regarded them not he would only pray to his Great

the country; or who sought to be such, for a right

sought, as men they demanded it-let seft-tongued

portion, he was sorry to say, of the present consti-tuency, but as manly staves determined to be free—

the very sound of whose voices was as superior to

a single patient, save the postmaster and his man.

could he get to swallow his nostrums. The doctor

They are fast preparing all around Narberth. We

meetings are contemplated to be immediately held

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GREAT REDUCTION IN CAPS, FURS, THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. &c. &c.

HENRY JACOBS

TS now SELLING OFF the whole of his STOCK, in consequence of leaving the Neighbourbood. H. J. has just received a number of College and

Collegiate Caps from London, which he offers to Sell from 5a. 6d. to 6e. each. No. 4, Market Walk, Huddersfield,

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and General Peace. BY A FRIEND OF THE PROPLE. London: Published by Hetherington, 126 Strand; Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; Watson, City-road. Leeds: J. Hobson, Star office; by whom the trade are supplied: may be had retail of all Booksellers.

DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG'S LIVER PILLS

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THESE LIVER PILLS have, since 1835. L completely established themselves as a favourite family aperient, as a most effectual remedy for an inactive liver, and as an excellent antibilious medicine. Cut very small, and given in a little treacle lished Stay Warehouse, No. 3, Upper- or preserve, they are a safe aperient and vermitage head Row, Leeds; 4,000 Pairs of Stays. for children. They are a decided solvent, and pre-RS. S. in calling the attention of the Public to sores speedily beal under their benign influence. The skin is kept clear of spots, and the general Deposit just received from one of the first Houses in London, health is improved by their occasional use. Dropsican particularly recommend them as well deserving cal persons find great relief from these pills. They cal persons find great relief from these pills. They within the reach of the poorest, and we are, therecontain neither aloes, gamboge, nor colocynth;
occasioning no piles, nor any pain in their operation.

The price of each number is so low, as to put it
within the reach of the poorest, and we are, therefore, absolved from the necessity of making any extracts to support the opinions now given; indeed,
of the assembled multitude, which now amounted
tracts to support the opinions now given; indeed,
of the assembled multitude, which now amounted
self to the meeting, that they would be sorely puzled how to treat the useful classes if they stood up The fine vegetable extracts whereof they are com- the connection between the different portions of the to several hundreds; the effects of exclusive legis-

Messrs. Winstanley, of London, the proprietor's compounding agents (in the stead of Mr. Eddy), are

instructed to supply only the London wholesale

Sold Retailin Loeds, at the Northern Star. Mercury, and Intelligencer Offices, and by all druggists and patent medicine venders in the kingdom, at 1s.11d per box, accompanied with the late Dr. Armstrong's own advice and directions, and some interesting

Observe that the stamp has the name of the medicine, "Dr. John Armstrong's Liver Pills," engraved

Tumour successfully treated without the knife.

A LL the forms of Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, the various and complicated Maladies of the Spine, and all those Indolent and Malignant Ulcers that resist the common modes are effectually cured by J. L. WARD, No, 18, Trafalgar-Street, Leeds, and No. 1, Liverpool-Street, Oldfield-Road, Manchester.

Mr. WARD having for a series of years directed his attention to the treatment of those Complaints that are least understood, and being wishful to extend the benefit of his pre-eminent modes of cure to the afflicted with Dislocations and those labouring under Diseases of the Joints, has engaged as an Assistant, a Gentleman to attend to his Establishment in Manchester, whose ability as a Bone-Setter is perhaps superior to every other practitioner in the United Kingdom, and who has already given ample proofs of superior skill in the treatment of these

It will be of consequence for the afflicted with the BEG to return you my heartfelt thanks for the been known to any class of medical practitioners. He, nevertheless, resisted for many years the most press the efficacy of this system. But the success of his practice having excited theire of certain medical secure your future Patronage, which will be always ters (who have been alike free in their application of opprobrium epithets,) it became necessary for Mr. W. to illustrate the pre-eminence of his methods of

Being, therefore, aware of the lamentable deficiency of medical science, and having witnessed from an early age many of the evils that are inflicted on society from the barbarous and useless expedients that have been introduced into what has been called THE NEWS ROOM, situated as above, is still "regular practice," but more especially in the open every day from Eight in the Morning till Ten treatment of Cancer, Mr. W. has deemed it a matter even of public importance to rescue as many as is possible of the unfortunate sufferers with this malady from the knives of servile adherents to established Two Shillings and Six-pence per Quarter. London rule and the mal-practice of medical adventurers as and Provincial Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Ma- | well as from the hands of the illiterate pretenders to

the cure of the disease. He, therefore, directs attention to the following, some of which have already appeared in the Leeds newspapers:-Mrs. Culley, No. 8, Silk Street, near the Adelphi.

Salford, was for a length of time afflicted with an increasing Cancerons Tumour in one of her breasts. Salford, January 4th, 1839.

Mr. W.'s surgery, Leeds. But the most striking speeches by Mr. Greaves, Mr. Beaumont, and Mr. illustration of his pre-eminent mode of treatment, is one of 37 years growth, which was removed in 1830 finished the meeting again gave three cheers for remarkable may also be seen, that Mr. W. removed separated in greatorder. in like manner, from the side of the head of Mrs. Goodworth, Wortley, near Leeds. This substance measured full three inches more than her own head before its removal. Mrs. G. was cared six years ago, and has enjoyed perfect health up to the present

Mr. W. may be personally consulted every Tuesday at his house in Leeds, and every Thursday and Friday at his establishment in Manchester. 18, Trafalgar Street, Leeds,

Feb. 13, 1839.

SERIES OF POLITICAL PORTRAITS. And the Members composing the First Parliament of the People, will appear Weekly, in the only real Democratic and Working Man's Paper,

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SOCIALISM AS IT IS Lectures in Reply to the Fallacies and

Misrepresentations of the REV. JOHN EUSTACE GILES. BAPTIST MINISTER, LEEDS.

BY JOSHUA HOBSON. fourth number, which commences the second lecture, Wales, he had not the least doubt would be ob-and we feel compelled to say, that if the course be tained; the idea of physical force, which some had

Leeds :- J. Hobson, Star Office; London :- J. Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane; Manchester:-A. Hey-

May be had at all the Social Institutions, and of

wood, 60, Oldham Street.

all Booksellers, TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE VARI. VOURABLE TO THE PRINCIPLES

THAT all PETITIONS in favour of the above I must be forwarded, on or before the Twentyeighth day of February, addressed to JOHN COLLINS, Dr. Johnson's Tavern, Bolt Court, Fleet sons, from Newport, attended at the house of Mr. Street, London, in order that they may be added to Edmunds, Greyhound Inn, Pontillanfraith:—Mr. the National Petition, which it is wished to present T. Wells, merchaut, Mr. Edwards, Jones, a Welshto Parliament as early as possible.

> JOHN COLLINS, HENRY VINCENT. ROBERT HARTWELL, R. LOWRY. C. JONES.

SADDLEWORTH.

MEETING ON THE CORN LAWS .- MORE WHIGH TRICKS.—On Wednesday last a meeting was conrened at the King's Head, Dobcross, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a total repeal of the above maladies to know that Mr. W. is prepared to Corn Laws. It was called at the request of a numprove by a reference to the practice of his late Father, that he was initiated into a system of the cure of disease much more efficient than that which has ever yet his appearance at the meeting. At twelve o'clock, an hour before the time of meeting, the large room of the inn was completely filled with working men, who were determined to move an amendment for the Suffrage. The requisitors, finding the large bled, and the clamour being exceedingly great, they were obliged to adjourn to the open air. Mr. Greaves then moved that Mr. Mayall Beaumont take the by proposing its prayer for the adoption of the chair, upon which he was assailed with cries of meeting, which was unanimously agreed to by "The Chairman's appointed." He persisted, how- the holding up of hands and loud cheers. A vete ever, in his motion, which was carried by a large majority. This, however, the Whigs, having taken a lesson from the Bradford gentlemen, affected to dispute; and Mr. Lees, a manufacturer, proposed that "the MASTERS" should go through the meeting and get a fair division. In consequence of this, many of the poor fellows who had voted for the Radical chairman were obliged, through fear of losing their employment, to go to the side of "the masters;" and the Radicals, seeing the movement, consented to withdraw their amendment on the motion for a chairman, provided the chairman nominated by the Whigs would put an amendment for interest in the proceedings of the day. Mesers, in this they were unsuccessful. One of the boats the Suffrage, if one should be proposed. This was Etheridge and Jones afterwards visited a section of other following at a considerable distance: but the agreed to, and the chairman having opened the the union at the Carpenter's Arms, two miles fur. other following at a considerable distance; but the meeting, Mr. Lees stood forward and read a series ther, and Mr. Edwards went to the Coach and tunately thrown out and drowned in and every trips to proposed that a petition should be sent to both After various means having been tried by an eminent medical man in Manchester without effect, he decided that her breast would have to be cut off. She, Newspapers ient to seem on the following Terms, viz:—First day of Publication, One Penny per Hour, and One Penny for two Hours every succeeding day.

IMPORTANT TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

IMPORTANT TO THE WORKING Teading give any further explanation to any similarly afflicted who may call upon her. The Tumour may be seen at her house.

Fellow Townsmen,—Believing that a great be seen at her house.

IMPORTANT Townsmen,—Believing that a great be seen at her house.

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IMPORTANT Townsmen,—Believing that a great be seen at her house.

IMPORTANT Townsmen,—Believing that the present sufficient to the to the country, and especially to the working classes. His address was enthusiastically cheered .- Mr. Cancer of the Tongue Cured after Cutting Beaumont seconded the amendment. He delivered proved ineffectual.

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 himselfunder Mr. Ward, who has cured him effectually in five weeks, without cutting, a circumstance which he is anxious should be made known for the benefit of these who may be similarly afflicted.

January 10th, 1839.

an energetic speech, in which he refuted many of the fallacies that were put forth by the advocates of the fallacies that were put forth by the advocates of the samend ment, for which there was a great show of hands. He chairman thon put the amend ment, for which there was a lso a considerable were thronging to sign the petition. They will remain out the whole of the week, meetings having the vertical and mining districts each day, and likewise in the evenings. Had this movement cammenced sooner almongat the colliers and working men on the hills, there is not the least down that In 2000 men would have now been formed into one Association, all peaceable and orderly, and the fallacies that were put forth by the advocates. Meesrs, Edwards, Rorke, and Jones were left at the Cross Ina, where the people were thronging to sign the petition. They will remain out the whole of the week, meetings having the petition. They will remain out the whole of the week, meetings having the petition. They will remain out the whole of the week, meetings having the petition. They will remain out the whole of the week as great show of hands. He declared the resolutions for the repeal to take place at different places that town, on the evenings that town, on the evening of the call and mining districts each day, and likewise in the evenings. Had this movement cammenced sooner almong districts of the general Convention, in London, where he down the ment for the whole of the week, meetings having the petition. They will remain out the whole of the week as great show of the meeting that town, on the evenings that town, on t an energetic speech, in which he refuted many of Many tumours that have been removed from the to an Inn, a little below the place of meeting, and female breast without the knife may be seen at were addressed in eloquent and argumentative from the cheek of William Bailey, Dawgreen, Dewsbury. W. B. is still in the employ of Thomas phens, three cheers for Richard Oastler, and three ever took place in Pembrokeshire, was held on Cook, Esq., of that place. One Tumour still more grown for the Saddleworth Whigs. The people then Wednesday evening the 6th instant, at the White

(From the Silurian)

drapers and chandlets, and S. Etheridge from New-port, with Mr. Griffiths and Mr. Jenkins from Pontypool, were there before two e clock; the weather office by endeavouring to create a division in the still continuing very unfavourable, about 200 per-Radical camp, and thereby to cut up the Grand and as soon as it was known that something was to be said and heard, the company was soon doubled in numbers, and there being no accommodation in the house, the speakers and hearers for the greater

small drizzling rain was still falling thick on and between the mountains. called upon to act as chairman, and was received with acclamations. He opened the business by merely reading from the Silurian, the letter signed by the Colliers, requesting that Mr. Frost, or some

guage too barsh and strong—that it would be better to them the principles contained 'in the People's if it were couched in the usual style—that though Charter. Mr. Edwards, of Newport, was called he did not agree with the language or the terms of the petition, he yet acknowledged the expediency upon to perform that duty. Mr. EDWARDS then came forward, and in his of part of the principles laid down .- Mr. Jenkins "Highly as we estimated the exertions, and usual able manner of speaking, fully explained to replied, and stated, that as to using the language of nuch as we were disposed to esteem Mr. Hobson for the audience, the whole of what was asked for by prayer, as was the custom of the present constituhis labours, we were not prepared for such a mani-festation of originality of mind, acute analysis, logical precision, and beauty of language as these lectures evince. We have only received up to the ency, they might judge of its efficacy by the manner in which their petitions had been ever treated -as well might they pray to the winds of heaven, which Maker he would not pray to the public servants of

carried through in the same spirit and with the same been charged with, he repudiated in the strongest which was in principle, as it should be in practice, superior to them and their House. As men they ability as the opening, it will form, by far the terms.

most eloquent defence and exposition of the Social Mr. EDWARDS was followed by an elderly genprinciples that has yet emanated from the press. theman from Pontypool, whose name our reporter and soft-handed subjects adopt the course they wishing the reach of the press. posed will not retain a spherical form, like the comlecture are so close, and the reasoning so cogent,
mon alcetic pilla, and they ought to be kept in a dry
place. For females, and as a dinner pill, they are

only injure its effect."—New Moral World, Dec.

the connection between the different portions of the lecture are so close, and the reasoning so cogent,
lation, he illustrated by some extracts from the
sycophanis and cringing slaves, as were no small
portion, he was sorie to several numerous; the firm, undamated, and creet—not like praying, lying
that any severance of a part from its centext would
only injure its effect."—New Moral World, Dec. round, at 10s. or 12s. per week, as wages; such for instance as Lord Brougham's, that would pay 192 men and their families all the year round, at 10st pared with the pure stuff. He concluded amidst loud per week .- This appeared to make a great impression on their minds, much more so the amount of the

> OUS TOWNS, CITIES, BOROUGHS, AND ceding speakers from his youthful appearance, and Radical doses before long, if they can stand them. he appealed to the understanding of his audience

last, agreeable to notice given, the following per By Order of the Great General Convention of the and S. Etheridge, Secretary. At two o'clock about Industrious Classes,

the objects of the meeting, and called upon Mr. Edward Thomas to explain the principles of the the adoption of the People's Charter, he was answered by a forest of hands being raised up in its The Chairman then called on Mr. William Edwards, roars of laughter; after an hour's speech in reference to the National Petition, he concluded

constituted, and he sat down amidst loud cheers. whose wonted facetious eloquence and happy mode of describing our national affairs, did not on this occasion forsake him, as he set the meeting in to three thousand assembled, most of whom carried umbrellas, which our reporter states had a most

FIRE AT A FACTORY.—This morning (Saturday) between three and four o'clock, a fire was discovered in the engine house of Mesers. W. and P. Kelly, Bow-bridge, Leicester. The fire was got under by half-past five o'clock. The amount of damage cannot at present be ascertained; but we doubt whether the mischief will be repaired for less than four hundred pounds. One thousand pounds' worth of cotton worsted is more or less injured.—Leicester-shire Mercuru.

bundred persons. There was but two hours notice given, and the crier sent abroad; was interrupted by National Education—our Radical country women—the General Delegates of the Working Men's Associations and Political Unions all over the United Kingdom, with eternal fraternity in the great cause of truth, justice, and humanity—honour to those to whom hapour the toward the formation and prov stood, that it was useless to pull down an old house toasts were given and received with acclaim

GREAT RADICAL BEMORSURATION WOOD, MONMOUTERS AT BARCK.

or an elliphidies, however dealers and ricketty, till bettelevies provided. The represent that some persons him attempted to see fire to the Union Workhouse of Machinel. No friend to the cause that constitud equally the confect and separity of all channing of motory deale have beinghot—it was not with the building, but the purposes for which it was appropriated, that he found from But they had to become jurious to the medica of the law strengths. In the property of the medica of the law strengths. In the strength of the medica of the law strengths. In the strength of poor the strength of the property of the process in becile Whig government, to try to floor again on the stream of public fayour, and to enjoy the gelf of office by endeavouring to create a division in the Democratic and Working Man's Paper,

THE OPERATIVE.

