice. We agree with our correspondent, Publicola, that all attempts at the destructions are continuous adversary, and never to violate the forms of the substance of justice. previously engaged to be at Oldnam.
>
> "I rejoice that you are determined not to allow the enemies of God and man to triumph over the enemies of God and man to triumph over lengthened account of his votes, giving his reasons severily that is necessary to prevent the repetition of the offence: but this only makes us more firm in "His enemies may chuckle over the arrest of the as he proceeded, why he had and had not voted on the offence; but this only makes us more firm in

standard of liberty on our shores. It is not an ensign of oppression, but of protection. We have
sign of oppression of this infamous traffic.

trade. This is a very important step towards the distant, and in the end you will see that all will be stituents. Another motion was also passed, that have right.

they be requested to return to parliament for another rid of an obnoxious object.—Weekly Dispatch.

"Be calm, resolute, and ready, keep the peace, year, to represent the borough of Oldham. After but make ready for the worst. Depend upon it, the thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for their throne is in danger. Be ready, I say, to drive back own members, and Mr. Oastler and Mr. Stephens,

Inn. where about 120 gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner provided for the occasion. What was said at the dinner we cannot repeat, being compelled to return to Manchester, in consequence of the advanced period of the week .- Manchester and Salford Advertiser.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MR. STEPHENS.—Whether a man be guilty or innocent, or whatever may be his guilt, we suppose that it is impossible to dispute the doctrine that if he is under trial the proceedings against him should, at least, be impartial, and according to natural justice. If there is any swerving from this sentiment, the leaning ought to be in favour of the accused, especially when the almost all-mighty power of Government is arrayed against him. We are sorry to say that the proceedings against Mr. Stephens have violated all these golden rules of administering justice. There has, evidently, been a predetermination to commit the man, through thick and thin, whatever might be the evidence either against him or in his favour. The preceedings were conducted, as we shall show, with the most scandalous unfairness, as in the shameful and truly revolting trick of leaving out the crossthe fact, that no such a person as Mr. Stephens, as examinations of the witnesses in their depositions or named in the warrant, has been apprehended at evidence on behalf of the Crown. The Government lawyers who conducted the prosecution, days' illness. His Grace had been a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, and Professor of Hebrew in that University; and, in 1822, on the demise of Dr. Broderick, was elevated to the See instead of proceeding upon the substantial merits of Bow street officers, in pursuance of a warrant which they held to apprehend John Rayner Stephens, they, in fact, apprehended Joseph Rayner Stephens. Stephens immediately perceived the mistake into which the Midases and the Dogberrys had fallen; to it by fear and a consciousness of injustice. These and Mr. Oastler). We shall rejoice to hear, adds our contemporary, that they are placed beyond the power of further mischief, either to themselves or Stephens says, under any circumstances he will not successor their designs. It was long before our stephens says, under any circumstances he will not ancestors could obtain from their masters the upper classes or their partisans, called the Governtake advantage of a quibble. He believes that the privilege of bail to the lower orders. When the principle was established, the privilege was extended to as few cases as possible; and, lastly, our Judges never scrupled to destroy the privilege altogether or to render it the most galling mockery, by demanding bail so excessive that it was impossible for the accused to have the slightest chance of procuring it. At certain periods of our history the great grievance of the people was the habit of the Judges to require excessive bail in all cases their annual visit to their constituents, at Oldham, where the Crown was arrayed against the people, which the father takes and eats with the greatest to give an account of their stewardship. It was gravity. The he-monkey sits the whole day next arranged that they should speak from a temporary the law and of justice has nearly disappeared, and, nustings, erected behind the Albion Inn, but, as with the death of Lord Tenterden, and the gradual the weather turned out unfavourable, it was deemed disappearance of the Tory corruptionists who were proper to go under cover. The place fixed on was the school-room belonging to the Baptist Chapel, in thought that such a practice could never be revived. George-street. The room, which will hold nearly Our country has been mistaken, and the bail de-2,000 prople, was crammed to suffocation, and manded of Mr. Stephens is more out of proportion to the nature of the charge, as well as to the conother parts of the building who could not obtain dition of the accused, than has been extorted in any on the motion of Mr. Alexander Taylor, Mr. many instances in which not a larger amount of bail James Heiliday was called to the chair. The has been required of men of the greatest wealth, Chairman briefly opened the proceedings, and called for offences of the most heinous noture. This is not the way to conciliate the people, or to inspire them Mr. Fielden to address them.

Mr. Fielden to address them.

With a love or respect for either their rulers or for hours; of what he said we can only give a brief what are called the upper classes. Among the nuoutline. Mr. Fielden said he was happy once more merous items which show the animus against the to meet his constituents. This was the sixth time man, the prodetermined resolution to act unfairly, The most extraordinary circumstance connected he had met them, and he was sorry to say, that he and to persecute, rather than examine—to convict, with this meeting was a disclosure there made, never them under more unfavourable circumstances. in spite of every thing that may arise, we may The prospects, at present, before the people of this notice the refusal of the Magistrate to suffer anybody country, were the most appalling he had ever seen. but Mr. Stephen's solicitor to see him in gaol before No matter whether he looked to the internal state of his case was even heard. Such a prohibition was the country, or to her means of protection from illegal, and extremely brutal. Upon very scanty other powers, the scene was equally distressing; evidence, invalidated greatly by cross-examination, Times that Mr. Stephens was apprehended by God-dard and Shackell, two Bow-street officers, upon better provided for, there would be confusion in the mittal was "quite within the terms of the warrant, land. In the case of all the laws which had been and we are determined to commit him to Kirkdale. This was ominous, for the committal ought not to have depended on the warrant, but on the evidence. At last, however, after this prejudgment, and autilegal decision of the Magi-trate, the clerk is required to read over the depositions, when "lo and behold!" or according to the papers "strange to say," the varlet, the "cunning little Isaacs" had omitted the cross-examinations. What Juryman would give a fig for the oath or for the short-hand notes of such a fellow as this? Next came a point upon whether what the reporter had taken down was laboured—excessive taxation; and until the working that which had really been said in Court. Here the classes had obtained the right to elect their own "cunning Isaacs" confessed that he had not reported representatives, there was nothing to hope for from asfully as the accused might wish, and only what he, the reporter we suppose, deemed relevant to the case, the said reporter being in the pay of the prosecuting party. This scandalous dereliction of duty ought to have vitiated the whole proceedings, and Mr. Stephens ought to have been dismissed instanter. The reporter could be no witness before a Petty Jury, and his report would be scoffed at. The very production of it, or of the man himself, would give an honest Jury a strong feeling against the indict-ment. Next came the question whether it was the ordinary practice to oinit cross-examinations in favour of the accused, and Mr. Stephens was told that ne had a right to have his cross-examinations taken down. All this appears to our unsophisticated understandings to savour of the vilest rascality. Why was the common practice deviated from? Had thereporter exercised the same discretion with respect to the cross-examination, which he had done with so, he must give notice of a motion to that effect, the examination in chief, credulous people might have thought all fair, but here the Magistrate's "cunning ever given notice, and the petition was printed and Isaacs" first doctors the evidence against the victim, put into the hands of every Member, that they and when he comes to that which is in his favour, might be undeceived as to the condition of this por- to be doctored at all, he knocks it out altogether, or tion of society. The motion which he (Mr. F.) kills it by a reporter's dose of prussic acid. Mr. brought forward was as follows, and of its reason- Duck, the Government lawyer, suggested to the Duck, the Government lawyer, suggested to the Magistrate that this objection did not apply to the first witness. This was not the question at issue. The point turned upon the rascality of the proceedings, for if such gross foulness could be pract sed with respect to the second witness, what confidence could be placed in the report of the evidence of the first? Mr. Stephens made the following admirable observations:—"My protest, Sir, applies equally to both witnesses. I contend that both those witnesses have contradicted themselves, and that each of them has contradicted the other: but, not a word of the cross-examination having found its way into your papers, my case is closed. I came here into the sanctuary of British justice, and I did not consider it necessary to take down a single word of the cross-examination, and I took down but a very few words of that in chief, believing myself safe in your hands. But after your decision my case is closed. In fact, Mr. Stephens was virtually committed for trial upon a garbled report of the evidence of only one witness, for he was remanded, and very heavy bail required of him. On the second hearing the proceedings were still more disgraceful. Some false evidence was explained away. The Government counsel wished to expunge the false evidence. Mr. present limited representation. On the 20th of Stephens resisted such irregularity and injustice, february he had made a motion for an entire repeal and he insisted that both the evidence and the corof the New Poor Law Bill, and although many of the rection should appear together, and he carried his point. The attempt at the reverse was very scandalous. A still more infamous feature was exposed; the Government Counsel stated to the Court that he was prepared with charges of a more serious nature than the varrant authorised him to produce. Mr. Stephens, of course, urged that there must be a new warrant, and the charge was consequently withdrawn; but the case? A good comment appears on all those rascalities in the following extract from the report.

Mr. Stephens said, "It having been declared that it

is the determination of the Court to commit me, and

TO THE PUBLIC.

Every LANCASHIRE Purchaser of the MORTHERN STAR of THIS DAY Will be presented with a finely executed

ENGRAVI ILLUSTRATIVE OF

"WHIG LOYALTY"

"MORAL FORCE." (The Engraving is separate, and distinct from the

no interest beyond Yorkshire and Lancashire, we shall not present it to our readers out of those two

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 Loyal, 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 OUBEN.

We trust our readers have benefitted by the exhibifion thus far; but it occurs to us that some fastidiens 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 adventitions 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,

"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

"Some are form great, some schiere greatness, SOME HAVE GREATNESS THRUST UPON THEM;" and it is even here that we must take our stand, in defiance of all merely captions criticism. Mr. EDWARD BAINES has had "greatness thrust upon him:" he is a unit of that class, of whom a voice it for him that his father was born before him."

circumstances under which Mr. BAINES entered public life, were of untoward character: the manner of his first appearance, and the nature of his first 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. GALLERY of Illustrious 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 as that he "was born in 1774," that "at the age of seventeen be was apprenticed," but that "before the expiration of his apprenticeship, he removed to Leeds for improvement." How we are not going to make either beinous or HEN-HOUSE conjectures which, possibly, might lead to anxiety the "illustrious" young printer may have looked behind him from time to time in the course of his pedestrian tramp from Preston to Leeds, incumbered as he was, and so far less fit for flight in any sudden emergency, by ment," and it is the means, only, by which that

Some men it has pleased God to endow with wisdom; others are endowed with a most devilish canning, 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 cuming 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 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 length convinced of the utter helplessness of his has been written by some of the deputy-devils, the

way into the mystery whereby Mr. BAINES has been enabled to my 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 here 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 "Peticoat-government"-GROAN not, Master ED-WARD-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 John Horsfall next week. disposed to ascribe the remarkable conversion Our Table is Loaded with communications of varialtogether to this influence. Conscience, of course, had just as much to do with the one 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 withal-the CLAPHAMS, the RAWSONS, and others of like breed-

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men possessing most enlarged and liberal views of Religious teleration 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 their 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 everlook 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, As the Engraving is purely of a local character, of to have been introduced as the principal performer; QUEEN-GROANING point of time, it became necessary that the QUEEN-GROANER himself should stand thusconsolidate our narrative as we proceed.

> particular individual of these subordinates in our Picture;" for, to say truth, the likenesses are not so distinct as we intended them to be. Our Artist to him. 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 powsy-rotten. We receive the excuse more in sorrow than in anger; for, certainly, it is the most heard of in our lives. The characters, however, are out as they best may.

GEORGE RAWSON, Esquire, was Chairman at Moral Force, on the 14th of May, 1832, which self very merry with the monstrosity of the produced "THREE GROANS FOR THE QUEEN," an executioner's AXE. How GEORGE RAWSON cappened 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 GRORGE 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 far more homely, but not less true, than the high same question in a remarkably short time after that of it :sounding voice of philosophy is wont to say, "well is event, and got no better answer. All we can say is, that GEORGE RAWSON, Esquire, enacted the which has raised the senior to wealth and dignity, that he has since retired to the enjoyment of his shallow, vanity the most preposterous, pretensions and by way of pleasant reminiscence of by-gone

length the SCALES were turned, and the parson BAINES'S previous life, it is very remarkable that up for himself in Byron-street Chapel, where

. JOHN BYRONEUS.

it happened that this very late apprenticeship ended all who implicitly submitted to his guidance, and existence. so very early and prematurely, we cannot tell, and only remorseless towards others who have had the no LEGITIMATE result. With whatever degree of ladder to Mr. BAINES all this time, might be 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 the weight of all his worldly possessions at the end liberty of having his own way, and forcing every London daily paper which we happen to know is of a stick over his shoulder, most certain it is that body else to follow it, Mr. John Clapham has he has never looked behind him since; for it was always regarded such a measure of Municipal not in vain that he "removed to Leeds for improve- Reform as might secure to himself the acquisition of long-desired but long-denied civic dignity, as a "improvement" was achieved, that we now propose "BOON" of the first magnitude. At length came the Municipal Reform Bill; Mr. John is highly worthy of Whig parentage, and, no doubt, 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. of cunning thinks only of his own; and whilst the JOHN CLAPHAM to his real position: he sees the ingratitude of men for whose advancement he has spent | Commissioners at Somerset House, the Devila life of turmoil and agitation, and who thus treat Kings' head quarters, have disavowed it for themhim with neglect and contumely in return; he is at selves individually, but they do not say whether it

> 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 SORBY that the address of the brave menuf of Bristol and of Tillicoultry, have been obliged to be taken out of the form till next week-they shall

ous kinds, which space precludes us from enumerating. We must crave indulgence of all. Some of them will be inserted next week-some must wait longer, and some we eannot insert at all. We hope

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1839.

THE "MERCURY" IN ANOTHER MESS:-THE "BLOODY" WHIGS CRYING "PECCAVI:"-THE POOR LAW COM-

MURDER. A DAMNABLE book has now been printed and they were resident, and who did not consequently 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 sequence, have been experienced from this most but as our "Picture" represents the particular 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 first; and so it came to pass that the son took pre- British fathers and mothers, not being Whigs: a cedence of the sire. Whilst, however, we have thrill of horror, perfectly indescribable, was suc-

these subordinate characters in the grand scene ceeded by a feeling of the most perfect detestation before us, we may as well dispatch them at once, and of "The horrid crew, thrice doubly damned,"-by whom such worse than Egyptian wickedness could We might have some difficulty in pointing out each be countenanced; and Mr. STEPHENS very properly gave vent to his feelings in some of the only one in which the loss of life has been expestrongest language we have ever seen ascribed rienced. There have been, however, several most

"A correspondent, for whose respectability the Mercury can vouch," sent him an account of this above the top of the premises occupied by Mr. portion of Mr. STEPHEN's sermon, and the Townsend, druggist, and Messrs P. and E. Mallet, 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 sensible and discriminating block of wood we ever in a printed book! Now, either he must be stark mad, or he must be desperately wicked. It would be as easy to sicallow all Phuraoh's pyramids as all there; and all we can do is to request our readers, to swallow STEPHENS'S fiction. It must be either by the help of a lively imagination, to pick them the hallucination of a disordered brain, or the invention of a man horribly malignant and depraved.'

Mr. DEEGAN having also mentioned this book the grand "Demonstration" of Whig-Loyalty and in one of his speeches, the Globe makes himfiction, and beseeches the Tories not to hang themamidst the display of IRON-PIKES, black crape, and | selves for vexation at being outdone in the art of invention. Now, we can readily conceive that this The Rev. Gentleman was awakened by the noise infamous book was never intended to have a very and having two sons sleeping in another room, had extensive circulation: but it will be very hard to extensive circulation; but it will be very hard to convince us that the Mercury and the Globe were a mass of rubbish, which covered every part of the ignorant of its existence. It is matter of public room. The house of Mr. J. H. Ridsdale, Parknotoriety 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 portion of the furniture in their sitting rooom. For-

It is entitled "The Possibility of Limiting Populousness, by Marcus. London: John Hill, Black House Court, Fleet-street, 1838." The Editor gives the following analysis of this Mr. Baines, the M. P., was really born before part of a pure patriot, and a conscientious dissenter is a very elaborate pumphiet, of nearly one hundred closely door or two of their residence; but the violence of the influence of the very same artful text of years before the public, with considerable colut; is a very elaborate pumphiet, of nearly one hundred closely door or two of their residence; but the violence of the influence of the very same artful text of years before the public, with considerable colut; is a very elaborate pumphiet, of nearly one hundred closely door or two of their residence; but the violence of the influence of the very same artful text of years before the public, with considerable colut; is a very elaborate pumphiet, of nearly one hundred closely door or two of their residence; but the violence of the influence of the very same artful text of years before the public, with considerable colut; is a very elaborate pumphiet, of nearly one hundred closely door or two of their residence; but the violence of the influence of the very same artful text of years before the public, with considerable colut; is a very elaborate pumphiet, of nearly one hundred closely door or two of their residence; but the violence of the very same artful text of years before the public, with considerable colut; is a very elaborate pumphiet, of nearly one hundred closely door or two of their residence; but the violence of the very same artful text of years before the public, with considerable colut; is a very elaborate pumphiet, of nearly one hundred closely door or two of their residence; but the violence of the very same artful text of years before the public, with considerable colut; is a very elaborate pumphiet, of nearly one hundred closely door or two of their residence; but the public with the public and the public art of the public and the public art of the public athsome system of proposed wholesale murder :- This work should be deprived of every third infant as soon as brought forth; that the greater part of these, if not all, should be we have already intimated that the worldly case of Bridger Cone, to the contrary, neverthence the third exceeded. With this extent of liberty it is to be hoped that cases of total privation will be not likely to prove fatal. In addition to those narless, and notwithstanding. As a pious Deacon of an Independent Church, he is remarkable for his tyranny in the human law, but to some inscrutable ordination from above."—P. S. After assigning, however, "the third celebrated work "Every man his own parson child as a terminus" never to be passed, a new difficulty starts 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 length the Scales were turned, and the parson thus unexpectedly required? By think certainly find as terminus are to be passed, a new difficulty starts by public buildings in the town have been more or present two have been more or persecutor." Forty years did he expend in phenoid as terminus are to be passed, a new difficulty starts by public buildings in the town have been more or present two persecution in our hypotheter. Cal basis, and that correction will call for a still rurther produce call basis, and that correction will call for a still rurther produce the less injured. About two yards of the spire of St. George's Church, Mount Pleasant, were blown with the figure of risk. Of all the tables of mortality, those for the down upon the roof, which fell through, breaking city of Carlisle (and they have been more or present to the upon the town have been more or present to the passed, a new difficulty starts of the passed, a new difficulty starts. The hard two passed, a new difficulty starts are the town have been more or present two our possession and the town have been more or present two our product and the two passed, a new difficulty starts. The hard two passed, a new difficulty starts are the town have been more or product and to present two our product and two passed, a new difficulty starts are the town have been more or present two our product and the passed, a new difficulty starts are the town have been more or product and the two passed, a new difficulty starts are the first and the passed, a new difficulty starts are the two passed, a new difficulty starts are the two passed, a new difficulty starts are the passed, a new difficulty starts are the two passed, a new difficulty starts are the two passed in thus unexpectedly required? By this consideration we shall top of Park Pow, likewise sustained serious rebelled: the Deacon was turned out of the be driven as a last resource, to deal out with a still more church by the members thereof, and was left to set to visit transgressions, if we cannot with penal severity, yet of the spire, fell upon the roof, and destroyed the with all possible disconragement and restraint." The system pews in the organ gallery, and also some of the Baines's previous life, it is very remarkable that we know so very little; and the source to which we how so very little; and the source to which we how reigns, supreme head of his own new owe that little is not less remarkable in itself. In a work entitled "The National Portrait"

With all possible discouragement and restraint." The system being thus laid down in outline, we now come to execution, and our philosoper naturally asks, "Chapter IV. Section IV. p. 24. Formed thus the executive machine, who shall be the operatives or executive persons?" "Those who feel a gensible pleasure in the contemplation of happiness in general!" The next point is to shew that an infant has, in fact, we sort of right to hie! We read in Tristrim Shandy that it is a maxim of law that "a mother is not akin to her Yet has Mr. John Clapham been an illused 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, nay even kind after his own peculiar fashion, towards was what:) now for the means of ridding it of the fistal gift of the first was maxim of law that "a mother is not akin to her own child." Here is a legal position just as knotty. "Chaptor own child." It is not a real right of or leaves a legal vay, or by an having neither right to live nor wish to live (if he knew what all who implicitly submitted to his guidance, and only remorseless towards others who have had the illiberal andacity 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 fable of the Fox and the Peacock before us; but fable of the Fox and the Peacock before us; but should imagine that this is some noax or imposition, we leave the pamphlet for inspection at the office of this paper. It is in the power of any one to ascertain for himself that this is

s grave bona fide proposal of wholesale murder." This same "Theory of Painless Extinction" was denounced, so long ago as November 24th, by a regularly taken at the Mercury-office and at the Fairburn, New Road End, by the falling of 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 the miscreants are incensed at the usefulness of

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 man to make such an assertion unadvisedly. We cannot undertake to say whether the devil Marcus be a Poor Law Commissioner or not; but we can causing considerable damage. At the mills of Messrs. think of few suppositions more likely. The three for the gulphing of the "Pyramids," for no fact was ever more true than this statement of Mr. STEPHENE's which he calls a "fiction."

SCOTTISH PATRIOTISM.

WE can but briefly direct attention to the invigoating report of the soirce in our eighth page. 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 celenone will take the rejection of their articles amiss. brated gentleman has added another most astonishing Only consider our position, if we should insert all and well-authenticated cure of cancer in one of its

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 MISSIONERS-THE DAMNABLE BOOK, excite the terror of the inhabitants. We have not AND THE SYSTEM OF CHILD 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 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 in 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 conunparallelled 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 manufactury 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 ever his remains on Tuesday morning, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. This though a melancholy case, is the providential escapes which will no doubt furnish tales of wonder for the fire-side during many after years. In Briggate a parapet wall, reaching about a yard hosiers, was partly blown down just at the very moment when a man was walking along the street immediately beneath. A stone weighing some cwts. 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. Yorkroad, a stack of chimneys falling on the roof burst it through, and fell into a room in which the landlord 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 also experienced in the house of the Rev. T. Scales, Independent Minister, resident in Campplace, by the falling of some chimneys on the roof. able portion of the roof fell in, burying the bed in square, was also visited with the effects of the hurricane in a similar manner, a stack of chimneys falling upon the roof with such violence as to break it through, and damage a considerable tunately, this gentleman and his lady had left the short time. Hay-stacks, hats, &c., were blown calm and frosty. room a short time before the accident happened, or away without ceremony; their respective owners the consequences would most likely have been fatal. We are informed that they took shelter in increasing! He argues that that gentleman. Some other chimneys were blown towns, from the violent gale of wind which arose at in spite of originally untoward circumstances, has of the first and the pulling faces under a "shocking bad hat," some-sufficed to place and maintain the junior in the pulling faces under a "shocking bad hat," some-strippler and some about the means must, then, be taken; and this, he maintains, is pulling faces under a "shocking bad hat," some-strippler and some about the means must, then, be taken; and this, he maintains, is obliged to seek refuge in the house of a neighbour. In Albion-street, the roof of the house of Mr. have been lost. In Thornes-Lane, the new part have been lost. In Thornes-Lane, the new part have been lost. In Thornes-Lane, the new part have been lost. Sigston fell in, and a servant girl sleeping in an which has lately been added to Mr. Gosnay's malt shallow, vanity the most preposterous, pretensions and by way of pleasant reminiscence of by-gone the most extravagant, a temper the most vile, and glory. Further deponent sayeth not, touching said the most extravagant, a temper the most vile, and glory. Further deponent sayeth not, touching said demeanour the most offensive. That Mr George.

Bained, vanity the most preposterous, pretensions and by way of pleasant reminiscence of by-gone put to death; and he argues, at greater part of these, if not all, should be put to death; and he argues, at greater part of these, if not all, should be put to death; and he argues, at greater part of these, if not all, should be put to death; and he argues, at greater part of these, if not all, should be put to death; and he argues, at greater part of these, if not all, should be allowed; the glory. Further deponent sayeth not, touching said the rafters forming a sort of arch over the put to death; and he argues, at greater part of these, if not all, should be allowed; the glory and that all we put to death; and he argues, at greater part of these, if not all, should be allowed; the glory. Further deponent sayeth not, touching said the rafters forming a sort of arch over the vubish; but the rafters forming a sort of arch over the put to death; and he argues, at greater part of these in the put to death; and he argues, at greater part of these in the put to death; and he argues, at greater part of these in the put to death; and he argues, at great length, that we have a love to the argues, at great length, that we have a love to death; and that all we trobe careful about is, that it be a "put to death; and the all we trobe the put to death; and the all we trobe the put to death; and the all we trobe to make a sort of arch over the put to death; and the all we trobe the put to death; and the all we trobe the put to death; and the all we trobe the put to death; and the all we trobe to make the put to death the put to death; and the all we trobe the put to death in the protect of row escapes from death, the owners of property have sustained considerable damages, and many of the public buildings in the town have been more or down upon the roof, which fell through, breaking frames in private houses were quite driven in. to £4 or £500. The Catholic Church at the injury. The Cross, and about a yard and a-half pews in the lower part of the chapel. Several of the ornaments pertaining to this building were also thrown to the ground by the violence of the storm. Three of the pinnacles of Christ's Church, Meadow-lane, were also thrown down, and falling through the roof, did considerable damage to the organ, and several of the pews. Such was the violence of the wind, that several of the strong iron hoops by which the steeple of Trinity Church is secured, were literally snapped in two, and the greatest alarm was excited lest the steeple should come down, -that building being situated in the very centre of the town, surrounded by shops, warehouses, &c., and where the damage to life and property might have been very serious had the steeple fallen. St. Mary's Church, Quarry Hill, A number of hay and corn stacks were also blown suffered but little; being principally confined to the blown down, and fell upon the roof of the adjoining premises, occupied by Messrs. Sorby, Sherwood, and Co., carrying it through into the dry-house, where a large quantity of Cloth was deposited. which was very much damaged. Serious mischief was caused to the machinery in the mill of Mr. P. chimney upon the roof, which was carried through nearly to the ground-floor. At the flax manufactory of Messrs. Foster and Davy, Hunslet, a man narrowly escaped being crushed to death by a similar accident. The man had not advanced many

Hill. The principal chimney belonging to the foundry of Messrs. Fenton, Murray, and Co., was blown down upon the roof which it forced through, James Brown and Co. Bagby; Mr. James Holroyd. Carlton Hill; Messrs. Marshall and Lumley, Water-lane, and Mr. Edward Halliley, Low Close Mill, the chimneys were blown upon the roofs, and much injury and inconvenience experienced. Other Two of the pinnacles of Christ's Church were blown mills in various parts of the town have experienced down, and one of the pinnacles of the Holy Trinity her out of bed. She was at first unable to speak, instance, is neither wise nor cunning, yet is he rich and presperous; but we must always bear in mind that "his father was born before him."

Instance, is neither wise nor cunning, yet is he rich and presperous; but we must always bear in mind that "his father was born before him."