The OPERATIVE.

The OPERATIVE contains the best Reports of the Proceedings is the Convention, Trade Meetings, and everything of interest to the Working Man.

The Largest London Paper Published

(From the Silurium.)

On Monday week, in compliance with the that had been sent to Mr. Foot, of the process of the Newport and Post post works appeared in our paper on 2d insertions appeared in our paper on 2d insertions appeared in our paper on 2d inserting the paper of the Newport and Pout paper on 2d inserting the paper on 2d inserting the paper on 2d inserting the paper of the Newport and Pout paper on 2d inserting the paper of the Pout paper on 2d inserting the paper on 2d insertin

National Union of the working classes; and to take their attention away from supporting their representatives in the general Convention. The working men wanted no remedies but through their own means, and common justice in the shape of part had to stand out of doors, notwithstanding the

Universal Suffrage, and in that shape only, they would by God's help have it, and that he haped before long. Much depended on their Convention; their union, energy, and prudence, would make, while dis-Mr. SAMUEL ETHERIDGE, from Newport, was union would mar, the cause. He then read the petition by candle light, and explained the People's Charter. Mr. John Williams addressed them with reference to the terms of the petition; he thought the lanof the friends at Newport, would come and explain

downer Queen's which is twenty times more.

cheers. The petition was put to the meeting, and adopted with only three dissentients—Mr. Williams, and "the Doctor," and their man "Friday." Not Mr. EDWARD THOMAS, of Newport, next addressed the meeting, in both Welsh and English. He attracted more attention than either of the pre-Thanks having been voted to the chairman, and to the company for their peaceable and orderly conduct, these hearty chaers were given for the Charter, and the family immediately symmetric statements of the Petition in three separate places in the house. are informed the cause is rapidly extending, and that

at Haverfordwest, Pembroke, Pater, and Pishguard. A more gallant race does not must then the men's Pembrokeshire.

Sudden Del'Th.—On Tue-day, the 12th inst., an old woman, whose name we have not been able MEETING AT PONTLLANFRAITH .- On Monday to learn, but who was a pauper of Bettws, Glamorganshire, was found dead in her bed at her residence in that village. The house was locked, and she had not been seen by her neighbours since the man, R. Rorke, an old Irish veteran in the cause, herself from home for a day or two visiting some friends, these circumstances passed without observamously called to the chair, when he briefly stated tion. Her prolonged absence at length excited suspicion, and the door was forced open, when a horrid spectacle presented itself. The poor woman People's Charter, which he did in such terms, in the appeared to have been dead for same days, and her nose and lips, and a great part of her face, had been English language, as appeared to be well understood, and the colliers immediately recognising those principles as good and righteous, were ready to embrace thing in the house with her; and which, being unable to obtain any other foed, had resorted to this most disgusting mode of satisfying her hunger. AWFULLY MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT SWANSEA .- About ten o'clock on Saturday night, favour, accompanied with loud shouts of applause. 9th instant, the ferry-boat, in taking over a load of Mr. Thomas having spoken for an hour, sat down, and was followed by Mr. T. Jones, who spoke at some length in the Welsh language. He illustrated one man, who miraculously escaped; and it is not not be appropriate the anormous expenses at his subject by stating the enormous expenses at-tendant upon our present Government, and the have been found, each of whom left behind a large Ministers of the Crown, expressing his conviction have been found, each of whom left behind a large that, until the People's Charter becomes the law of that, until the People's Charter becomes the law of the land, there will be no effective economical several of the most distinguished inhabitants. Ver-

used, which was old and crazy. The jury were awarded 3s. 6d. each for their attendance; this they immediately gave towards the relief of the families. MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE, -Early in the morning of Thursday, the 7th instant, the brig Charles, of St. John's, New Brunswick, James thanks, expressing the high opinion he entertained Skerweathers, about a mile and a half from Port of them from the respectful manner in which they Cawl, Glamorganshire. As soon as the situation of had conducted themselves, and urged the necessity the vessel was observed from Porth Cawl, Mr. Jeat, of union and perseverance in the great and good the commanding officer of the Coast Guard stationed cause of Chartist Radicalism. The meeting then there, and several other persons, went in two boats quietly separated, as many as possibly could, signed to her assistance, and succeeded in rescuing the the petition before they left. A striking feature in whole of the crew, nine in number. In the eventhis meeting was that of its being numerously ing, the two boats again went out, with the view of attended by females, who appeared to take a deep saving some portion of the wreck and cargo; but horses, another branch of the union having formed tunately thrown out and drowned in endeavouring to themselves there as well as in different parts in the effect a landing. They were six in number, viz.—neighbourhood. Tuesday was a great day amongst Mr. Jeat, William Howell, and James John, Coast the colliers, they having all turned out on some Guardsmen; two sons of James John, who had where there could not have been less than from two tale, it must ever remain a mystery. Five of the bodies have been washed ashore; but the body of William Hewell has not yet been found. He has

dict-" Accidentally drowned." To the verdiet the

jury added a resolution, severely animadverting on

the neglect of the parties whose duty it was to pro-

vide a proper and efficient boat, instead of the one

into one Association, all peaceable and orderly, and company consisted of one hundred working men, their names would have been attached to the National attended by an excellent band of music; supper on the table at nine o'clock; about fifty additional NARBERTH, PEMBEOKESHIRE, CHARTIST W. was called to preside, and Mr. Walter Griffiths Meeting.—The first Radical public meeting that Wednesday evening the 6th instant, at the White either premised or followed by appropriate prefaces Hart Yard, Narberth, by Mr. Thomas Jenkins, and thanks:—The Queen—the People, the whole hundred persons. There was but two hours notice

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 appente, sense of fulness after meals, 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 stomachs and head are disordered after hard drinking, which symptoms they seldom fail to remove; and if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural repose.

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In hottles at 1s. 13d. and 2s. 9d. each. Sold by John Boocock, Chemist, Leede; and by this appointment by J. Heaton, Briggate; A. J. Marriott, Droggist, Upperhead Row; J. Hohson, Market Street, Baines & Newsom, and Mrs. Mann Leeds; Gell, Alderton, and Cardwell, Druggists, Wakefield; Ellis, Ossett; and by most of the respectable medicine venders throughout the kingdom. Agents supplied on the usual terms.

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CURES

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CASES.

away, and I could not follow my employment till I was recommended to come to Dr. Bird, and he put lowing may employment in good health.

BENJAMIN' CARR, Signed,

Woodlesford, near Leeds. I, Joseph Johnson, had a fall and dislocated my Knee last December, at Woodlesford, at my-work; I was ordered to go to Dr. Bird, and he put me right in a short time; and I am now in good health and follow my employment.

JOSEPH JOHNSON, - Signed, Halton, near Leeds.

This is to certify that I, David Blackburn, had a Fistula in my seat for eight years; applications were made to the most learned of the factulty, being several times cut, both at York, Scarberough, and other places, but to no effect; I then applied to Dr. Bird, of Leeds, and he made a perfect cure of me in a very short time without cutting, and I am now Stamp in good health and follow my employment,

I, Lewis Perley, do certify that I had my anciebone dislocated, and I was under two eminent surgeons of this town, but for fourteen days got no relief, until I applied to Dr. Bird, when he put my ancle right in a very short time.

LEWIS PERLEY, Signed, Oilmill Yard.

23rd of December, 1838. This is to certify that I am now perfectly cured of a white swelling which I had in my knee, by J.

business is no inconvenience to me whatsoever; also the spine of my back being injured with the other complaint in my knee. I was seriously indisposed I applied, knew of no benefit to me. In order to shew that I think Mr. B. a clever person, I shall feel glad to give any information to any person that may require such information, and am ready, should any person dispute the fact, to meet any such person or persons, JOHN DAVIS, Draper, Signed,

Cowerd, near Spaith. Application is frequently made at my Surgery, by without injury to the constitution. Horses and dogs Cored.



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seller, Gainsborough, (To Mr. Prout, 229, Strand, London.)

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The fame of the Medicines is now spreading

rapidly; I see my stock is exhausted, you will therefore oblige by sending six dozen boxes immediately, to Your obedient servant,

attention, by either sex, young or old, and have the number have, to our knowledge, recovered from the peculiar property of entirely removing the disease without debilitating the frame, which is universally left in a stronger and better state than before the malady commenced. And there is another most

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

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The "Infant's Preservative" is a pleasant, innocent, and most efficacious carminative, adapted for the prevention and cure of those complaints to which difficult teething, convulsions, rickets, &c. &c. as well as an admirable assistant to nature during the progress of the boopingcough, the measles, and the &c., peculiar to asthmatic complaints and consump- cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation. Every person tions. The night cough, which generally gives so who wishes to have these medicines genuine will much pain and trouble to those afflicted with it, a please to observe, each bottle has upon the stamp dese of the Elixer will give instant relief to, and affixed over the cork the name of "Robert Barker, ensure to the patient a comfortable and refreshing No. 1, Market Place, Manchester," engraved thereon, by favour of her majesty's commissioners of stamp duties. The genuine medicine is not sold in any other way than in bottles, at 1s. 13d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each.

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your families, for you will find remedies in abundance, then extract their virtues, and judiciously combine them, and the result will be a remedy of wonderful purpose, I was induced through the advice of a friend DR. STONE'S TASTELESS COMPOUND to send for J. B., who performed a perfect cure in two months, and I am now happy to state that my Aperient, Tonic, Alterative, Antacid, and Vermifuge properties of various plants so blended together as to produce either one or all these effects, merely by for near two years, and the medical men in Ponte- The complaints for which it is recommended, and fract, Huddersfield, Snaith, and other places to which for which it has already, in thousands of cases, proved so eminently superior to all other preparations are in diseases of the head, as apoplexy, giddiness, dimness or weakness of sight, singing in the ears, epilepsy, inflammation of the brain, fulness, headache, &c.; diseases of the stomach, as spasms, acidity, indigestion, loss of appetite, oppression, sickness, bile, &c.; diseases of the liver, as torpidity, gallstones, inflammation; diseases of the howels, as constipation, from whatever cause, inflammation, persons who state that they are afflicted by Cancer, spasms, chronic diseases, irregularities, worms, &c.; when the fact is, that their complaints are nothing diseases of the system, as fevers, inflammatory or more than the secondary symptoms of a Certain eruptive, scorbutic and other eruptions, nervous af-Disease. By applying to me, they can be cured fections, &c. The discoverer (a physician) guarantees its permanent efficacy in all the foregoing complaints, as also that it is perfectly free from any mineral, as also from aloes, gamboge, or any other pernicions drug, but purely vegetable

> Economy and health require that every individual should employ those remedies which produce their effects speedily, and with the least loss of that which is to all as money-namely, "Time." Now this are best adapted to the human frame, and which shall be so united as to produce more than one effect at the same moment, for as upon the accession of disease the whole system is more or less deranged, so the treatment indicated is that which shall relieve the whole of the symptoms, and this can be easily accomplished by the employment of vegetable medicines in proper combination, so that while the stomach, liver, and bowels, are equally and mildly acted

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upon, the strength may be supported, and the other important functions, as the perspiration, &c. may be brought to assist in throwing off the disease. If BLAIR'S PILLS: he purchased a box of them at my shop last might, stating that he had been siffer. lift his hand to his head, without great pain. I was at the commencement of any attack, which will inastonished to see him again this afternoon, laughing and throwing his arms about like a madman. He came to state, that he is already all but cured. I cludes the possibility of explaining all the advantages

can be taken under all circumstances. TESTIMONIAL.

to do, having used it ourselves for various complaints, most obstinate and dangerous complaints, entirely by its means, and, even after all others had failed. Signed by Lady Seymour, Lady Williams, Lady Graham, Lady Dundas, Lady Palmer, Lady Stanley,

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on the shin bones, ulcerated sere throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till adapted for those peculiar complaints incident to at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to In those dreudful cases of sexual debility, brought on by an early and indisoriminate 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

> FILLS, 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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He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every

ymptom of a Certain Disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visiters, once in life, but on the contrary, one infection may acarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed, therefore the Practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat extreme Diseases will soon be banished from each particular Case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between dis-Bird. After trying nine different Surgeons, and to no powers, certain success, and universal use, such as 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 Ditto Prayer Books, new edition .. 0 2 by the Surgeon with propriety and skill; but instead of possessing the proper Qualifications, so essential to the Practitioners in this insiduous Complaint, you often find low Mechanics vilely pretending to have studied the Healing Art, and deluding the Unwary by their nefarious Nostrums; it is these Men who are the most arrogant in their pretensions, who, by want of skill destroy more than even Pestilence and the Sword. Can Patients therefore, 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 reduced Prices. 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 bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head Periodicals executed with despatch. Schools supand limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

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DR. HENRY'S FRENCH MEROINE PILLS,

be brought to assist in throwing off the disease. If medical men acted upon this principle, their patients with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable consebut then their charges must be necessarily less; so their interest is opposed to their adoption of so rapid a method of cure. If you wish to save long bills and loss of time, try DR. STONE'S TASTE-bills and loss of time, try DR. STONE'S TASTE-bills and loss of time, try DR. STONE'S TASTE-beneficial to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this like the necessarily less; on their interest is opposed to their adoption of so rapid a method of cure. If you wish to save long bills and loss of time, try DR. STONE'S TASTE-beneficial to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this like the necessarily less; the name of the above combined such extraordinary Cures on persons, many of whom have been dinary Cures on persons, many of whom have been blind for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and forty-that all persons can obtain an immediate cure with secrecy and safety. Prepared and sold by the sole has permanently taken up his Residence in Leeds, and will pledge himself to cure all external Distance of the commencement of any attack which will in dreadful and devastating malady.

artonished to see him again this afternoon, laughing and throwing his arms about like a madman. He came to state, that he is already all but cured. I really could not have imagined that a single day could have made such a difference in the appearance of a man. Yesterday he was despairing of relief, and looked the picture of the properties. The serial space allotted to an advertisement preciated of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to cludes the possibility of explaining all the advantages of this truly incomparable remedy, which is adapted to all ages and both sexes; is perfectly safe, and looked the picture of the properties. The following are only a few, amongst the almost are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate than that which has given such general satisfaction? The French Pills root out every particle of the insidious poison, purifying in their progress the whole mass of fluids. They not only remove the disease but they renovate by their action We readily testify to the valuable properties of the different functions of the body—expelling the grosser humour, and in a manner so imperceptible as to COMPOUND HERBAL SOLUTION," which we feel qualified nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no restored to Sight in six weeks so as to distinguish extraint of diet, loss of time, or hindrance of business, but effect a complete cure without the least exposure any object. The other Eye, the most dangerous B. S. HALL.

These Pills are taken without the least care or and also witnessed its powers in numerous forms of also witnesses; its effects are most astonishing. A vast number have, to our knowledge, recovered from the percentage of the many persons have been for seventies. The deplorable state in which many persons have been for seventeen weeks. This was acknowledged by when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public most of the medical Faculty, as well as the Inhaagainst that dangerous mineral when injudiciously administered.

The Doctor, after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his counsel an object of important effect belonging to this Medicine—that it prevents the disease flying to the brain, stomach, or other vital part.

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, Lendon; and he his appointment. by Streeton. Reinhardt.

Sims, Esq., Sc. by whom it is patronised, as also by many and fentry.

The utmest consequence to an wno are important and a second in the second in t Bookseller, Briggate, Hobson, Northern Star Office, Market Street, the Intelligencer Office, amount to a delicacy as destructive as it is false and unnecessary to observe that an early application is of Pottery, Hull, blind of one Eye for ten years, and amount to a delicacy as destructive as it is false and unnecessary. To the neglect of such attention, are had given up all hopes of ever being restored to attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder, should also impress him with the fear of self-reproach. To all such, then, we address ourselves, offering kope—energy—muscular strength—felicity; nor ought our advances to appear questionable, sanctioned as they are by the multiplied proofs of thirty years' successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a re-Venders throughout the Kingdom. Price 2s. 9d. Liverpool, and sold by all dealers in Patent Medicines in the Kingdom. Sole Wholesale Agents, by appointment, Messrs. Graham & Co., 138, Holborn, With each Box will be given practical observations, gratuitously, on the above disease.

The Doctor will attend daily at his principal residence, No. 16, Park Square, from Eight in the morning till Ten at night, and on Sunday from Nine till Two, where he will admirister advice to any one taking these Pills. or any other of his Preparations, without a fee.

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CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINDNESS.

MR. BAXTER, from Hull, (please to observe the name) who has performed such extraor-

The following are only a few, amongst the almost innumerable Cases that I have made perfect. They are inserted at the express desire of the parties:-WM. MAIR, Garden-street, Hull, blind forty-

five years of one Eye, lost from the Small Pox, was bitants of Hull, the most wonderful cure ever performed, for he could go about the town by himself

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 in-curable by a most eminent Physician, but can now see to read the smallest print.

Mr. Ery, Waterhouse-lane, Hull, blind, and was &c., that he could not rise from his chair without Government Stamp.

assistance; the instrument being used to one eye eight times—the other four, but all to no service. But after being under Mr. B.'s treatment for six weeks, was able to both read and write, and walk

about in a good state of health. MR. NEWSOME'S Sen, Shoemaker, High Church Side, Hull, blind from the measles, was perfectly cared in three weeks, after being under the best of

advice for five months. BENJAMIN HABLAND, No. 2, Sydney-court, Bourne street, Hull, plind of one Eye, the other in a dreadful state of inflammation, perfectly cured in

one month after other advice had failed.

6 tion in the Eyes, which proceeded from getting a

> Mrs. Thompson, of Newland, near Hull, blind of one Eye three years, the other much afflicted,

perfectly cured in one mouth WILLIAM PARKINGON, No. 44, Vienna-street York-street, Leeds, who had been nearly blind for 9 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 Ing Meadow Lane, Leeds. Blind of one Eye, and afflicted of the other. The one Eye made perfect o in a fortnight, and with the other can distinguish

any object. RICHARD REDMAN, the son of Dennis Redman, a weaver, late of Leeds, but new at Stanningley, near Leeds, was blind and has been under Medical Advice for years without any hope of recovery, but Fielding's Man of the World...... 0 3 3 after being under Mr. B.'s treatment for six weeks, Pocket Bibles bound in calf...... 0 3 6 one eye was made perfect, and with the other he can see to read.

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

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

> A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year 1813, was restored to Sight, and made perfect in two months, after having been discharged Blind from the Hospitals of London, York, Leeds, and Hull. This soldier will bear out, from 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 For the next three months Mr. B. will attend at

any place when six Patients may require his attention. Meantime he leaves au experienced person in charge of his Establishment at home, by whom 8 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-In answer to the numerous applications for Mr. BAXTER, he begs to state that he will call upon the parties that have applied, in their turns, making as short a stay as possible in each place, in order to

accommodate the whole.

MR. ROBERT NESBITT, News Agent, Temperance Hotel and Coffee House, near the Mill, MIDDLETON, returns his sincere Thanks to the Public for the encouragement he has met with for upwards of six years. Having lately made his rangements, he can now furnish his Friends with their Newspapers from all parts of the Kingdom.

He has constantly on sale at his Shep all kinds of Books and Periodicals. The following Newspapers may be seen at his News Room: - The Northern Star, The Operative, The Daily Sun, The Champion, Manchester Advertiser, Manchester Guardian, Bolton Free Press, Bolton Chronicle, Liverpool Mercury, Stockport

Advertiser, &c. Travellers may be supplied with Coffee and other Refreshments on the most reasonable Terms. Middleton, February 10th, 1839.

BLINDNESS.

MR. CHILD, the celebrated ecculist, who has performed such extraordinary Cures in Hull, Bradford, and other places, many of whom had been blind ten, fifteen, and twenty years, begs to an-nounce his intention of visiting the following places, viz.: -Liverpool, Mr. Child may be consulted from Ten to Two, at Mrs. Davies, 23, Islington Terrace, where he will remain until Saturday, the 23rd of February; from thence he will proceed to Manchester, and remain there until the 9th of March, where he may be consulted at Mrs. Wharton's, 22, Falkner-Street.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

THE PROPRIETORS of KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FE. MALE PILLS, find it incumbent on them to caution the purchasers of these Pills against Imita tions selling under the name of Smithers, Lewis, &c., and calling themselves the grand-daughters of the late Widow Welch, but who have no right to the preparing of them, the original recipe having heen sold to the late G. Kearsley, of Fleet Street, whose Widow found it necessary to make the following Affidavit for the protection of her property, in the year 1798.

AFFIDAVIT.

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

Second.—That 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 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

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

ANDERSON, Mayor.

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

Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; also, by J. Hobson, Northern Star Office; by Smeeten, 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, Yerk; Cooper, Goldthorpe, Rogerson, Newby, Key, Bradford, Cooper, Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rhodes, Snaith; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; and all respectable Medicine Venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d. per box.

Mr. Env, Waterhouse-lane, Hull, blind, and was Observe, the genuine are wrapped in white paper, reduced to such a weak state of health, by blisters, and have the name C. Kearsley engraved on the

Foreign and Bomestic Entelligence. Accidents, incidents, and offences.

PORRIGHT. Preparations for the approaching elections in Prance are carried on with extraordinary vigour. Both parties continue to speak with conidence of intreasing their strength; but if the Opposition only succeed in maintaining their ground, the Ministry are defeated. Guizot, Thiers, and one of the some of Casimir Perrier, continue to write is universally perceived that Louis ramppe in aged to lock the gaoler in his cell, possessed address not account of the keys, and got off as formerly. This winter he neglect, he is to forfeit visited his friends at Carstairs, and when celebrating to the same purposes, that the Mole ministry are merely put forward for visited his friends at Carstairs, and when celebrating the ferm's sake. The French journals of all parties laud the festivities of the old and new year, slipped a Vera Cruz; but the Opposition writers turn round upon the Ministry and ask, why they ordered the artack without sufficient force to retain possession of the conquest? The evacuation of Vera Cruz is could not be removed before Sunday; and although the frost. The Magistrate said that as the offence tive care-taker of their bodies and souls. French vanity. In the very scanty Continental intelligence received during the week, we do not find other points worth zotice.

who had attempted to escape across the American the patient, "How are ye to-day, James?" No frontier, had been shot. It is said that the well of water used by a regiment of militia, stationed at Brockville, had been poisoned by an American asked, in a tone indicating considerable alarm; a "Sympathiner;" but one of the men discovered the poison by the fermentation of the water he used in

Accounts from India mention, that Lord Auckland had an interview with Runjeer Sing; who adheres firmly to the English alliance. Orders had been sent to Madras from Calcutta to embark a large force for Burmah. It was rumoured that the relers of Scinde were preparing to oppose the progress of the British troops towards Affehanistan. Sir Henry Fane had retired from the chief command of the forces in India.

A singular trial has just taken place at Niort. It was that of a deaf and dumb person, a shoemaker, who was given to pillering, and who, having been publicly represented for it by his aunt, attempted to assassinate her and her three children in the night. The difficulty of making the accused comprehend the accurations, and the frensied mode in which he defended himself, embarrassed the jury. Lafard, to maintain, although in the receipt of as liberal and this was his name, was condemned for ten years to high wages as farmers can possibly afford to pay.

RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER. - A letter from Guadaloupe of the end of November, gives the following account of the ravages of the yellow fevers at the Peint a-Pitre and Russe Terre. Alspared by epidemic disorders, even in the most fatal perieds, has now had its share; the principal sufferers there were children."

watchmen of the city announced that the Porte was less than two hours the whole of this extensive wooden edifice was converted into askes. It was costs. by many said that the whole of the state records fire was accidental, and that it broke out in his him in future to rebuild it of stone.

THERE has been a run upon the Cork Banks.

will be made a Queen's Sergeant. MR. MAULE has at length been appointed a

Baron of the Exchequer, in the place of Baron Bolland. Mr. Cross has resigned his Mastership in

THE REV. JOHN LONDSDALE succeeds the late

Rev. Hugh James Rose, as Principal of King's ONE OF THE MISCERANTS who violated the

person of Jane Gale, a week or two since, in a canal boat, at Lendon, has been apprehended.

THE POPULATION OF ST. PETERSBURGH at the end of 1838 was 469,720, of whom 333,669 About two months before the 18th of April, 1838, were men, and 136,051 women.

COLONEL SIR HENRY GRORGE MACLEOD

THE FAMILHING POOR LAW,-A poor old man, named Benjamia Hammond, hung bimeelf

lately at Epping, in Emex, rather than seek imprisonment in a Bastile. THE Great Western STRAMER was spoken with on the 4th instant by a vessel which has arrived at

Portsmouth, in longitude 27 30-out six days and CHARLES SANDYS PARKER was sentenced to

FROM THE shropt manner of Lord Glenelg's This was not true. Witness did not tell her mother company has for some weeks past been performing, support, to enable them to riot in luxury, wrung and that the members of this Association use their dismissal, it would seem that her Majesty's servants about the marriage. On her cross-examination, she was totally consumed by fire. It was nearly 12 from the hard earningstof the starving and degraded best endeavours to convince the working men of

has been uncommonly slow and late in brainding. In general, however, though young and tender, it has a healthy appearance. Preston Chronicle.

market to the lowest possible price. The prospectus states that the company is to have its own ships, Wharis, waggons, and coal-pits.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT .- On Friday morning,

Fon to put down Sunday travelling in their district. by their ocunsel.

LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL

Escares or a Character.-About four years ago, a young man, from Carstairs, named Kean, was committed to Lanark gael on a charge of assault. He nad been only a few days in confinement when he effected his escape, but was apprehended the following winter among the snowball rioters at

doubly sure, a strong posse of constables was sta-tioned at the house night and day, to prevent the possibility of any untoward mistake. On Sunday last, Mr. Currie arrived at Carstairs, at the hour The New York papers have come to hand. Five when the people were assembling for church, with a such one at Windsor in Upper Canada; where prisoner. He entered the house and brickly inquired a Similar fate. Three quired, "Well, how's James to-day?" "I dinna out of five deserters from the Thirty-fifth Regiment, ken," was the sulky reply. He turned to the bed of the prisoner of the sunday and made a full confession of his guilt. He is expected at Sittingbourne this day (Thursday) to undergo an examination before the magistrates. The prisoner of the prisoner of the prisoner of the prisoner to do not set five deserters from the Thirty-fifth Regiment, to undergo an examination before the magistrates. long pause, but still no reply. His anxiety was wound up to the highest pitch. He hastily tore axide the bed-curtains, when oh! horror and conrneading bread. The "Sympathizer" was cap- fusion, the sheets were cauld, and James was off. The wight and mortification of the sealous functionaries of the law were extreme; curses both loud and deep were vented on the occasion; the country was scoured, and horses searched in all directions, but the result justified the prediction of an ancient crone, who thus expressed herself-"Odd, Currie, lad, we may ride an' vin as ye like, but it cheats me if ve get either hilt or hair, word or witten o' him." The news of the escape spread like wildfire, and the consequent bustle and confusion made Carstairs more like a crowded fair than the usual quiet and

seclusion of a village Sabbath .- Glasgow Courier. MALDON .- At a meeting of the Board of Guardams on Thursday week, out of twenty present, fourteen resigned their seats. They resigned in consequence of the Commissioners having ordered the disallowance of the cost of maintenance in the workhouse of two children of an age incapable of assisting their parents, belenging to abla-bodied labourers, whose families are too numerous for them to maintain, although in the receipt of as liberal and

DEATH FROM TAKING POISON. - On Friday night week, an adjourned inquest was held at the Steel-yard Coffee-hou-e, Upper Thames-street, on view of the body of Mr. Robert Winder, aged twentyfever, and other diseases in that colony:—"We two years, who was found dead in a barge, opposite ably fine young woman. Some time before his bave had the wellow fever, the trubus and other the wharf of Messrs. Calvert, brewers, at ten o clock marriage, he fell from a cart, and severely injured on Tuesday morning last. Handbills had been his head, in consequence of which occurrence he has most all the Europeans who arrived in the colony printed, giving a description of his person, dress, at times, particularly after drinking a little, behaved died in a few days. Most of the gendarmes sent &c., which led to the discovery of his friends, who from France three years ago have fallen victims; proved to be highly respectable and living at Folk- child. He was not in the habit of quarrelling with the troops in the several environs in particular have stone, Kent. It appeared that the deceased had his wife; but about three years ago he was in a suffered, and are reduced to an insignificant number. In one company of artillery only four men survived. or suggist, of Sandwich, and whose residence he left valued her daughter's life she had better take her out | C. Croft, wine-merchants, Richmond, and taking | The following resolutions were agreed to: 1. "That | of the room: and she sleet with her sister that | from the count is read and taking | the solution of this meeting that the present | Derangement."