Instance, is neither wise nor cunning, yet is he rich case, and has submitted to the final defeat of his damage, but we are happy to say that, upon the was in considerable jeopardy. The top of Cato whole, the workpeeple will suffer but comparatively almost destroyed. Stacks of chimneys fell in several little loss by the interruption to labour. The injury almost destroyed. Stacks of chimneys fell in several many narrow escapes.

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At all events, we recommend the Mercury to stacks of chimneys blown down it is impossible to Some of the bodies have been washed on shore.

Cobourg-street, and many of the streets adjacent to the river, the destruction has been more fatal, it that has not sustained considerable damage. The Several vessels went down, and the hands perished. Some of the bodies have been washed on shore.

George Meek, loiner, which is shattered in every prepare his capacious jaws with all possible speed enumerate. The damage done to stacks of hay and None of the packets left the port on Monday, corn is very considerable. At Wortley, Mr. Ash except the New Holland Packet, which made one has lost many tons of the former, and had eight trip to fetch the mail. A sloop, called X.L., was stacks of corn partially destroyed; and the damage seen from the pier, in distress, and several gentle-of this kind at Harewood and its neighbourhood has men offered liberal sums to the captains of some of been very extensive. A little before six o'clock the the river steamers, to induce them to attempt the and it is surprising how the inmates have escaped windows in the extensive range of warehouses at the rescue of the crew; several declined on account of in many dwellings where the rafters across the roof crown window glass manufactory, at Hunslet, the state of the river. The task was, however, are so thin and rotten as scarcely to afford proundertaken and accomplished by Captain Falconer, tection from the violence of even an ordinary storm. blown in with a most tremendous crash, taking in of the Laurel, Barton Packet, who, with his brave their way a large quantity of tables of crown glass in a manufactured state, breaking the whole literally mariners and in a manufactured state, breaking the whole literally mariners and in a manufactured state, breaking the whole literally mariners and in the left marine in a manufactured state, breaking the whole literally mariners safe into port. into atems, and occasioned a loss in glass alone of

minute or two sooner, he must have been killed on

the spot. A mill, in the course of erection at Larch-

field, the property of Mr. John Wilkinson, flax-

spinner, and which had reached its fifth story, was

nearly levelled with its foundation. A similar

short time threatened to drive all before it. The the most fearful forebodings of the danger that nument was seen braving the fury of the element Five Lions, public-house yard, in Walmgate, was

to the premises, as there was not a single building

but what was injured to a serious extent. The

mischief done at the farm and colleries at Middleton,

that she has since been despaired of and not expected to recover. At Highroad Well, a chimney tell. and hurt a little child belonging to a person of the name of Turner. The roof of Mr. Sleddin's barn, and part of his hay-stack was blown away, and the spouting from the back part of the houses at the reservoir, together with the frame-work and glass in the green house of Mr. Merchants, which is close by, was also destroyed. In Gibbet-lane, the work considerable damage. Mr. Matthews's new houses had the spouting taken off and Mr. Bates had a betwixt six and seven o'clock, when the chimney belonging a small kitchen attached to the house, fell in, bringing the roof along with it, and jeopardizing the life of both himself and the servant girl, who was near the fire at the same time. Both have received injury, but the girl was the more seri-King Cross, but of no very serious amount. The stalls in the Market-place, were all blown down. and some of them which were fastened to the ground formed no impediment in the way of the destructive carried into the plantation above, and the inhabitants put into that state of alarm at four o'clock in the morning, as to leave their houses and fly for refuge elsewhere. Five out of seven of the houses have left entirely, and at the top of the Bank at the man, it is said, was taken completely off his feet, following for their capture, but in vain; and what

WAKEFIELD. - Wakefield has sustained a full of the storm. At St. John's one of the trees in the church yard was completely thrown down, and a quantity of lead guttering, which ran along the lower part of the roof of the parsonage house, was torn up and left hanging over the front. The house of Thomas Barff, Esq., was almost unroofed, and other property in the neighbourhood suffered severely. Many squares in the Court-House windows were broken, and in one or two instances, the window-Messrs. Harrison and Swallow, cloth-manufacturers. the roof and two separate floors in the house. The a long time been considered in a dangerous state. take place. down. We should have stated that some alarm was felt, in the course of Monday, for the safety of the it in height, in consequence of its constant rocking ther. with every blast of the baixterous element. It has of the winter's storm," as we hope it will for many

HUDDERSFIELD .- On Sunday night and Monday this town and neighbourhood suffered severely from the tremendous hurricane by which the chimney of Brodley mill was blown down on the body of the building, crushing in the roof and floors and severely tained a very large quantity of rubbish, which damaging the machinery it is supposed to above shows the extent of destruction to the premises. In £1,000. Also the chimney of Messrs. Eastwood, of Folly Hall, but no serious damage done. Also the chimney of Mr. Crossley, of Lindley, which fell upon one corner of the mill, and seriously yards from this building when the gable end gave and Moody, of Clegg-lane, were all blown down damaging it. The long chimneys of Mesers Front uson the dychouses, doing a great deal of injury to the materials. The lead was blown from the roof with some of the slates off the Chapel Hill Chapel, and numerous chimneys in almost every part of the town and neighbourhood. The new Parish Church | Commissioner. If he did so, we have no doubt devastation attended a machine manufactory also in all directions, and some entirely lost. The Bath Hotel at Lockwood, has suffered very much from the fall of the chimneys breaking in the roof and damaging a great quantity of furniture and bedding.

> HULL.-On Sunday night and Monday last, this town was visited by the most terrible and destructive storm we ever remember to have witnessed, and the loss of life and property has been considerable. The loss of life and property has been considerable. tive storm we ever remember to have witnessed, and from £200 to £300, independent of the damage done

near this town, belonging to the same firm, was also very considerable, swelling the amount of loss ably damaged. The top of the spire was blown off, sustained by them to from four to five hundred and in falling, broke through the roof at the westend, where there gallery is situated, carrying one of the principal beams, the joists, and the whole of the HALIFAX.—On Monday last, this town was visited ceiling at the end of the church, before it. The by a most tremendous gale of wind, which for a slates were carried to considerable distances from the church in all directions.—The roofs of several the communications we receive, we should need six most distressing forms, to the many previously aroused from their state of slumber, and filled with having been blown upon them. The Cholera Mohouses near the church are broken their chimneys tained.

seemed to threaten them. There appeared to be no | up to half-past five yesterday, but before daylight, safety for property of any description, and even life a great portion of the top part, about seven or eight itself was not spared in the devastating influence yards, was whirled from its situation with at rewhich was produced. Betwixt four and five o'clock mendous crash, breaking the palisading and the the chimney of a new house at Green Hill, Pellon- steps beneath.—The house of the Rev. Mr. Henley, lane, was blown down, which struck in the roof, and Wesleyan Minister of the East Circuit, top of South endangered the lives of two families. Mr. Thomas Street, Park, has also been injured, and the pali-Jennings, a cabinet-maker, together with his wife sades in front thereof, lifted from the wall upon the and infant child, who were in bed, were covered footpath below.' About five o'clock in the morning, completely over, and for a time buried in the ruins | the stone chimney at the top of the house was blown which fell upon them, and such was the force that down, and some of the stones broke through the roof it broke one side of the bed, and sent the feet and fell upon the bed, from which the servant and through the chamber floor; when the rubbish was the children had arisen and gone down stairs. Par; sufficiently cleared away, that they could get to of the wall at the entrance to the Hyde Park them, each was found a lifeless corpse. In the next | Cricket Ground was blown down, and such was the house the grandmother and child had nearly met the violence of the wind here, that the thick bar of same fate, who were sleeping together, but on ap- wood which fastens the large gates was snapt in proaching them the grand-daughter was enabled to two. The reefs of four newly-erected houses in get up, and the poor old woman is so much injured, Granville-street, Park, were blown off and the chimneys were left standing.—The chimney belonging to Messrs. Sykes and Son, has received considerable injury. About ten yards of the top has fallen and has done considerable injury to the engine-house; and the roof of the wheel has also been broken through in one place. We are informed that the stone work alone, at the top of this chimney, weighed seven tons. Mr. Clayton's house in Silver-street-head is completely unroofed; also of destruction was carried on and houses sustained the roof of another house in Silver-street, and several in Leicester-street, in Upper Allen-street, have been broken through by the chimnies falling chimney blown down, and part of the slating taken on the tops of them. The chimney of the Yorkoff Mr. Oatson's house the next door. The Catholic shire District Bank, in Haymarket, fell through Chapel, which is not yet finished, has sustained the roof, and caused some damage. An engine some slight injury. Mrs. Booth's house, situate in chimney in the Wicker, belonging Messrs. Kenyon Cabbage-lane, had the chimney blown down, and and Co., was brought down by the wind, about six the roof sent in, which endangered the life of Miss o'clock, the bricks broke through the roofs of an Booth, who received a cut a little above the eye, adjoining house, and the whole came down on the but is said not to be much worse. The Odd-fellows bed. Happily a few spars fell in such a slanting hall, which is now building, is said to have received direction, that means of escape were afforded to the about £40 worth of damage. Mr. Lewis Alexan- couple who were therein. A stack of chimnies beder, attorney, King-Cross-lane, was at breakfast, longing to Mr. Briggs, awl-blade maker, Sollystreet, fell on the warehouse, and broke all down together. A large quantity of lead, said to be 240feet, on the roof of the Methodist Chapel, Bridgehouses, was rolled up and carried with great force against a strong stone cottage, 50 yards distant, the house was completely shook by the concussion, ously hurt. Other damages have been done at and 40 panes of glass were thereby shattered. The lead on Mr. John Pearson's house near the Mount, about four tons weight, was carried off the roof. The lead was torn off two of the porticos in front of that handsome row of houses adjoining the toll-bar element. Pine-berry Hill, Southowram-bank, felt on the Glossop-road, and several panes of glass in the serious effects of the gale, twenty yards of the chamber windows were broken. At 8 o'clock speuting was taken off some new buildings, and yesterday morning, the front of Mr. Chumbly's shop in High-street, received a severe shock from the violence of the hurricane. The door posts and the door was completely shattered. Kay's booth, which since the fair has been fixed in the New Haymarket, was blown down and broken to pieces. Although Manor-house inn, the iron palisading in the front of we have not heard of any loss of life, several severe the house was swept away, and the large stones in accidents have happened, and the destruction of prowhich they were fixed, are broken to pieces. One perty is very great. Trees, stacks, hay-ricks, and chimneys have been laid prostrate throughout the for the distance of eighteen yards, and then thrown neighbourhood, in every direction, the wind in some into a gutter, which required other two men to help quarters sweeping all before it with the violence of him out again; and another man was thrown on his a tornado. Towards evening, we had some sleet, face to the ground, which struck him senseless for a since which the wind has moderated, and all is again

RICHMOND .-- On Monday morning last, the may be the probable amount of damage done is not inhabitants of Richmond were visited by one of the most tremendous hurricanes that has ever been remembered by the oldest inhabitant of that place. On Sunday night, about nine o'cock, a thaw took place with a light wind, which gradually increased till between one and two o'clock on Monday morning, when it blew a complete hurricane, and was most terrific about four in the morning; when daylight appeared the effects of its violence were seen on every side, houses were partially unroofed, stacks of chimneys thrown down, windows demolished, and the streets covered with slates, bricks, &c., but happily there was no loss of life, though some very narrow escapes occurred. Two female servants. belonging to Mrs Wilson in the market-place, were sleeping in the attic story, and being alarmed by the violence of the storm, left the room, in a few minutes afterwards a stack of chimneys fell through the roof upon the bed which the females had just quitted, and crushed it to pieces. The damage and loss in the country around, by the destruction of stacks of hay and corn, is very great. On the property of the Earl of Zetland alone about one thousand trees were torn up, and the whole neigbourhood of the town is strewn with large and valuable

have suffered from the roof of their press-room, in following particulars of the storm in York:—Last Back-lane, having been partially blown off, and Mr. Monday morning this city was visited by a hurricane, Haslegreave has sustained a loss by the breaking of which for duration and violence, and its disastrons glass in his projected zoological garden; Mr. Wal- effects, has not been equalled by anything within the ker, surgeon, also suffered by the breaking of glass recollection of the oldest inhabitant, and we much in his stoves. On the roof of Kendall's house (lately | doubt whether the oldest records can furnish its occupied by Mrs. Lumb), is laid a strong built parallel. We have been informed, though we did not chimney, which still holds together, and has the observe it, that on Saturday evening, some flashes appearance of having been purposely laid in its hori- of lightning were seen; however, Sunday morning zontal position. Another chimney was blown down was fine and frosty, but towards afternoon there was in Robson's Yard, Westgate, which broke through a slight fall of snow. In the evening the air became much milder and seemed to indicate a thaw. At roof of Mr. Holdsworth's (surgeon,) house, in continued until about a quarter to two, when a heavy Westgate, is considerably damaged. Indeed it is rain began to descend, the wind blowing from the almost impossible to enumerate the amount of da- N.W., but not immoderately. About three the gale mage done in the town. On Westgate Common increased, and each successive gust seemed to add several trees were blown down, and considerable to its fury; at four it blew a perfect hurricane. mischief done to houses, &c. At Alverthorpe, a though it had not yet arrived at the climax of its great part of the stone-built wall, to the back of violence, which was nor till between five and six the old Hall, in the occupation of Francis Maude, o'clock, when the scene of devastation and disaster Esq., was completely levelled; it had, however, for which we shall here attempt to describe began to In Bootham Ward considerable damage has been

done to property. Indeed, scarcely any portion has escaped scathless, if we except St. Leonard's Place, where the houses are new and strongly built, and church spire at Wakefield, which has few to equal have thus proved almost impregnable to the wea-

The houses in Bootham have many of them been once more, however, withstood "the angry shaking partially unroofed, and at ten minutes to six o'clock the stack of chinneys at the gable end of an unoccuyears to come. Several of the pinnacles on the pied house, fell upon the roof of the house, and also lower battlements were, we are sorry to say, thrown down and broken.

Several of the pinnacles on the pind house, and also upon that of Mrs. Foulis, adjoining, where it broke through into the servants' room and the drawingcoom, in which it destroyed much of the valuable turniture. The roof from the front to the back was entirely uncovered, and the servants happily escaped with their lives, by having left their beds some time before the occurrence took place. The yard which separates the two houses, as well as the rooms, conthe garden behind the house, oak, elm, and fruittrees, to the number of sixteen, were destroyed, and we have been informed that the amount of damage cannot be less than the sum of £400 or £500. Mrs. Leetall's public-house is very much shatteredparticularly the roof, which was in a very decayed

> In Gillygate, the storm has effected great damage. Between six and seven o'clock, a stack of chimneys on the house occupied by Monsieur De Meuron, the French teacher, fell on the roof, which they broke in with a tremendous crash. Immediately on hearing the noise, Mons. Meuron proceeded to examine whether all the family were safe, when, on going to the attic, in which the servant girl slept, he found it fastened inside. He called for assistance, and some men in the employ of Mr. Walker, confectioner, immediately hastened to the spot, and broke open the door, when they found the girl laying in bed completely covered with bricks and tiles, which had fallen. They soon extricated her, which will not be George Meek, joiner, which is shattered in every part, and almost entirely destroyed. The double-brick wall in front is broken down, and a large tree

torn up by the roots.

In Walmgate the damage done to buildings is serious. Some of the old houses have been stripped, serious. hand side, near the bar, and will be best known by SHEFFIELD.—During Sunday night last, a most terrific storm of wind arose, which has done fearful the storm, had gone down stairs early in the mornterrific storm of wind arose, which has done fearful the storm, nad gone down stans early in the morn-damage to property in almost all parts of the couning for shelter and protection. About eight o'clock, try. The following are some of the particulars:—

St. John's Church, in the Park, has been consider-stremendous crash, burying four children and two women in the ruins. On being extricated, it was found that one of the former was dead, and the others were removed to neighbouring houses, where prompt medical assistance was afforded, and we understand they are now in a fair way of re-

Walmgate Bar is slightly mutilated, but it will not require great expense to repair the injury sus-A ten-stall stable, situated at the bottom of the

who had his son killed.

saved. The weather-cock of St. Crux church, in Pare-

broke a square of glass; the whole window nar-Church-street and Petergate, were covered with

of an old warehouse next to Mr. Lyth's linen-draper this accident was that a stack of chimneys in the was partly taken off. The other houses had evident adjoining house of Mr. Glover, the landlord, had ly received considerable damage. In St. Andrewgate the devastation was great. The first house that suffered was Mr. Linfoot's, builder, entirely destroyed, and the house occupied by Mr.

About eight o'clock, the back part of the house of shock then felt. Mr. Botterill, the dealer in ginger beer, who resides nearly opposite to Mr. Linfoet's was thrown down by the chimneys falling, and which slightly damaged Mr. Hawkswell's house next door. The entire of the first floor and beams, were carried to the bottom Unfortunately at this sime, Mr. Botterill's daughter at first, alleging that they must go home, but at was toasting some bread; the ruins forced her head and face against the fire, and along with her mother was covered with them. They were taken out much exhausted, the mother being terribly bruised, and the daughter severely barnt and otherwise hurt. The daughter was conveyed to the Hospital, where she was properly attended to, and they are now in a grantude of the parties, to Him, who is the ruler of ing of the Grand Jury Room injured; but other state of convalescence. Mr. Botterill escaped with all events. some slight bruises. The roofs of the houses on Barker Hill, Peasholme Green, St Saviourgate, part

of Layerthorpe, Hungate, and Haver-Lane, are damaged to some extent. The Union Gas Works, situated at the bottom of Hungate, fell in fer their share of the general destruction building crack, and fearing the worst consequences morning, ten elm trees, of large size, some of tion. The roof was Walker's patent corrogated one, would ensue, immediately ran out, He thus but made of wrought iron plates. The wind gathered just escaped a premature death, for the brewhouse under a part which projected a little ever the wall of the building, at the west side, and lifting the roof the day was in a state of great alarm and fright, up, it went down with great force and broke it in at resulting from the circumstances above mentioned, the tep. The roof being of a circular form, and the seasonable forethought.

The feet on the west side having given way, it was seasonable forethought.

In a field near to Heslington, in the occupation of the seasonable forethought. very great, but the apprehensions that may be entertained on this subject will be considerably allayed when we state that the loss is estimated at about £50 or £60, this conclusion being come to from the fact that nearly the whole of the old materials can be efficiently used over again in forming the roof. The injury was done to the building at rather an early hour in the morning, and as soon as the day dawned, a number of spectators watched the high chimney expecting every moment that it would have been brought to the ground. It, however, withstood the fury of the elements, and fortunately so because on three sides it is surrounded

by houses. One of the most serious disasters of the day happened in the Water-lanes, from the falling of a chimney to Messrs. Nash and Ridding's mustard Mr. Swales's factory chimney, which is now the largest in or near the city. It was between five and ax o'clock that the crash of the chimney was heard. It was first heard by Mrs. Clarkson, who lives in the second Water-lane, and opposite the mill and warehouses; she instantly alarmed her own family, imploring them, for God's sake, to come down directly; and while they were in the act, the chimney fell, on which she said, that every one of Mr. Hanson's family would be killed, which providentially was not the case. Mr. Hanson, who is waiter at the Robin Hood Inn, keeps a public house in the village have suffered to a very considerable that lane, immediately adjoining the premises of extent, besides the blewing down of some trees, roofs and chimneys, war trifling when compared the building to which she had repaired for refuge and blown into the trees. In fact, scarcely any was scarcely touched, but a child which she had in person in the neighbourhood has escaped without her arms was injured by the falling of some rubbish some loss. on its head. It cried for a long time, and it was found that the head was swollen in one part, but not in any serious degree. The part immediately below, where was the dresser and delf-rack, and to down, and he consequently had no shelter for his vious. A young man, who had slept in it for some liverance! time, had only just left his lodgings, and a woman, Two servants of Dr. Crigan, the rector of Escrick who wished to sleep in the room, had been happily. have been seriously injured. A stack of chimneys

Mrs. Hanson. mili have escaped comparatively uninjured. The damaged. seed-rooms have been partially unroofed, and the working-rooms have been broken in by portions of the chimney, the bulk of which, however, had juries sustained in the village. There are no less the chimney, the bulk of which, nowever, had Juries sustained in the village. There are no less fallen on the adjacent house. In the working- than seven barns blown down, within a mile and fall of snew on Sunday, which entirely disappeared, but to-day (Tuesday) the country is again some but to-day (Tuesday) the country is again some disappeared. The the dwelling of some relative in Manchester; and, fortunate that neither the goods in the wholesale trees were uprooted on the estate of T. H. inches deep, and the air perfectly still. drug warehouse nor the machinery have been at all damaged by this catastrophe. It will require some hundreds of pounds to repair the loss which the fall of this chimney has caused.

a vessel had been sunk near the King's Staith; we Skelton Spring, about half-past nine o'clock, he ascertained that it was a keel belonging to Mr. | was carried off his feet a considerable distance, and Booth, and which was laden with coal. The vessel landed safe in a hedge bottom, none the worse for was laying outside of several others; and by being his zril trip! He weighs upwards of 17 stones. forced against them with the wind, a hole had been made in its side, which had caused it to spring a Dake of York-street, and Hart's Terrace, have been leak. In Skeldergate the damage is but trifling. injured, but not to a very serious extent. The wind A tree opposite the Albion Chapel has been shattered; an iron chimney, belonging to Mr. Wilkinson, the nail-maker, broken off; and the roof of Mr. ground, it presenting a complete wreck. This took

has lately been adapted for the purpose of a House | Scawin. of Correction. The walls are eighteen inches thick, and ten yards high; and large portions of two of these walls were swept down by the violence of the wind about half-past rix o'clock. The wall fronting Gaol Lane was thrown outwards, and taken from the north east corner to the massive entrance; the end of the wall, near the Most, was forced into the inside of the yard. The bricks were laid on the ground like cards carefully spread out, without being in most in tances, separated from the mortar. At the time when the accident occurred, Mr. Collinson, the gate-keeper, had come down stairs, and the other officers of the prison got out of bed. Scarcely any noise was heard; indeed we understand that many persons who reside in Gaol Lane, within a few yards of the prison, did not hear any crack or report before this extensive wreck was occasioned. Forunately, the prisoners were all in bed at the time; because had it occurred a little later, many of them would have been breaking stones. The Lord Mayer was shortly at the Gaol, and gave orders for two deceased got up at the same time but went to bed shortly policemen to be stationed at the place, to prevent after. When the roof gave way witness immediately ran up confusion, or the entrance of persons (numbers of whom were drawn there by curiosity,) into the yard. The property belongs to the city, and is under the management of the Council, who will no doubt shortly be called together to decide what steps shall be taken in consequence of this unfortunate event. The damage is estimated at £500. In the meantime Mr. Gawthorp, the active governor, obtained men to place supports against the remainder of the adjoining walls, and thus prevent further devastaadjoining walls, and thus prevent further devasta-tion. The old prison is entirely unscathed; but a was "Accidentally killed by the falling in of the roof occasioned trifling damage has been done to the new buildings. We observed considerable damage done in High

wash; and Mr. Sweeting having awoke early, and thinking it past six, went and called her up. She arose, and on going down stairs, found it was only five o'clock. She did not like to go to be again; and before six o'clock a part of the grounds of the field in, carrying with it the bed on which the servants had slept, and part of the first that gave way, and fell about she with early and heap in bed, there can be no doubt she leads have no doubt she leads here in bed, there can be no doubt she leads here in bed. The structure, of least ranspired:

** tree near Major Yarburgh's Hall. The following particular stranspired:

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** to property, and in one instance with less of life. The engine chimney of Mr. John Clough, worsted manufacturer, of Ingrow Mill, was skilled.

The disasters in the river, the docks, and the adjacent coast have, we lament to say, been numerous and awful. At daylight, not less than fifteen vessions of the morning, with a tremendous crash, upon the floot of the bed in which they had slept. The falling mass, consisting of probably two yards of the chimney, burst through the first that gave way, and fell about five o'clock in the morning, with a tremendous crash, upon the floot of the bed in which was struck and broke away a portion of the foot of the bed in which was struck and broke away and the fall of three of them has been attended in the fall. A house also in Rodney.

**In the first that gave way, and the fall of three of them has been attended in the fall. A house also in Rodney.

**It forced its way through the roof, into the carrying the first th Had she been in bed, there can be no doubt she would have been killed. Thus a very trifling mistake effected a most providential delivery. Some very remarkable incidents connected with the extensive destruction at Mr. Sweeting's deserve particular notice. A piane forte had been carried into the cellar, the feet were broken and otherwise slightly damaged, but it still retained its delicious notes. Two or three rosewood work boxes were carried into this back. The deceased's face was black and his back. The deceased's face was black and his retained. tensive destruction at Mr. Sweeting's deserve parinto the cellar, but were not in the least injured,

and, singularly enough, on Tuesday several wine glasses were found uninjured.

The inhabitants of the house of Mrs. Minell, butcher, situated at the end of Three Crane Lane, and facing into Swinegate, fortunately rose from their beds about five o'clock, as shortly after the chimneys fell through the roof into the room which they had so lately quitted. Nearly the whole of the houses at the back of the Shambles, and in Newgate, were stripped of the chimney pots and tiles, and it was exceedingly dangerous, especially in these narrow streets, for foot passengers. One tree of large dimensions, near the river

Foss, was torn up by the roots, and another was severed in two.
We cannot help, in this place, again referring to

blown down, and part carried into the river Logan, who was ledging in the King William The deceased, herself, and three or four others, were covered Foss. A cow was in it at the time, but it was public-house, kept by Mr. Thomas Darley, nearly then was an alarm. She deceased, herself, and three or four others, were covered with the ruins. Witness got out as well as she could and then was an alarm. She deceased, herself, and three or four others, were covered with the ruins. eppesite Bilton-street, in the suburbs of this city, arose from bed in a back room, leaving two chil-The weather-cock of St. Crux church, in a second to the second to the returned with a light. The moment at the time or died immediately afterwards. The deceased been forced by the wind from the top of the church, she had entered the room, the roof, only a few feet was covered with the ruins.