ILLEGAL INTEREST .- On Friday, at the Marylebone Police-office, Robert Yalding Birch, commonly called the "Pawnbrokers' Scourge," ap-CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 23.—On the night of peared to support an information which he had laid the 20th instant, a few hours before day-break, the against Mr. Fairlam, of No. 59, Lisson-grove against Mr. Fairlam, of No. 59, Lisson-grove fore. Next morning they were both found in bed Aorth, for taking one farthing more than the legal deluged in blood, which had flowed from extensive watchmen of the city announced that the Porte was on fire. The conflagration, favoured by a strong interest upon a gown pledged at his shop for 3s. wounds inflicted on their threats; the bodies were wounds inflicted on their threats; the bodies were position, as to cause him to fall wounds inflicted on their threats; the bodies were position, as to cause him to fall still warm, but life was extinct. Lovett must have leave no time even to save any of the property in the by the Pawnbrokers' Society, though generally suc- leant over his wife while inflicting the fatal wound. apartments inhabited by the Grand Vizir, and in cessful, proved unavailing in this case, which was and effected his own destruction when in a sitting of Sillington boots were stolen from the shop of Mr.

clearly proved, and the defendant was fined 40s and posture, on the apposite side of the bed. Several ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG LADY BY A STABLE and papers of Government had also been burnt; Boy. - The Court of Queen's Beuch, Dublin, was but the place where these writings are permanently occupied on Wednesday and Thursday week, in the Souter, living in the vicinity of his dwelling, but the kept, and where every evening all important docu- trial of Tucker v. Peter Yore, Thomas Flood, Mi- combined testimony of all tended beyond the ments are deposited, is a massive building of stone, chael Bradiey, Mary Mechan, and Ann Cooney. perfectly are-proof, and situated at a considerable the former for alluring and marrying the daughter of Lovett, was acting under a most strange delusion distance from the Porte. According to the custom the late Colenel Tucker, and the other prisoners for with regard to his jealous feelings, and that his prevalent here, whenever a building belonging to conspiring and assisting. Mr. Smith, Queen's intellects had latterly become deranged. The razor prevalent here, whenever a building belonging to conspiring and assisting. Mr. Smith, Queen's Government happens to be destroyed by fire, the Counsel, having stated the case, Mrs. Mabel Tucker public will have it that the flames were set by some | was examined :- "I married Colonel Tucker upon the Turkish population has manifested on seeing, I had a daughter named Hannah Jane. She was for the last fortnight, police officers perambulating | born upon the 12th of October, 1820. In 1830 I the streets, and seizing young men employed in the went to reside in the county Meath. I remember shops, to dreg them on board the ships in the persons named Yore living upon the lands. I took harbour, appeared greatly to add to the probability Peter Yose upon the land in 1831. I employed him of this surmise. But it appears on the testimony as a labouring boy, at 6d. a-day. Colonel Tucker of the Grand Vizir himself, that this destructive died in 1831. My daughter and I went over to England for the purpose of continuing her education. harem, a place, it may fairly be supposed, beyond The family of the Yores remained upon the lands. the reach of encendiaries. It is the third time in Meath. I returned to Ireland, and took up my since the Saltan's accession to the throne that the residence at Cabra Lodge, and employed Peter Yore sublime Porte has been destroyed by fire -a as'a helper in the stable. This was in 1835. 1, sufficient warring, it might be thought, to induce employed him afterwards to drive the jaunting-car. I remember the 18th of April, 1838. I had three horses in use, one for the car, one for my daughter to ride on, and the other for Michael Bradley, who was a half-brother of Peter Yore, and rode after her. IT IS RUMOURED that Mr. Sergeant Talfourd On the 18th of April, Peter Yore said be wanted to ge to the forge, and I gave him permission to take the jannting-car. The marriage of my daughter upon that day was entirely without my knowledge or consent. I would submit to be killed before I would consent to it. My daughter and Bradley went out to ride about an hour after Yore left. My Chancery; to be succeeded, it is said, by Mr. Duck- danghter returned about three o'clock. I asked ber why she was so long out. Bradley answered A RUMOUR that Ministers intend to establish 2 that his borse had thrown him, and that they were new Court of Chancery is contradicted by the delayed in the park is consequence. I first heard of the marriage in Sepsember. I removed to Glassnevin in May. I get the certificate of marriage in September. Yore asked me if I had broken the marriage, "She is my wife," said be, "these five

months, and if you or she have not got it, I have enough of witnesses to get another. She is my wife, and she must come home with me." I turned him away. Hannah J. Tucker, a pretty-looking girl, deposed that she was the daughter of the last witness. Peter Yore talked to her of marriage. She gave him no answer then. On a subsequent occasion has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of he spoke to her again on the subject, and she said she would tell her mama. He threat-ened if she did to kill her. She detailed the circumstances of the marriage. After the marriage witness went back to Paradise-row. She put on her habit again, and Ann Yore and Mary Meehan assisted her. Peter Flood opened the door for her. The horses were brought to the door by Bradley. Witness did not see Peter Yore again until after she got bome to her mother's. On their way home. Bradley got off his horse, and dirtied his clothes with mad. He did this in order to make an excuse for

Stone, and Company, in the name of Broadwood her mother asked her what kept her out so long, and morning of Friday se'nnight, the large Pavilion in league together against the interest of the people, Bradley replied that the horse had thrown him. Pope Street, Glasgow, where Batty's equestrian to orash that power from whom they derive their Association, in behalf of Mr. Stephens's defence; dismissed, it would seem that her Majestry's servants about the marriage. On ner cross-examination, saw was much and degraded of the evening were producers. Although the former rode into their Ossett in general of the necessity of supporting the into the lobby and voted against putting his name on Christian Stephens, who is nersecuted by the approximation of the interest of the into the lobby and voted against putting his name on the shoulders of the interest of the interes are not engaged upon the same terms as those of said Bradley was the person who aways followed against putting his name on the subjects—viz., a month's warning or a month's warn THE YOUNG WHEAT.—The farmers inform us has the wheat which was sown before Christmas has the wheat which was sown before Christmas six weeks that elapsed from the time he first asked boling previous to shutting, and, of course, it is ima
The Young Wheat.—The farmers inform us him." He drove me out with my mother during the stove, about which some of the monkeys were gamble and late in braining.

There was no fire in the building, except a small in their hearts, and with concealed daggers under men of England."

Six weeks that elapsed from the time he first asked boling previous to shutting, and, of course, it is ima
Testrip the s me to marry him. I was in the habit of speaking gined it must have been from this quarter the fire the Toriss, under its hallowed wings, and thus by a to Yore about the business of the house. Nothing was communicated to the building. So soon as the bund of impostors, treacherous and artful villains, it but common conversation occurred between us after the most strenuous and meritothe marriage. He never took any liberty with me rious exertions were made by all on the spot to save Judas Iscariots not having an opportunity to betray THE STATE OF THE YOUNG WHRAT in every direction of this county (Somersetshire) is of the marriage. He always acted with the marriage. He always acted with the matriage. He always acted with the most gratifying description, and the season sltogether has been highly propitions to the bopes of the agriculturists.

THERS ARE BUNOURS IN DUBLIN that Lord Chief Justice Boshe is subset to resign; that Mr. Chief Justice Boshe is subset to resign; that Mr. Brady, Attorney-General, will succeed him; the matriage of the most strenuous and merito-discovered, the most strenuous and merito-discovered the most strenuous and merito Brady, Attorney-General, will succeed him; that Mr. Pigot will become Attorney-General, and have gone three times to the house of Father Yore. Sergeant Curry Solicitor-General.

Sergeant Curry Solicitor-General.

Sergeant Curry Solicitor-General.

The pavilion, we gone three times to the house of Father Yore. Bradley was not present at the gate when Yore believe, was insured, but we are concerned to say, made poor by Acts of Parliament, to support an told me to go to the priest, but Bradley came when told me to go to the priest, but Bradley came when to be less would extend to between two and train, and then left to be completely dissected by the By inserting this as early as possible, you will ealled the Anti-Coal Monopoly Company, the object of which is to bring coals down in the London or not Bradley knew where I was going. I showed three thousand pounds. The Glasgow Chronicle money changers of the kingdom. We are allustrated to be the completely dissected by the the certificate to Father Yore, but I did not ask him to marry me. He told me that I had done a very fooliah thing. He did not say whether he would or Mr. Batty's loss is general, and we are confident, leeches on every vein, to convert the last drop of collection for the rent is going on. Those who look into a golden God, which is the only one they approved the Rev. P. Brewster because they supposed the Jodges be allowed to retire on full salaries after fifteen years' service, and that the salaries and retithe certificate to Father Yore, but I did not ask him adds, that there was a fox destroyed, and only one in every direction by our relentless oppressors, who a present before the marriage. I might have given lie would not withhold their generous support, even have sincerity enough to adore. Such, we are he was doing the dirty work of the tyrants, by fifteen years' service, and that the salaries and reti-

MANSLAUGHTER.—In the Central Criminal COMBINATION AMONGST THE PARSONS.—A a display of moral force; let our oppressors change Court, on Tuesday, John Bull, convicted of man-few days ago a respectable young couple were about it into physical force if they like. We are for peace, slaughter in killing the cabriolet-driver at Hoxton, to be married, and having had the banns published if peace our procure justice; we are for law which was sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of at both Tarring and Brighton, determined to comis based on equity, protecting alike all the descend-correction and kept to hard labour for three years, plete their happiness by tying the hymenial cord and and order we would enforce for their three months of the time to be passed in solitary at the Brighton altar. But the course of true love security. Universal Suffrage, and no surrender, is confinement

A FUND THAT WANTS LOOKING AFTER .-There is a standing order of the House of Peers, rehement attacks upon ministers in the newspapers. Edinburgh College, and carried back in triumph to by which every Peer that attends his duty, and not The real nature of the contest is not concealed. It his old residence in Lanark gool by the sheriff too late for divine service, shall forfeit 1s, to the The real nature of the contest is not concealed. It ims put residence in managed by the struggling to retain unconstitutional authority, and of the keys, and got off as formerly. This winter he has the Mole ministry are merely put forward for visited his friends at Contesting and who, when the parties appeared to be united in the poor box, for the parish of St. Margaret, and if he goes not attend at all, or show special cause for such neglect, he is to forfeit the sum of Ss., to be applied mation of their bappiness out of their own parish.

a visit, and intimated that he must go to his old shillings and costs for spreading ashes on the pavequarters in Lanark. The doctor stated that he ment before her door to prevent any accident from it was supposed there was little danger now of his was proved against Mrs. Gibbs, he was compelled ranning away, yet, in order to make assurance to inflict the penalty which the Act of Parliament had fixed.

THE OTTERDEN MURDER.-We have just received intelligence that Seager, the man charged He is expected at Sittingbourne this day (Thursday)

FIRE. -On Friday evening, between six and seven barn, to which they quickly communicated, and in a short time totally destroyed it, with the contents, consisting of about forty quarters of corn, a dressing machine, and other implements. The Epping engine was despatched, and was very serviceable. remaining on the premises throughout the night. The stock was partly insured in the Essex Economic,

Thursday week, Mr. Baker, the coroner, and a jury both of whom were discovered in bed with their throats cut, at their lodgings, No. 104 in the above been married four years, and had one child, a little girl, three years of age. The mother was almost constantly employed from home in the upholstery business. Lovett was of very irritable temper, and not quite right in his mind. It had been given out that he was jealous of his wife, who was a remarkholding any situation. Verdict - "Temporary the house, who was waiting to see his (deceased's) wife, which was altogether a delesion on his part. Shortly after he grasped with great force the throat of his wife, whom he had, it appeared, previously knocked down. Tuesday night he came home between

witnesses were examined, from the evidence of some it appeared that Lovett had on many occasions expressed his dissatisfaction at much of his wife's conshadow of a doubt to show that the unhappy man, was found beneath the bed. The jury, after a short consultation, return the part of the William Lovett destroyed his wife, and afterwards himself,

MURDER AT BRISTOL .- On Saturday week Davis (who had formerly been in the same employ, but had been discharged for impreper conduct) went to him, and remarked upon the quality of the hay with which he was serving the beasts. He then was necessary to serve the come the prisoner left him; and Butt, having done his work, was returning up Rediand-lane, when he saw the prisoner in the lane looking over the bedge; he did not think any.

Incendians.—A small building, occupied as thing of this circumstance, but passed him, bidding him good afternoon. He had not passed more than about a yard, when he received a violent blow en the back part of the head, which felled him to the ground, and nearly stunned him. He turned the Passage, where the prisoner, who is only 18 or had been ransacked, and a number of articles taken people are fully represented in the Commons House out. The thieves decamped on hearing Mrs. Jack—of Parliament, and that therefore we deem it useless on that subject to petition that house as at present which had been attached to the watch, and a halfsovereign and some silver, part of the proceeds of the watch, which was found pawned at Mr. Ashten's, pawnbroker, Castle-street. The prisoner, having been brought to Bristol, was taken to the Infirmary, where, in the presence of two magistrates, who re-

of Finchinfield, and Mr. Ralph Garrett, of Great versers. The traversers were then allowed to stand twenty-pound notes, an Irish thirty-shilling note,

day amongst the rubbish.

set to the rest of his marriage-seeking parishioners. He, therefore, writes to his brother at Brighton, The consternation that cusued amongst the party foot, fell, and broke a leg. This could not be long concealed; and Carrie, the sheriff officer, paid him of Bedford-street, Covent Garden, was fined forty serious effects have resulted from the delay, since the happy couple have since rolemnized the rifes in their own parish church, in the presence of this superla-

> COLONIAL OFFICE .- Lord Glenelg's successor at the Colonial Office has not, up to this time, been officially announced; though the Ministerial papers have authoritatively stated, that the Marquis of Normanby is the man. Sir George Grey, Lord with the above murder, has been apprehended at Glenelg's Parliamentary Under Secretary, goes out Birmingham, and made a full confession of his guilt. with him; but Sir George gets "in" again as Judge-Advocate-General, an appointment, by the way, which seems to have been kept open purposely for him. Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Macaulay, and receive and forward the same; and that the above others, have been talked of as likely to succeed Sir resolution and the following address be inserted in o'clock, a fire broke out at an off-hard farm, Mag-claim Laver, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Hart, of North Weald. The flames were first dis-difficulty in procuring a Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. George Grey; but at present there is neither covered issuing from the cart-shed adjoining the It is said that the offer of the appointment has been refused by Lords Radnor, Tavistock, and Albemarle, and that it waits the acceptance of the Earl of Clarendon, Ambassador at Madrid .- Spectator.

> burnt to the ground; thus throwing, at this incle- Somerset House, or the still worse money-grubbing ment season of the year, and while provisions are profit-mongering lords of the Lancashire cotton but the huildings, which were the property of a sold at such an exercitant price, a great number of gentleman in London, were oninsured. A reward families out of employment. It originated, we unsold at such an exorbitant price, a great number of hells. of £60 (£20 by the Economic, and £40 by Mr. derstand, from the gas; but so rapid was its progress, Hart,) has been offered for the detection of the that though every exertion was used to subdue it, it perpetrator of the malicious act. - Essex Hereld. proved of no avail. The appearance of the fire when the conflagration was at the highest was truly grand MURDER AND SUICIDE ON PADDINGTON.—On and terrific: the whole sky for miles around exhibited one sheet of vivid light; and when the roof and purpose of their dishonest agitation. They have of tradesmen assembled at the Fountain Abbey walls fell in, the dense smoke that arose presented stuck out men with tables to ask signatures to an l'avern, Praed-street, Paddington, to inquire into the an appearance es if the earth had opened to allow circumstances connected with the deaths of William the pent up volcanicether to issue forth to terrify and Lovett, aged 31, and Margaret his wife, aged 25, destroy. We are happy to hear, however, that no lives were lost, although several narrow escapes were made. I'wo boys were compelled to leap from street. Deceased was a marble polisher, and the windows, and it was reported that one of them worked in Queen-street, Edgeware-road. They had had either got his legs broken, or, at least, sustained severe injury .- Glusgow Chronicle.

PARISH OF ST. MARY, NEWINGTON .--Monday night, at a meeting of the inhabitants held room, Parliament and the Convention being both in the Parochial School, a letter was read from the sitting. Secretary of the Poor Law Commissioners, stating that, "in compliance with the memorial of the in- meeting at Luddenden have contributed towards the habitants, the Commissioners were prepared to National Rent £1 11s. 0d. since the account pubrescind their order constituting a Board of Guar- lished in your paper. Ovenden has sent in an addidians in the parish of Newington." The announce- tion of 15s towards the same. Other subscriptions

ment was received with great exultation. RICHKOND POLICE OFFICE. - Martin White, an old offender, was, on the 11th, committed for breaking into the counting-house of Messrs. G. and The following resolutions were agreed to: 1. "That the view of ascertaining the amount of its funds, In one company of artillery only four men survived.
The epidemic has severely visited the priests of the several parishes; those of Basse Terre and Pointa-Pitre have perished. The medical men have escaped, almost alone, the disorders which he did with prossic acid. Although very combated with the mest devoted self-denial. The lusion that he was unfit to live, and incapable of the directory of the room; and she slept with her sister that from the cash-boxes £17 and upwards, in gold and silver.—Thomas Peart, sen. and Thomas Peart, in successful to of the room; and she slept with her sister that from the cash-boxes £17 and upwards, in gold and silver.—Thomas Peart, sen. and Thomas Peart, in successful to of the room; and she slept with her sister that from the cash-boxes £17 and upwards, in gold and silver.—Thomas Peart, sen. and Thomas Peart, in successful to of the room; and she slept with her sister that from the cash-boxes £17 and upwards, in gold and silver.—Thomas Peart, sen. and Thomas Peart, jun., both of Richmond, labourers, were held to bail for stealing a boll of wheat, the property of Mr. Carter, of Scales, near Pichmond.—John Green he left on the cash-boxes £17 and upwards, in gold and silver.—Thomas Peart, sen. and Thomas Peart, jun., both of Richmond, labourers, were held to bail for stealing a boll of wheat, the property of Mr. Carter, of Scales, near Pichmond.—John Green he left on the cash-boxes £17 and upwards, in gold and silver.—Thomas Peart, sen. and Thomas Peart, jun., both of Richmond, labourers, were held to bail for stealing a boll of wheat, the property of Mr. Carter, of Scales, near Pichmond.—John Green he left on the cash-boxes £17 and upwards, in gold and silver.—Thomas Peart, sen. and Thomas Peart, sen. and Thoma Lees, an itinerant bookseller, was committed for Charter, namely, Vote by Ballot, Equal Represen-

> knocked down. Taesday night he came home between ten and eleven o'clock, and went up stairs. His from a rock about eight yards, perpendicularly. By all that lies in our power, in conjunction with our in the room of Mr. D. W. Harvey, who had accepted good fortune his hand, in descending, came in con- fellow-workmen in other parts of the country, to tact with a stone, the blow from which so altered his support the National Convention, that is now position, as to cause him to fall upon his feet and re- sitting." 3. "That this meeting views with disgust

Joseph Midgley, Russell Street, Halifax.

RADICAL LECTURE. - On Wednesday week, Mr. Binns, of Sunderland, delivered an address on the present movement, in the room of the Working Men's Association at Darlington. The audience was numerous and enthusiastic.

ROPBING EMPLOYEES. - Two females, named Anderson, mother and daughter, employed at the were last week fully committed for trial; the obtain Universal Suffrage." 4th. "That we hold out Lord MAHON then brought forward his resoluployers, and the elder one with receiving the same, he being at the time in an unsound state of knowing it to have been stolen.

ANCIENT ROMANS.—On Tuesday week, the members of the Troot Intent Senate, held their ac-John Butt, aged 19, who was, it appears, a milkman, customed anniversary at the house of Mr. George this meeting places the utmost confidence in that John Butt, aged 19, who was, it appears, a milkman, was between one and two o'clock in the day in Kitchen, the Barleycorn Inn, Leylands, Leedan servant of the living God, the Rev. Joseph Rayner road, feeding the sows, when the prisoner, William that reflected the utmost credit upon the worthy Oastler, and we are determined to support them even

asked Butt how long he was going to stay? Butt understand his solicitor, Charles Carre Erq. of Ship. replying that he was only going to stay so long as ton, is his Under-Sheriff, and that the appointments

a storehouse for straw, &c. by Mr. William Binns, of Halifax, was on Tuesday week set fire to by some

sound to look up, when he received another blow week some villains entered the house of Mr. Jack- this meeting, highly gratified with the very satisfacfrom the prisoner Davis, which deprived him of his son, Mile Thorn, near Halifax, and stole therefrom tory intelligence from the general Convention, and senses. He lay thus insensible for a considerable three dresses, twelve yards of cloth for shirting, other parts of the country, in reference to the ontime, and upon recovering, he found himself prostrate seven shawls, silk handkerchiefs, number not known, ward progress of democratic principles, feel theming the lane in a pool of blood, and that his watch one cloak of the value of £3, one pair of spectacles selves called upon to make increased exertions in and money had been taken from him. He managed which cost 23s., six silver spoons, one table spoon, the sacred cause. We do accordingly pledge our to crawl nearer to the end of the lane, and to make himself heard by his crice for assistance. A man articles. Mrs. Jackson, hearing a noise like as if in London both by our purse and our persons to the named Roberts, who was passing, proceeded to the some one was opening a drawer down stairs, got up; very uttermost." Moved by Mr. John Rawcliff, and by his means he was conveyed to the Infirmary, where he languished mustil this day, about she immediately returned and went down another this meeting is perfectly aware of the iniquitous twelve o'clock, when he expired. In the meantime staircase, which leads into the front room, and then enactment of the Corn Laws, and fully alive to the being actually an appointment under the Crown the alarm having been given, and the dying man found that all the drawers which stood in the room direful consequences which may be the result of a quite as much so as the Stewardship of the Chiltern having recovered his senses esticiently to describe were taken out and laid upon the floor, with a candle continuation of them, at the same time we feel it Hundreds. In the former instance the Home Secrethe murderer, Inspector Attreed, having learned stick in the middle of the room, and a candle in it that Davis had friends at Chesston, sent officers to blown out. She afterwards found that the cupboard

> THE LEIGH RADICAL ASSOCIATION TO ALL THEIR BRETHREN IN POLI-TICAL BONDAGE.

FELLOW SUFFERERS,-These are times which where, in the presence of two magnetrates, who is made a series and with great events, and will shortly show to the world, those who intend to struggle opinion that the case of the Rev. J. R. Stephens bers of the House; and if he had been an aristocratic calls for our immediate consideration, and that a cousin, nobody would have dreamed of molesting subscription he immediately entered into for his him. Principle, indeed! nobody cared a farthing DESTRUCTION OF BATTY'S PAVILION, AT GLASGOW.—About half-past one o'clock on the bitter experience, that Whigs and Tories will persecuted brother Stephens."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him, and he did not feel quite sure of process."—2. "That £1 be shout him are process."—2. "The process transportation for life for the forgery on Martin, remaining out so long. When she reached the house Glasgow .- About half-past one o'clock on the bitter experience, that Whigs and Tories will

(and this is another instance) was doomed to be our motto; the greatest happiness to the greatest checked. The Very Reverend of Tarring could not number is our object; virtue our leader, justice our silently look on, and see such a very bad precedent shield, and truth our weapon. But if, whilst exercising a constitutional right, we are to be assailed by the deadly instruments of our oppressors, then we swear, on the altar of the constitution, that our blood shall not be made to flow without a firm and determined resistance.

By order of the Association, JAMES FENNEY, Chairman.

STATE OF POLITICAL FEELING.

LEICESTER.—At a meeting of the members of the Leicester Political Union, held in their room, All following resolution and address were unanimously agreed to:- "That this meeting is of opinion that a short address be forwarded to the Northern Star, soliciting every reader of that paper to contribute at on Turnpike Trusts. least six-pence each towards the exp-aces of the approaching trial of the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and that the news agents, in their respective towns, do the Northern Star.'

To the Radical Reformers of Great Britain.

Fellow Workmen,-The time is fast approaching for the grand battle between one of our best of friends, the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and the enemies of human liberty—the combined and unholy league of Whig and Tory. Rally round him then in the hour of danger, and shew by your exertions in his AIRBRIE COTTON WORKS DESTROYED BY FIRE. favor, that you will not tamely submit to see him -We are sorry to state that Airdrie Mills have been | immolated at the shrine of the turee bashaws of

JABEZ WESTON, Chairman,

CORN LAW REPEALERS .-- The Cern Law repealers of Manchester have not ventured to summon a public meeting of the inhabitants for the anti-Corn Law petition, which has been prepared in some hole and corner, safe from public observation. This fact speaks volumes-it tells us that the people's eyes are open, and that they who would cheat them if possible are aware of it. We have received a long and spirited communication on the subject from the secretary of the Manchester Radical Association, for the insertion of which we cannot find

NATIONAL RENT .- The Radical Association

tion of 15s towards the same. Other subscriptions have also been received.

HEANOR.—A Working Men's Association has been formed at Heanor, in the county of Derby.

HEANOR.—A Working Men's Association has been formed at Heanor, in the county of Derby. trial at the Sessions, for stealing a quantity of lead, tation, Payment of Members, and Annual Parlia- Ireland; and also a bill to secure the liberty of the he property of Mr. Kempster, of Richmond.

Acoedent.—On Wednesday, the 6th instant, a Heanor, do pledge ourselves to form a branch of the and contempt the proceedings of the miscalled representatives of the people against that persecuted friend of the people, the Rev. J. R. Stephens: and we pledge ourselves to aid and support him by all the means in our power."

ARNOLD .- At a public meeting of the Democratic Association, held on Shrove Tuesday, it was resolved unanimously, 1st. " That this meeting concurs in the principles of the National Petition and the People's Charter." 2nd. "That we pledge ourselves to support the Convention." 3rd. "That the hand of fellowship to all those who act justly and love mercy." 5th. "That we are for peace, law, and order, not wishing to injure person or property, nor yet to be injured ourselves by unjust laws, or

sion of Arnold have commenced a regular weekly subscription for the "Defence fund." The amount will be handed to the treasurer sometime previous to

PRESTON.-Agreeable to intimation, a public meeting was held in the Radical Association Rooms, Lawson Street, Preston, on the evening of Monday last, Mr. Robt. Ray in the chair. The schoolroom, which contains upwards of 500, was filled to overvillains, who got clear off. Upward of 50 stones of flowing, when the following resolutions were unanistraw was consumed.

HOUSEBREAKING.—Early on Saturday morning and seconded by Mr. James Murphy, sen., "That incumbent on ourselves to state that there is no probability of the Corn Laws being repealed until the on that subject to petition that house as at present

THE RENT.-Charley has sent Five Pennds towards the National Rent.

OSSETT.—At a meeting of the members of the Ossett Radical Association, the following resolutions Ossett Radical Association, the following resolutions passed unanimously:—1. "That this meeting is of opinion that the case of the Rev. J. R. Stephens bers of the House; and if he had been an aristocratic granted out of the funds of the Ossett Radical

"But time will reach a happy hour, To strip the spoiler of his power.

The Rev. Mr. Stephens is the determined, the un-

much oblige the Radicals of Ossett.

about half-past eleven o'clock, as a porter named him a Christmas-box. I did not give him a ring. I though his troop could not appear for some time in certain, must be the case, so long as those who pay, dividing that they might conquer, are exerting ring allowances of the five Puisne Judges of the Charles Slinger was carrying a heavy box upon his knot along Hatton-garden, he slipped off the pavehim a Constitution and fell into the road, and the box which he
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never encouraged him to take the liberty of asking in such gorgeous apparelling as formerly. So rapidly the taxes and fight the battles of the country, are themselves very much to bring forward those parts
Court of Session be increased. The last-named resothe taxes and fight the battles of the country, which the Rev. Gentleman and his
lution was carried by a majority of 67 to 20. The was carrying fell across his left leg, which was fractired in two places.

| The results of the state of th SUNDAY TRAVELLING.—At the sitting of the that Miss Tucker is a Protestant. The Jury rebelonging to the company, was consumed; the wardthis our honest declaration. Our association like £8 yesterday. There are some spirited villages in
the total company, was consumed; the wardthis our honest declaration. Our association like £8 yesterday. There are some spirited villages in
the value of Leven, Dumbartonshire, who attach Radicalism, and by these we will stand or fall. And themselves to us, and who have sent £8 towards to the state of business in the Court of Chancery were Easton, were each fined 10s. for travelling on Sanday out on their former recognizances, to abide the result and thirty sovereigns, which were deposited in a though much has been said about moral force, phy—supporting the Belegates; they have also commenced box. Only five of the sovereigns were found next sizely a subscription for the suffering patriot, the Rev. J. assert, that onward we shall go (at all hazards) with R. Stephens.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Thursday, Feb. 14. After the presentation of several petitions, Lord WHARNCLIFFE inquired if there were any objections to the production of some communications. previous to the 25th of September, alluded to in the correspondence on the subject of Canada, already laid upon the table.

Lord MELBOURNE informed him that there. were objections to the production, and the subject.

was not followed up.
The Duke of WELLINGTON then asked the Noble Viscount if he had any objection to the production of Sir F. Head's disputches. Lord MELBOURNE answered that although he could not produce them himself, he had no objec-

tion to their production if moved for by one of their Lordships.
The Dake of WELLINGTON immediately gave notice of a motion to that effect for to-morrow, (Friday.)

Lord BROUGHAM, in moving for certain papers Leicester Political Union, held in their room, All on the subject of education, expressed his great Saints, on Monday evening, Pobruary 11, 1839, the satisfaction at the course taken by Government on the subject. The Marquis of SALISBURY gave notice that, after Easter, he would move for a Select Committee

> Lord BROUGHAM said that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer "did not give up the post-horse duty, it would give him up." The House then adjourned.

Friday, Feb. 15.
Lord COLCHESTER said that he should, on Thursday next, move for additional returns connected with the state of the navy, when he "meant to detail his views on that important subject. This proceeding," his Lordship added, "rested entirely on his own responsibility, as he had not communicated with any Noble Lord on the subject." The Duke of WELLINGTON moved, pursuant

Sir F. Head and the Government, and between Sir J. Colborne and the Government, on the affairs of Canada. Lord MELBOURNE said it would be extre mely

to notice, for copies of the correspondence betwee

inconvenient to produce the whole of the p aners. and suggested that the motion should be for spries

or extracts."
The Duke of WELLINGTON pointed to Sir F.
Head's declaration that he would publis in the correspondence, but he said that, after the constraince of Lord Melbourne as to the inconvenience of producing the papers, he would limit lais motion to

"copies or extracts."

The Noble Duke's motion, so altered, was agreed to after a conversation, in which Lords Wicklow, Wharucliffe, and Ellenborough saggested modes of discovering how Lord Durham's report came to be published in the Times so " prematurely." The House adjourned at six o'clock till Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Thursday, Feb. 14. Mr. J. STANLEY moved for a new writ for Derosport in the room of Sir G. Grey, who has been appointed to the office of Judge Advocate General. After the presentation of several petitions, many of them in opposition to the Corn Laws, Lord DUN-CANNON postponed his motion for the withdrawal of the grant from Maynooth College, from the 25th to

from what sources they are derived, and how expended. Also, to inquire into the system of education adopted there, and particularly to ascertain if there be any, and what, exclusions from the fran-chises and benefits of the university." The honourable and learned gentleman also gave notice that he should on the 28th move for leave to bring in a bill press, and to prevent vexations actions for libel.

Mr.WYNNE gave notice that he should to-morrow

the office of registrar of hackney-coaches. in reply to a question from Lord John Russell as to the precise terms of the motion upon the Corn Laws which he intended to bring forward, Mr. VILLIERS said: I shall present a petition

or petitions to this House on the subject of the Corn Laws, alleging certain things, and I shall on Tuesday move that the allegations of the petitions be supported by evidence at the bar of the House. Lord JOHN RUSSELL then, adverting to a question put to him by Sir R. Peel on a former evening, stated that he should not make any declaration as to the course to be adopted by the Government until the motion was brought forward.

tions on the subject of controverted elections, when, after a lengthened discussion, the House divided, the numbers being

For the resolutions

Against them - - 177

Majority - 114 Sir ROBERT PEEL then obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the jurisdiction for the trial of election petitions.

Mr. F. MAULE obtained leave to bring in a bill for regulating the employment of children and young

persons in factories.
In answer to a question from Mr. HINDLEY, The HON. MEMBER said that the Government did not propose to make any alteration in the hours or ages of children, with regard to their labour; but that additional power would be given to the inspectors and sub-inspectors. 200 A 1 tale and Mr. SLANEY, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The House adjourned at twelve o'clock-Mr. VILLIERS presented the petition of the

anti-Corn Law delegates. It was ordered to be printed with the votes. This is the petition on which Mr. Villiers will found his motion on Tuesday

Mr. HARVEY's case was brought before the House

Mr. WYNN, who moved that a new writ be issued for Southwark, the representation of which he assumed to be vacant,-though Mr. Harvey was present, and called upon by the Speaker to make his defence. Mr. Wynn's speech consisted of dry precedents to prove that Mr. Harvey's late office came within the disqualifying statute of Queen Anne, tary acted for the Crown; in the latter the Chancellor

of the Exchequer.