The weather-cock of St. Crux church, in a second to the se from where she was standing, fell in with a dreadful crash. The children, who were asleep, were taken out, and fortunately they were not much the worse, most of the rubbish having missed them. tiles and rabbish, and in the former street, the roof The top of the wall was cracked, and the cause of fallen. A workshop alongside the room above

> An old man named Wisker, a joiner, residing in Goodramgate, went, on Monday night, with his wife, to visit a friend. They staid so late that they were persuaded to remain where they were, and by trees being laid across the road, and it had to they should be provided with a bed. They objected length their objections were surmounted. Next wold. One of the passengers during the morning may mention that of the children of Mr. J. Holmes, morning, four chimney pots were found upon the bed in their house, the roof being broken through by a stack of chimneys. Amongst all the providential escapes that have occurred in this city, none more than this, we think, demands the heartfelt the old prisons were partially stripped, and the ceil-walls, roofs of houses, and out-houses were swept

The roof of Salem Chapel was slightly injured. About eight o'clock in the morning, the brewer at Mrs. Penrose's, who keeps the Yorkshireman Cossee House, in Coppergate, entered the brewhouse also in her occupation, when he heard the

Mr. P. Lazenby, a lamb was killed by the falling of a tree. A stock-dove, which had taken shelter in the branches, was also killed, which shows that the fall must have been instantaneous. Three corn-stacks Driffield, has lately been erecting large corn warebelonging to Mr. Wilberfoss, which were all the farm-yard contained, were scattered in all directions. The roof had just been covered in, and the windows down, but the valuable property contained therein did not spetain any material damage. On the sails inlet, and it unroofed the building, the roof falling of the mill belonging to Mr. Hodgson, situate in upon Mr. Thompson's adjoining dwelling-house, Heslington Field, being put to the wind, they were Part of the materials came on the bed room, where blown to tatters, and the mill itself slightly injured. three children and the nurse maid slept—all of The sufferer is an industrious man, and his loss is whom were killed. Added to this melancholy about £20. But the most extensive destruction of accident, is the circumstance that Mrs. Thompson, property at Heslington, connected with the providen- who is far advanced in pregnancy, had her leg tial escape of human life, happened at the house of broken; and her husband is now in Ireland, but Mr. John Dixon, farmer. The stack of chimneys will be at home in a few days. fell upon the roof about seven o'clock, which fell in mill, which was 103 feet high, and had only been lately erected, when the premises underwent great the bed to pieces. Mr. Dixon's two daughters had mprovements and repairs. It was nearly as high as but a short time before arisen out of bed, and consequently narrowly escaped being killed. A barn belonging to Mr. Dixon was blown down, and a thrashing-machine much damaged. Some cows At five o'clock in the morning, although the wind situate in the centre of the town, and occupied lately which were inside of the barn escaped with the was then high, no damage had been done. The as livery stables by Mr. Watts. The whole building chains round their necks by which they had been gale gradually increased till six o'clock, about which is levelled to the ground, and strange to say, out of effects, from which we extract the following:—The fastened. Mr. Dixon was about to proceed to the time the work of destruction commenced. The first twenty-eight horses in the stables at the time of the house of Mr. Joseph Peel stands on a little eminence, barn only a short time before it fell. He had also two valuable apple-trees uprooted, and the loss altogether that he has sustained it is calculated, as much

stories high, besides the attics. Mrs. Hanson, who was standing at the bed side in the second floor, were blown off, and fell upon the hurricane in the beautiful park and pleasure grounds; with the irreparable and devastating effects of the hurricane in the beautiful park and pleasure grounds; were more saie. The decined, nowever, saying that consequence of the running when were not saie. The decined, nowever, saying that consequence of the running when were not saie. The decined, nowever, saying that the thought himself as safe where he was as below to the ground. The damage done cannot be repaired to the grounds. He arose about six o'clock, went down stairs, evening next, the various meetings of the Northern with her children in her arms, heard a crack, which she says was about as loud as a gun; on her hearing it, Mr. Hanson went down stairs to obtain a light, and while doing so the not knowing what to do and while doing so the not knowing what to do and says was admission to the Hall after and, while doing so, she not knowing what to do Armstrong officiates, is totally demolished; and for shelter, ran to another part of the room; in a two barns belonging to Mr. Wm. Hopson, brewer, flower garden. In the Park the scene of confusion also fell in and carried with it the roof and flooring moment, the chimney fell, and went through the reof were entirely blown down, and the wall of one baffles all description; sturdy oaks torn up by their of Mr. Sewell's workshops. and every floor to the ground, carry with it chairs, of them failing against a valuable cow, in calf, roots, majestic elm, hme, and ash trees, prostrate tables, beds, chests of drawers, boxes, wash-stands, broke its thigh. Two corn stacks belonging to and every article of furniture—amongst which was Mr. Stabler were blown down. Nearly all the the bed in which she had been sleeping, and the houses and outbuildings were unroofed, and several side of which she had just left. The portion of hay and corn stacks squandered about the fields

as circumstances will allow, will amount to about

£200. The houses, barns, and stables generally in

which her husband had gone to strike a light, was cattle. They were, however, subsequently placed also uninjured. The work of destruction which the in Mr. Snow's stables. Mr. Pratt and family had fall has occasioned to this the building can scarcely a very narrow escape from death. Early in the be conceived; the house was a complete ruin, and morning they were considerably alarmed at the nearly every article of furniture was more or less rocking of the old house which they inhabited, and damaged, from the quantity of rubbish which had therefore thought that as the barn was the stronger fallen upon them. It is most remarkable, that in the room on the third story no person slept that night, which had not been the case for many months pre-

and as it would seem providentially, prevented by fell on the roof, which broke through on the bed, where the unfortunate young women were laid. The warehouses immediately contiguous to the The farm-houses, &c., have also been slightly

The gable end of a house belonging to Mr. R Arnett, of Skelton, was blown down, and other in-Place, Esq.

In proof of the strength of the wind, we give the following, which we have on undoubted authority. As Mr. Thomas Sparling, bricklayer, of Shipton. On going over Ouse bridge, we were informed that was coming from that place to York, when near The houses in Bilton-street, Redeness-street, flour-mill, on Heworth Moor, occupied by Mr. John Bilton, miller, was nearly altogether razed to the Pratt's house, on Cherry-hill, entirely taken away. place about half-past five o'clock, and it has been The most extensive damage to property in this computed that it will take about £300 or £400

The number of deaths occasioned by this dreadful and heartrending visitation formed one of the principal topics of conver-sation throughout the day, and many exaggerated reports go into circulation. We grieve to say, however, that a few have fallen viatims to the afflictive hand of divine Providence, and others have been most seriously wounded. We now proceed

40 give the particulars that transpired on the inquests held by Mr. John Wood, the coroner.

The first took place at the house of Mr. Hawkswell, the sign of the Turk's Head, in St. Andrewgate, when a most respectable jury was summened. The window shutters were closed, and candles were lighted for the prosecution of business this course being adopted to prevent the numerous missiless that were flying about frem penetrating into the room. It appeared from the evidence given by Henry Creasor, Junior, who resides with Mr. Linfoot, his brother-in-law, in St. Andrewgate, he slept in the same bed with the deceased, Robert Linfoot, his employer's son, who was eight years of age last April. That morning about six o'clock, the adjoining stack of chimneys fell upon the roof of the house where the deceased was sleeping, and it fell in. Witness had got out of bed about five o'clock and gene down stairs, and the deceased got up at the same time but went to bed shortly stairs and found the other two boys naked, endeavouring to remove the rubbish. The witness went for a surgeon, and remove the rubbish. The witness went for a surgeon, and ass stance having been procured, the poor boy was taken out of the ruins, by Wm. Godson, (one of the jury,) but he had ceased to exist, and did not give the least signs of life. His nose was a little bruised, but, with this exception, he was not mutilated. It also appeared that the bed feet were driven completely through the ceiling, and certainly the house altogether, though situated backward, presented an awfully ruinous supect. It appears that the unfortunate sufferer's death was almost instantaneous. ferer's death was almost instantaneous, as he was only heard

to persuade him to the contrary, it was so rough. Witness and John Fall went to work a little before eight o'clock, and they remained in the bleach-field about an hour. Witness forced into the mud. It was dark, but witness instantly gave the alarm, and with assistance got the deceased out by cutting the tree; he was quite dead but not cold; his head was cut and he was otherwise mutilated. Witness then showed the position in which he found the deceased, of whom he gave a good character, and his feelings apparently were labouring inder much excitement.

The jury had no hesitation in delivering their verdict, that the deceased was "Accidentally killed."

The deceased had only been about three weeks in the employ from which he has thus been prematurely called. THE THIRD INQUEST.

Was held at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. Wilberforce, in Walmaste, on view of the bedy of a child, which had been killed of the name of Wm. Wise.

Ann Butler, wife of Mr. Francis Butler, cowkeeper, in Walmgate, deposed that she knew the deceased; he was npwards of two years of age. That morning about eight o'clock, witness went into Mrs. Brown's, the keeper of a small shop the protecting hand of an Omnipotent Being. hear the Bar, where the deceased lodged, and which is next About half-past five o'clock in the morning, Mrs. door to witness's house, when the chimneys fell upon the roof.

with the ruins. Witness got out as well as she could and then gave an alarm. She did not see the deceased.

John Simpson, labourer, of Walmgate, deposed that he assisted in getting the deceased out of the ruins; he was dead occasionally, with the most vivid flashes of lightning

the deceased, when the epinion was expressed that the breast bones had been crushed in, so as to cause the poor child's death, and that some other of the immates of the house were dangerously hurt.

The verdict of the jury was "Accidentally killed." The Minster did not pass uninjured in this tre-mendous gale. Indeed, from its great height and exposed position, the wonder is that some of its Darley has sustained some damage from the severe

> the south-west front. The Edinburgh mail, which arrived in this city in the morning, was very much impeded in its progress remain stationary till they were removed. This. was the case particularly on this side of Easing-

> York Castle has come in for but a small share of damage was probably prevented, by precautionary measures being immediately taken, by having the weak parts supported by wood pillars, which was done early in the morning.

which measured nine feet round the trunk, were blown down on the farm occupied by Mr. John Lazenby, called Grange Farm, at Low Catton, upon the estate of Colonel George Wyndham .- At Wilberfoss, the wind-mill belonging to Mr. Rowntree, was blown down.

DRIFFIELD .-- In this town, the storm was attended with a serious loss of life. Mr. Thompson, an extensive corn miller, at Nafferton, near not yet glazed. By this means the wind had an

SWINTON PARK .- In no part of the North-Riding, probably, was the awful storm of Monday morning more tremendous in its fury or more destructive in its consequences, than at Swinton Park. stripped like ribbons, shattering the glass as it was bruised a little. Mrs. Watts, in the adjoining house, driven along the roofs; several of the lights, too, were raised by the wind and dashed to pieces. But amidst the wrecks of the beautiful thorns, which rendered the scenery of this well-known park so highly picturesque; Scotch firs, which had stood suspended, by the damage done to the wooden roads the storms of ages, at last laid low; beech, ash, and constructed on the Menai Bridge. The violence of elm, and other single trees of great beauty and magnitude, one after the other fell before the blast, some ally, as the wind abated, was strewed with limbs. branches, and even whole tops of trees, scattered the fate of its majestic neighbours. Throughout the damage has been done to the shipping craft in the stones of the kitchen floor lying upon her head, so whole of the finely wooded estate of Mashamshire, the destruction of timber, and also amongst the extensive plantations, is inconceivable. The farmhouses and buildings, and the cottages, and also the houses in the town of Masham, have all suffered severely, and in the latter place some ornamental

LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, the wind, which had been south-east all day, and which induced a number of vessels to put to sea, suddenly veered round to the south-west, and afterwards to the west, blowing a complete hurricane. Immense destruction has been made in the buildings in the town and its vicinity, while on the adjacent coast the number of wrecks was truly awful. Bootle Bay is covered with wrecked vessels. Twelve are on shore in the space of a mile, and several, it is feared, are wrecked on the banks.

(From the Liverpool Allion.)

Albion-office, Monday, 9, a.m. Ward of the city was at the Old City Gaol, which to rebuild the mill, a serious loss to the owner, Mr. had been blowing strong all day from the S.E., which induced a number of vessels that had been windbound to put to sea, suddenly veered round to the S.W. About one o'clock the wind blew a com-

street, word was passed that the house of Mrs. Law- heard of no accidents to passengers. rence, the mother of Mr. J. Lawrence, in Cornwalis-street, had fallen in, burying in the ruins five persons, amongst the others the old lady herself. Mr. the most tremendous storms of wind ever known in James Lawrence was soon on the spot, and his men the memory of man, commenced about two o'clock in the cellar below. Near the centre of the kitchen, and the police were, after two hours' exertions, suc- in the morning, and continued with unabated vio- the flooring was supported by a cast-iron beam restcessful in extricating all alive but Mrs. Lawrence: she merely breathed and expired.

At Darlington's public-house, top of Leanderstreet, a chimney was blown down, and a lodger,

CHORLEY. - Early on Monday morning this little | that gave symptoms of falling, having been observed The damage to property was very considerable though no lives were lost that we heard of. Chimneys were blown down in every direction; houses unroofed, and the inmates obliged to seek refuge in the dwellings of their neighbours. Every one manifested the greatest anxiety for the safety of life and property. The storm continued during the greater part of the day, the violence of the wind ceasing about four o'clock in the afternoon. Tuesday mornlefty pinnacles were not dashed to the ground. We ling from six to eight o'clock was very stormy, the Mr. Smith had to force them out of the place by are glad to say that nothing occurred to injure this hail descending in very heavy showers. At about venerable edifice, but the falling of some slates and half-past seven there was one of the most vivid other portions of the roof, and a few small stones on flashes of lightning, and loud peals of thunder we ever remember to have seen or heard.

WALTON.—This village was a scene of dire destruction yesterday morning. Amongst the many narrow escapes from the violence of the storm we counted no less than thirty stacks that were blowing who were only removed from bed a few minutes before a stack of chimneys fell through the roof of its ponderous weight. The first object of the specthe house, and would, most certainly, have killed away.

> CHESTER. - The storm of Sunday night appears. from all the information we have been able to collect. to have spread its ravages in every direction kround, several houses in Chester having been unroofed by its violence, and partly reduced to ruins; and the of the Mersey, is, in many places, so thickly sides this destruction amongst buildings, a number strewed with trees, lying across it, as to render of trees have been blown down, amongst which is travelling on it not only tedious but extremely one at Rushworth Hall, near Bingley, the residence dangerous.

BEBBINGTON AND THE ROCK FERRY.- In the village of Bebbington and in the neighbourhood of the Rock Ferry scarcely a house has escaped more or less damage, chimney-pots swept away in masses, slates and portions of roofs carried off, and in some cases the sheet lead of the gutters rolled up like paper, and removed to some other more conspicuous position, where it hung in festoons like ribbons.

WOODSIDE AND BIRKENHEAD .- Almost every house in Birkenhead has sustained more or less damage in glass, slates, and chimney-mugs, presenting in every direction the most fearful effects of the violence of the storm. In Bridge-street, Portland-place, and Canning-street, whole lines of houses, without scarcely one exception, are unroofed, and the leads torn up in huge masses, and the slates hurled in several instances to the distance of one dation, as by so doing they are placing their own then explained who he was; and Crowther said hundred yards. A house in Portland-place is left a perfect skeleton only the outer wall standing. To the great regret of all persons interested in Woodside, is the entire demolition of the "Old Barn," very narrowly escaped with her life, the house having fallen in with the other building. The very handsome church, now building at Woodside and nearly completed, has had its full share of the storm.

MENAI BRIDGE.—We learn from Bangor that the intercourse by land with Anglesey is temporarily and mails. Some of the sustaining links are also broken. Mr. Churchill, the Post Office Surveyor, ike atoms before the fury of the storm. We regret | was, fortunately, in the neighbourhood, and arrangeexceedingly to hear that a remarkable larch, of ments were quickly made for the transmission of covered which hear the cook lying near the wall, exceedingly to hear that a remarkable larch, of ments were quickly made for the transmission of covered up to the breast with the materials which a portrait was published by Burgess, has shared the mails in a large barge. Some considerable which had fallen from the roof, and one of the flagneighbourhood; and a schooner, the Thomas Muson, as to prevent her from making the slightest effort has drifted to sea without caew, and is supposed to to rise. She implored him to be careful how he

which commenced about eleven o'clock on Sunday poplars, which stood near the church, are much to be regretted. The loss by hay and corn stacks on Mouday morning, when it moderated, the extricated the cook the corn stacks on Mouday morning, when it moderated, the extricated the cook t stripped, blown down, &c., we lament to add, is very shipping on the river sustained but little damage. extensive and serious. Happily, we hear of no loss A number of vessels were driven from their moorof human life, but amongst the deer and sheep several lings in various parts of the river, but with the assistance she was able to walk up stairs to bed, have been killed. The gale was preceded by a deep exception of the loss of a few bowsprits, spars, and where she was attended by Mr. Radford, surgeon; of human life, but amongst the deer and sheep several lings in various parts of the river, but with the disasters on the coast have doubtless been numerous, we believe, she is doing well. When taken out of and from the great number of vessels that sailed the rubbish, she exclaimed, "Where is Coeper?" coastwise, early on Sunday morning, when the weather was fine, with a high breeze from W.N.W. was with her in the kitchen at the time the chimney the strongest apprehensious are entertained for their fell through. The man sought for her repeatedly, but safety. Throughout the earlier part of Monday, there was a strong breeze from S.W., with squalls; about three o'clock there was a hail and rain shower and as the night advanced, the wind shower, and as the night advanced, the wind neighbouring farmer, was shortly afterwards on the increased to a gale, with heavy squalls. There is spot, and rendered the most efficient aid and sertoo much reason to fear that in a day or two vice, together with one or two of his labourers, and disastrous tidings will be received from sea. The other men who had by this time been drawn to the account given of the storm by policemen who were place. At first, such was the very perilous nature on night duty is, that it was so tremendous that of the work, from the rocking of the kitchen they could scarcely keep upon their legs. In the chimney immediately over their heads, that the men neighbourhoods of Islington, Camden-town, Hollo- repeatedly desisted, from a reasonable apprehension way, and Kentish-town, numerous chimneys, &c., that their own lives would be the sacrifice if they were blown down, and considerable damage sustained .- Morning Chronicle.

BRADFORD.—The damage it has done is very plete hurricane, having, in the meantime, veered extensive. Chimneys blown down, houses unroofed, round to due W. The effects of this dreadful storm | windows smashed and blown out, are innumerable. have, as might have been expected from its extreme Two houses in Manningham-lane, which were in violence, been truly awful in the destruction both of the course of building, and ready for roofing, were life and property. Innumerable buildings in the town and the vicinity have been seriously damaged, while, at the moment we write, not less than six while, at the moment we write, not less than six quarter were partly blown down, and very few have some flag-stones, pieces of rafters, laths, &c., were living over her: and her death must have been persons have been ascertained to have lost their lives escaped unhurt. The chimney of Mr. Cannon's lying over her; and her death must have been mill, at Horton, was blown down. Mr. Beecroft's, almost instantaneous, from suffocation, if she could The house at the corner of Great George-square, joiner and cabinet-maker, chimney fell upon a have survived, for a moment, the dreadful injuries in Nelson-street, fell with a tremendous crash soon stable, in which were several coach horses belongafter four o'clock. Two females and two gentlemen ing to Mr. Lee, of Leeds, coach proprietor, and were buried in the ruins. Fortunately, through the one was killed and two others very much hurt. In exertions of the police, these were extricated, after the morning, stones from the house tops were flying in all directions, so as to make it extremely

lence during a great part of the forenoon. The ing on iron stanchious, fixed in the stone sills of the damage upon property, as might be expected, has cellar windows, and extending quite across. This While she was being carried to the house of a been of an unprecedented nature, and will be long friend, the house of Mrs. Marsh, nearly opposite remembered as a proof of the powerful nature of Dr. Raffles's Chapel, fell in. Two young gentle- wind. With the exception of some few buildings of men and a servant-maid were, in the fall, crushed uncommon strength, or favoured by low situations, About half-past six o'clock, a stack of chimneys SECOND INQUEST.

The second inquest was held at three o'clock, at Mr.

These Beckett's the Bay Horse public-house, at Heslington,

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Wery few escaped uninjured; and the wreck of roofs, in the front part of the roof, facing the west, windows, and chimneys, was greater by far than were blown down, actually falling towards the west, windows, and chimneys, was greater by far than were blown down, actually falling towards the west, with the cohosive or a succession of the roof of the roof, facing the west, with the cohosive or a succession of the roof of the roof of the roof, facing the west, with the cohosive or a succession of the roof of the r Onsegate, particularly to the premises of Mr. Sweeting, linen draper. In this house a most singular escape from premature death occurred. The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to The servant girl had to get up at six o'clock to Standon-street fell in, posed them in a peculiar manner to the power of the blast, and the fall of three of them has been attended to the constitute of the brickwork that fell.

WM. PRINCE, and awful. At daylight, not less than fifteen vessels, several of them large ships and brigs, were on shore in Bootle Bay, within the short space of a cingle mile. At 8 o'clock most of them many high. was returning to Heslington, and as there were several trees laid across the road near Major Yarburgh's, he adopted the line. At 8 o'clock, most of them were high warehousemen who would have been at work about circumstances above narrated, had just before brought and dry, but, at the time we write, we have not an hour afterwards. The loss by the accident into this room one of the children, a little boy between been able to ascertain their names or the extent of the loss of life, which we fear must have been mated at about £200. About half an hour two other children. The falling chimnes attack a the loss of life, which we fear must have been serious. Several vessels which were at auchor in the bay rode out the gale till about 8 o'clock, when one or two of them dragged their anchors, and could with difficulty be kept from running on a lee shore. We greatly fear that the list of disasters by this terrible storm will be increased by the intelligence mated at about £200. About half an hour two other children. The falling chimney struck a John Blakey, corn-miller, Low Bridge, fell in with its whole weight upon the middle portion of the mill, which it also entirely destroyed, forcing a great part of the bed in which the little boy was lying, and by some means doubled or crushed it together, which a quantity of the bricks fell. The bulk of the terrible storm will be increased by the intelligence everything within down to the foundation. At the terrible storm will be increased by the intelligence everything within down to the foundation. At the the coiling of the hall below; the mass remaining time of the accident, a great quantity of flour and in a perpendicular position in the governess's room. corn was in the mill, the most of which was either Thither the man-servant hastened, accompanied by who was in bed in the room underneath, killed.

The large cotton-mill on the canal bank is one-half unroofed. The cotton, which was in the upper rooms, has whitened all the space betwirt the canal bank is one-half unroofed. The cotton, which was in the upper rooms, has whitened all the space betwirt the canal bank is one-half unroofed. The cotton, which was in the upper rooms, has whitened all the space betwirt the canal bank is one-half unroofed.

severely the whole of the morning. As the fall of this chimney was certain to be attended with disastrous consequences, and even loss of life, if the risk of taking it out. A number of woolcombers, for the year, without putting the law into force in employed in a wash-house directly under the chim- this Union. ney, very inconsiderately continued washing their wool when its fall was expected every moment, and turning the steam off. This prudent step had the effect of driving them all from the wash-house with the exception of two, who with blind infatuation declared that they would fluish their wool out at all hazards. All remonstrance being lost upon them. they were left to their fate, none daring to run the risk of taking them out by force; when, at half-past eight, while they were still busy, the long-expected fall of the chimney took place, crushing engine-house, wash-house, and dwelling-houses like stubble with tators was to ascertain the fate of the two infatuated men, who were after some difficulty discovered amongst the ruins. One of them, though severely bruised, happily saved his life by sheltering behind the rings used in washing wool; but the other, named John Stowe, and considered the more obstinate of the two, was taken out entirely dead, a portion of the chimney having forced him through the stone floor into a bottom apartment, and divided his head nearly in two. He was a young man, and road from that city to the ferries on the opposite side has left a wife and child to lament his loss. Beof Frederick Greenwood, Esq.; it measured eight or ten yards in circumference, and has long been admired by passengers for its beautiful and majestic appearance. At Denholme, a large new factory, four stories high, belonging to Mr. Forster, of that place, has been completely levelled with the ground. The loss, which is estimated at several thousand pounds, is supposed to have been cheifly owing to

n constant danger. MANCHESTER.—The ravages of the hurricane in this town and its neighbourhood seem to have been as painful as in York. The Manchester Guaraian has six columns filled with details of its distressing effects of its fury were among the forcing-houses and fall of the building, twenty-seven were taken out and seems to have been a mark for the fury of the stoves in the gardens, from which the lead was without having received any injury, and only one gale. Two women-servants, who slept in a front and sneers of the company then present. If this room in the attic-story, were so much alarmed by line of conduct be consistent with the discharge of the noise overhead, that they arose about four their duties as public officers, what man is safe? o'clock in the morning, and went down stairs. In their way they called the man-servant, and requested him to get up, as they were sure the upper rooms roof or flooring; the former having fallen or being forced in by the fall of a chimney at the back part of the house, and having in its fall borne down the flooring of the kitchen with it, to the cellar below, which was arched, and was used as a laundry. had ignited; and, by the light of this blazing wood, the man was enabled at once to perceive the rainons the storm of Monday night caused the bridge to effects of the wind. Becoming alarmed for the vibrate so considerably, that the wooden roadway, safety of his fellow-servants, he called out, and was

extricated her, and he succeeded at last in getting her out without her sustaining any additional in-LONDON .- Notwithstanding the tremendous gale jury. During this time the task was one of no small risk to himself; for the kitchen chimney, which had extricated, the cook, though much bruised, shaken, and alarmed, did not appear to have sustained any fracture, or other serious injury, and with the man's continued to clear away the rubbish during the raging of the gale. The men went to work a third time during the temporary abatement of the storm, and, after removing several cartlonds of bricks and rubbish, between nine and ten o'clock, they found the poor woman, dreadfully crushed, and quite dead. She was under the centre of the kitchen, in a sitting posture, her face turned upwards, her feet towards the door; her head was sustained in the fall. The cook states that they were both standing by the fire, when the crash was heard overhead, and she ran instantly towards the door, and believes the deceased was also seeking to While the police were at work in Great Nelson- dangerous to pass along the streets, but we have with the kitchen floor into the cellar below. The KEIGHLEY .- On Monday morning last one of flooring remained on both sides, near the outer walls. beam had been snapped by the weight which had fallen upon and borne down the floor. We have said that the two servants had quitted their bed-

half unrooted. The cotton, which was in the upper rooms, has whitened all the space betwixt the canal and Everton, as if there had been a heavy fall of snow: even the trees are covered with it.

Part of the spire of St. John the Baptist's church, Part of the spire of St. John the Baptist's church, Part of the spire of St. John the Baptist's church, St. Don't he spire of St. John the St. Don't he spire of St. John the Baptist's church, St. Don't he spire of St. John the spire of St. John the Baptist's church, St. Don't he spire of St. John the Baptist's church, St. Don't he spire of St. John the spire of St. John the St. Don't he spire of St St. James's Church, has been completely levelled, and the trees uprooted, so as to expose the coffins.

In wan of the condition of the conditi

HUDDERSFIELD. BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—The Guardians met at the Board-room, on Monday, as usual, expecting the Commissioners approval or disapproval of the utmost precaution was not used, Mr. Smith very officers elected, but none arrived, only one to say consideratelygot up by four o'clock in the morning, they were under consideration. The Guardians and caused the removal of the inmates from the appear anxious for them to reject some of the aphouses most exposed to danger, who had to leave pointments, as it would cause it to be prolonged a their furniture behind them without daring to run the little longer, and hope they may finish their service

HALIFAX.

SUDDEN DEATH .- On Thursday evening week. Mrs. Hiram Fearnley, aged about forty-five years, at New Pellon, near this town, had been out to pay her rent, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and on returning, whilst at tea with her daughter, she complained of a pain at her breast, and died shortly afterwards. She was buried on Tuesday

PEACEFUL DOVE .- On Wednesday, the 26th of December, the No. 11 Lodge of the honourable order of the Peaceful Dove, in the Halifax district, celebrated their anniveesary at the King's Arms inn, Halifax, when thirty-two sat down to a most excellen dinner.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Sunday night, the 6th instant, Mr. Joseph Tasker was stopped in the New Bank, Northowram, by two men, one of whom held him whilst the other rifled his pockets, and robbed him of 17s. 6d. A person happened to come up about the same time, when Tasker seized the fellow who had robbed him by the coat laps, on which finding himself likely to be secured, he threw the money into the road: however, they did not let him go, but gave him into the custody of the police. The fellow's name is Wm. Whiteley, but better known as the "Billy Spinner," in Shibden, where he lives; he has been committed to Wakefield House of Correction for the offence. After delivering him over to the police, they got a light and examined the road about where the offence was committed, and found 6s. which was squandered

LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT .- On Wednesday evening, the 26th ult., as Mr. John Crowther, the unfinished state of the building, in being left respectable man who lives in Northowram, was without windows; the wind having gained free bringing home his work to his employers, Messrs. access through the empty holes and burst the whole Hutchinsons, card-makers, King Cross Lane, in of the edifice entirely asunder. Considering, the extent of the damage, the loss of life, and personal officer, named Joseph Seed, who, without inquiry, accidents have been very moderate; and it is to be commenced feeling at his bundle; and then said he hoped that in future millowners and persons requir- was employed to look after such suspicious-looking ing long chimneys, will be cautious in making their | characters as him; on which Crowther immediately encroachments upon the regions of Æolus, and not asked who he was, and said that hitherto, for any attempt to carry stones and mortar fifty yards into thing he knew to the contrary, he had always mainthe air, without laying a substantial earthly foun- tained an honest character. The efficious fellow property, and the lives of the innocent workpeople if he would go into a public-house and pay for a glass, he would show the whole of what the bundle contained; they then went into the Waggon and Horses, Northgate, and he opened the bundle before the whole company-many of whom knew him very well, as he sometimes calls at the house when in the town. After examination, this shark in office finding there was no fish for him, skulked ont of the house, first paying for the glass, amidst the scoffs

BRADFORD.

NORTHERN UNION .- We are informed that in pence shall be charged as admission to the Hall after dinner.

PUBLIC DINNER .- It will be found in our advertising columns that a Public Dinner to Feargus O'Connor, Esq. will take place at the Queen's There was a good fire in the kitchen, and a long Head, on Tuesday next, the 15th day of January.

piece of timber from the roof having fallen close to it,

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENT .- A report having appeared in your paper to the effect that a gentleman had been robbed of thirteen sovereigns, at the house of Mary Rhodes carrying with them portions of the park wall: another falling across the deer house, severed it into two
distinct portions. The surface of the park generdistinct portions. The surface of the park generto render the bridge totally impassable for carriages

near the caned out, and was
near the Church steps, in Bradford, and as my
total poor woman begged him
to the cook," and the poor woman begged him
to the cook, and was
the carrying with them portions of the park wall: anowhich appears to have been considerably decayed,
answered by a cry. He asked who it was, and was
told "the cook," and the poor woman begged him
to the cook, and was
told "the cook," and the poor woman begged him
to the cook, and was
told "the cook," and the poor woman begged him
to get her out. He descended into the cellar, extin-

guished the flames which would otherwise have set fire to the place, and making his way over the heaps of bricks and rubbish which nearly filled About ten o'clock on the night of Wednesday the 16th last December, a gentleman, accompanied by a female fashionably attired, and who represented herself as his wife, called at my house and enquired for lodgings. Not doubting the respectability of the parties, I introduced them to an apartment and wished them good night. About an hour after the lady called for supper, and I immediately sent a servant for some meat, and she had no sooner opened the street door than the lady followed her under pretence of ordering something additional and nothing more was heard of her till found in charge of the watchman. Finding she did not return with the servant, I became alarmed, and immediately called the gentleman who also seemed surprised, and said he must go to the house of one Mary Woods, where he had been about an hour before with the same female, and where he had left his coat. As he was about to depart, I asked if he missed anything since he entered my house, to which he replied in the negative and politely. took his leave.

Such are the facts of the case, which I here submit to the judgment of every candid and upright individual. The house in question has been many years used as a boarding and lodging-house, during the life time of my mother, and since the period of her decease, by myself rather more than a year, and not a single instance of robbery or misconduct of any kind has ever yet taken place in it. The gentleman positively declared in the presence of several creditable persons that he had not been robbed in my house. Indeed, there are at the present time, several respectable commercial travellers, lodging at my house, and they have repeatedly lodged there before, besides many others, who can testify that they have never lost anything, or seen any improper conduct therein. Persons endowed with the least share of common sense or discernment, must be aware of the impropriety as well as absurdity of lodging-house keepers putting a string of questions to persons applying for lodgings, as to whether they are married, &c. Such conduct, to say the least of it, would be deemed insolent, and impertinent, and defeat its own object. The case is different when permanent private lodgings are required.

Respectfully yours, H. SMITHSON.

Bradford, January 3rd, 1839. HULL.

HULL FEMALE ASSOCIATION .- At the usual weekly meeting of the Hull Female Patriotic Association, held at the Royal Oak, Blackfriargate, on Monday, January 7th, 1839; Mrs. Suggitt in the chair; the following resolutions were passed. Moved by Mrs. Whitehead, seconded by Mrs. Lundy, "That this meeting views with disgust and ineffable dismake her escape, when the roof came down upon dain, the conduct of Whig Ministers and their them, and carried them both (as it appeared) down underlings, in the recent prosecution of that patrifloor is swept down close to the fire-grate, and the 2.—Moved by Miss Dobson, seconded by Miss otic defender of the poor, the Rev. J. R. Stephens." whole of the back of the kitchen; portions of the Thorpe, "And that the females of this Association hope he will persevere in that incessant support and able advocacy of the working man's rights, in which he has earned for himself an imperishable renown as long as patriotism is considered to be an inherent principle in all Englishmen."

> ODD-FELLOWS' HALL. THE Committee Meet in a Private Room, at

SECRETARY. Leeds, 9th January, 1839.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at Northallerton, Mr. J. S. Taylor, sadler, to Miss Norton, daughter of Mr. Thomas Norton, of North Kilvington, near Thirak. On Thursday, at St. Mary's church, Barnsley, by the Rev. R. Willan, Mr. Elijah Sutcliffe, collecting clerk for the Gawber coal works, to Elixabeth, third daughter of the late Mr. B. Strutt, of the White Bear Inn, Barnsley.

On Wednesday last, at Prestwich, Mr. John Lees,

merchant, of Leeds, youngest son of Samuel Lees, Esq., of Soho House, Oldham, to Sarah, second daughter of the late Mr. Miles Mayall, cotton spinner, of that place.

On Tuesday last, at St. Margaret's church. Walmgate, by the Rev. G. Coopland, Mr. Alex. Bean, merchant, Liverpool, to Mary, youngest surviving daughter of the late Mr. Wilberforce, of

On Saturday last, at the Holy Trinity church, "I'm here, Please to get me out." At first, not-withstanding his voice, they were unable to find him; but at length he was discovered and extricated. He eldest daughter of Mr. Hardwick Spurr deputy

Toxteth-park, has been blown down. The wall of St. James's Church, has been completely levelled, chimney of Mr. John Smith, machine-maker, at were lying, and they were removed, much alarmed, Cheshire, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General of the Sir John Macdonald, Adjutant-General of the

Forces.

TRIUMPHANT DEFEAT OF THE REV. man of whom you know nothing, except from the MR. BREWSTER AND HIS TOOLS AT PAISLEY.

The 1st of January, 1839, willlong be remembered in Paisley and Renfrewshire, in consequence of the contest which then took place between the sham-Radicals and Government spies, headed by the Rev.

Patrick Brewster, of Paisley, and the true Radicals of the county, led on by Dr. John Taylor.

The readers of the Northern Star are well aware of the repeated and desperate efforts made by this political priest, Brewster, to bring disunion into the Radical camp, and play into the hands of O'Connell, and the vile Whigs, by den uncing the best and desrest friends of freedom, O'Connor, Stephens, Oastler, &c., and that with this view he got some atrocious resolutions passed at a meeting on the Calton Hill, which were no sooner promulgated, than they were generally repudiated by the honest men of Scotland. Among other places the most desperate efforts were made by Brewster to have these cowardly resolutions acted upon at Paisley; and, by dint of bullying misrepresentation and wheedling, a party were found degraded enough to enter into his views, and, under their auxpices, John Henderson, a pretended Radical, but who is nevertheless the avowed editor of a contemptible, calumniating Whig newspaper, was put forward as a caudidate for the National Convention, and it was determined that he should only go there chained to the chariot wheels of O'Connell, by forcing the Edinburgh resolutions down the throats of his supporters. The men of Barrhead, however, and others belonging to the Council of the Union, mustered their forces on Wednesday night, the 26th December, and, after a severe contest, defeated Brewster by a majority of 23 to 19, and agreed to put off the discussion of the question till the middle of January, by which time Feargus O'Connor was expected to arrive. A battle, however, with O'Connor was not to be thought of, and accordingly some plan had to be concocied. With this view, on the next night, (Thursday, the 27th December.) at four o clock in the afternoon, a meeting of the Political Union was suddenly called for that night, in the Old Lane Church, at which only a very small unmber attended, and where Brewster's tools were in sufficient force to upset the vote of the previous night. In the meantime, Henderson, the Quaker, hearing that Dr. John Taylor had arrived, and fearful of being beaten by him, and so losing a popularity as nn. merited as it is selfishly employed, ordered at the same time by Brewster to retire, in order to make room for him, quitted the scene, and the parson took his clace as candidate.

Doctor Taylor, who had been most handsomely returned for Newcastle, determined to fight the battle in Renfiewshire, conscious that by defeating the parson Brewster on his own dunghill, and amid his own congregation, he would effectually take the sting from the Edinburgh resolutions. Never was a contest entered into with more gal-

lantry, or continued with greater vigour The Doctor only left Newcastle on the afternoon of Wednesday, and on Thursday he had no less than three public meetings, and took occasion to address the various towns and villages of Neilston, Nutshill. Barrhead, Johnston, Paisley, &c., till Tuesday the 1-tinst.; and perhaps under no circumstances were ever any community more sternly roused to their duties in an unshrinking defence of O'Connor and justice against cowardly intolerance; and this morning. (Tuesday, the 1st January, 1839.) tue consequences were seen in a gallant band of 600 strong, marching with bands and banners through the storm, from Barrhead to Paisley, and from thence to Thornhill, which had been kindly granted by that good and true man, Mr. Campbell Snodgrass nor were they alone, for net less than 20.000 men were congregated, in spite of the storm, and the Radical districts of Paisley showed themse ves determined not to be browbeaten. It has been determined by the Radicals to propose Peter Clarke, THE ASSOCIATED RADICALS OF OLD. of Barrhead, as chairman, in opposition to any one who might be proposed by Brewster's party; but the latter got frightened to name any one of themselves, and actually agreed to appoint Clarke rather th n try a battle upon this point. No sooner, however, did the business of the day commence, than the reverend dictator showed the tactics he intended to purse, by commencing an attempt to bully and int rere with the plan of the meeting, and moved resolutions even worse than the Edinburgh ones. Some confusion prevailed, because he had surrounded himself with a set of blackguards who were ready to support him in anything, and with whom he boasted that he would put down the physical force men. The chairman of the meeting, however, with great presence of mind, but the resolution without even allowing or requiring a reply to Brewster, and it was lost by a great majority and amid tremendous cheering, which cut the reverend gentleman to the soul, for with hid brow and parched lip, he turned and gazed wildly around to ace who were prepared to back him in an appeal to physical force, but meeting only the calm decided looks of honest working men, with " THE AYRSHIP Cock" standing in the midst of them, coolly looking on and smiling at the prospect of a prey, he saw that it would be of no avail, and drawing his cloak aroun. him, with ill concealed spite, he called upon his friends to follow him, and retired from the hustings

accompanied by seven people. An honest, high-minded, and consistent Radical of forty years' standing, Mr. James Flemining, weaver, was then proposed, in first-rate style, both as regarded matter and manner by John Whitelow, of Barrhead, admirably seconded by Mr. Airken, bookseller, of Paisley. The chairman then cailed on the nominator of the Rev. Patrick Brewster; and no one appearing, he called on the proposer of Doctor John Taylor, when Mr. James Lee, of Stanleygreen, came forward amid tremendous applance; and, in nominating the Ductor, was ably seconded by Mr. Miller.

Mr. FLEMBING addressed the meeting with great power and effect, and was followed and justly complimented by Doctor Taylor, who said that his only object in fighting this battle was to give courage to the Radicals in England, by showing that in Scotland they were not to be dictated to by Brewster or the Edinburgh quid nunes.

The show of hands in favour of Taylor was over whelming, and his return most triumphant, while we do not hesitate to say, that he has laid both Scotland and England under a deep debt of gratitode; for he has redeemed the former from the disgrace of having passed such resolutions, by defeating the champion of Snam-Radicalism on his own ground in the North, and thereby giving courage to the English Radicals, by showing that they do not fight alone in the good cause. John Taylor, England will yet thank you for thus vindicating the character of her noblest leaders, and Scotland will acknowledge herself your debtor, for crushing the insolent astempt of a priest to destroy the freedom of thought and action.-Correspondent.

TO MR. FOX MAULE, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPART-

Sir,-I perceive from the newspaper reports that you have recently been in Scotland, and that your it, until we are convinced that it is impracticable or constituents gave you an invitation to a public unjust. dinner in the town of Perth. You are reported to have made a speech there, in which report the you, is the want of candour and sincerity in covert following words are imputed to you, (when speaking insinuations which that address contains, sugon the subject of the People's Charter,)-"So long gesting matters derogatory to men who have long as their language was moderate, and their actions enjoyed the confidence of the Irish people. Whether free from violence, her Majesty's Government Daniel U'Connell enjoys the confidence of the Irish allowed them to go unmolested—(hear and cheers)but they had proceeded now to such incendiary is unworthy of such confidence, we think, may be language, and that language and these doctrines easily proved. Contrast his conduct towards the powerful, virtuous, and happy. having been realised at Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Trades' Unions now with his conduct towards them, burning of a factory, that it was impossible longer to when he first stood forth a candidate for the repre-Stephens and his followers. (Great cheering.)

Well, what is the effect of this burning—the pro
Dook at his speeches on the Factory Ques
Stephens and his followers. (Great cheering.)

Canada, and say if it is such as an honest man would respect and homage from every clime—when her pursue. Look at his speeches on the Factory Ques
sons were all contented, and happy, and tree, and eral, and being anxious for the latest and most correct information as to the state of the noble sufferer. but this loss will be probably covered by insurance on the buildings—whether are the real suff-rers? duct. Read his late speeches when in he insults, The four hundred families who are thrust upon the abuses, and belies the English Radicals, and then wild and impracticable theories into our laws, sub world to starce." (Cheers and cries of hear.) Now, ask yourselves if they have ever done anything to verting thereby our ancient institutions and over-Sir, all this sounds very fine coming from one of her merit such conduct. And, above all, bear in mind turning the original Constitution of our country; Majesty's Ministers, and may have the desired effect that he signed his name to the "People's Charter," she has not only sunk in the estimation of the leadon those whose interest it is to court the smiles of and now denounces the principles it contains, and ing powers of the world, but received with tameness joined accounts are taken: parties in power; but, in good sober earnest, you us for endeavouring to get that "Charter" made a and submission, insults from petty states, grounds for such a sweeping assert.on. Your igno- and they are but a few of his many acts of treachery, is that of the brazen insolence with which they insult districts, is truly deplorable. We cannot henceforth be surprised at your legislative improprieties, when we see plainly, on your own showing, that you are absolutely unacquainted with the questions you men's lives, which, if properly used, would enable attempt to descant upon, to your own constituency. them to become the greatest benefactors of mankind; If any follower of Mr. Stephens had set fire to Mr. such opportunities has Daniel O'Connell had within Jowett's mill, why not bring him or them to justice. his reach; but, for paltry patronage and worldly You cannot but know that £300 reward has been wealth, he chose rather to become the minion of offered to bring the offending parries to justice, vile and despicable faction, than the saviour of his and every method that the most malicious ingenuity country; and the admiration with which he was could devise, has been practised to try to fix the once regarded by all the friends of freedom, has deguilt on some admirer or supporter of that truly parted for ever, and so has the confidence which we honest and eloquent friend of the poor, J. R. once placed in him, and the respect and esteem Stephers. Yet after all has failed, you have the which we once had for his character. hardinood to tell our Scottish brethren that the fire Thirdly—You say we ought to blush for shame at was caused by the revolutionary speeches of that gentleman, acting on the minds of the operatives.

But hear what the Manchester Courier says on the man, if to yield blind obedience to him, if to subguestion, (who, by the bye, is no mend to the scribe our pence to keep him in affluence, wrong Radicals,)—" We have the best authority for stating, from the wretchedness of thousands, constitutes that that the most probable cause of the disaster was the man a leader, then have we no leaders:—we will spontaneous combustion of a quantity of cotton have no leaders. But, if being possessed of superior waste that had accumulated beneath the floors of talents, of disinterested patriotism, of capability to the mill, while they were in a shattered and dilapi- form right opinious, and of courage to avow, constidated condition. The owner and occupier of this tute a man a leader, then we have leaders; and we mil have arrived at this conclusion after a most glory in having such leaders. searching and careful invest gation; and from the Fourthly-You say there is another and more facts stated to us, we have not a doubt that they glaring want of candour insinuated in the address; attribute the descruction of their property to the real that is, that the Whigs, as a party; are as bad as the cause." Now, Sir, what do you think of this de- Tories, or worse. You say the one party are triendly

reports of mercenary wretches that would abuse you and ten persons employed in the mill, and at five to a family, there would be twenty-two families altogether; thus it is plain that you are wilfully only parties the people of the North can place implicit confidence in?-and do you hope to cause our bosoms? In either case you are mistaken, as cattle-by paying for them. nothing can arrest the progress of Reform except granting to the operatives a full and fair remuneration for their labour, and even that would only divert us from our object for a time; so that you had better make a virtue of necessity, and give us with a good grace what you cannot much longer withhold. Can you. Sir, be so very simple as to believe that the workpeople of this town would be mad enough to de-troy the workshous where they earn their bread ? Why, Sir, if either Stephens, or any other man was to propose such a monstrous act, he would be laughed to scorn as the worst foe of the working selves, nor to keep any set of men in office will we men; but you only lay these visitations to his sacrifice our principles. charge, with a view of persecuting him, and thus the Tories have committed numberless offences stop the progress of the Suffrage agitation. But in against the liberties of mankind, and we defend calculating thus you have reckoned without your them not; we have and abhor them as much as you host, as all the coercive measures you can possibly do, for their long-continued and dark deeds of oppresa ray against us, will never arrest the progress of slou. We equally despise and detest the Whigs, will have a beneficial effect, by convincing the thought; and if Mr. Stephens was imprisoned, nay, for their cowardice, cruelty, and treachery; and we government that the people are in earnest; and as annihilated, we have a thousand men of equal are determined to use all legal and constitutional they support niggardly or liberally the delegates, so ability ready to occupy his place. On the night means to put an end to the power of both that Mr. Jowett's mill was burnt, Mr. Stephens was factions. Bury, as you well know; yet you strue to of the conduct of those members of your society, ence with his spinners, and from that time the work | done? We say they "ought to blush for shame was done in a very indifferent manner, by incom-

petent persons; hence, there was very little profit arising from the capital invested. The machinery You are either totally ignorant of our intentions, was literally worn out, and insured to its original or you wilfully mistate them. You represent us as value. A high rent had to be paid to the owner of the premises; and so far from the persons employed

public in general, to retract these expressions in the same open manner in which they were made. In conclusion, we earnestly hope we have given no offence, but we cannot sit here passive while we an i barbarous description, therefore, as we are perfectly loyal as long as we can live by our labours, we remain, the conscientions protectors of the pub-

The Radical Association of Ashton-und-r-Lyne, Signed, EDWARD HOBSON, President. TIMOTHY HIGGINS, Secretary.

HAM TO THE PRECURSOR SOCIETY, WHICH HAS CONSTITUTED ITSELF THE MOUTHPIECE OF INCLAND.

GENTLEMEN PRECURSORS,-We have read your reply to the address of the Radicals of Great believe that the people of Ireland are so loyal and decided nature had been elicited. There was not, Britain. You begin by saying that it is your peaceable, so contented with the amount of blessings it is universally nomitted, a better or kinder resident earn, at desire to treat the a and their address with the ntmost courtesy and respect. We believe your only intention, in replying to them, was to insuit before the Commons' next session of Parliament zette to-night, offering a reward of £500 for the and abuse them; and we, as part of the Radicais that your leaver and his "ail" will be in their apprehension of the assassin. or England, feel ourselves call a upon to vindicate places, and that they will plainly tell the Ministers our characters from the base and standerous aspersions which you have thrown upon them. If you have truly represented the sentiments of the people of ireland, then are the Irish people the most degraded and slavish upon earth. But if you have, and we believe you have, said things which they never intended you should say, and assumed a position which they never intended you should occupy, we hope the honest part of them will not taink that any harsh expression of scorn or contempt, to which we may give vent, is applied to them. No, to the honest, the well-meaning, the patriotic, of whatever class or country, we offer the right hand of fellowship and goodwill; but to the oppressor, the hypocrite, the traitor, no matter how anguised, we have no feelings but those of hatred and d-termined opposition.

You say there are matters in the address of the English Radicals which you deeply deplore. You deplore the manifest ignorance which it exhibits of the Irish people. You deplore also the distinct want of candour and sincerity which breaks out in more than one of its paragraphs—and, above all, you cordially regret that we should have omitted so patronage he suffered the miseries of civil war to be tavourable an opportunity of driving from our ranks men who, we believe, are houest. First-our ignorance of the state of Ireland.

deeply oppressed and injured people-that Ireland enjoys not the same immunities and privileges as the other parts of the empire-that her sous are treated as alien and inferior by their and our oppressors. But you know, as well as we know, that we have no power to do justice to ourselves or your country; and are we to be treated with insult and abuse by you, for endeavouring to obtain that power which would enable us to relieve ourselves from our present grievous burdens, and to place your country on a perfect equality with our own?

You say we are not aware of the opinions deliherately formed by an overwhelming majority of the lrish people in favour of the greatest possible extension of the suffrage. That the people of Ireland are desirous of freeing themselves from their oppressors, and that they look to the possession of their political rights as the only effectual means of doing so, we can easily believe; but how far you may think it practicable to extend the Suffrage, we know not; perhaps you think it has already attained "the greatest possible extension prac-

You say you do not think there is any magic in the words Universal Suffrage. Neither do we think there is any magic in the words Universal Suffrage : it is the good which, we believe, would flow from the exercise of it, that makes us desire it; it is a principle which, we believe, is founded in justice, and we will never cease from endeavouring to establish

people or not, we are unable to say; but that he your name, as Englishmen, you must wish well to frightful state is this country now reduced—what be tame spectators of the revolutionary orations of sentation of Dublin. Examine his conduct towards swept triumphantly over every sea, and demanded tion, compare them with his vote upon the subject, their proudest boast was the name of Englishman. rect information as to the state of the noble sufferer, ought, in your official character, to have had good law. Examine his conduct on the above subjects, origin was but of yesterday, and whose only power rance of the real state of affairs in the manufacturing and, if, after you have done so, you can say it is ac-

claration of the owners and occupied in the use h inclined to the cause of liberty—the others are the of your assertions at Perth? It is self-evident you decided enemies of every popular amehoration, and are willing to become a party to the destruction of a upload desp tism in every country.

That the Tories are the decided enemies of liberty in every form, we readily admit; but, that the in the same manner if they were well paid, and Whiga are friendly inclined to it, we emphatically against whom you can make no real charge, except deny. It is their cowardice of heart, the insecurity you call his honest advocacy of the people's rights a of their position, their love of "place," and their decrime. You also say in your speech that four pendence upon your leader and his "tail" for hundred families were thrown upon the world to official existence which prevent them from being starre; but the fact is, there were about one hundred as tyrannical as the Tories have been, and equally

oppressive towards your country.
You enumerate several instances of reform which misleading the people of Scotland, or your informa- say that they disfranchised 115 close and rotten tion is completely false. Do you expect, Sir, to stop boroughs—and excluded from Parliament 220 the progress of political knowledge, by vilifying the nominees of Lords and Commoners—and gave reprethey effected Corporation Reform—that in 1806 they such a division amongst the operatives as will enable totally abolished the slave trade—that they gave in London, and watch the progress of the petition liberty to 800,000 slaves; we say yes, on the same in the House of Commons, and direct the people in principle that we might obtain 800,000 head of such a course as will be most conducive to their

> Were we equally disposed to claim honours for the Tories, we might say that they granted Catholic Emancipation—the greatest boon your country ever received. But we deny that either the Whigs or the Tories willingly permitted any of these reforms to be accomplished; it was the firm, continued, and determined expression of public opinion which extorted compliance from both parties. The Whigs may rule Ireland with a more lenient

hand than the Tories have done; but neither to confor a benefit upon Ireland, nor obtain one for our-

implicate him in a transaction which would who have endeavoured to excite our sympathies for ultimately consign a man to an ignominious a grievance which, they expressly declare, they will still more strange, rumour, with its thousand If the Act of Union is a grievance, why not plainly tongues, and gossip, with its infinite fund of fiction, say so, and honestly attempt to remove it? If it is calamitous accident. Now it is a well known fact, for sufferings they endure not, or our hatred to men that the occupier of this mill had some ago a differ- for doing that which they declare ought not to be unat being found guilty of such double-dealing con-

du t.

aspiring for revolution—as uttering threats of armed violence and bloodshed-as countenancing the being turned to starve, they were actually starving emi-saries of civil war. The truth is that we do no of their hearts, over the ruin they have done all in while at work, in consequence of the lowness of such thing. But the experience of past ages tells their power to effect, and the misery they have contheir wages. I now leave you, Sir, to draw your us that an unarmed people lie at the mercy of their tributed their full share to perpetuate. own interence, whether this mill was burnt by the rulers, and that, it their murmurings have become Stephenites, or not; and if, from the evidence here loud or troublesome, they have been invariably laid before you, you think you have made a mis silenced by the sword or the bayonet. We believe statement to the good people of Perth, and the people of the nation at large, it is a duty you owe press is no ways changed—that they have the same to the inhabitants of Ashton-under-Lyne, and the inclination to crush the rising spirit of liberty, as they ever had-and that they will not be slow in gratifying this inclination, when they can do it with safety to themselves. We, therefore, feel convinced that it is wise conduct in a people to be prepared to are charged, publicly, with crimes of the most serious | defend themselves from the unjustifiable attacks of their enemies. Such, and such only, are our intentions in procuring those weapons which every man has a right to have.

But did we intend to attempt to gain by violence present contending, your threat "that Ireland alone so many idle and useless men. It they do this we shall regard it as a proof that you speak the truth. ing;-If they do it not, we shall regard your threat, as

so very remarkable. You appear to forget the fact that those very men whom you enlogise so highly, advise that cessation on of the avenues of his demesne at Durrow, about from labour which you so much dread. And, nothing three miles from this. I believe he was fired at by daunted by the picture of horrors which you have one man, and the ball entered his side, passing drawn, we are determined, should our just and reasonable demands be refused, to follow, in con- outrage is the eviction of some of his lordship's advice which they have given us.