Mr. HARVEY spoke, and kept the House in a rear of laughter. He his Tories, Whigs, and Radicals, with an air of reckless glee. He protested that he was quite ready to second a motion for sending every Member before his constituents. He was told that his own election would be secure and inexpensive; but he had the opinion of an eminent Parliamentary counsel that he had not vacated his seat by the acceptance of the Hackney Coach Registrarship. about him; for he remembered that when Government resolved to exclude his name from the Pension Committee, many said to him, "Good God, Harvey! it never can be true?" yet those persons, who poured sympathy and consolation into his ear, went out

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL showed that the practice and the precedents were conflicting; and moved for a Select Committee to search for precedents. Motion agreed to: Committee to be named on

the whole House should go into a Committee to consider a resolution for increasing the salaries of the Scotch Judges of the Court of Session.

Mr. GILLON, Mr. HUME and Mr. WALLACE contended, that the Judges were handsomely paid for the services they rendered, and opposed an in-

report was ordered to be received on Monday.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to carry into effect, with certain modifi-

cations, the fourth report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

ordered. The House was counted out on the motion of Mr. Hume soon after 11 o'clock.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1889.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR TO THE PEOPLE. From the Convention Room, Feb. 20th, 1839.

AGAIN, most worthy pertien of society, I address you. It is upon your own business. I am conscious am working with men who are resolved to "do of men and true have sworn that you shall be free: and he who shall attempt to break up our cause, or sow disunion in our boly ranks, should be burned in effigy in every town in the empire, and his name handed down to posterity as a traitor. Go on, good men! Go on, virtuous wemen! Go on, little! children! We are engaged in the cause of justice, is the last, the very last.

Your ever affectionate friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

MR. COBBETT'S RESOLUTIONS-THEIR REJECTION, AND HIS RETIREMENT.

ALTHOUGH slow to censure, yet we hold the right to reason to be one of the most important prerogatives of the press. In the case of Mr COBBETT, with the proposal of his resolutions, (had he allowed their fate to abide the vote of the majority.) we should have had nothing to do: but their rejection having produced the retirement of the mover, considerably alters the case. Had those resolutions passed, they would have amounted to suicide, and all useful functions of the body were at an end, save so far as the boldness of an individual might have set them at defiance. That any member has a perfect right to propose what measures he pleases, no person will deny; but, in letter and in spirit, those of Mr. COBBETT would, (if adopted.) have amounted, in the words of Mr. CARDO, to a gagging bill. It it necessary, moreover, that the country should be in possession of the fact, that Mr. COBBETT was chairman of a committee, appointed for the purpose of drawing up forms, rules, and regulations, for the management of the Delegates; consequently, respect for that committee respect for the body by whem it was appointed, and respect for himself, as chairman, should have called for a postponement of his "better part of valour." Why should Mr. COBBETT have attempted to neither heped for nor dreamed of. furnish himself with that protection as an individual, which would have been better done by the act of the committee of which he was a member. The assertion of Mr. COBBETT, that "he had had many tannes to bear, of course, for acting here at all," we are quite sure had no influence on his mind. However, if all who have stood taunts and reproaches for advocating the cause of the people were to be frightened from the field, pour indeed would be the hope to which the distressed have atwould desert the path of virtue, scared by the frown of vice. Suppose that the conduct of Mr. CORRETT was to form a precedent, what then would be our position? Why, that we should either, in timidity, vote generally together, apprehensive of retirement, or else frequent desertions, frem wounded feelings, would speedily so thin our ranks, as to make us utterly impotent and useless to the people. We regret the course which Mr. COBBETT has thought it his duty to pursue, while we have that confidence in the people that every gap made will be speedily filled up, and that our glorious cause will not suffer damage, for want of redecoration and repairs. Yorkshire requires no more members—those who have undertaken the trust discharge it honestly and zealously.

THE BIRMINGHAM JOURNAL AND

THE CONVENTION. THERE appeared in last Saturday's Journal an article upon the present prospects of the country, as regards the National Petition, which created more surprise than alarm. The use made by the Editor of the speech of O'BRIEN, with reference to the necessity of a large number of signatures to the Petition, was wily and injudicious; and if not explained, might lead the country to the conclusion, that O'BRIEN, the "bravest of the brave," accorded with the ulterior measures of the Journal viz., a prorogation of the Convention, with a view to the better organization of our forces. O'BRIEN used his argument exclusively in connection with the increased power which numerously-signed petitions would give to the Convention, while the Journal would apply it to the effect which it might produce upon the House of Commens. Is not the Editor of the Journal aware, that votes in the House of Commons are in an inverse ratio to signatures? Does be not know that while the Anti-Corn Law Petition of last year, which was only backed by 28,000 signatures, commanded nearly 100 votes, that Mr. Act, which was backed by more than 500,000 sigfuller House? Away then with your namby pamby wait-awhile measures. Away with your notion of disbanding a body, whose exertions are as yet untried, and whose efforts, if encouraged, instead of being thus dashed, may ultimately lead to the accomplishment of our wishes. The Editor speaks of matter of which he is wholly igno-

at the disappaintment of their warm expecta-but, in right and in reason there can be no choice. The strong revulsion caused by the immediate de-struction of what, under such sircumstances, must be a most delusive hope, would very probably rouse the people from their apathy, while a gradual and bit by bit wearing down of their spatery, while a gradual and bit by hit wearing down of that same hope would only tend to confirm it. Birmingham has, we repeat, in all things, done well. The Convention has done well. But Levisthan has but turned to the other side. He still slumbers, though not quite so soundly as he did sine months ago. He may awake before the month expires—we hope he will.

"No course but an adjournment till next year." Is the man mad, or what does he of the instice of your demands, and therefore no want | mean? It would be more intelligible, had he of exertion upon my part shall damage your chances said, "Let the Convention, now in full bloom, comof soocers. I know your wants and your feelings: mit suicide, and by its foul breath blast the blessom I have communed with you, and have learned them which must speedily ripen into wholesome fruit. through other channels than inanimate petitions, Adjourn the Convention, indeed, who will dare do Those, however, who have not so frequently mixed [it? No! perish all in one common heap of ruin, with you, require your sign-manual as proof of your and let the Convention be the first to fall, should it devotion to liberty. To silence them, give it to dare to betray the trust reposed in it. What! stand them: let every man, woman, and child sign the longer, and bear all the wrongs which the Bir. Petition; disarm all your enemies at once. If it mingham Delegates have so feelingly and so ably can be done by a dash of the pen, it is worth the depicted, for yet another season? The judgment of the general operation of Corn Laws to the inexperiment. Never in the course of my life was I | Mr. SALT could no longer hold his virtuously phymore profitably employed for the people, because I sical reason in abeyance, if he were to take back the news that he had returned to recruit. die." Don't let anything alarm you, The good The inflexibility of HARDY would kick against the continuance of that state of things, that the Corn Laws prevented his doing so. But which, to bear for a moment, would be cowardice. Go home, Gentlemen, who may; we will remain here, with those who are willing to abide the issue; but we have not moral courage enough, we confess, to take back to the people the evil tidings that we have met and done nothing, and will meet again which is the cause of God. Sign the Petition. It next year and do the same. Delay the presentation of the petition if the country see fit, till the most has been done, but we will not undertake the office of watchman and hunter of other representatives to is the essential characteristic of his "order," finda second petition.

We have been sent to perform a sacred duty, and we will do it this time. As the Editor of the Journal is also a Delegate, it would have been more decorously and seemly to have submitted his plan to the Convention, when it would (if we judge rightly) | shilling dividend than to sell his corn at a reasonable have earried with it the antidote to the poison, by rate. The whole affair was one of those reckless the manner in which the Delegates would have handled it. People, de your work, and we will do ours; and the Convention will faithfully discharge its trust; by the Journal's ewn showing, we have and because this gambler was "baulked in his insignatures from all the fighting men in the kingdom-what more does he want? The petition is asks for a revision of our whole system of monetary now signed by 200,000 mere than the whole con- and commercial intercourse. So much for stituent body which returns the members to the other the principle which forms the staple of Lord House, and when we recollect that the Tory constitu- BROUGHAM's attack on the Corn Laws. The ency does not consider themselves represented, we may whole burden of Mr. VILLIERS'S story is of a fairly infer that, our constituents being unanimous, like character. Foreigners are enabled to beat us we stand as six to one, because the majority of the out of their markets because of the increased cost House, that is, the Whig party, do not represent of our manufactures through the operation of the more than a small fraction of the country at large. Corn Laws, in enhancing the price of food. No surrender.-No adjournment.-No tricks .- | Speaking of America he says -

100,000 of signatures—he shall have them; but other country in the world. Now, let us examine the results. demands upon the beoble inust not increase. the horror which some have of the needful being actually done. The fact is, the brave people are forcing their leaders into a position which they

THE DEBATE ON THE MOTIONS OF LORD BROUGHAM AND MR. VILLIERS ON THE CORN LAW QUESTION.

IF evidence had been wanting that the Corn Law Repeal agitation was a merely class-question, advocated for class purposes—that it has been, and still is, merely prosecuted with a view to the increase of the enormons wealth already accumulated in the hands of the Jewocracy, "out tached themselves, and weak would be the man who of the blood, bones, and sinews" of the labouring poor, abundant evidence thereof has been furnished by the speeches of the various parties who figured as parties in the advocacy of the two motions, which, during the present week have been argued before the two Houses of Parliament. If evidence had been wanting that those Houses are so constituted, that however great and crying may be the evils they are called on to redress-whatever their effect on the great mass of society-so long as it seems to their purblind vision, that the continuance of the evils affords sustenance to the vultures by whom the vitals of society are gnawed and torn, any application, however respectful, mederate, or powerfully supported, will be rejected with contumely, that evidence is furnished in the reception of those motions, in the two Houses.

On Monday last, Lord BROUGHAM moved in the House of Lords, that certain petitions upon the Corn Laws be referred to a Committee of the whole House, for the purpose of hearing evidence upon them. His speech on the occasion was aslong as his speeches usually are, and was remarkable only for illogical conclusions, drawn, by a process of artful and deceptive reasoning, from false premises. One of his positions is certainly an unusual one for a repealer to assume. He averred his conviction, that a free trade in corn would not be attended with any material lowering of the price. "He must confess he did not anticipate any very great cheapening of bread from whatever change might take place." Now, if the effecting of the repeal of the Corn Laws be not to effect a reduction in the price of bread, how are the people to be benefitted by it? Who want the Corn Laws repealed? Not the landowners, as they are falsely styled-not the farmers, or agricultural tenantry; but the manufacturers—the exporting manufacturers, who complain of their inability to meet the foreigner in the markets, because of the advantage which he derives from the low price of food producing a low price of labour. Why, then, do they want the Corn Laws repealed? Plainly that, by FIELDEN's motion upon the Poor Law Amendment 2 reduction in the price of British labour, they may be enabled to beat down the price of their natures, could only command 17 votes in a much commodity till they can drive the foreigner from the field, and so sustain the value of their export trade. The question, then, assumes this aspect. Either the Repeal of the Corn Laws will benefit the manufacturers or it will not. If it do benefit the manufacturers, it must be by a great reduction in the price of labour, and if a great reduction is to be made in the price of labour, and bread is House was in committee and the witnesses were and upwards of 1,600 Lodges, having increased 135 resolution was proposed by Peter Hoey, who spoke we view with indignation the arrest of that bold, rant: more than 90,000 signatures have been already to be cheapened very little or scarce at all, how of Members to attend to the evidence? That he months.

Editor speaks of matter of which he is wholly ignoto the meeting with confidence of success, in conbrave, and determined champion of liberty, the received, and at present the zeal increases; but much benefit is likely to result to the labouring should our constituents be impressed with a belief population from this Whig-Radical panacea for all that our first season's agitation is but experimental, their ills—a repeal of the Corn Laws? But how and it was made a matter of serious debate on both and that misery is to continue for another season, so does this argument of BROUGHAM's square with sides of the House, there might be expected three or far from an increased number of signatures, we the clamourous appeals of the Repeal-agitators manufacturing or the agricultural districts should should have no Petition at all. The Journal admits generally to the working classes for their support? have a priority in examining the witnesses; but that an abundance of money has been supplied, and What becomes of the crack illustration of the money we take to be the best test of principle, and the three loaves-Russian, French, and Englishbest determination to carry it out. Will Mr. paraded on all their banners-wood-cutted in ATTWOOD and Mr. FIELDEN hazard our well almost their newspapers, and incressantly pointed at won reputation by sanctioning such a step, asks the by all their spouters? Are they prepared delibe-Journal. In reply, we ask, will Messrs KIBLDEN and rately to confess that they have practised a delusion ATTWOOD attempt to dictate to the Convention and a lie upon the people, for the carrying of a party the People? They hazard nothing by the attempt, purpose? Has not their continual war-cry beenwhile we should hazard everything by a serious "Cheap bread-cheap bread-cheap bread?"

error when he supposes that everybody else must Munchester had presched a petition. not expect the Repeal of the Corn Laws to be followed by a cheapening of bread, was intended as a son to the agricultural dragon whom he hoped thus to conciliate by a little bamboozlement. The reply of Lord STANHOPE, and the decision of the House, showed him his mistake.

There was another point in BROUGHAM's oration of which we cannot lose sight, an attempt to build a general argument on the failure of an individual speculation. In 1831, when the price of corn was on-Tyne, had imported corn to the value of £100,000; previous to its arrival, circumstances were shut, and the speculator was ruined. Now argument need wish to repose on. In order shew that this case had any bearing on jury of the country. BROUGHAM should have shown that this merchant intended to bring in this £100,000 worth of foreign corn for the benefit of the whole country, by bringing down the price, and did he offer any proof of this? No such thing. He admitted that the whole cost of the foreign corn to the merchant, freight included, was 47s. a unarter, and that he intended to sell it in the British market at 73s., which would have enabled him out of the famishing condision of the poor, to net something more than £50,000, and, in proof that his purpose was the gratifying of no other propensity, but that grasping rapacity which ing Corn lower in price, he refuses to sell a single ounce until the whole is spoiled and, cannot be sold at all; chusing rather to rob his creditors especially, and the country generally, by becoming a bankrupt, and not paying even a gambling speculations by which the base and unprincipled enrich themselves out of the "blood and sinews" of the poor-it failed-failed deservedly: tention of pillaging the country, Lord BROUGHAM

"We tax entraw cotton, and enhance the price of flour ATTWOOD, at Newhall Hill, asked but for a vast amount of which is used in the manufacture, and by our Corn Laws render the cost of living greater than in any in that country, that she consumes as much new as we did

> Now, the argument Mr. VILLIERS would draw from this is, that the American artizan can produce cheaper than we can, because he pays less for Corn; but no allasion is made to the amount of taxation, of debt, and of extravagance more unbounded than can be paralleled in the whole world, on the part of a few worthless drones in the sucial hive of this country, and of whom America knows nething. No allumon is made to the fact that THESE ARE ALL PAID OUT OF THE LABOURER'S POCKET, besides paying for his bread-and that is solely because the American labourer is exempted from these muletations of his income, that her manufacturers are enabled to produce as cheaply as we can, though paying a higher rate of wages. Not a word of allusion is made to the fact, that though the English labourer may be beaten down to the Continental and Swiss ratio of wages, he will still be compelled to bear the English load of taxes, and thus that with cheap bread and heavy taxes, and an income proportioned to the price of bread without reference to taxation, he will be compelled to dwindle out a wretched existence; labouring for the benefit of others, and deriving no profit from the work of his own hands. The whole tenour of all the speeches in support of both motions was, as such speeches always are. A TRUE DEMOCRAT.-Too late. to show the necessity of increasing the wealth and revenues of the profitmongers, the labourers being regarded solely as the instruments by which it it is to be accomplished Taken in its best point of view-granting for the argument's sake what we deny in fact-that the labourers would not be made worse in their condition, by a repeal of the Corn Laws, without an entire revision of our whole system of politics preceding it -the whole question is simply one between the Maney lords and the Landlords. Finding themselves unable to extract more honey from the bees, they, the money-lords, fall foul of their brother drones.