You call upon us to dismiss the O'Connors, the councils, because you assert they intend to do that which your leader has permitted to be done. Had he exerted his influence he might have prevented "the violence, the bloods and civil wars" that have taken place in Canada; but to retain his inflicted on an injured and oppressed people; he is an accessary both before and after the fact, and he is equally guilty before God, as though he had actu-First—our ignorance of the state of freedand, ally participated in the deed. We tell you that the labouring population of Ireland are a will not dismiss O'Connor and Stephens, until they have proved themselves unworthy of our confidence. Oastler is not a Radical, and you know it, but he is the friend of the poor, and as such we respect him. Your hatred to O'Connor arises from his spirit of independence in refusing to become a joint in the "tail"-from his exposure of the treachery and baseness of your leader; your hatred to Oastler, from his publishing to the world that the same leader had become a trafficker in blood-had sold his conscience for a "£1000;" and your hatred to Stephens, from his having been found in the company of honest men, and your belief that he too is honest. We believe that we have the good wishes of the incorruptible and true-hearted people of Ireland, and that they are prevented from expressing them by the combination of wealth and power, which is arrayed against them. If we succeed in our struggle to obtain our rights, the people of Ireland, whether they co-operate with us or not, shall speedily be in possession of theirs. We remain confident, that we shall be enabled to

rindicate our characters and principles from your base and slanderous attacks, and to triumph over any obstacles which you may throw in our way. THE ASSOCIATED RADICALS OF OLDHAM.

Oldham, Dec. 30th, 1838.

THE ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL COM-

political opinions-whatever may be your party or

Time when she stood erect before all nations, and bade defiance to a hostile world-when her flag But now through the imbecility of certain upstart | we waited on that distinguished gentleman to ascer-"Political Philosophers" who have introduced their tain his opinion as to the chance of ultimate a nation, whose slightest indignation would crush

them for ever. And not only are we degraded abroad, but we are distracted and unhappy at home. If splendid palaces and stupendous factories were the sure manifestations of prosperity; then, indeed, should we be a prosperous nation. If a large army lying idle in our barracks, or hurried from place to place, to awe the people or suppress the popular powerful nation. It prisons whose gloomy and forprison discipline of the most harassing description betoken virtue; then are we a virtuous nation. If churches without number, and chapels and religious meeting houses of every kind, be the true index of a people's contentment and happiness; then are we a contented and happy nation. But on the other hand, if these signs betoken adversity, and not properity-weakness, and not power-vice, and not virtue-not the happiness of a truly religious and well-governed people; but gloomy discontent brooding over its wrongs, and looking faithlessly to heaven for an alleviation of its woe; then we say, it is high time for every lover of his country and his race, actively to bestir himself for the speedy regeeration of his country, that he may not be sunk beyond the power of redemption; that her misery may not be durable as her existence; that she may not become fugitive upon the face of the earth, the victims and the jest of every wretch who may choose o insult them and trample on their defencelessness.

country was an unavoidable consequence of the legislative power being in the hands of the few instead of the many, these few, by the monopoly of stipendary magistrate of Westmeath, Captain legislation, appropriating to themselves the whole of M.Donough, from Bannagher, Lord Charleville, the benefits, and casting the entire burden upon the Messrs. Barry Fox, Gresson, and all the local mafor people, have laboured hard to convince the unrepresented millions of this country of the necessity of the n sented millions of this country of the necessity of you ascribe solely to the agency of the Whigs. You have been taken up in such a manner as to convince the most sceptical, that the people are determined, peaceably and legally, to obtain all those rights and presented to him, to convene a meeting of the county privileges to which they are justly entitled; for this sentatives to the great manufacturing towns—that purpose they have at public and numerously attended meetings, elected forty-nine delegates, who are to sit

> Each district has pledged itself to support its own delegate; and in addition to which it has been thought necessary to collect a National Rent, that the delegates may have the means of taking suitable rooms for the transaction of their business. They will also have to keep up a regular correspondence with all the parts of the country—to make known country should bear a proportionate share of the Norbury." expenses.

Suppose we state the whole amount of the rent at £10,000, the bare possession of such a sum of money duties that have been imposed upon them. Subscribe then men of Bury! Subscribe liberally!! Let every man who is not at heart a tyrant or a slave, subscribe!!!

Let every individual of every creed and of every death if the charge could be brought home. What not attempt to redress. We mean the non-repealers. party, who wishes not to see the green fields of his country tinged with the blood of the people. Let every individual who wishes a good, a paternal has never even hinted at the probable cause of this not a grievance, why wish to excite our sympathies government, to supersede one whose reckless indifference to the wants, and entire disregard of the wishes of the people are its" peculiar characteristics." Let every one who could wish to see the throne of our youthful and virtuous Queen established in the hearts of an intelligent, virtuous, loyal, brave, contented, happy, and free people, subscribe.

And let every one who wishes the contrary of all these, withhold his name and subscription, and join the ranks of those who exultin the damued malignity

Signed on behalf of the Committee,

THOMAS BIRD. Chairman. JOHN RAWSON, Secretary.

ASSASSINATION OF THE EARL OF NOR-BURY, DUBLIN, JAN. 4. (From the Times.)

Account reached town this morning of the death of the Earl of Norbury, after 43 hours' suffering, from the time he received the bullet of the assassin, on the afternoon of Tuesday. The ill-fated nobleman expire, about twelve o'clock yesterday. The entire neighbourhood, for many miles round Durrow Castle. and force of arms, those objects for which we are at | was in a state of extreme excitement. The neighbouring magistrates and gentry were assembling, would furnish a sufficient force to crush for ever any and errangements were in progress for a requisition attempt at violent revolution," would not give us the to Lord Oxmantown, the Lieutenant of the county, least uneasiness; for a country, which requires such to convene a meeting at Tullamore, in order to enter (she would willingly attend your gallant leader on the enormity of the crime. The Earl of Charleville a crusade against that liberty which you and he had been in attendance since Wednesday morning, pretend to love.) to keep down the spirit of freedom and was indefatigable in his efforts to hunt out the at home, has but a small "force" to spare to keep assassin. The latest accounts state that one man down the spirit of freedom abroad. But it you really was in custody, against whom evidence of a rather believe that the people of Ireland are so loyal and decided nature had been elicited. There was not, which they at present enjoy, as you assert they are, landlord in Ireland than Lord Norbury. It is stated

No event within my memory has caused such that Ireland has no occasion for military force to sensation as this most revolting murder. I shall now keep the peace, and that they are determined the proceed to lay before you every fact that has transcountry shall be relieved from the cost of supporting | pired respecting the assassination. The following letters are copied from the Dublin Post of last even-

"CLARE, King's County, January 1.- I was very another instance of that blarney for which you are sorry to learn, on my arrival here this day, from Dublin, tant a desperate attack was made on the life of Lord Norbury yesterday, while walking through through the lungs. The only cause assigned for this junction with our fellow-countrymen, the sound tenantry. The Surgeon-General arrived this evening from Dublin, and, with Dr. Perse, is in attendance on his lordship, but no hopes are entertained of his Oastlers, and the Stephenses from our meetings and recovery. It is reported here, that the assassin came from some of his estates in Tipperary. At all events it is a shocking occurrence, and is heartily regretted

"Durrow Castle, Wednesday, Jan. 2. "I send you an account of further particulars, written since my last, relating to this horrible murder.

"The Surgeon-General has arrived, but I fear there is no chance of saving poor Lord Norbury's life. He was the most kind, henevolent, and good-hearted man that ever lived. He employed his whole time here, and expended a large portion of his income in employing the poor people, and administering to their wants in every respect; and a person would have thought that if there was one individual possessing property or holding any station in this unfortunate country, safe in these wretched times, Lord Norbury was that one. "The assassin hit him in the breast, about the heart, and the lungs are perforated. I fear the wound is tatal. Not the slightest clue has yet been found, although Lord Charleville and others have been vigilant and incessant in their inquiries and examinations." The following is the statement alluded to in the

foregoing:"TULLAMORE, Jan. 2.—It is with deep regret for the stain upon this county I communicate the melancholy intelligence that as the Earl of Norbury was, in the afternoon of yesterday, walking with his steward about his demesue, at Durrow, four miles from this, an assassin fired at him, and drove the contents of the piece (eight slugs) through his Lordship's lungs and arm. The cause of this sad crime is as yet a mystery, and the constabulary and authorities are actively engaged in hunting out

the perpetrators of this horrid deed."

The Evening Packet contains the following:-"You have, no doubt, heard of the murderous attack on Lord Norbury. He is my next neigh-MITTEE OF THE BURY DISTRICT bour, and I was with him soon after the attack.

The Surgeon-General arrived this afternoon; he RADICAL ASSOCIATION, TO THEIR says the case is not hopeless. I fear, however, it Countrymen, - Whatever may be our peculiar exercions can effect will be done by that nobleman our common country, you must desire to see her man will remain in it that can afford to live elsewhere! There were discharged, this morning, 150 workmen, who were almost constantly employed on Lord Norbury's estates."

> recovery. The answer was this-"His Lordship's recovery is not impossible, but it is almost hope-

From the Dublin Mail of this evening the subwounded in the breast, not far from his own house, when walking in company with his steward, marking some trees to be felled. The assassin was not more than ten or twelve yards from him when he fired he was behind a hedge which separated the plantation from the field, and made his escape in the direction of Kilbeggan. His Lordship's steward, (a Scotchman) ran to the hedge, and was about to leap voice, be a manifestation of power; then are we a through it, when, on turning round, he perceived powerful nation. It prisons whose gloomy and for-bidding aspects frown upon us in all directions, and returned to his assistance; procuring help from his lordship's gate-keeper, he proceeded with the assistance of some of his Lordship's friends in conveying him home. His Lordship has been attended by Dr. Perse, who has extracted several slugs from his determination of his lordship, and said that he should wounds. His Lordship has sustained much injury, most willingly sign the warrant of distress upon the and is in a very precarious state. An investigation took place at Durrow immediately after the news had reached the proper authorities, and the police were in active search. The Earl of Charleville, accompanied by Captain Barry Fox, remained there until four o'clock in the morning, examining evidence, but as yet nothing of importance has come to magistrates certain restricted powers of compelling

LATEST ACCOUNT.—DEATH OF LORD NORBURY "Durrow. Thursday. the greatest patience and resignation, expired at a quarter to twelve, this morning.

"It is now quite clear that the murder was combeen convinced, for years, that the rum of our part of the system of that diabolical body.

has been sent down by Government. Major Rowan, gistrates are here, and unceasing in their exertions

he does, it is supposed that a requisition will be upon this awful and heart-rending event. "Mr. Palmer, the coroner, has just arrived, and has appointed 12 o'clock to-morrow for holding the

inquest. "Lord Glandine (now Lord Norbury) fortunately arrived just in time to take leave of his poor father, and receive his blessing. The scene was one of a most affecting nature. Mr. Vandeleur, his lordship's son-in-law, also arrived before the fatal and final event had taken place. Mr. Stewart and Lady Helen were staying in the house.

"No language can convey to you the scene of misery that the house presents—the suddenness of the bereavement, and the unprovoked atrocity of the by mission, or otherwise, the principles of the bloody deed—nor of the awful feeling of wonder and Charter, where those principles are unknown or but of dread that has taken possession of all. No man partially understood-these things, you are aware, ever lived who was more generous in his nature, or will be attended with considerable expense, and as who possessed a more warm, kind, or benevolent the object for which it will be incurred is to confer a heart, or one less likely to give offence to any human benefit upon the whole country, every part of the being, be his rank in life what it might, than Lord

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ.

and to encourage and support them, if their actions me the names of the overseers who have been be praiseworthy; but, as you happen to be too notorious to need watching, your extraordinary proceedings force you upon the attention of the most careless and inattentive. In the first place, we have to ask pardon of both reason and common sense for noticing you at all; promising never to do the like again. You appear to be nearly at your last shift. Your late answer to the Working Men's Association is completely barren; it contains neither one thing nor another. Our intention is to reprove you, for your manifold abominations; but really we are at a loss how or where to begin; for you bid defiance to either poet or painter: you are really and truly in-describable. It has been said, by a great writer, that you never added a single new idea to the world for all the money and praise you have had; but, at all events, you have added a new word to our vocabulary; or, if not, you have given a new and an additional meaning to one which we already had: the word O'Connell only meant a man's name previous to your existence; now, that same word means all the combined baseness and villany of which the human character is susceptible. We really cannot believe that the people of Ireland admire you as the villa-nous press of that country would have us believe. Do doubt the middle men, moneymongers, and landlords, may cling to you, for you are rendering them important service, and enriching yourself at the same time. You may deceive a few poor innocent ignorant men You have artfully got hold of the right tack, by flattering them about their religion and various other things which you know suit their taste; while as to their religion you dont to by Mr. William Ashton, who depicted the horrors care two straws for it further than as a means of of transportation in its true colours, to the entire plundering them. If it were possible for the greatest satisfaction of all present. portion of them to turn Mahometans, they would find Daniel O'Connell a Mahometan also. While the people are paying you on the one hand for the Six Dorchester Labourers. Three hearty cheers. advocating their rights, as a few of the most Responded to by Mr. P. Hoey. ignorant may think, there is not the 4. To the generous and persevering exertions of an overwhe ming military force, such a numerous into a communication with Government on the alarmconstabulary, such stringent and coercive acts, besides all your valiant precursor-knights-errant, for a reward in some measure commensurate with You are the most practical atheist that ever lived: behalf of Ashton and Mirfield is duly acknowledged there has never been a honest upright public man and appreciated. Three cheers. Responded to by that has not been honoured by your venomed tongue Mr. E. Daley. with all the calumny that that inflated collop could inflict. You have lately threatened what you will Spinners. Three cheers. Responded to by Mr. J. do with us, the people of England, should we insist Thompson.

upon our rights. If you should dare to make any attempt of the kind which you are base enough to of universal talk about, we will teach you such a practical fighting lesson as shall astonish you. It is useless to say any more; for if we were to speak and write for a whole century we could not do you justice. We are inmore; for if we were to speak and write for a whole different whether you affect to treat this with silent | Collins. contempt, or make it a subject of discussion among your precursors. In conclusion we beg to tender you our best advice, that is to retire for the rest part | Mr. Joseph Crabtree. I your life to some solitary place and fast and pray. God is merciful and if you do so in sincerity, notwithstanding you are the chief of sinners; you may yet find favour even to forgiveness; and that you may do so, is the sincere prayer of your humble servants, the committee of the Worsbro' Common Northern

Elias Barber. William North. Edmund Taylor. John Ward. William Esketh. Martin Billington. George Bartle. Richard Whaller. Thomas Cookson. WM. BRAITHWAITE, Secretary. JOSEPH BENNETT, Treasurer.

NEW POOR-LAW.

THE FIRST PENALTY INFLICTED ON AN OVERSEER OF THE POOR UNDER THE NEW POOR LAW .- (In Sa- in their respective neighbourhoods. turday Edward Stockham, the overseer of the poor of Allhailows-on-the-Wall, appeared to answer for having refused to obey the order of the Lord Mayor calling upon him to give such temporary relief to Mary Dobbs, a destitute person, in articles of absolute necessity, as her case should require. The Vestry Clerk said that he could show that the poor Poor-Law; that she was, in fact, not a pauper, but J. Exley. a vagrant, and he was desirous of hearing the evidence.-The Lord Mayor said that it was not necessary to go into any evidence. The overseer had disubeyed his peremptory order, which the act empowered him to issue upon refusal to afford relief .-The Vestry Clerk submitted that the defendant must be proved to be the overseer.—That was complied with.—The Vestry Clerk submitted that the evidence went to prove that the woman was a vagrant.-Mr. Brand said the case came directly under the act. The magistrates concurred in the opinion that the case was proved against the overseer.—The Vestry Clerk then submitted that the defendant was not an overseer under the statute. Mr. Stockham had been merely nominated as an overseer by the vestry; the appointment had never been ratified by two magistrates, as the act required.-Alderman Copeland expressed surprise that a legal officer of a parish should produce such an argument in excuse for the refusal to assist a person in extreme distress.—The overseer said that the facts were as stated by the Vestry Clerk, but he was not aware that he had done anything wrong, and the appointment had been on the same condition for the last fifty years. - Alderman Copeland said that he should advise the Lord Mayor to go to the Queen's Bench, and call upon Stockham to shew cause why he exercised the office of overseer without being qualified. The Lord Mayor: NEIGHBOURS AND FELLOW-COUN. is. Lord Charleville, than whom a better man does to have him indicted.—The Vestry Clerk submitted not exist, was here all day. He has many persons that not only was the defendant not an overseer in custody, and all that great sagacity and active according to the statute, but the woman was not in to bring the assassins to justice. But to what a for she was able to walk to the Mansion House, and such a state of destitution as was required by the act, from thence to the overseer, and back.-The Lord Mayor indignantly asked the marshalman in what condition he found the woman.—The Marshalman: I saw her crawling along very slowly, in a stooping position, and I thought she was an old woman, until I looked in her face. I asked her what was the matter, and she replied that she was in great distress. She said that she belonged to St. Luke's, but that upon applying for relief sue was told that they relieved the old and not the young; that she had not been in bed for fourteen days, but wandered about an irreproachable injury upon the apprentice, but and sat on steps, until she was removed by the police, upon society at large; for seeds of disease and ignowho shifted her from place to place. The Lord rance are thus sown, which will descend from gene-Mayor and Alderman Copeland expressed them. ration to generation, and will, in the end, prove a selves quite satisfied that a case was made out, and most prolific source of crime, disease, and misery. "Consternation and dismay have filled us all by The Vestry Clerk: Mr. Stockham is not an overseer the attack made yesterday evening on the life of that under the statute, and will not pay. The Lord kind-hearted and benevolent nobleman Lord Nor- Mayor said that a warrant of distress should be sent bury, who has been fired at, and dangerously into the detendant's premises on Monday. He regretted that such a course was pursued by the parish of Allhallows, but he rejoiced that it was the only parish in the city of London that seemed dis-posed to justify a refusal to afford relief to a destitute fellow-creature on such grounds. The Vestry Clerk said that the Lord Mayor should be made personally responsible. The Lord Mayor: With all my heart. I shall also ascertain by a legal proceeding whether the defendant is authorised to act as overseer: and I desire that the City Solicitor will see whether we cannot include the defendant's legal before Richard Palmer, Esq., Coroner, it appeared adviser, who was present when the retusal to obey my order was given, and encouraged the detendant

There are clauses in the New Poor Law giving relief in cases of extreme destitution. It is only very lately that we have heard any thing of these clauses having been acted on. We see the manner in which their operation is resisted. We may thence judge "Poor Lord Norbury, after enduring much with what has been inflicted under the Poor Law, while the commissioners and their tools were allowed to they had heard would justify the verdict of manwork their own way without the fear of remonstrance slaughter or murder. The jury, after a few Many of our brethren and best friends having initted under the orders of Ribbonism, and formed been convinced, for years, that the ruin of our part of the system of that diabolical body.

"It is now quite clear that the murder was common or exposure. Here is a woman, in the depth of uniques consultation, returned a verdict of winter, not under shelter for fourteen days, young, murder" against William Bell.—Abridged from the and yet having the appearance of an old person from Liverpool Mercury.

goods and chattels of the defendant.-The Lord

parishes have but to appoint nominal overseers, and

Mayor: If such an excuse be permitted, all the

"Mr. Brownrigg, Inspector-General of Police, 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 circumstanc s of her case which we have here stated. This man, if to discover some clue by which the murderer might And what evidence would have satisfied him and his "The Lord Lieutenant of the county, Lord Ox- factory evidence of her destitution, for then the desmantown, has not yet made his appearance. When titution would be admitted without costing any thing.—En. Champion.]

THE SAME CASE.—The moment the Lord Mayor took the chair in the justice-room, on Monday, he asked Brand, the marshalman, who was in artendance, whether he was ready with a broker to go with the distress-warrant which had been prepared and signed by Alderman Copeland and himself, into the premises of Stockham, the overseer of All-hallowson-the-Wall, to distrain for the penalty of Five Pounds, inflicted on Saturday.-Marshalman: I Pounds, inflicted on Saturday.—Marshaiman: 1 called on Stockham, this morning, according to your lordship's order, and he immediately paid the fine.

—The Lord Mayor: Oh, he thought better to discharge the penalty. Very well. Of course the case as regard him is at an end. I think it necessary to make one observation. On Saturday, I expressed the regret that the magistrates had no nower under my regret that the magistrates had no power under the Poor Law Act over an overseer who might refuse to give relief to destitute persons found in their own parishes. Now I would be very sorry that it should go forth that the poor were not to expect relief in the parishes in which they have claims. On the contrary, the officers of any parish, in which relief may be refused to a destitute person belonging to such parish, shall be held responsible by me for such refusal, upon proof that the case be one of an ur-Sir,—We, the undersigned, are the committee of a society formed for the purpose of watching public men, and of endeavouring to restrain them it bad, churchwardens of the city parishes to transmit to churchwardens of the city parishes to transmit to the former from the latter. After the disgraceful scene which took place here on Saturday last-a scene in which it appeared that the legal officer of a parish advised the overseer to take advantage of an omission with which the authorities themselves were chargeable, I shall take care that there shall be no attempt to check the course of justice again by such a scandalous quibble. I am very glad that the public have been put in possession of the particulars of that most disgraceful occurrence.-Champion.

PUBLIC DINNER AT BARNSLEY.

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 Dieman's Land, to which place he was transported for publicly maintaining the rights of labour. An excellent dinner was provided by the host of the above named place, when about 50 individuals partook of the repast, who seemed to be highly delighted with the proceedings. After the cloth was drawn, on the motion of Mr. P. Wrigby, Mr. D. Pilmore was called to the chair, when the following patriotic toasts were given and responded to with enthusiasm. 1. The people the only source of all power. Three times three and one cheer more. Responded to by Mr. P. Wrigby.

2. To the return of William Ashton, after an absence of nearly nine years from his native town.

5 A speedy return to the Five Glasgow Cotton

6. To the indefatigable and persevering advocates of universal freedom, O'Counor, Stephens, and Bronterre, and may their distinguished career remain hereafter unnainted by the exaggerations and flattery

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

8. May the exertions 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, Beaumout, 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 deputation from the Barnslev and Worsbro' Common Northern Union, attended on the 1st of January, to establish a Northern Union, Mr. Wm. Wyand in the chair. Accordingly a public meeting took place at 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 villages attended, and promised to establish unions The following resolutions were passed unanimously

"That we form ourselves into a union, to be called the Clayton West Northern Union." Proposed by J. Bettlife, 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 woman had no claim upon the parish under the New | generally." Proposed by J. Mitchel, seconded by "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 West

Riding of Yorkshire, who will transmit it to the proper quarter for the support of the National Convention." Proposed by William Kippax, seconded by J. Bertley. After which the meeting was addressed in a very eloquent and energetic manner by Mr. J. Crabtree,

Mr. P. Hoey, Mr. J. Wood, and others. After which, a vote of thanks was given to the Barnsley friends for their attendance. [This should have been inserted last week, but was exuded by press of matter. -- EDS.]

URIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

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

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 in the following case:-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 tuer time, as to leave tuem but very little (if any) time for the cultivation of their minds. Masters not unfrequently compel their apprentices

o spend sixteen, seventeen, or eighteen hours a day in their service, and that too without any remuneration for this extra time. These late hours must evidently have a pernicious influence upon the health, as well as prevent them from devoting a suitable portion of time to the cultivation of the mental faculties; so as to render them useful and respectable members of society.

Masiers, by this unfeeling conduct, not only inflict

BRUTAL MURDER AT PRESTON. - Scarcely

has the effect produced on the public mind by the outrage committed on the body of Ponohoe, in Marsh-lane, subsided, than the better feelings of our 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. joiner, residing at No. 30, being stabled in the heart, at his own door, by his opposite neighbour, William Bell, sawyer, which subsequent facts too truly corroborate. From the depositions taken that the deceased, Bell, and Mozier, another sawyer, had been receiving a new year's treat from their employer. Mr. Ladyman, joiner and builder in Fishergate, and that they had all got nearly drunk before eleven o'clock. The deceased and the prisoner quarrell about a penny which one of them amrmed to be owing to him by the other. they may laugh at the demands upon them. The | the quartel 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 wilful murder and that of manslaughter, and reading gain the evidence of the deceased's wife, left it to the jury to consider how far the evidence which

ABoetry.

AN ACROSTIC. P earless and bold maintain thy part. E neompass'd by a glerious heart; A patriot band with courage high R esolved to conquer or to die.
G ives forth the enrapturing battle cry-U nion and order, law and peace,

arround our camp t' insure success O may fair Albien's blushing Rose C aledonia's Thistles stem enclose On each be Brin's Shamrock twin'd, 'N or Cambrian's Leek be left behind, N eath union's peaceful sway combin'd.
On Feargus on, till on each sea-wash'd land R explendent Freedom shall in glory stand.

T. B. SMITH. Selby, December, 29th, 1838.

A FAMILIAR EPISTLE TO THE QUEEN Young, tender hearted, royal dame, You've got to play a lofty game, Which, if you'd manage clear of blame, This council take: Let truth and justice be your aim. For England's sake. No doubt but you'll offend a few

But then, the wise, the good, the true.
Must them dely. Mind how you trust your Lords and Dukes, These fawning flattering subtle folks. Who 're eramm'd in all the holes and neuks Adjacent to you; Give them some stinging keen rebukes,

Who every virtuous action view
With jealous eye;

Take not their counsels, or I fear They'll pop some poisin in your ear, To make you more inclin'd to steer 1'th Georges' track; Which God forbid, for its not clear How you'd get back.

But see each hardy son of toil, Who mounts the loom, or tills the soil; Is well rewarded for the spoil, Which they create: They make the pot of commerce beil, That feeds the state.

They are the props that prop up all, The hoops that keeps the vessel whole, Then suffer not these men to fall Unbeeded down: They are the ground-work of that wall That guards your Crown.

They build your cities, fill your streets, Compose your armies, man your feets, Produce all England wears and eats, Yet are debased : With life's worst bitters, for its sweets They seldom taste.

And let your justice reach that shore Nor let convolsive warfare more. Canadians feel it; Remove the good that caused the sore; Then, you may heal it. Their claims are strong on your regard;

Remember they are striving hard, For sacred rights unjustly barr'd From the people's hand; Then grant in justice the reward. Truth must demand. To Ireland, likewise turn your eye, And you'll a sorry pack espy; Of hungry parsons, who defy

A nation's curses. Preaching submission, while they cry Give up your purses But curb the spiritual demon's rage, Their fiend-like thirst of gain assnage; A loyal people disengage From a tithe-bound cree

Then this and every future age
Will bless the deed. In short, where'er oppression reigns, On Britishlor Canadian plains, Remove it till no more remains, Then we will sing in heart-felt strains,

THE HOLY ALLIANCE OF NATIONS. Insatiate war his bloody wings unfurl'd, And fied the fields his demon hands had torn, And heaven-born peace descended on the world. Flying around her flowers and ears of corn. 'Oh!" said the godders, "hear, ye nations, hear English, French, Germans,—all contending lands,

From an alliance, holy and sincere,

Long live the Queen.

And join, join hands! Oh, man! poor lump of sangainary meed! Open your eyes, and be no longer blind; Why should ye rage and shed each other's blood, Because some tyrant thinks his realm confined Why, when he mounts his chariot, should we cheer E'en though its hot wheels crush the obvious lands?

And join, join hands!

"Lo!'mong the corn, now bruised and trampled down. Ten thousand soldiers breathed their dying groans, And at each border-fort, and frontier town, The barren sod grows rich with human bones! The lurid war-torch, blazing far and near, Has filled with terror all the suffering lands: Form an alliance, holy and sincere, And join, join hands!

"Should millions perish in their cursed strife, Still monarchs think their battles cheaply won; What do they care for wasting human life? They gain a province and the thing is done! Then up to Heaven their haughty heads they rear, And prate of glory to the bleeding lands; Form an alliance, holy and sincere, And join, join hands!

"Why should their glory, founded on your woe, Dazzle your eyes, and yoke you to the car Are ye the gain as by their warlike show? Fools that ye've been, short-sighted that ye are. Why should these tyrant's trouble thus your sphere, And with their quarre's decimate the lands? Form an alliance, holy and sincere, And join, join hands!

Yes, free and happy let the world repose-Sheath'd be the sword—and be the cannon dumb; And let the memory of your former woes. Make you the wiser for the time to come. Then shall ripe corn-fields all your labours cheer, And the red vintage gladden all the lands! Form an alliance, holy and sincere, And join, join hands."

Thus to the nations spoke the seraph peace-Men bade their struggles and their warrare cease, And youths and maidens dance mon the dew Then hear, ye nations, hear, ye people, hear!
Freedom and wealth shall gladden all your lands,
When that alliance, holy and sincere,
Has joined all hands!

Literature and Reviews.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE.

Tait begins the new year well. He has, through his five years' carver of independent liberal writing, proved himself a friend to the people; and, though he may not assume quite so high a front or so determined a bearing as we might wish, he yet does not spare to resuke the oppressors, whether Whig or Tory, very sharply. The present number opens with a description of Wordsworth by the English Opium-eater, being the first or a series of Lake Reminiscences from 1807 to 1830; it is too lengthy and prosy to be generally interesting, darting off into a thousand different channels, and occupying a wast amount of type and paper about-nothing. "How do poor men live?" is a seasonable article at present. A calculation is made of the positive expenditure a working man must have, and a statement given of his wages-of course an average must be taken. We consider that the writer has calculated the food, &c., at too low a figure, and the average wages too highly.

COMPORTS OF THE POOR.

"Another common fallacy, in looking to the condition of "Another common failine, in looking to the condition of the labouring population, is the reduced price of all manu. In factured goods, and especially of clothing. The flimsy texture of the spurious wares which have deeply injured the ture of the spurious wares which have deeply injured the cause of every action I had named, if their strength and cause they know not what they fear; hop had not been spurious that they fear; hop had not been spurious wares they know not what they expect. De wife may now have four or five pretty-patterned cotton gowns for four or five shillings; each, where her grandmother's would have cost twenty-shillings; but then it would have worn and washed our six of the gay and filmsy modern dresses, which he was wholly a stranger before. He thought his ears being used to such about a stranger before. which, moreover, must cost four times lining and furnishing; and either the housewife's time, if she have the necessary akill, or else her hosband's money to the mantus-maker. The same spurious economy holds of all articles of female, and many of male dress, used by the labouring class. How true is it that what is low-priced is not often cheap! But admitting that the pretty cotton gown and shawl, and the Sunday stockings of women and girls, are preatly cheaper, though worthless and flimsy, how does it stand with the more essential articles of clothing in our climate? We shall take the women's fannel and stuff priticults and gowns; their warm, long-wearing shawls and cloaks, stout shoes, and worsted stockings. These, if good and of lasting the ture, are no cheaper—cannot be cheaper than those which labourers wives formerly manufactured for themselves in their contrary. isbourers' wives formerly manufactured for themselves in their cottages, and now often go without, because they can-not afford to wear them, tinless the lady of the manor deal out garments at Christmas. Articles of prime necessity to the comfortable condition of working men's families, are meat, beer, substantial woollen fabrics, and good shoes; and these never have been cheapin wealthy, manufacturing Eng-land; and never can be, even in the best times, easily ac-cessible to the labouring class in anything like reasonable plenty under the present avalant.

plenty under the present system.

"The people would then require their whole earnings to keep them comfortably, nor find them too much. Pay the tax-s who may, they will no longer, our improved machinery and cheap manufactures notwithstanding, spare the half or the fourth of their wages to the State and the landlord, than the untaxed American methods with high block. than the untaxed American mechanic with his high wages. "After all, the difference of wages between the countries is not so great; and the Knglish artisan would have very sufficient wages, could be call them his own.

"He has, as he is often resninded, along with some other advantages, much nicer stone-ware and cutl-ry, and other such gear, than his simple ancestors; and if not so substantially and warmly clothed every day, he is more showily beauty and increasing its fragrance.

dressed on Sundays. He is, however, prone to conclude that all that is good and true in these changes, he owes to his fellow-labourers and their employers; to the thinking heads, the enterprising minds and working hands; all that is evil in his condition, to the improvident or rapacious rulers and nobles of his country. Besides, although the Stafford-shire plate is much cleaner and nester than the wooden or pewter platter, it concerns him mightily that there should be at least as much beef bacon, and dispulsing according at least as much beef, bacon, and dumpling, served on the new ntensil as replenished the old one; and this to him is a very powerful point. But how are these evils to be remedied? This must form the subject of another paper: in which we shall reduce the subject of another paper: could hope to rise in the world, and he could look with cheerfulness to that gloomy future, the contemplation of which leads many a poor man to seek pernicious indulgences, until he becomes callous to every good feeling."

"Dialogue of the Unborn" and "Blanche department, for which Tat has always been famous is above the average in quantity and quality-the the poetical list we also find some excellent contri-

The other Magazines we are again obliged to postpone. Nicholas Nickleby, The Naturalist, and the Oriental Herald we have not received.

ORIGIN OF WARS.

(From Gulliver's Travels.) "Those who wish to know the origin of wars will do well to read Gulliver's Travels."-Lord

Bexley. Gulliver represents himself in the country of the rational borses, amongst whom the human form, ungifted by soul, and sunk to the level of the most despised brute, was held in a state of degraded inferiority, under the name of Yahoos. It is, however, his fortune to be placed with a very intelligent native, and at his desire Gulliver informs him of the causes of war amongst the Princes of Europe,

as tollows:-" In obedience, therefore, to his honour's commands, I related to him the revolution under the Prince of Orange, the long war with France, entered into by the said Prince, and renewed by his suc- created and destroyed by the same Almighty Power cessor, the present Queen (Anne), wherein the which called our world into being, and will one day greatest powers of Christendom were engaged, and which still continued. I computed, at his request, that about a million of Vahoos might have been properly to us the moral history and destiny of our that about a million of Yahoos might have been killed in the whole progress of it, and perhaps a have been placed but a few thousand years upon the

"He asked me what were the usual causes or motives that made one country go to war with records, geology in the same manner proves, not by another? I answered they were innumerable, but another? I answered they were innumerable, but arguments drawn by analogy, but by the incontrovertible evidence of physical phenomena, that times the amoition of princes, who never think they there were former conditions of our planet, separated have land, or people enough to govern. Sometimes the correption of ministers, who engage their which this world was teeming with life, ere man. masters in a war, in order to stifle or divert the and the animals which are his contemporaries, had clamours of the subjects against their evil adminis- been called into being." tration. Difference in opinions hath cost many millions of lives; for instance, whether flesh be bread, or bread firsh ;-whether the juice of a certain berry be blood or wine; whether whistling be a virtue or a vice; whether it be better to kiss a of Friends, who, afterwards, resided many years in son complaining that his mornings were too much no alteration. post, or throw it in the fire; what is the best Manchester:—"The back part of our house (at taken up with visitors, was advised by a friend to colour for a coat, whether black, white, red, or grey; Nottingham) looked into the yard of the inn. The lend money to the poorer sort, and to ask favours of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, new red, 79,82, fine 85s. wht. 85s 90s whether it should be long or short, narrow, or wide, landlord and his wife were very kind neighbours to the rich. The plan succeeded. when neither of them pretend to any right. Somewe have, or have the things which we want, and we the officer draw his sword fainted. One of the immediately replied the servant. both fight till they take ours or give us theirs.

factions among themselves. "It is justifiable to enter into a war with our

dominions round and compact. "If a prince sends forces into a nation where the half of them to death, and make slaves of the rest,

practice, when one prince desires the assistance of This he did, and he very civilly acknowledged her have a greater sale for her fish, another, to secure him against an invasion, that the kind interference. Herein was the scripture declaassistant, when he hath driven out the invader, ration fulfilled-" The righteous are bold as a should seize on the dominions himself, and kill, imprison, or banish the prince he came to relieve. Athance by blood or marriage is a frequent cause little do young men know of war and its miseries. of war between princes, and the nearer the like apt to say,—"How I should wish to look kindred is the greater their disposition to quarrel:— like that officer, although he has lost an arm." poor nations are hungry, and rich nations are proud; and pride and hunger will ever be at variance. For these reasons the trade of a soldier is held the most clothes in wet fields, in encampment—the momenhonourable of all others, because a soldier is a Yahoo bound to kill in cold blood as many of his own species, who have never offended him, as he pos-

sibly can. "There is likewise a kind of beggarly princes in Europe, not able to make war themselves, who hire through the skin, making him shriek with agony out their troops to richer nations for so much a day then the time he is allowed to lie on the co.d floor to each man; of which they keep three-fourths to of some church or other building, till the surgeon themselves, and it is the best part of their main- comes to dress him in his turn; then the pain of tenance; such are those in many of the northern amputation, and when that is over, the necessity of parts of Europe.

"What you have told me, said my master, upon the subject of war, does, indeed, discover most admirably the effect of that reason you pretend to. However, it is happy that nature bath left you utterly incapable of doing much mischief. For your mouth. lying flat with your faces, you can hardly bite each out, which are the daily, nay, hourly detail of other to any purpose unless by consent. Then as to military surgery. Of the foul air caused by so thing which is not.

"I could not forbear shaking my head and smiling a little at his ignorance; and being no stranger to

the art of war, I gave him a description of-Pistols, Cannons. Culverins, Bullets. Battles, Muskets, Powder, Sieges, Carbines,

Attacks, Undermines, Countermines, Bombardments, Sea fights-Ships sunk with a thousand men! Twenty thousand men killed on each side! Dying groans-Limbs flying in the air! Smoke-Noise-Confusion! Trampling to death under horses' feet!

Flight-Pursuit-Victory! Fields strewed with carcases left for dogs, wolves, and birds of prey! Plundering-Stripping-Ravishing-Burning and

his ears being used to such abominable words, might. by degrees, admit them with less detestation. That although be hated the Yahoos of this country, yet he no more blamed them for their odious qualities than he did the gunagh (a bird of prey) for its cruelty, or a sharp stone for cutting his hoof. But to potter about, therefore, his gun on his shoulder, capable of such enormities, he dreaded lest the compromise with his conscience, between love for corruption of that faculty might not be worse than his amusement and grief for his bereavement; he brutality itself. He, therefore, seemed confident told his courtiers he should shoot nothing but very that instead of reason, we were only possessed of

some quality fitted to increase our natural vices." • Transubstantiation. † Church Music. 1 Kissing the Cross. The colour and shape of priest's vestments, and different orders of Popish Ecclesiastics.

DOMESTIC LIFE. - Pleasure is to women what the sun is to the flower; if moderately enjoyed it him. "Thank God! you are a cardinal," said the just lend me your stick, and I'll punish the rascal."

Literary Scraps.

AFFECTION FOR THE DEAD .- It was a beautiful

picture to behold the grave yard of Jerusalem thronged with Turkish women, in their long white veils. I would, perhaps, be too poetical to look upon them all as mourners. Perhaps, indeed, it would not be too much to say, that, of the immense remedied? This must form the subject of another paper: in which we shallendeavour to shew, nicely and accurately, how much of our poor man's weekly guines goes to the State, to the national creditor, and into the pocket of the landlord; and how much more would be subtracted if he indulged more freely in exciseable commodities. If the sum taken were but afourth part of his weekly income—as it is greatly more—how far would that rescued 5s. 3d. go in greatly more—how far would that rescued 5s. 3d. go in one of the last to return. She was a young Selote educate his children by the fireside as well as in the school; he could live better; he could save and accumulate; he and well she might, for he had been to her a friend and protector, and she had been only bride. When her father's house was laid in ruins, and her greyheaded sire and her manly brothers were slain before element. her eyes, he had saved her from the bloody cimiter, Delamere," are very interesting. The reviewing or from a fate worse than death; and he had woed very essence of the various works is extracted. In her kindred and her country; he had died with his annum, on learning that there was not an Italian deceased had no hat or coat on, his pockets were bloody cimiter in his hand, and she thought only of Opera in Dublin. the dead when she stood beside his grave.—Stephens's Incidents of Travels in the Holy Land.

No DISCREPANCY BETWEEN GEOLOGY AND the pageant of the Coronation, saying his imitation REVELATION.—When the theories and discoveries of the manner and bearing of George IV. was adof geologists were first propounded, they were conmirable. 'Sir,' exclaimed Elliston, with a patrondemned as opposed to the statements of the Bible. Upon this point, Dr. Mantell, in his Wonders of time are called upon to follow the researches of the present. 'I would willingly give you something, world and the inspired record will disappear. With regard to theology, I will content myself on this occasion with the following extract from the sermons of an eminent prelate, the Bishop of London - As we are not called upon by Scripture to admit, so neither are we called upon to deny, the supposition that the matter without form and void, out of which this globe of earth was framed, may have consisted of the wrecks and relies of more ancient worlds, race, and teaches us that man and other living things hundred or more cities taken, and five times as many earth, the physical monuments of our globe hear witness to the same truth; and as astronomy unfolds to us myriads of worlds, not spoken of in the sacred from each other by vast intervals of time, during

DUEL PREVENTED BY A LADY .- . The following remarkable anecdote appears in the memoirs of Martha Routh, anesteemed minister of the Society servants, exceedingly alarmed, came to acquaint us "It is a very justifiable cause of a war to invade with the circumstances, fearing murder might ensue. a country after the people have been wasted by My father was from home, but my mother quickly famine, desoluted by pestilence, or embroiled by slipped out, passed through those who surrounded the officer, and, as he was holding up his glittering sword, took it out of his hand and brought it into nearest ally, when one of his towns lies convenient our house. The act so surprised him and the rest of for us, or a territory of land that would render our the company, that they soon separated, and the family were greatly quieted. In about two hours after, understanding who had got his weapon, the the Diocesan Church Building Society, to solicit her people are poor and ignorant, he may lawfully put officer sent a submissive request to have it returned, subscription for the building of churches, immedibut my mother told the servant it was safely locked ately answered, she could not afford to give any in order to civiliz them, and reduce them from their up in our parlour, that she wished it to remain there thing for such purposes, as she had given five pounds till the morning, and would be glad if the officer a few days before, for building a new Catholic

WAR AS IT IS, BY ONE OF THE TRADE.-How They are apt to say, -" How I should wish to look He forgets the starvation endured before going into action—the cold and bitter nights spent in drenched tary forgetfulness of all misery in action until the shoulder bone, by a shot, is splintered into bits;then the little sympathy felt, every man being for set fire to gun owder, and, therefore, on loading a. himself -then the excruciating pain endured by the shaking of the bullock-waggon, or the want of care in carrying him away, the little bones coming shutting his ears to the screams of the dying, and lover of music, was at a festival in Birmingham, his eyes to the corpses of those carried past him. who a few minutes before had suffered an operation similar to his own. This appears to him very shooking, but this is nothing compared with the disgust which he experiences in the dressings, washings, splinterings, bandagings and cuttings claws upon your feet before and behind, they are so | many confined in the same spot, and suffering the short and tender that one of our Yakoos would drive same inconvenience, some idea may he found, but a dozen of yours before him. And, therefore, in no description can be given. Worst of all the parecounting the number of those who have been tient is obliged to witness the deaths of many killed in battle, I cannot but think you have said the around him, who, almost before the breath is out of their bodies, are robbed, and their effects distributed among the attendants, most of whom volunteer this service, to have an opportunity of plundering the dead and dying. Often, when a patient is theirs, these attendants are too hardened or too drunk to be able to give him drink, and very possibly offer him the nearest liquid to them, probably something which was intended for a wash. Or while the expiring man is saying his prayers, a wretch is holding up his head with one hand while he is stealing the money of the dying man with the other. This was the daily scene for many days in the hospitals of Oporto after the 29th, until they were to a certain degree emptied by death."-Shaw's Memoirs of Spain and Portugal.

EARLY YOUTH AND OLD AGE .- There are in existence two periods when we shrink from any great vicissitude-early youth and old age. In the middle of life, we are indifferent to change; for we have discovered that nothing is, in the end, so good or so bad as it at first appeared. We know, more-Plundering—Stripping—Ravishing—Burning and Destroying!!!

And to set forth the valour of my own dear country-and to seem them blow up a hundred enemies at once in a siege, and as many in a ship, and beheld the dead bodies drop in pieces from the clouds, to the great diversion of the spectators!

"I was going on to more particulars, when my master commanded me silence. He said, wheever understood the nature of Yahoos, might easily believe it possible for so vile an animal to be capable of every action I had named, if their strength and of every action I had named, if their strength and of every action I had named, if their strength and of every action I had named, if their strength and of every action I had named, if their strength and of every action I had named, if their strength and of every action I had named, if their strength and of every action I had named, if their strength and less a change, and therefore he could not considerable subscribe to the declaration; for to do note declaration; for to do not the declaration; for to do not the declaration; for to do not the standing as a councillot, and another as a man, to see their shadle subscribe to the declaration; for to do not the seconding head; whilst to seconding head; whilst to see their shadle supply, and another as a man, to see the still left in us to once a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain understant was too niee a distinction for his plain cause they know not what they fear; hopeful,

plunge into life's unfathomed deep .- Sunbeam. A COMPROMISE WITH CONSCIENCE .- Old Ferdinand of Naples was addicted, with a royal addiction, to the chasse aux oiseaux; so royally, indeed, that he would not be prevailed upon to balk his diversion even on the death of his queen. He continued little birds .- Notes of Naples.

Varieties.

AFTER AN ELECTION !-" Should you, when n town, meet, in the 'sweet shady side of Pall Mall," the member, of your native borough, to whom, at the last election, you gave a 'plumper,' and otherwise exercised your interest for -he, without noticing your un-wood-stocked hand, and evidently wishing, as the Scots say, for 'byganes and byganes,' gives you an awful bend, which, when interpreted, means. Keep your distance, fellow !" "-BAXTERS Humour and Pathos. Just Published.

OUT OF HIS ELEMENT .- A person of the name of Fish, having made a short trip in a balloon, on coming again on terra firma, was seized with a swoon. A gentleman asking one of the crowd collected around him what was the matter, was answered

French cook, who had been in the service of the her, not as a Turk and a master, but as a lover. late Marquis of Abercorn, that he refused to accom-He had won her young heart, and she had forgotten pany him to Ireland, with a salary of £400 per ELLISTON AND GEORGE IV .- Some one com-

olimented Elliston on his assumption of regality in

ising air of better knowledge, 'he imitates me.' THE BEGGAR'S REPARTEE .- John Walker, Geology, says -" There was a time when every geolo- the lexicographer, used to relate an anecdote of a gist was called upon to defend himself against impu- Welsh chambermaid, as an instance of Cambrian tations of this kind; but a more enlightened era has wit. At an inn where he had slept, in passing arrived, and it is unnecessary to allude to the cir- through Wales, the chambermaid, as he was leaving cumstance, except to assure those who for the first the house in the morning, requested her customary

> the numbers were scantier than before, and on the Note,' in which Keeley played the conundrum-making Billy Black; in the last scene he advanced

never full.' A REBUFF.-When the Marquis of Bath was a hamber-maids, of which she complained to his Hannah Brown. mother, who being extremely angry with him, he exclaimed, 'Upon my soul, mother, she had so neat an ancle, and so pretty a fool, flesh and blood ould not resist the temptation.' Being remarkable thin in his person, his mother looking at him said, 'That may be true-but skin and bones have no excuse.

THEATRICAL.-Coleman being asked what he

dirty or clean; with many more. Sometimes the us; the latter would often come and ask advice of Doctoring.—Dr. Pitoairn having been out on dirty or clean; with many more. Sometimes the quarrel between two princes is to be decided which of those shall dispossess a third of his dominions. be taking up his quarters there. One evening.

Doctoring.—Dr. Pitcairn having been out on a shooting party one whole morning without killing be taking up his quarters there. One evening. be taking up his quarters there. One evening, any thing, his servant begged leave to go over into having got too much liquor, he began to quarrel with the next field, for he was sure there were some birds times a war is entered upon, because the enemy is some of the company, and, after some time, control too strong, and sometimes because he is too weak. cluded to go into the yard to decide the affray. The them.' 'Physic them,' Said the master; 'What do Vorkshire, Wold & Boroughbridge, do 378, do 438 468 Yorkshire, Wold & Boroughbridge, do 378, do 408 458 Sometimes our neighbours want the things which landlord was not at home, and the landlady seeing you mean by that?' 'Why, kill them, to be sure,'

A PROMISING TRADE. - A gentleman being asked what business he intended to bring up his son to, he answered, 'If I thought the rage for gigs, cabs, tandems, &c. would continue, I would bring him up as a ge-on.'

THE BEST MARKET .- A Protestant fishmonger of kipon, the other day, when she was called on by

Timeous Munificence.—About ten days Tares..... since, Mr. Rawlinson, of the Marylebone Policeoffice, received a letter enclosing a five-pound note for the use of the poor at this inclement season; and on Tuesday morning the same worthy magistrate received another letter from some anonymous

'I did not pay to hear you sing!" "Then," said the doctor, "you have that into the bargain," and proceeded with his accompaniment.

and proceeded with his accompaniment.

Too Much of A Jorg.—A Devonport paper states, that information was given the other day of the dead body of a man being lying on shore, near the dead body of a man being lying of their errand, three the dead the man the dead the man the dead the lying of their errand, three the dead the man the dead the man

all he could, in a lawful and constitutional manner, at present.

There was exhibited for sale to-day a limited supply of the could not con-

not go into the subject of the means of improving the present inefficient system. The Hon. R. Chive said, because they know not what they expect. Despite at an interview he had with Lord J. Russell, his their gaiety of confidence, they yet dread the first Lordship proposed that the magistrates in Quarter Sessions throughout England, should send a memorial to the Secretary of State, asking for an alteration of the present system, and the adoption of an uniform measure of rural police, and the Ministers would devote their attention to the required object. A committee of magistrates was appointed, who drew up a memorial, complaining of the present state of when a creature, pretending to reason, could be though he ought to have been mourning; but, as a that an Act should pass giving the magistrates the power of appointing an efficient police for each county. - Salopian Journal.

ONE ROGUE AFTER ANOTHER. - Within the last few days an English gentleman, who takes WOLSEY AND HIS "FOOL."-Among the car- every day his morning walk under the piazzas of the dinals, who are reported as having kept fools, our Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and who carries a remarkably own Wolsey must not be forgotten; and, like the fine stick, ornamented with a golden ball, saw a bishop we have just referred to, he would seem to poor fellow on crutches who humbly begged alms. have had good cause to repent of having disobeyed The good gentleman took from his pocket a small in this respect the ordinances of the church. Wolsey, piece of silver coin, and was in the act of giving it who, as is well known, was the son of a butcher, to the beggar, when a well-looking man came near received no heartier congratulations on obtaining him, and said, "Sir, you are too good; this man is his cardinal's hat than those which his jester offered a sharper—his legs are as good as yours or mine; the sun is to the flower; it moderately enjoyed it beautifies—it refreshes—and it improves; if immoderately, it withers, deteriorates, and destroys. But the duties of domestic life, exercised as they must be; in retirement, and calling forth all the sensibilities of the female, are, perhaps, as necessary to the full developement of her charms, as the shade and the shower are to the rose, confirming its beauty and increasing its fragrance.

Imm. "Thank God! you are a cardinal," said the jester; "now have I nothing more to desire than the beautifies—it refreshes—and it improves; if immoderately enjoyed it it improves; if immoderately, it withers, deteriorates, and destroys.

The English gentleman gave his stick; upon which the beggar immediately threw down his crutches, and white beggar immediately threw down his crutches, said the beggar immediately threw down his crutches, and ran off, with incredible swiftness, the well-looking man followed him with the stick, and all looking man followed him with the stick, and all looking man followed him with the stick, and all the beggar unread at this novel sort of race.

The English gentleman gave his stick; upon which the English gentleman gave his stick; upon which the English gentleman gave his stick; upon which the beggar immediately threw down his crutches, and ran off, with incredible swiftness, the well-looking man followed him with the stick, and all looking man followed him with the stick, and all looking man followed him with the stick, and all looking man followed him with the stick, and all looking man followed hi

CARTER, THE PERSON CHARGED last week, at the Guildhall, Bury, with treating so cruelly Elizabeth Hewetson, the semale who lived with him, and who was found bound with a rope, and

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF A MURDER. - It

will be in the recollection of our readers that in the month of August last great excitement prevailed in Nothing but a flat fish, who has been out of his fact of the body of a man being discovered, under the neighbourhood of Mitcham-common, from the circumstances that led to the belief that he had been A MUSICAL COOK.—It is related of a celebrated murdered. After diligent inquiry, the body was rench cook, who had been in the service of the ascertained to be that of James Budd, a mill-wright, who had been missing for several days, and which, when found, was in a state of decomposition. The turned inside out, and the glass of a watch was found broken to pieces in his fob. There were also appearances of blood and wounds about the head, and also bruises upon the legs and arms. An inquest was returned, leaving the cause of death unexplained, and the case open for future inquiry. On Friday last, as a labourer named Page was at work in the osier-bed at Camberwell, in which, it will be remembered, the legs of the unfortunate Hannah Brown, the victim of Greenacre, were found, he saw something on the water which attracted his attention, and it proved to be a coat. He placed the coat in the charge of Inspector Bass, P. division, at Brixton. The circumstance brought to the astronomer and the geologist, that in proportion as their minds become acquainted with the principles of seven-shilling piece. 'I have no objection, sir,' shown to the relations of the deceased, they identiscientific investigation their apprehensions of any replied she, to the colour, if you have none to the fied it as that he had on the day of his leaving home. Upon a further search being made, a hat and hand-CON. THEATRICAL. - Chelmsford is decidedly kerchief were found, that have since also been identhe worst theatrical town in England. Keeley was tified. Some other information has been obtained. once fortunate enough to go thither as a star; the which it would be premature to make public, but first night he acted to a select few, the second night which leaves not the slightest doubt that the deceased was robbed and murdered, and then carried third and last night the auditors were few and far to the place where he was found. Inspector Bass is hetween; the last piece was 'The Hundred-Pound actively engaged in tracing out the case, and it is to be hoped that his efforts will be successful in bringing the guilty parties to justice. The widow of the to the lights, and said, 'I've one more. and this is deceased has gone to Chichester, but she has been a good 'un. 'Why is the Chelmsford Theatre like communicated with for the purpose of ascertaining a half-moon?' 'D'ye give it up?' 'Because it is the number and description of the watch, which information may tend to a furtherance of justice. The man Page, who found the coat of the deceased. oung lad, he behaved rather rudely to one of the is the same person who found the legs of the ill-fated

MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JANUARY 8.