We have written thus in the assumption that the alterior object of the parties was the repeal of the Corn Laws, but we have no reason from the nature of the motions themselves to conclude that they had any such intention; or any intention at all beyond that of eccupying time till the people could be drawn from the object of their just and rational pursuit-the Suffrage.-The motions were not for any specific purpose as regards the Corn Laws, but to hear evidence at the bar of the House, of their operation, as though that operation were not as familiar to every mind accustomed to look and think, as it is possible for anything to be. And before what sort of a tribunal was this evidence to be tendered? Before one which had already prejudged the question. One whose character for attention to the important matters which come before it for determination, is thus described by one of its members, Lord Howick, of "killing and burning" notoriety. Speaking of the hearing of evidence, the Right Hon. Lord says-

"Did the Hon. Member think that when he had obtained that for which he moved, and when the could compel them to sit there, and not to sit only, but to sit and listen to what was proved? No doubt while great excitement prevailed upon the subject, after that excitement had ceased, did he think that it was likely that Members would continue to ait there, calmly and patiently, investigating a subject of a singularly complex and difficult nature? While the House was in the state of excitement which he first described, was it likely that the evidence would have much weight in eulightening the minds of Honourable Members on such an abstruse subject of political economy? He thought that the House must agree that it must entirely tail in doing so. Then in a few days the examination would pass with a sort of uncertainty of manner, first in the arguments, and then in the delay. The Editor says that we have "no petition How, then, are the people to understand them, when they examination of witnesses; and then, eventually the from Ireland." Did he ever contemplate any? their leader—he to whem they entrust the management inquiry would go on in the same mode in which such investigations were conducted up stairs. Then, when they had now arrived at that state of thing, when they had now arrived at that state of thing, the same mode in which the same investigations were conducted up stairs. Then, when they had now arrived at that state of things, the same investigation of the same investigation of the same involved at the same investigation of the same involved at the same involved leaders opposed to the Petition and to the Charter? does not expect the effect of it to be a cheapening of let the House figure to themseves the picture which we have insert the last paragraph of the article to bread? and how are we to reconcile this position of the avening. There would be their unitappy Noble Lord with his avowal in the same chairman is his seat—whether he would be listening o'clock in the evening. There would be their unhappy which we refer.

"If, Therefore, by the 28th of February—and how soon will that day be here!—the number of signatures to the petition be not four-the number of signatures to the petition be not four-the number of signatures to the petition be not four-the number of signatures to the petition be not four-the number of signatures to the petition be not four-the number of signatures to the petition be not four-the number of signatures to the petition be not four-the number of signatures to the that at Odessa, in 1838, the 4ib. loaf was sold for expense, it was not for him to say. (Laughter, the great majority of members would be scattered thinking that some alteration of the present system of liberty, may exalt at what they will, doubtless, a discribe set of members with the sale to four-thinking that some alteration of the present system of liberty, may exalt at what they will, doubtless, a necessary." Brougham is, doubtless, a engagements to dine out, which it was not much in their power to do usually. The hon, member for

be fools. No doubt his "confession" that he did fore, feel it to be his duty to attend in his place on such occasions, but he would be occupying the bench on which he usually sat nearly alone, and he would be rather inclined to follow the example of the worthy chairman than to attend to the business which was going on. (Laughter.) He asked hon. gentlemen whether they were not aware that what he had now described would be, in fact, the result of this investigation being granted.

Let our readers ponder over this description of the House of their Representatives-let them remember that it is given, in the House, by a distinguished member, and known to be so palpably 73s. per quarter, a mercantile house of Newcastle- true, that out of almost 600 Members present, not one ventures to contradict it-and then let them congratulate themselves on their good sense, in having had caused a decrease in the price of corn, the ports | testified by their manly resolutions, that to petition such House was an absurd farce a farce, the this was really as contemptible a prop as a bad absurdity of which, is shown in nothing perhaps for the payment of £25, one leather pocket-book, more forcibly, than in the rejection of BROUGHAM's motion by the Lords without division at all, and the rejection of VILLIERS's motion in the Commons, by a majority of 189.

Let those who love to be kicked, talk after this of petitioning for the amendment of particular grievances, but the people who remember the seventeen supporters of Mr. JOHN FIELDEN'S motion for the repeal of the Poor Law-and who now see all inquiry into the operation of the Corn Law rejected by thewhole of one House, and an overwhelming majority in the other-will scarcely be prevailed upon again to approach them in the form of "humble petitioners." They are now bent on a much higher object—that of casting out the scorners from their seat, and establashing therein the real representatives of the people, who shall deserve a very different character from that the death-blow to tyranny and oppression. Mr. given of his Hon. Colleagues by Lord Howick. and before whom the Corn Laws, in common with every other system of oppression and misrule, shall speedily disappear.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

JOHNSTONE. - We are sorry to be obliged to leave out the address to Mr. Stephens from Dumfries and Maxwelltown. The Convention and the Parliamentary proceedings leave

and the convention and the ranisine many proceedings leave us so little space that we must be excused.

AMBROSE FREEMAN.—We have received a letter from this gentleman contradicting John Garnett's statement in our last, as to the contribution of a Bingley manufacturer, to the Wesleyan Centenary Fund, and a coincident reduction of combers' wages. We cannot allow a personal continuous to become controversy to become interminable, as for ought we can see this is likely enough if the parties go on contradicting each other till they are tired. The chief points in Mr. Freeman's letter are the following:—"As secretary to the Wesleyan Centenary Fund, at Bingley, I beg permission to say, there was no sum of six, or twelve pounds or even 'ten guineas,' the sum now fixed on; contributed. I received a note at the meeting from the only manufacturer in Bingley who contributed, and which I now hold, and on which is written Wm. Anderton, £3: Mrs. Anderton, £2: Elizabeth, £1; Martha, £1; Mary, £1. If this be the respectable individual against whom John Garnett writes, his remarks will not apply. He was the last in the town to reduce the wages of combers. Instead of being ' not in the h. bit of parting with such a sum with out seeing something langible for it,' a few days previously he contributed one hundred pounds towards reducing the debt on the Wesleyan Chapel at Bingley. And instead of the contradiction having been got up between that gentleman and some persons connected with the Centenary Fund, both he and his wife were ignorant of any time I wrote and sent you the contradiction to it." We have only another word to my about this matter, and that is, that we must have no more of it.

ATIONAL RENT .- We have received, through the medium of Mr. T. B. Smith, 22 10s. from Selby. This came too late to be acknowledged in our last. HE MANCHESTER POST-OFFICE .- Mr. Heys, of Wigan,

says he did not get his papers till Sunday morning. ought to have had them on the Saturday. They went from Leeds by the half-past ten mail on Friday night. Mr. Bateman, of Preston, has had to fetch his papers from Munchester these two last w. eks. For the first week we believe the cause was the breaking down of the Van. This last week they ought to have been forwarded regularly they went from Leeds in time. A letter sent from this office to Mr. Heywood, of Manchester, which ought to have been delivered on Thursday morning, was not delivered until half-past one o'clock on Friday.

MR. HOBSON, ASHTON -1,330 were sent. STOCKPORT.—No one has had authority from us to post the

town of Stockport with bills, saying that he was the only agent. It is a disreputable trick, if it has been denc. NATIONAL RENT .- From Hebden Bridge, #3. 3s. 10d.

NATIONAL REAT .- Hampdin and Friends, £1 18s. Re ceived by Wm. Dawson, Hyde. THE ORDER to withdraw Mr. Ibbetson's advertisement came too late-the Form was at press. THE HRADFORD NEWS LETTER arrived last week after we

were at press-it had not come this week when the forms TO QUARTERLY SUBSCRIBERS .- Our Quarterly Subscribers are requested to settle their accounts to December. All persons wishing to become subscribers for the Northern Star are requested to send a remittance, in advance, post paid—terms, 19s. per year, or 4s. 9d. per quarter—otherwise they will not be supplied.

. B .- The last General Election was in 1837. MR. CUTHBERTSON must send a post-office order. EDWARD SWINGLEHURST .- Yes. HONLEY NORTHERN UNION .- Too late. CLAYTON UNITED PATRIOTS .- Too late. A CORRESPONDENT FROM TILLICOULTRY .- Too late.

OLIVER, DARLINGTON.—5s. each time for six. Wil

TO AGENTS .- Many agents complain of receiving some their papers on Sunday morning. This we cannot help. It is impossible to get all off sooner. We do the very best we can—and if the agents will set in the same spirit, we shall pull along very confortably. Some of them, we are serry to say, evince any thing but an obliging disposition. To such we say, we use all alike, shall be "favoured." Some of the agents have returned papers to the office. We shall not allow for them. We announced, a fertaight ago, that we should take none back. We shall adhere to that announcement. THE PORTRAITS will be strictly confined to the orders for last

week's number. C. HALIFAX.-It was impossible to give more of their meeting last week. With respect to the "humbug edition" the individual named by Mr. E. C. is no more responsible for it, than he would be, were he to sell as a bookseller, any production of Mr. E. C's. TROWBRIDGE.-The Portraits for S. Noble were sent to

EEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS FINE PIG.—There is now alive in the possession

land-street, Leeds, a hog pig, thirteen months old,

MENDICITY OFFICE, LEEDS .- By the monthly eport of this institution, it appears 676 persons have been relieved and lodged, with the sum of it is the opinion of this meeting that the apprehen-£12 7s. 2d.

Ond Fellows .- On Monday last the members and friends of the Loyal Prince of Peace Lodge of this country, to place the industrious classes Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, held their annual upon an equality with the middle and higher orders, ley, when upwards of 120 eat down, under the able

the flourishing condition of the several unions in his neighbourhood, after which, George White delivered Northern Union held their weekly meeting at the an address on the ascessity of union amongst the some of Peter Hoey, on the 8th instant, Mr. John working classes, described the state of feeling Vallance in the chair. After the enrelment of some come forward and do your duty. | carried.

WIGGLESWORTH'S THEATRE OF ARTS .-This unique and unrivalled exhibition has met with the most decided success and encouragement at Wakefield, where it has been for some time past. The scenery and machinery are of the most beautiful and perfect description. We hear it is the intention of the proprietor shortly to visit Leeds. We are sure if he does so, his efforts to provide an amusing, instructive, and innocent amusement will meet with that success which they deserve.

THE WHALE .- Those of our readers who wish to see one of the greatest wonders of the world, should go to see the skeleton of the British Whale, now exhibiting in the Vicar's Croft. It will amply

COMMITTED TO YORK CASTLE .- Matthew Warren, charged with having, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at the parish of Ledsham, stolen from the person of Robert Sissons, of Shearburn, forty-three sovereigns, one half sovereign, two promissory notes for the payment of £10 each, two promissory notes for the payment of £5 each, one bill of exchange and one cotton purse .- Wm. Smithson, of Little Driffield, labourer, and Jane Smithson, his wife, charged on the coroner's inquest, held by E. D. killing and slaying Thomas Robinson, otherwise Thomas Smithson.

LEEDS WEST-END NORTHERN UNION .- Ata meeting of the members of the above body held at the demand now made by them for Universal Suftheir usual place of meeting, the Angel Inn, a good frage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, Equal muster of the members being in attendance, it was Representation, and no Property Qualification. unanimously agreed that a public meeting be held That, finally, we implore your Honourable by moonlight, on Thursday next, at St. Peter's House to accede to the general request of the work-Hill, at eight o'clock in the evening, for the puring classes, by granting them the required suffrage, pose of devising the most suitable means of support- with the necessary accompaniments, above enung the National Convention. Mr. Thornton, of merated. Bradford; and Mr. Cliff, from Halifax, will attend | And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever the procession, accompanied by hanners and music. pray. They will start from the King's Arms Inn, on the Bank, at half-past seven o'clock, when it is expected that every lover of justice and humanity will attend and be at his post, in lending his aid to give Hart, from London, addressed the meeting on the O'Counor is expected to address the meeting.

KEIGHLEY. TYRANNY OF AN EMPLOYER. -Last week an

instance of this kind, occurred at a place called Scrow Mill, near Keighley, which may serve as a audience in the Free Masons' Lodge, Mytongate, specimen of that kind of spirit, by which too many on Tuesday evening, on tectutalism. employers are at present actuated. The employer who performed this low act has a large combingshop and washhouse close by his factory, when happening to go into the latter through accident his eves were attracted by a large placard suspended from the wall supposed to have been placed there by one of the combers. The hill contained an announcement that on Sunday next, two sermons would be preached in the Primitive Methodist Old Chapel, on behalf of the persecuted Rev. J. R. Stephens, and concluded by a warm request for people to come forward in his support; after reading it carefully over he took it down and destroyed it by thrusting it into the washhouse fire; having took a survey of the business of the Convention, and His next endeavour was to find out the workman who had thus dared to pollute even the walls of his washhouse, with an appeal on behalf of that percecuted champion of the poor; but although he has usually a spy or two for making such discoveries, he has not yet been able to find out the offender. We understand that this gentleman is a zealous religionist. How very different must the religion of the present day be to that contained in the Bible-a book filled with denunciations against tyranny and oppression, when one of its present believers can turn up his eyes in horror person should be so wicked as mention such things.

HUDDERSFIELD.

NORTHERN UNION .- At a meeting of the Huddersfield Northern Union which took place on Mon- Change Ringers, of St. John's Church, Halifax, day, the loth instant, in Mr. S. Dickenson's and four of Sowerby, ascended the tower of the Room, King-street, the following question was una- above place, and rung a complete peal of Kent nimously agreed upon for discussion at the same treble bob major, consisting of 5,376 changes, in place on Monday next, at half-past seven o'clock three hours and ten minutes. The ringers were in in the evening, when all friends are requested to attend :- "Is it possible for the Principles of Socialism to be permanently Advantageous to the Working Classes, without Universal Suffrage, as at present called for P'

BRADFORD.

Soliciting for Custom .- Many are the means adopted by tradesmen to solicit and procure custom. Some "sell much below prime cost;" some are selling off:" others make "great reductions;" while others, again, make "alarming sacrifices;" but, we think. we never met with a plan so unobjectionable, and yet so likely to be effectual, as the one contained in the following placard which has appeared on the walls, in the neighbourhood of Bradord. The author of it is a young man just commencing business. "WHITE ABBEY ELECTION.

VOTE FOR PEACOCK. To the Electors of White Abbey,

GENTLEMEN, -At the present time there will no doubt, be numerous Candidates for your favours, I beg to stand forward among the number. Retrenchment being the order of the day, I pledge myself to be strictly economical in price, and always to abide by liberal measures. My regard for

The Constitution!! shall ever be shown, by vending articles of the most petitions, whether they be for flour or meal. My myself many returns of course I desire

Universal Suffrage!! to obtain which, will be my constant endeavour;

VOTE BY BALLOT! I shall be the first to abide by the standing orders of the house! namely, value for money—punctuality for business—and attention to all. Should you give

Vote und Interest! you will confer a lasting favour on

JOHN PEACOCK. BARNSLEY.