Theatrical.—Coleman being asked what he thought of John Kemble in Don Felix, answered, 'that there was too much of the Don, and too little of the Felix.'

How to Avoid Having Visitors.—A pe . The arrivals of all kinds of Grain to this day's market are smaller than last week. There has been very little alteration in the price of Wheat from last week, but the business done has been limited. South Barley has been 1s. to 2s per quarter, and the best Lincolnshire is. per quarter, higher; in other descriptions and Yorkshire but little alteration. Oats have been full as well sold. In Shelling and Beans The arrivals of all kinds of Grain to this day's market

WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 60lbs. incolnshire and Cambridge do 78s, 81, do 84s do 85s, 89s

BARLEY per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

Peas, White Do Grey,.... BEANS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushel. OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

ARRIVALS DI'RING THE WEEK. Beans 236 Rapesced 500 Pens Linneed 50

> THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEER, ENDING JAN. 1st. 1839. Osts. Barley. Beans. Rye. Peas.

wheat. Osts. Barley. Beans. Ryc. Peas.

Solution to be appropriated to similar benevolent purposes.

Valuable Information.—It should be generally known that at no-phericair, suddenly compressed to a certain degree, becomes sufficiently heated to gun, the ball should be driven as slowly as to allow the escape of the air contained in the barrel. It is probable, that most of the accidental discharges of guns, which occur in the act of loading, arise from a sudden and violent compression of air.

More than was barrent form.—The Rev. Dr. Ford, of Melton Mowbray, an enthusiastic lover of music, was at a festival in Birmingham, and, with his back on his knee, hummed the music with the performers, to the great annoyance of a gentleman at his elbow, who at length exclaimed—gentleman at his elbow, who are length exclaimed—gentleman at his elbow, who at length exclaimed—gentleman at his elbow, who at length exclaimed—gentleman at his elbow, who at length exclaimed—gentleman at his elbow, who are length exclaimed—gentleman at his elbow, who are length exclaimed—gentleman at his elbow, as in a limit of containing two five-pound notes, as the first of the selection of the very proof at \$8 d to \$10 dependent of \$60 to \$20 to \$2 steady currencies as could be desired. We ourselves have re-peatedly noticed that, comparatively speaking, greater fluctu-ations usually take place in the value of all kinds of stock sold here in the last month, than in any other period of the year. The sudden depression in the value of live stock, which is a matter of much importance to breeders generally, is chiefly accounted for by the extensive numbers of both Beasts and

Per stone of Sibs. to sink the offal.

s. d. s. d.

Inferior Beef 2 4 to 2 6
Ditto Mutton 3 10... 4 2
Middling Beef ... 2 8... 3 0
Ditto Mutton ... 4 4... 4 6
Veal 5 0 5 4 LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET. Beasts, 2727-Sheep, 23,390-Calves, 170-Pigs 460.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN per Imperial Quarter QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH GRAIN, per Imperial Quarter, sold in the London Market, during the week, ending Jan. 1:—Wheat, 5,423 qrs. 81s. 4d. Barley, 13175 qrs. 40s. 0d. Oats, 15,106 qrs. 28s. 11d. Beans, 2,155 ors. 40s. 1d. Peas, 2514 qrs. 45s. 7d. Rye, 30 qrs. 47s. 9d.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. 30 qrs. 47s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, JAN. 5. FOREIGN.—It is generally anticipated that a much brisker demand will be felt for foreign Wool in Spring next, and holders, in consequence, refrain from selling, except at very full prices, which has caused the transactions to be limited full prices, which has caused the transactions to be limited this week, notwithstanding a brisker inquiry. Some interest is attached by the trade to a public auction of foreign Wool, which has to take place some time about the end of next month. As yet no further particulars have transpired. Arrived this week, 298 bales; previously this year, 46,833

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. MARK-LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 7.

him, and who was found bound with a rope, and naked, was on Monday fully committed for trial. He denied all knowledge of the circumstances. The woman is recovering.

The Wesleyan Methodists have purchased the City of London Tavera, Bishopsgate-street, for the sum of £15,000. A part of the spacious building, which is freehold, is to be appropriated to meetings for business on their missionary and other business—a portion being reserved for public gravehin.

The quantity of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, was only moderate this morning, but from these counties there was a good supply of Barley, Beans, and Pess, and a fair fresh arrival of Irish Osts, in addition to a considerable quantity remaining over from last week's vessels. There was a good supply of Barley, Beans, and Pess, and a fair fresh arrival of Irish Osts, in addition to a considerable quantity remaining over from last week's vessels. There was a good supply of Barley, Beans, and Pess, and a fair fresh arrival of Irish Osts, in addition to a considerable quantity remaining over from last week's vessels. There was a good supply of Barley, Beans, and Pess, and a fair fresh arrival of Irish Osts, in addition to a considerable quantity remaining over from last week's vessels. There was a good supply of Barley, Beans, and Pess, and a fair fresh arrival of Irish Osts, in addition to a considerable quantity remaining over from last week's vessels. There was a good supply of Barley, Beans, and Pess, and a fair fresh arrival of Irish Osts, in addition to a considerable quantity remaining over from last week's vessels. There was a good supply of Barley, Beans, and Pess, and a fair fresh arrival of Irish Osts, in addition to a considerable quantity remaining over from last week's vessels. There was a good supply of Barley, Beans, and Pess, and a fair fresh arrival of Irish Osts, in addition to a considerable quantity remaining over from last week's vessels. The quantity of Wheat from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, was Barley were held at very high prices, but the trade was not brisk, at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per quarter. Malt must be quoted 1s. to 2s. per quarter dearer, with a good demand for choice samples. Fine Beans, as well new as old, were in good choice samples. Fine Beans, as well new as old, were in good demand, at an improvement of is, per quarter. There was only a moderate trade in Oats; good heavy horse Corn must be quoted much the same as last week, but most of the Irish supply, consisting of light inferior quality, such must be quoted 6d. to is, per quarter lower. In Linseed and Rapeseed not much passing, but both articles were fully as dear. Cloverseed is coming forward in small quantities from the near counties, and the qualities command high relies. Basker is counties, and fine qualities command high prices. Barley in bond has met considerable inquiry, but there is little offering. White Peas were without change in value, but hog Peas were lecidedly 2s. per quarter dearer.

> NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, MONDAY. During the past week we have received for the time of year During the past week we have received for the time of year a fair average supply of slaughtered meat from most quarters, whilst it has been, generally speaking, of good quality. The attendance of buyers has been tolerably numerous, whilst the demand has proved steady; but, in some instances, lower prices have been accepted in order to effect sales. By the Great Westera Railway nearly 1,000 carcases of slaughtered pigs have arrived. From Ireland no Pigs, either alive or dead, have reached these markets; whilst our advices thence state that the prices of Pigs are at ill nunnually high. that the prices of Pigs are still unusually high.

LONDON WOOL MARKET BRITISH & FOREIGH-MON The transactions in wool are conducted, as is usually the case in this period of the year, on a very limited scale; whilst the prices are almost nominal, which appears to be the state of the demand throughout the kingdom Next to nothing is doing in the foreign wool market at the late rates. Since our last, the arrivals have been composed of 300 bales from Germany; 4-0 ditto from Spain; 300 ditto from New South Wales; and 300 ditto from various other parts.

> LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Saturday Evening, December 5, 1839.

The market opened with a limited inquary, and until Thursday a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. to \$\frac{1}{2}d\$. was generally submitted to, but nearly all the large \$\hat{n}\$ laters refused to sell at any reduction, and prices soon railied. Yesterday the demand was very extensive from both the trace and speculators, the latter taking 11,000 bales, of which one house took 4,000, at rates fully establishing the quotations of Friday last. 7,500 American, 1,100 Carthagena, 100 Bahia, and 500 Surat, have been taken on speculation. The sales amount to 20,590 bags, and

d d d 220 Sea Island18 to 3c 450 Bahia & Mac. 8 to 93 30 Stained do...... 7 to 15 20 Demerara, &c.... 9 to 13 3390 Bowed Geor... 7 to 9 150 Egyptian 114 to 17 3390 Bowed Geor. 7 to 9 100 ngyptian ... 11g to 12 2110 Mobile ... 7 to 9 30 Burbadoes ... 84 to 9 40 Peruvian ... 8 to 54 9900 New Orleans ... 7 to 11 20 Laguayra ... 7 to 8 20 Laguayra ... 7 to 9 20 West India ... 7 to 9 1590 Surat ... 5 2 to 6 3 2 to 6 240 Maranham .. 83 to 10 20 Madras 53 to 64 Sawginned .. 73 to 83 — Bengal 54 to 6 The imports for the week are 6,403 bags.

Comparative view of the imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 29th ult., and of the Imports and Exports for the same periodlast year.

Into the kingdom this year: American bags 1,114,568
South American 160,543
West Indies, Demerara, &c. 6,344 East Indies

Tetal of all descriptions 1,421,492 Same period last year: American bags 837,023 South American 134,729 West Indies, Demerara, &c. 5,830

Egypt, &c 42,758 -1,163,839 Increase of imports as compared with same periodiast year, bags 257,653

East Indies 143,499

EXPORTS IN 1838. American, 50,152—Brazil, 7906—Bast Indies, 58,322 West India, 00—Other kinds, 35 Total in 1838 108,475 bags. Same period in 1837 .. . 128,535

Monday, January 7, 1839. The market is firm and steady: the sales to-day are 6,000 bags, 1,400 of which are American on speculation, and also 600 Pernams. Prices remain as on Friday. On Saturday

The demand for Sugar continues limited, and the sales of British Plantation are under 300 hhds at steady prices; 1200 bags Bengal have been taken at 68s od for good white, up to 71s for extra fine. Nothing done in Mauritius. The sales in Foreign are 50 chests Brazila at 19s for low brown, up to 27s for good white. There has not been any business done in Mol sees, and prices are without alt ration. The transactions in Plantation Coffee have been moderate, not exceeding 120

ported; small sales of Smyrna Roots have been made at 54s.

percet. Olive Oil has been in limited request, without change in prices; the sales of the week are only about 30 tuns. Fish Oils continue without much inquiry; Newfoundland Cod has been sold rather lower, and a parcel of pale Seal, on accordation at #34 no more of this avticle require in the

ne-trade, at full prices.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.-TUESDAY. There was rather a dull trade to-day, and the sales effected in Wheat were at a decline of 2d. to 3d. per 70lbs. on the quotations of last Tuesday. Flour was ls. per sack, and Catmeal 6d. per load cheaper. Several parcels of Cats were taken on country account, at about id. per bushel below

MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, Jan. 5. At our market this morning holders of prime runs of English and Foreign Wheat firmly demanded the previous quotations, but the business done was only to a limited extent, and although Flour was likewise in but moderate request, there was no disposition shown to press sales otherwise than at full prices. The inquiry for Oats and Oatmeal was not active, and no alteration in value can be noted. Prime qualities of Beans and Malt were in demand at improving prices. prices.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Jan. 4

BANKRUPTS. RICHARD NUTTALL, Bury, Lancachire, farmer, to sur-

E. Jones and R. Dearman, Manchester, commission-agents.
T. and R. Tadınan, Kingston-upon-Huil; silk-mercers: R.
M'Leod and Co., Liverpool, provisian; merchants. V.os
and Co., Liverpool, commission-merchants. W. Andrews
and W. Prowse, Liverpool, shipsmiths. Aldam, Pesse,
Birchall, and Co., Leeds, atoff-merchants. Thomson,
Brother, and Sons, Primrose and Manchester; as für as
regards T. S. Thomson. G. T. Munn and G. Lockwood,
Liverpool, tea-brokers. Hoeack and Hoyd, Liverpool, commission-merchants. T. Illingworth and Co., Bradford,
Yorkshire, worsted-staff-manufacturers! R. Stringer and
J. G. Dewhurst, Liverpool, attornics. A. Guy and Co., J. G. Dewhurst, Liverpool, attornies. A. Guy and Co., Manchester, fustian-manufacturers. J. Driver, and Co., Liverpool, wine-merchants. J. and J. Thackray, York, tea-dealers. Wright and Andrew, Manchester, architects. A. Liebert and C. A. Mitscher, Manchester, merchants. J. and J. Erving, Rochdale, Lancashire, joiners. J. and J. Erving, Rochdale, Lancashire, joiners. J. Lennedy and Co., Ancoats, Lancashire, cotton spinners.

Manchester, muslin-manufacturer.

BOIREE GIVEN TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESO.. BY A NUMEROUS PARTY OF HIS FRIENDS AND ADMIRERS IN EDIN-BURGH.

At seven o'clock on Monday evening the doors of the large Freemasons' Hall were opened, and by eight the large building was crowded almost to suffocation. Mr. O'Conney and his friends entered the Hall at a few minutes past eight, and was greeted with most enthusiastic cheering. Mr. John Duncan, on the motion of Mr. Milne, seconded by Mr. N. Andrews, was called to the chair: he was supported on the right by Mr. O'Connor, and on the left by Mr. Sankey, the member to the National Convention for Edinburgh and Mid-Lothian.

After some excellent music, and when the tea. coffee, &c. &c., had been served up, and other preliminaries disposed of,

Mr. DUNCAN introduced Mr. O'Connor to the meeting with the following observations:-Ladies nor? (Loud cheers.) Ladies and Gentlemen, the man whom you have this night met to honour, is no sham Radical: he is none of those who, after having nor for these several years past, and if it is a picture worthy of your contemplation to see a man for years together struggling for liberty, not for himself but for others, throwing aside a profession that was is worthy of your admiration and contemplation, look over the political career of Feargus O'Connor, for at least five minutes.

Mr. O'CONNOR then came forward, and was recensure upon me, who never yet deserted you or want protection for that thrice sacred species of your cause; and I only hope that those persons property, which stands most in need of it, but who censured me may be here to-night, either to which is at present wholly unprotected; and this acquit me, or substantiate the charges which they protection can only be afforded by Universal preferred against me, without giving me an oppor- Suffrage. (Loud cheers.) If we were to ask for tanity of vindicating my conduct, and repelling Household Suffrage, we would get nothing at all. my charges. The cause in which I have struggled The same agitation which carried the Reform Bill, so long and unremittingly, is the cause of freedom would have carried Universal Suffrage; but the and fair play; and if my accusers are here to-night men—the Whigs—who have profited by that face to face, and honourably and openly overturn they arrayed your physical force against their preheap upon them coals of fire, and denounce them here, and it shall go throughout the length and breadth of the land, through the medium of the press, find out that you are ignorant. I know not whether as cowards, who condemned me in my absence, and this may apply to Scotland. Now John of Greenrefused to appear when I presented myself before field said a very good thing in reference to this, too. the bar of public opinion in my defence. (Loud "I cannot make a shoe," said he, "but I k..ow cheers.) Gendemen, there are some persons who when it pinches me." (Laughter.) Now, if you foster an opinion until it becomes too strong for cannot make the laws yourselves, you know when them, and reaches a stage which they never intended it should arrive at, and then they become afraid of the monster they themselves created; but disfranchised because you are ignorant—and your when I attempt to desert my Frankenstein, the monster will rise and crash me. (Loud cheers.) in knowledge, and amid all the improvements of Both in and out of the House of Commons I have modern times in steam, navigation, machinery, and working classes, and I have never drawn back from the principles which I have always advocated. (Cheers.) I have kept pace with public opinion and the increasing demand for Universal Suffrage. I did not wait till it had acquired strength and maturity, but I led its increase, and was ever in advance of public opinion. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) I have been maligned by the press for my steady advocacy of Universal Suffrage, and have been styled a firebrand and a wild enthusiast; and phers, with the Bev. Mr. Brewster at their head, accused me of delinquency, but admitted that I might be honest, and had done more service to the cause of the people than almost any other man. their best friends. (Hear, hear.) It was scarcely worth while for the Rev. Mr. Brewster to charge me upon the representations of a hireling press, depth of winter, to address meetings in a heated atmosphere, and answer charges based upon the misrepresentations of the press; and my accusers, who were so over officious in condemning me unheard, are afraid to confront me in support of their accusations. (Cheers.) I have been fighting in Birmingham and London with my accusers and slauderers, and now I have come to Edinburgh, to fight a little longer, and, after I have met, and defeated, my enemies in Scotland, I will thence to Stephens, should denounce in emphatic and thrilling language such a system and its supporters. Such was the interest in Stephens's arrestment, that on the multitude who attended and remained outside until the examination was concluded, was so great that the Council requested me to go out and address them, with a view to get them to disperse in order to prevent riot and outrage. I did address them, and made use of language, within hearing of the magistrates, far stronger than that upon which Stephens was

perate and inconsiderate as that in which this my accuser has repeatedly indulged. (Hear, hear.) and Gentlemen, I sincerely thank you for the honour the proposers and seconders of the above resolutions Union met at the house of Mr. Peter Hoey, on echoed through the hearts of every male and female monday, 7th inst., the collectors of the National Rent handed in their respective sums collected. no.) Or have I ever spoken of physical force, farther than to tell you the difference between that and moral force? I have told you to get Universal Suffrage by moral force, if possible; and moral means are sufficiently adequate to that end: but if man who has this night given you such a clear and moral means fail in obtaining Universal Suffrage, admirable exposition of the great principles of that get it, or die in the attempt. (Cheers.) In this cause in which we are all engaged. I believe with means are sufficiently adequate to that end: but if my defence, I do not say one word of Fraser. my eloquent and learned brother Conventionalist, Some assiduous persons have evidently got about him, and poisoned him with their counsel; but I who will not be forthcoming; but I will enter it hope yet to see him throw off those insidious traitors although there should be none there but Mr. who have led him into a course injurious to himself of Connor and myself. (Loud cheers.) It is a and at a meeting of a body of Reformers in Scotland. and prejudicial to the cause which he has hitherto great cause that in which we are struggling, and That we hereby express our abhorrence of the conand prejudicial to the cause which he has hitherto served. (Cheers.) I hope to meet Brewster in his on the part of those appointed to that Convention. (Cheers.) After addressing the meeting at great accusations of the Radical parson. I knew that length, and with considerable effect, the learned from the moment Duncan joined Fraser, and gentleman concluded by again expressing his thanks Brewster joined both, that the cause of the people for the honour conferred upon him by the courtesy and Gentlemen, on various occasions have I been called upon to preside over meetings, both social and political; but never, on any occasion before, much skill in physiognomy, but I recollect to have ROBERT WILSON said, saids and gentlemen, while the minimum of Court infinite and gentlemen, while the and political; but never, on any occasion before, did I feel so highly honoured, or my inefficiency to discharge aright the duties of the chair, as I do this evening. Trusting, however, to your indulgence, I shall briefly offer a few observations in reference to our distinguished guest, Feargus O'Connor. Is there, then, a Radical present but feels as I do myself—a great deal more than they can express, when they see beside them that noble patriot, Mr. O'Connor. It is the cause of the fustian jackets and the blistered hands, and the unshaven shins, to

and the blistered hands, and the unshaven shins, to the Whiga, trembling on the verge of an ignominious diswhich I have devoted my energies, and in which I missal, or resignation, are throwing out their baits, in the have spent more money, and made more sacrifices shape of Corn Law repeal, to catch their baits, in the shape of Corn Law repeal, to catch their baits, in the shape of Corn Law repeal, to catch their baits, in the shape of Corn Law repeal, to catch their baits, in the shape of Corn Law repeal, to catch the shape of Corn Law repeal the shape o done all in their power to unite the people on the principle of Universal Suffrage—I say, he is none in England. (Loud cheers.) We have been deprinciple of Universal Suffrage—1 say, he is none in England. (Loud cheers.) We have been deof those who first get the people to unite—(loud
nounced as anarchists and revolutionists—as fireing a speedy termination brands for the dagger and torch; but
surely, we may be permitted "whose labour is the source of divide or desert them. (Cheers and cries of hear.) during the seven years in which I have been strug- all their wealth, and whose will is the source of all their When we look over the list of public men, and I gling in the cause of the working classes, not a tithe gentleman who has ever proved himself to be the firm nnmean only those who were considered on the side of the people, we find some marshalled in the ranks against us, others deserted and left us to fight the barile ourselves, or forsake the cause, while they revile me? Because I will not urge you may addice or counsel. (Loud cheers.) Why is it attained that they revile me? Because I will not urge you may addice or counsel. (Hear, hear.) I have too great a friend, Mr. O'Connor. (Cheers.) Here he is, the same unbending, uncompromising, undaunted patriot that they prespect that they prespect that they revile me? Because I will not urge you may be friend, Mr. O'Connor. (Cheers.) Here he is, the same unbending, uncompromising, undaunted patriot that there he was. (Deafening cheers.) Still in the position which he is so well worthy and able to fill, at the head of the people. (Loud cheering.) Although denounced by Whig and Tory—railed at the producers of use to the producers of all wealth some influence of the results of the defined that which their own hands create, and which is as juring that they excused his delinquencies because they thought him honest. Yes, he is honest—they thought him honest. Yes, he is honest—they thought him honest. Yes, he is honest—they control that they retired the producers of the registro of all prespondent and beart. The property of the producers of the registron of the property of the producers of the registron of the property, and the defined that they revied by the head of the people. (Loud cheering.)

Although denounced by Whig and Tory—railed at the producers of use to the producers of the registron of the order that friend of humanity—that indomitable to the tripts of the defenceless poor—that friend of humanity—that indomitable to the tripts of the defenceless poor—that friend of humanity—that indomitable to the friend of humanity—that mean only those who were considered on the side of of damage has accrued to person or property from work of God. (Tremendous applause.) I have stuff of the world was made for all the men of the been a close observer of the conduct of Mr. O'Con- world; and I am quite of opinion with John of Greenfield. (Hear, hear.) I wish to have a more him take I ruth for his general and Justice for his lieutenant: no impediment will be insurmountable—no difficulty too great Greenfield. (Hear, hear.) I wish to have a more and happiness. (Cheers.) The landowners and the moneymongers have enacted laws to plunder the landowners have enacted laws to plunder the landowners have enacted laws to plunder the land us friumphantly through the field of political warfare, and bring us in safety to a lasting peace—then what though filling his coffers with plenty, spurning the caresses labouring man, and they have divided the produce of ignorance and bigotry array their malignant influence against the great for the friendship of the poor—over-the land and the labour of the millions among us, and interested prejudice endeavour to arrest us in our coming the most towering obstacles with a steady themselves. (Hear, hear.) They have had Univerand determined perseverance unexampled in the sai Suffrage as classes, and they have made use of it history of humanity. (Cheers.) If such a picture to rob the people. Now, I want you to obtain Unias that of which I have scarcely given the outline, versal Suffrage, not to rob them, but to protect yourselves. (Hear, hear.) They say we should destroy property-we would overturn the throne and raze and there you will all see a picture of magnanimity the cottage; but I wish to see the throne planted in and disinterestedness it is impossible to describe, the affections of the prople, and make the cottage (Loud cheers.) Knowing, then, Ladies and Gentle- the abode of peace, comfort, and happiness. (Loud men, that you are eager and anxious to hear Mr. cheers.) If this is treason, then I glory in the O'Connor himself, I will conclude by proposing charge. (Renewed cheering) What is it that

three hearty cheers for Feargus O'Connor. Here supports the throne but the cottage, and what can England, I will not protract the proceedings of the evening. the whole meeting rose to their feet and the give it stability but the affections of the people. Ster the eloquent address we have had from our honoured to wring our rights from the hands of our despots per qr, more. Wheat, 26s, to 32s.; Rye, 17s. 6d. cheering and waving of handkerchiefs, which lasted (Hear.) Some persons will tell you we are fighting for a shadow; but they who say this are those who and democratic press of England;" received with the warmest for a shadow; but they who say this are those who are still acclamation.

have derived substantial benefit, and who are still acclamation.

Resolved—1. "That this meeting return their most sincere eeived with deafening cheers. He said-Working reaping a harvest of riches, by keeping us from ob-Men, Women, and Children of Edinburgh, the taining this shadow. (Hear, hear.) Household O'Connor in particular, for the invaluable services they have sufficient to overpower me, if anything could overshadows compared with that for which we are fight. power me. It is now more than two years since I ing. Household Suffrage would disfranchise all the Resolved had the honour of addressing the working men of servants, the clerks of the Government, and the phens to be a most disinterested patriot and a sincere Christodern Athens upon the principle and the cause of army and the navy, which would produce discontent tian, and that we believe that he has been grossly abused by Modern Athens upon the principle and the cause of army and the navy, which would produce discontent the people, to make known to you the nature of the and sedition; while Universal Suffrage would settle contest in which we then engaged, and in which the matter at once, and satisfy the claims of all. that he has our warmest sympathies in his present situation; with you, I am still struggling, and to explain and (Cheers.) The abolition of the Corn Laws would and we pledge surelves to use every exertion in his behalf, recommend to you the means by which that cause merely transfer the advantage to the moneymongers; could be rendered successful. (Cheers.) I stand but I wish for Universal Suffrage, in order that before you to-night to answer charges brought the advantages likely to result from the abolition of against me in my absence, and without having re- restrictions and monopolies-(hear, hear)-may be ceived any invitation or intimation to defend myself. felt in the improvement of the condition, and in (Cheers.) Many persons who, it seems, have now the advancement of the happiness of the deserted you, maligned, condemned, and heaped people. I am fighting the battle for labour. I

> measure, fought only for themselves, and although decessors in office, to obtain that measure, they had no sympathy with you, and they are now your most inveterate enemies. They are now beginning to they operate to your injury. Your ancestors were disfranchised because they were ignorant-you are children are to be disfranchised because they are ignorant. Now, is the human race never to progress railroad travelling, do the millions alone remain stationary in their incapacity to appoint their own legislators to make laws for the regulation of their own affairs? It is against this system of injustice that I am fighting. This cause is the cause of the

labouring millions, and I am prepared to fight it out with them, and if I am not backed by them, I may fall a sacrifice to the tyranny of a cruel and persecuting Government. But I am not afraid. I am told that warrants are abroad, and that one I have ever been accused of delinquency by the is out against me. You are aware that the devoted professed friends of the people. The Scotch philoso and disinterested Stephens has been arrested and committed to stand his trial at the Liverpool Assizes. I was present at his examination. I heard one of the witnesses cross-examined, and if I were to give my opinion as a barrister, I should (Cries of "you have," and cheers.) But, oh, how say that that witness was guilty of deliberate poor must that cause be that can be served by a perjury. I come to the defence of Mr. Stephens. delinquent! If we were to cast from us the de. He has been accused upon some exciting expreslinquents, I much afraid the people would throw off sions which he made use of at a public meeting at Leigh. It was a torch-light meeting, and among the last that was to be held before the meeting of the Convention, and Lord John Russell, about without ealling upon me to defend myself, and that time, issued a most ungrammatical document. without once attempting to ascertain whether I was proclaiming these meetings illegal, but warned the misrepresented by that press or not. There are authorities by no means to attempt to put them few, however, who have been more abused by a down, but to take note of what was said at those mercenary press than Mr. Brewster himself, and he meetings. Now is it to be wondered at that Mr. ought certainly to have been more cautious than he has Stephens should have employed somewhat exciting been in condemning me upon the misrepresentations and indignant language against the system and its of that very press by which he has been so frequently supporters, from which the daily scenes of misery rilified and maligned himself. But how strong must and wretchedness proceeded, which he so eloquently be my hold on the affections of the wrking and feelingly describes. If you saw, day after day, classes. And why should any man condemn me the widow and the orphan—the decrepid alike from upon a few words which I may have used in the excitement of a moment? Why should a few ex lential atmosphere of a factory, subjected to the pressions be selected from the volumes I have spoken oppression of a tyrant task-master, and withal and written since I have commenced this agitation, on which to found a charge against me? I have of life;—(shame, shame)—would you be surprised of labour and the comforts of the working man; been dragged from England to Scotland, in the life a Christian pastor and friend of humanity, like and that this meeting views with the deepest regret labour and the common necessaries for their manly, unflinching advocacy of the rights of labour and the comforts of the working man; like and that this meeting views with the deepest regret labour. depth of winter, to address meetings in a heated Stephens, should denounce in emphatic and thril-

feated, my enemies in Scotland, I will thence to far stronger than that upon which Stephens was Dublin, and fight the enemies and deceivers of the being examined inside. All that Stephens ever Daniel O'Connell, and also the resolutions of the Editor be requested to insert the same." people there. (Immense cheering.) I am charged recommended the people to do was to arm under Calton Hill meeting; and we hereby declare that accomplish all our objects, but every man must work as I have done. One of my accusers has been guilty of the very charge which he had the presumption to prefer against me. Had I ever indulged in The Radicals are wiser in this respect. the language which Duncan employed on the 25th They do not expose the weaknesses of those who men. of October, at the meeting in Carlisle, there support them. Lord John Russell and Sir Robert might have been some ground for the accusations of Peel do not refuse the votes of their friends because the Scotch Philosophers. The people were told, on the occasion alluded to by Duncan. "that the blue honourable gentleman, after adverting to many other bonnets were coming over the border; and that the mean of Baanockburn did not die without children."

Now I take things as they are meant. I knew that the blue before did not come over the border to sup again to-morrow night, and sat down amid the most appropriate. I never made use of language so internal anthonization and termondous application and termondous applications.

porridge. I never made use of language so intem- enthusiastic and tremendous applause.

Mr. Sankey then came forward and said, Ladies confidence you have reposed upon me, by a faithful discharge of the duties devolving upon me as member of the National Convention. I am proud of the trust you have confided in me, and I will be proud to sit in that Convention with the elequent gentlethat some have been appointed to that Convention

and humanity are strangers to such enjoyments; ours is an humble repast in honour of one, who, both in his life and writings, despising the degradation of costly magnificence, boldly declares himself the friend of truth and justice. I confess I have always had confidence in Mr. O'Connor. Let him to ke I with for his warmy last lastice for his life. march of freedom—let tyrants raise their towers of defence, and their minions guard them in their palace of corruptions—let a licentious priesthood pollu e our temples and labour to create a world of prejudices against us, their power must qual before the rapidly growing intelligence of the people, animated by the sound and pure doctrine of the democratic party of England.

"The cloud capt towers the gergeous palaces, The solemn temple, may the great globe itself, And all that it inherits shall dissolve; And like the baseless fabric of a vision Leave not a wreck behind."

As it has fallen to my lot this evening to move three cheers

a hireling press, in order to deprive the people of one of their best friends; we, therefore, beg to useure that gentleman, nntil he be again restored to the sosom of his family."

Resolved—3. "That this meeting declares the resolutions passed at a late meeting on the Calton Hill, to be recinded."

JOHN DUNCAN, Chairman.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

SUTTON IN ASHFIELD.—At a meeting of the members of the Working Men's Association of this place held on Saturday evening, Jan. 5, the following resolutions were agreed to:-Resolved 1. "That we have heard with feelings of the deepest indignation and abhorrence of the arrest of that indubitable champion of our rights and liberties, the Rev. J. R. Stephens, we regard it as another proof of the imbecility of the Whigs-another evidence of their desire to disunite, divide, and grind us to the dust; but it shall be in vain, for we will stand unmoved like the giant oak of the forest, which bears alike the heat of the summer's scorching sun and the chilling blast of winter, it shall not be said that we stand supinely by and see that amiable, virtuous, and patriotic individual injured, and we pledge ourselves to act in conjunction with our Northern brethren to protect him by every constitutional law, and need be, to risk our lives in his defence." 2nd. That we believe all those persons of the Birmingham Council, of Edinburgh, and elsewhere, who have of late been denouncing F. O'Conner, Esq., and the Rev. J. R. Stephens, to be Sham-Radicals and enemies to the cause which they profess to advocate, and we feel convinced that the Government would not have issued out their fulsome proclamations against torch-light meetings, or have dared to

HANLEY (STAFFORDSHIRE.)—A public dinner took place in the large room, at the Lamb Inn, Hanley, on Monday last, when upwards of 100 sat down to partake of such fare as ought to grace every aristocrats of this nation.) The room was beautifully decorated with evergreens and artificial flowers by some of our most patriotic females; and, seen a motto-on one side, "O'Connor, the Champion of the People," and on the other side, nation. The following mottoes were also placed at resolutions be inserted in the Northern Star." proper distances round the room :- "Justice, Kindness, and Brotherly Love" - "Reform in Church and State"-" No Priestcraft"-No Statecraft"-" We Die to Live"-" Universal Liberty" -and several others. After the cloth was drawn, a public meeting was held, when Mr. G. Mart, of Stoke, a tried friend of the working classes, was unanimously called to the chair, who opened the meeting with an energetic and powerful speech, applicable to the business of the meeting, after which the following resolutions were put to the meeting, and unanimously carried:-

1. That this meeting place the utmost confidence in F. O'Connor, Esq., and the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and that this meeting views with the deepest regret

The very warm and spirited addresses made by and loudly applauded.

Nonwich.-At a meeting of the members and

council of the Norwich Democratic Association, held at the Committee Room on Tuesday evening week, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: -" 1st. That we, the council and members of the Norwich Democratic Association, view with deep regret the division in the ranks of the Radical Reformers, occasioned by the declaration of certain members of the council of the Birmingham Union, duct of that double-distilled and pauper-fed apostate, O'Connell, who basely sold the cause of the factory children, and other questions of equal magnitude and moment."-" 2nd. That Joseph Rayner Stephens and Feargus O'Connor are deserving of, and entitled to, the support of every lover of his country, and that we will support them to the utmost of our power in every danger that may assault them; and that we consider it to be the duty of every sincere Reformer to stand by them, even at the expense of life."-" 3rd. That we take this opportunity of returning our heartfelt thanks to Mr. Richard Oastler, the friend of the labouring classes, for his conduct on the factory system, and the atro-cious New Poor Law; and although we have not his valuable assistance in behalf of Universal Suffrage, we tender him our confidence and support."-4th. That entertaining as we do the highest admiration and respect for Joseph Rayner Stephens, the members of this Association pledge themselves to stand by and support him whilst battling against intentions, for the purpose of obtaining Universal the common enemies of the people."-"5th. That Suffrage, in case of the failure of moral means. these resolutions be sent to the Champion, the 2nd. That each constituency ought to meet, and Operative, and the Northern Star for insertion." pass strong resolutions, guaranteeing to the dele-Since the confirmation of Mr. Stephens's arrest by the Government, as reported in the Northern Star ments to society—a man whose eloquent and heartstirring appeals they have heard, and which will not be easily effaced from their memory : they (as the resolutions which were passed last night express) are resolved to go to the death, rather than a hair of his head be injured. They know that every word he has uttered is pregnant with great truths men of the North determine on the position they will assume in this affair, and the men of Norwich will cordially and courageously aid and assist under their direction, and by every means in their power

this meeting has heard, with feelings of sorrow and regret, of the arrest and committal of the Rev. J. R. Stephens, the bold advocate of the people's rights; but which only tend to excite in the minds of the members, a determination to oppose still more rigorously, the unjust proceedings of our oppressors.—3. That we are confident of the justice and right of the people to possess arms in their own defence, against home as well as foreign enemies; purpo e of obtaining political knowledge." 4.—
this we plead on the ground that a poor man's Moved by Mr. Deheer, seconded by Mr. Gray, home is his castle, which he has as much right to protect as the rich who are almost invariably furnished with arms .- 4. That this meeting tenders its sincere thanks to J. Fielden, Esq., M. P., F. O'Connor, Esq., and R. Oastler, Esq., for their Men's Association, holden on Monday evening, the undeviating advocacy of the rights of the people.

DEWSBURY .- The following resolutions were passed unanimously .-- 1st. "That we look upon the arrest of the Rev. J. R. Stephens as a blow simed directly at the interests of the working classes, with a view to sink us to that servile state of vassalage that would shame a native of Ethiopia; that we both admire the man and the principles he advocates. and that we look upon the Hibernian chief of the Precursor Society as one of the most venemous reptiles that ever disgraced a country."-2nd. "That we are determined to support Mr. Stephens in his persecuted state both in word and deed if necessary, and trust they will have the thanks of all good men." Star office for insertion.'

CHICKENLEY .- The following resolutions were passed unanimously. 1. "That we, the Radicals arrest Mr. Stephens, had it not been for their of Chickenley, do take this opportunity of expressing treacherous conduct, and we are determined to our gratification for the past services of that indefawithdraw our confidence from all such pseudo tigable patriot, the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens, Nottingham Working Men's Association, delegates and that we believe him to have done more good for from the various news-rooms, and delegates from the cause of Radicalism than half of the Radicals of the Working Men's Associations in the adjacent England, therefore we are determined to support villages, after a very spirited discussion upon the him to the utmost of our power, even if it be unto conduct of Daniel O'Connell, the following resoludeath."-2. "That we have the most unbounded tions were passed unanimously :-" 1st. That in the poor man's table—(but who are unhappily deprived confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and in John opinion of this Association, Daniel O'Connell is a of flour; Foreign, 9,760 qrs. Wheat, 780 qrs. of it by the vile, place-hunting, and sinecure-seeking Fielding, Esq., M. P. We also consider Mr. man on whose veracity not the least degree of Law, together with his fearless advocacy of the ciple, as the following facts will prove to demonstra- Cows in calf at this market to day, which sold at at the top of the room, amongst the wreathes, was rights of the poor factory child."-3. "That we look tion."-" 2nd. His seeming anxiety for some pro-O'Connell, who is the very personification of all that the starving poor of Ireland, coupled with his cold-"Mr. Stephens, the Friend of the Poor," with a is base, brutal, bloody and despicable."—4. "That blooded opposition to the enactment of Poor Laws." hand and heart from each motto, and in the centre we are determined to persevere in a straightforward —"3rd. His easy flexibility when the 40s. freethe representation of the Sun, in its meridian course of moral intelligence, and will never shrink holders were to be disfranchised, as the price of splendour, signifying that with the united efforts of from the most imminent danger in the attainment of emancipation to the rich Catholics; his justificatory the people's friends-O'Connor and Stephens, to- Universal Suffrage and the other essentials contained reason being, because they were devoted to, and gether with the people—that the sun of liberty in the People's Charter." Moved by David Haigh influenced by, the rich landlords. In juxtaposition should shine upon a suffering, perishing, dying and seconded by Jonathan Riley,-"That the

PADIHAM .- On Monday evening, January 7th, a meeting was held in the Social Institution, Parson Croft, Padiham, to form a Radical Association, when the people were most energetically addressed by Messrs. Oldham and Mooney, from Coine, when the following resolutions were carried with when the following resolutions were carried with the utmost enthusiasm. First, "That the individuals composing this meeting, do form themselves into a Radical Association on the principles of the People's Charter." 2nd. "That we have heard with heartfelt sorrow the arrest of that benevolent individual, the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens, that we pledge ourselves to use every legal and constitutional means in our power to restore him to the bosom of his family." 3rd. "That we have the most with most crafty and insidious manner, withdrew his Bankkrupts.

BANKRUPTS.

HENRY BLISS, list manufacturer, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, to surrender Jan. 22 and Feb 19, at twelve, at the George Inn, Stroud. Baylis, Devonshire-square, London; Winterbotham and Thomas, Tewkesbury. RICHARD WOLKICH, linen-draper, Stroud, Gloucestershire, Jan 22 and Feb 19, at eleven at the George GEORGE BURNHAM, Jun., druggista, Bedford, Jan 15, at half-dast welve, and reb 19, at twelve, at the George GEORGE BURNHAM, Jun., druggista, Bedford, Jan 15, at half-dast welve, and reb 19, at twelve, at the George George Inn, Stroud. Baylis, Devonshire-square, London; Wilden and Thomas, Tewkesbury. Well an 3rd. "That we have the most unbounded confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens, notwithstanding Attorney General, that he thought the conviction his arrest; and we take this opportunity of expressing our gratification for their past services, and declared it against all law and justice, and offered determination to support them to the last farthing to become counsellor for the labourers. In three we possess, and the last drop of our hearts' blood, or four days after, he again said in his place in the so long as they pursue those wise and legal means which have hitherto characterised them." 4th. "That the question came on he spoke against them.—8th. a committee of management be chosen to collect the National Rant!" 5th 6 That they accommiss he was fer Annual Parliaments: next he said, it National Rent," 5th. "That these resolutions be would be easier to get rid of a scoundrel in two

with having urged the people to violence and to physical force. But I defy any man to place his finger on a single sentence of mine in favour of unconditional physical force. I have always denounced it. I have continually declared that the man who markals physical force destroys physical force—I have repeatedly asserted, that moral force is sufficient to the law, but by no means to use the law and for the law, but by no means to use we cannot co-operate with, or have confidence in, and most of Stainland partook of an excellent dinner, at the Bull and Dog Inn, which was served up in a style that did credit to the worthy host and hostess in the shape of titles, and give it as a bonus to the shape of titles, and give it as contributed to the National Rent, and most opinion that the people will never obtain their just them if they attempted coercion. When the Whigs of increased diligence in the collection of this Nament; and, in order to effect the same, this meetof increased diligence in the collection of this National Tribute, so indispensibly necessary to the future operations of the delegates of the working men.

4. That our female friends be requested to lend their able assistance in the further collections of the National Petition and the People's Charter. 2. That this meeting place the most unbounded confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and fully approve of their able assistance in the further collections of the National Petition and the People's Charter. 2. That this meeting place the most unbounded confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and fully approve of their conduct. At the same time, we cannot forbear behalf of the poor factory child. He was then base approach to give his casting rote against them." expressing our detestation at the base attempts enough to give his casting vote against them."-5. That these resolutions be sent to the North Staffordshire Mercury, Northern Star, Operative, Champion, and Birmingham Journal newspapers—the Editors of which are respectfully requested to insert the same, and that it be signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting.

Expressing our detestation at the base attempts made by the king of traitors, Daniel O'Connell, against these two intrepid champions of the rights of the people, whom we are determined to support to the last, even unto death. The 3rd resolution was considered to the meeting.

Expressing our detestation at the base attempts enough to give his casting vote against them."—

13th. He said he was for Universal Suffrage.

Now he is for a 'practical extension of the Suffrage.'"—" Lastly. He says he will raise an army of his enthusiastic Precursors, and lead them respecting the National Rent, and all were carried against the English Radicals,—his vow in heaven unanimously.

BARNSLEY.—The members of the Northern one of the most scientific and superlatively vile the proposers and seconders of the above resolutions Union met at the house of Mr. Peter Hoey, on Since the last meeting each gave great satisfaction to every member present, as it bespeaks a disposition on the part of the inhabitants to support the National Convention; after the other business of the meeting was disposed of, it was agreed that they should meet at the above-named house on Saturday the 12th, to take into consideration the propriety of sending a delegate to Mill-bridge, on Monday, the

> TUNNICLIFFE.—At a meeting held at the Tunnicliffe-Gate, Wibsey Bank Foot, the following resolutions were unanimously passed :- 1. That we view with unfeigned regret and abhorrence the unjust persecution of the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and that we are determined to support him to the utmost of our power, considering, as we do, that he is the uncompromising advocate of the working classes, and the cause of suffering humanity. 2. That we deprecate, in the strongest language imaginable, the base and treacherous conduct of that vile traitor of the human race, Daniel O'Connell, and that we spurn him from us with contempt and disgustunworthy the name of man; and, at the same time, we applaud the indefatigable conduct of Feargus O'Connor, and Richard Oastler, Esqs., for their able advocacy of the working classes. LONDON. At a meeting of Second Section of

City Division of the Democratic Association, held on Monday last, James Knight in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to :- lst. That it is the duty of the advocates of Moral Force, to publish their ulterior designs and gates their firmest support and resistance, in case of 21lbs. Government interference. 3rd. That as there is

Association, next Tuesday night, and we pray that in the extreme. Wools and Oils remains much as such may the fate of all apostates." The feeling of before. mediately burnt amidst the execrations of all present save one. "So perish all traiters." A subscription was also commenced at the above inn. to defend the Rev. J. R. Stephens.

ARREST OF MR. STEPHENS.—At the weekly meeting of the Hull Working Men's Association, in their rooms, Salthouse-lane, on Tuesday evening, January 8th, 1839; Mr. Westoby in the chair; after an anithey know that his language is so qualified that it mated and interesting discussion, respecting the will not bear the interpretation which spies and hired informers would put upon it. Let but the Lundy, Stubbs, and Swannack, the following resonant with the dreadful storm this morning very little Corn was shown, and it was rapidly bought up at last week's lution was passed unanimously :- moved by Mr. price. Wheat, 9s to 10s. 6d. : Maslin, 8s. to ment, the arrest of that unflinching patriot the Rev. Rye, 6s. per bushel. their direction, and by every means in their power will convince the tyrants and lawless oppressors that the rights of the people (so shamefully and illegally violated in the person of Mr. Stephens) shall no longer be invaded with infpunity.

Hebdenbridge.—At a meeting of the members of the Radical Association of Hebdenbridge, held

ment, the arrest of that unflinching patriot the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and, although we are ready to sacrifice our lives, and will, before the tyrants shall plut themselves with his blood and the blood of the friends of the people, yet, we cannot but view it as a despicable Whig scheme got up for the purpose of throwing disorder among our ranks, and, if possible, to deprive us of one of our ablest advocates, and we further pledge ourselves to double our exertions.

Rye, 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 are stationary, but the light samples of the former are inclined to be lower. Barley was well supplied, of both buildities, and each realized from 1s. 6d. to 2s. stier the eloquent address we have had from our honoured friend Mr. O'Connor, and our respected delegate Mr. Sankey, appointed to take the National Rent, the following those rights which God has given us." 2.—
but conclude by moving three cheers for the Northern Star, resolutions were passed unanimously:—1. That this Moved by Mr. Lundy, seconded by Mr. Burns, Beans, 16s. to 17s.; Barley, 28s. to 43s.; Oats, "That Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and Richard Oastler, Esq., be hereby requested to accept our unfeigned and heartfelt thanks for their manly and unflinching conduct on that particular, as well as on all other occasions." 3.—Moved by Mr. Smallwood, seconded by M. Agars, "That a vote of thanks is due and hereby given to Mr. Thomas Wilde, for the noble Manchester Guardian, of Wednesday. and patriotic manner in which he has come forward to supply the working masses with political informa-"That the Editor of the Northern Star be requested

> SHEFFIELD.—At a meeting of the Working following resolution was proposed by Mr. George Chatterton, seconded by Mr. Edward Oates, and carried unanimously :-- "That we have heard, with in Barley and Oats the supply was good. and many unspeakable indignation of the tyrannical stretch of power that the 'base, bloody, and brutal' Whigs, Wheat and Oats had little or no advance. have availed themselves of in arresting that tried Wheat, (red) sold from 84s. to 92s. per qr., and valued friend of the starving millions—that of 40 stone; ditto, (white,) 86s. to 96s. per do.; zealous benefactor of his race-the Rev. Joseph Barley from 35s. to 42s. per qr. of 32 stone Rayner Stephens; and we do hereby pledge Oats, from 131d. to 15d. per st. ourselves to use every legal and constitutional means in our power to release him from the fangs of his would-he destroyers."

and that we are determined to assist, as far as lays members of the Northampton Working Men's in our power, the putting down of tyranny and op- Association, the following resolutions were unanipression."-3rd. "That we look upon the conduct mously agreed to. Resolved 1st. "That it is the of those hypocritical Radicals as one of the chief opinion of this meeting the recent arrest of the causes of Mr. Stephens's arrest, and that our warm- Rev. J. R. Stephens, was intended by Government est thanks are due to him, and to those unflinching to frustrate the people's demands for their political advocates of our rights and liberties, John Fielden, rights, and keep them in their present enslaved con- abroad, mostly new, from Mecklenburg and Pome-M.P. and Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and all real dition. We, therefore, solemnly agree to support friends of the people; and so long as they advocate our noble champion in any way requisite, to repel our cause with honour and integrity, so long we hope such a gross attack upon his liberties, and that tunely for our millers, dry new wheat being much we immediately enter into a voluntary subscription, 4th. "That these resolutions be sent to the Northern to assist in defraying the necessary expenses attending his defence on trial at the next Liverpool assizes." 2ad. "That the foregoing resolution be the demand still continues. The duty on rye is now requested to be inserted in the Northern Star, Operative, and Champion newspaper. NOTTINGHAM .-- At a numerous meeting of the

Oastler to be a friend to the working classes for his reliance can be placed: that his every act gives the manly and patriotic exertions against the New Poor lie direct to some previously declared political prindown with scorn upon that arch traitor, Dan. vision to alleviate the distress and wretchedness of with this reason must be placed his vote to enfranchise the £50 tenants-at-will, where the same reason and influence existed in an hundred-fold higher degree."-"4th. He declared the Whigs 'base, brutal, and bloody,' and entered a vow of eternal hostility against them for bringing forward the Irish Coercion Bill: his acts were to vote for the second Coercion Bill, and to give the Whigs all the assistmotion, observing to a friend, that it would reduce years."-"9th. He was for the Ballot; but he did

restricted in the standing.—We therefore denounce him as

traitors recorded in the annals of political delinquency."--- Resolved unanimously: "That this meeting unequivocally condemns any further connection with the political culprit, Daniel O'Connell, 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 mornwheat has met exceedingly dull sale at a reduction of is, per q1, upon fine qualities, and 2s, per qr. upon other descriptions. Oats are 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 sale and

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, JAN. 10th.—The transactions in Wool continue limited, but the sales effected are at our late quotations. Staplers are rather expecting present price to be fullymaintained, than any further advance to qe realised.

very few wanted.

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, 41d. per stone.

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

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, Jan. 7 .- We had a good supply of Fat Beasts and Sheep, and there being a good attendance of buyers, well-fed 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 of any consequence has been done. Prices are low

Howden Corn Market, Jan. 5. Total Quantities, Pr. Qr. Tet Amount. Imp. Measure. £. s. d. £. s. d. Wheat 322.. 4 0 5....1296 0 4 Barley 16.. 1 15 0... 28 0 0 Oats 395.. 1 1 8... 428 2 6 Beans 66.. 2 7 5.... 156 10 0

Wilde, seconded by Mr. Deheer, "That this meeting views with feelings of indignation and resent-

21s. to 28s. 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.

YORK CORN MARKET, Jan. 5 .- The supply of grain is not so large as on the two last market days. The very large arrivals into Wakefield and Leeds, principally of foreign, has caused less life in the trade, yet our farmers are by no means eager to insert the above resolutions in next Saturday's sellers, and Wheat maintains the currency of last week. Malting Barley, 1s. to 2s. dearer; inferior qualities little sought after. Oats without altera-

MALTON CORN MARKET, Jan. 5.—The supply of wheat at our market to-day was small, but

YORK FORTNIGHT FAIR, Jan. 3.—The supply of fat beasts is small and the demand good, prices from 6s. 3d to 7s. per stone; a good business is done NORTHAMPTON .- At a general meeting of the in Lean Beasts. Sheep are scarce, and the demand brisk, making 6d. to 61d. per lb.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Jan. 5 .- At this morning's market, we had a moderate supply of farmer's wheat, which is still in very bad condition. There are scarcely any arrivals of wheat coasswise, but a considerable quantity has been received from rania, of a very good quality, weighing from 61 to wanted, and supplies of South county can only be procured at extremely high rates; large sales have, in consequence been made during the week, and Is. P qr.. but the stock in bond here being inconsiderable, and the consumption of this article likely to increase, prices are steady, and probably will be higher before spring. The arrivals of barley are small, and good malting quality must be quoted fully 2s. \$\P\$ qr. higher than last Saturday Arrivals during 139 qrs. Beans; 59 qrs. Peas; and 565 sacks Rye, 470 ors. Peas.

MALTON CATTLE AND PIG MARKET, Jan. 5. There was a fair show of short horned heifers and good average prices. Heifers from £9 to £11; in calvers from £14 to £16. No Scotch or Irish Beasts on the market. Of Pigs there was a good show of all kinds, with plenty of customers, at prices much better than those of previous quota-

HULL CORN MARKET, Jan. 8.- Wheat came to hand in better condition, and the samples offered to-day fully supported last currency, and finest samples were a shade higher. Barley is 1s. to 2s. and Oats about 1s. per qr. dearer, with a moderate supply. Beans and Peas fully as dear. Rapeseed £1 to £2 per last above quotation. Linseed is pointing upwards.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Jan. 8. BANKRUPTS.

official assignee; Farrar and Lake, Godliman-street, Doctors'-commens.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Aked and T. Aked, woolstaplers, Bradford, Yorkshire. J. Rewley and J Smith, tra-dealers, Leeds. T Foxard and J Foxard, woollen-cloth manufacturers, Batley Carr, Yorkshire. J Raper and E Brown, itoaleanders, Leeds. W Gillmore and M Gillmore, provision dealers, Liverpool. William Shepherd and Alexander Robertson, calico printers, Manchester. William Dawson and Ralph Turner, ropemanufacturers, Austerlands, Saddleworth, York. J Taylor, W Potter, and T Taylor, insurance-brokers, Liverpool. T Hunter and E Priestly, share-brokers, Liverpool. W Johnson and S Milne, funtian-shearers, Salford, Lancashire. J William, J Chatterly, and J Sankey, wheelwrights, Salford, Lancashire. J Hepkinson, sen., J Hopkinson, jun., and William Hopkinson, wood turners, Huddersfield, Yorkshire.

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All Communications must be addressed, (Postpaid,) to J. Hosson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, January 12th, 1839.