PUBLIC MEETING .- A public meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Hall, on Wednesday, the 13th instant, to take into consideration the propriety of

opening a subscription towards defraying the expenses that may be incurred on the coming trial of the Rev. J. R. Stephens. Mr. John Vallance was called to the chair, who opened the meeting in an of Mr. Thomas Hall, retailer of beer, top of Port- energetic speech. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Joseph Crabtree, in a very eloquent manner, which measures three yards in length, and is judged in which he spoke at great length, and with good by competent persons to weigh upwards of thirty- effect, upon the merits and utility of the Reverend Gentleman, and concluded by proposing the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Joseph Wilkinson, and read to the following effect :- "That sion of Mr. Stephens is a plot to destroy the effect of the application now making to the Government of dinner at Mr. Gelder's, the Malt Mill Inn, Arm- by granting to them the rights of voting for members of Parliament; and it is only to prevent the repeal presidency of Mr. A. C. Shirriff. The evening was of the New Poor Law Amendment Act, for which kept up in the greatest good order, and they dis- purpose Mr. Stephens has laboured harder than any

FEMALE PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION .- At the weekly meeting of the Hull Pennie Patriotte days ciation, held in their room, Blackfriargate, on Monday evening, February 18, 1829, Mrs. Kay in the chair. Moved by Mrs. Suggitt, seconded by Mrs. R. Lundy-"That this meeting is of an opinion, that it would strengthen the petitions of the working classes if the females throughout the country would petition the Commons House of Parliament, re-

> Mrs. Bultitude 'That the following petition be adopted by this meeting, and that it lay one week for signatures at Mr. Wilde's shop, 3, Blanket-row, and be sent to Mr. Henry Vincent, for presentation to the House of Commons. To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom, &c. &c. The humble Petition of the

of Kingston-upon-Hull; SHEWETH, That we have long considered it as a great and glaring injustice, fraught with most pernicious consequences to the working classes, that our Convers, Esq., on Friday week, with feloniously fathers, our husbands, our brothers, and our sons, should not enjoy the elective franchise, in common with the £10 householders.

undersigned females, inhabitants of the Borough

questing them to concede to the working classes their

fair share of the elective franchise, viz, Universal

Suffrage." Moved by Mrs. Brewn, seconded by

That, therefore, we cordially and heartily join in

TEMPERANCE MEETING .- A Temperance meeting was held in the Infants' School Room, on Monday evening last, Mr. Fogg in the chair, when Mr. general benefits the working classes would derive from a total abetinence from intoxicating liquors, shewing clearly that their condition would be bettered both socially, bodily, and pecuniary, by a strict adherence to temperance. He again addressed a l: rge

Working Men's Association .- At the meet ing of the Working Men's Association held in their rooms, Salthouse-lane, Mr. Sheldon in the chair, the secretary read a letter from Mr. Vincent, giving an account of his stewardship, and asking for instruction: his conduct gave general satisfaction. Moved by Mr. Wilde, seconded by Mr Peck-"That a vote of thanks are due, and hereby given, to Mr. Henry Vincent, the Conventional Delegate for this district, for his manly conduct, and his great attention to the rights of the people, in the Convention of the Working Classes now assembled in London. more particularly on that where Mr. Cobbett resigned his place, because he could not succeed in getting the Convention to betray the trust reposed in them by the working classes of this country, and concluded by moving the following resolution:-"That this meeting empowers the committee to draw up an address to the delegates in General Convention assembled, encouraging them to go on boldly in the glorious cause they are embarked in, and that this meeting further pledges themselves to use every exertion, both morally and physically, to carry out

HALIFAX.

CHANGE RINGING AT SOWERBY .- On Tuesday week, being Shrove Tuesday, four of the society of the following order, viz .- treble, John Gill Hol reyd, of Halifax-2nd. Richard Jinkenson, of Halisax—3rd. James Bedsord, of Sowerby—4th. James Smith, of Halisax—5th. Ely Helliwell, of Sowerby-6th. William Southill, of Halifax-7th, Jehn Nicholl, of Sowerby-tenor, Thomas Nicholl, of Sowerby. The peal was composed and conducted by John Gill Holroyd. The first course of the peal is called one, the middle and one wrong; second course, one the middle, one the wrong, and one at home; third course, one the middle and one the wrong; fourth course, one the middle, one the wrong, and one at home; fifth course, one the middle and one wrong; sixth course, one the midd'e and one wrong, brings up the part end, 34,256. These six courses twice repeated completes the

BIRMINGHAM.

COMMEMORATION OF WASHINGTON, -At a neeting at the Derbyshire House, Ashton Road, to commemorate the birth-day of the immertal Washington, great numbers of the old Radicals of this town attended, anxious to show their respect to the memory of any friend of the people, particularly such a man as Washington. The following are a few of the toasts and sentiments-"The immortal Memory of General Washington, the man that has upon all occasions given general satisfaction. -" May the National Convention get support from decided purity and quality. My constituents shall those whom they are endeavouring to obtain their ever find me at my post—ready to answer their Rights, namely, the People."—" May the People never rest satisfied until they have obtained their efforts being directed by small profits, to secure just Rights."-" The immortal Memory of Major Cartwright, Cobbett, and Hunt, and may they soon have a Universal Tablet erected to their Memory. -Song, Mr. Bland, "The Berry Bush."-Attwood and Scholefield, Members for the Borough."-"The Minority that voted for the Amendment upon the Queen's Speech."-" The Northern Star, may its brightness enlighten the People throughout the World."_" The Mayor and Corporation, may they correct all old Abuses, and not suffer new ones to

OLDHAM.

CHANGE RINGING. On Saturday afternoon the 16th instant, nine of the junior and three of the senior change-ringers of Oldham, ascended the tower of the Parish Church, and rung a true and complete peal of grandsire cinques, consisting of 5037 musical changes in the Tittum method, which was composed by Mr. Samuel Howard, and conducted by Mr. John Mayall, and which was nobly brought ound at hand in three hours and twenty-seven minutes, in a grand and masterly style, by the following persons :- 1st. Joseph Newton; 2nd. Wm. Kenworthy; 3rd. John Whittaker; 4th. Peter Mills ; 5th. James Bullocks; 6th. George Garside ; 7th. James Mills; 8th. William Helland; 9th. John 10th. John Mayall; 11th., John Brierley; 12th. Samuel Howard; Jerry Bowskill. This peal was rung single-handed weight of the tenor 34 cwt.

MOUNT SKIP, IN WADSWORTH. NORTHERN UNION .- At a meeting of the

members of the Northern Union, holden at the above place, on the 2nd ultimo, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:-Ist. "That we view with pleasure the rapid progress that demoeracy is making in the country, and we are determined never to cease in our warfare, until we have attained, either by moral or physical force, our inherent right, Universal Suffrage; and we tell that persed with the determination to further the objects other man in the kingdom, saving Mr. Richard arch traitor, O'Connell, that we have leaders such of the institution, namely, fellowship, love, and Oastler, and this meeting, therefore, consider him da O'Connor, Stephens, and many others, who, by of the institution, namely, lestowanth, towe, and construction, and their ability and integrity in the cause of the people, Order of Odd Fellows numbers 120,000 members, whose cause he is at present martyred." The second have merited our greatest confidence." 2nd. "That sequence of the great exertion made towards sup-LOYAL SHEPHERDS, ANNIVERSARY.—Last porting the National Convention, and concluded by support him to the utmost of our power, so long as Tuesday week being Shrove Tuesday, the members reading the resolution, which was seconded by Mr. he advocates the cause of universal liberty; and of the Happy Enoch Ledge of Ancient Shepherds George Utley-2nd. "That after we have heard that we perfectly agree with his advice in arming dired together at the Grantham's Arms Inn, Dyer- and seen that Mr. Stephens has to defend himself ourselves for the worst; and we hold in utter detesstreet, Leeds, at six o'clock in the evening. After against an unjust charge brought against him for tation such men as O'Conneil and his coadjutors: the cloth was drawn, a number of appropriate toasts advocating the just rights of the industrious class that we view with contempt his recent bullying, and and sentiments were given, and the company sepa- of this country; therefore, this meeting pledges itself we are of opinion that the time is not far hence, and sentiments were given, and the company sepaor this country; therefore, this meeting plouges used we are or opinion that the time is not an induce, field with the agreeable repast.

or this country; therefore, this meeting plouges used we are or opinion that the time time is not an induce, when that base, bloody, and brutal miscreant will be appointed for the management of the same; and have to repent. Srd. That we view with the fied with the agreeable repast.

LEEPS NORTHERN UNION.—The first monthly that collectors be appointed for the whole town, meeting of the above body was held at their large who shall hand over to the committee whatever minded patriot, F. O'Connor, Esq., by the sham room near St. James's Church, York street. Mr. may be given to support him in his present difficulty, Radicals, such as Brewster, Duncan, Edmonds, Hancock in the chair, who opened the business by After which, the following places were named for and a few others of the moral philosophers and it reading several rules and regulations agreed to at a books to lie to receive subscriptions:—Joseph is our firm opinion that there does not exist a more former meeting, which it is understood are to be Crabtree, Freeman's Inn; David Pilmore, Dawson's determined enemy to tyranny and oppression." former meeting, which it is understood are to be acted on in future; several names were added to the Committee list; Mr. Bottomley read a letter from Wm. Rider delegate for the West Riding, which seemed to satisfy the members that the Convention New Street; John Vallance, Copper Street; Wm. That we likewise assure the Delegates of the National Convention, that they merit our support, and that they entitle our strongest confidence in forwarding the cause of Universal Suffrage; and we are determined that neither the factory Lord, nor the Queen groaner, or any other, shall draw us astray after the Corn Law humbug; not that we approve of that accursed law, but we are aware of through the country, draw a contrast between the new members, and the other business been disposed. Tories, to repeal either that or any other law, that idle and the working classes and concluded by thew. of, the address of the National Convention was will bring down their interest and benefit the ing the absolute necessity of the working classes read by William Ashton, from the Operative news labourer." 5th. That we return our warment standing manfully by their delegates, as he said the pajer; after which, he moved that a certain number thanks to Joshua Fielden, Esq., for his manly plasses were made of; Mr. Joseph Jones was walls placarded with them. Whereupon Mr. Joseph proposition to the Bastile Law, and speedily may the pointed delegate to the West Riding delegate Crabtree moved as an amendment, that it should be be sunk into the infernal pit from whence they had their origin." Set 1970. aceting to take place on Monday next, after which deferred for another week; upon which a warm their origin." 6th. "That we kindly request the he meeting separated. Working Men of Leeds discussion took place, and the amendment was Editors of the Northern Star to insert the above resolutions in that most invaluable paper."

MATIONAL CONVENTION. Monday, Feb. 18.

Mr. Rider, Chairman. The Convention, in purmance of a decision of last week, in order to give time for visiting the various members, did not meet till two o'clock. The Secretary read ever the minutes of the last meeting, and the following sums were announced as received by the Treasurers: viz. from Glasgow £30, second conmbution, making in all £80; from Norwich, £5; from the Potteries £5, and from London farther £10. Dr. Tayson then moved then moved the adoption of the address, which was seconded by Mr. MEALING. Mr. Wood did not approve of the address, and as there was a debate of importance to-day, he would move as an amendment that the address be consi-

dered to-morrow.

Dr. Ware saw in the address recommendations to physical force, and intended to oppose it. He seconded the amondment, which was carried. Mr. O'Connon brought forward the question of which he had given notice, and of which the follow. ing is a copy :- "To move for the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the best means of enlisting the support of the Irish people in fur-therance of the People's Charter and the National Petition: and also that the Committee shall be empowered to draw up a document embodying what they conceive to be substantial justice to Ireland." The speech of Mr. O'Connor on moving the resolution and also his speech in the adjourned debate are reserved till our next, to make room for the opinions of the other delegates.

Mr. Lewny was perfectly convinced that if we showed our object to be really and truly the good of Ireland, free from any party gain or question of religious ascendancy, we could not fail of getting the Irish to our side, and when once that was the case. we should be irresistible. He had no knowledge et Irishmen, but from those whom he knew in this country. An i although on some occasions the Irish had grown jealous of the English, and had not onall occasions acted with them so cordially as coule have been wished, yet that conduct was in some measure natural, when it was considered how much they were oppressed and enslaved, and how deep an interest a powerful faction had in an arepresenting the two countries to each other, in order to prevent them acting together. (Cheers.) If, however, we are allowed a hearing by the Irish nation, if we have only an opportunity of showing our desire that they should enjoy the same privileges with ourselves, I cannot doubt of our seccess in getting their co-operation in our holy cause, and with that support it would indeed be irresimible. (Cheers.)

Mr. SANKEY, delegate for Ediaburgh, would wish to say that, as a native Irishman himself, and the son of an Irish patriot, nothing coald gratify him more than, as the representative of the metropolis of Scotland, thus to express their thanks to O'Connor for having brought this important question forward and afforded an opportunity to the men of Great Britain and Ireland to repodiate the base aspersions thrown on them by designing men. The hearts of the men of Edinburgh and Mid Lothian, he might say of Scotland generally, burned with indignation when they thought of the wrongs of Ireland, and they were ready with all their energies to more either to

her rescue or desence. (Cheers.)
Mr. Dezeas, although a Catholic himself, always believed that the Catholic Aristocracy were as had as the Protestant one, because, placed in power by a corrupt system, and interested in keeping it: he was glad that from this Convention the voice of English freemen would go forth to penetrate the mists of ignorance, and carry with it freedom to those who were in bondage. He thanked Mr. O'Conner, in the name of his constituents, for giving them this opportunity of displaying, through their representative, their good-will to Ireland; and, from the unanimity which prevailed, he did not be approved of trying it. could not doubt but that; with every other Irishman who loved his country, he would soon have to thank this Convention for having so gallantly, so unequivocally, and he felt confidently, so successfully coine

to her aid. (Hear, hear, hear.) Mr. Frost could assure the House that if, as Mr. Sankey had said, Scotland was ready to support Ireland in her demand for real justice, Wales would not be behindhand in the same glorious object, would not be behindhand in the same glorious object, hear and cheers,)—and yet it was but a short perhaps, a portion of the Aristocracy; but he could not multiply himself any more than us, and it was time since even an expression of sympathy could have been obtained for that misgoverned land.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Manchester, had felt an ardent interest in the cause of Ireland, not only because he represented 30,000 Irishmen, who would look that he should be active in their cause, but because that cause was the cause of truth and justice—the same for which they were now met in Convention. (Hear, bear.) He would repel with indignation the calumnions assertion that Englishmen had no sympathy for Ireland—they did sympathise with them and the more deeply from seeing the patience with which the Irish bere their almost intolerable grievances, for patient they were indeed, or they would long since have been again goaded on to rebellion. (Hear and theers.) He, (Mr. R.) had been in Ireland—he had been in the Corn Exchange of Dublin, he had seen there thirty or forty Barristers, to whom O'Connell presented a quire of letters and then moved, that this one, and that one, should be sent to the country at ten guineas per day, for no other purpose than to assist him in disposing of the rent, and spending the money, wrung, by false pretences, from the sweat and blood of the poer. (Hear, and cheers.) In thus moving in this cause, it could not be objected that we were teaming politicians, for we had only an indirect interest in this question, of which, the first and chief benefit would accrue to the Irish themselves, while all the outlay and the labour must be were. (Cheers.) We cannot shut our eyes to the fact, that the Irish are driven ever here by the tyranny of the landlerds, who have no longer an interest in that they are kept here by the chicanery of faction. We must destroy O'Connell's by destroying his power do mischief. We must strike at the sources of his patronage; the army, the navy, the Government, the church, and even the police, for his their undoubted rights as freemen. mighty ambition for power to abuse, extends over all; and our ultimate object must be, ought to be, not to govern Ireland with justice, but to teach Ireland to govern herself. (Hear.)

Dr. TAYLOR had a painful duty to perform; he did not rise to speak to the subject, but to apologize for the absence of one of the brightest ornaments of the Convention, from they had a right to expect another of those elegnent and spirit-stirring appeals to which they staften listened with delight; he meant Mr. Bronterre O'Brien-(hear, hear)-who had suffered a melancholy bere-vement in the loss of his eldest danghter, by her clothes having taken fire-(great sensation,) and who had requested him (Dr. Taylor) to ask leave of absence for him for a hew dzys. (Hear.)
Mr. Wood felt grateful to Mr. O'Connor for

bringing this question forward, for he felt confident that the greatest incubus on the liberty of Ireland was the power of U'Connell, who made every question a religious one in order to enlist the prejudices of a class on his side, and nothing would be so fatal to his power as for Irishmen to have an opportunity of lerting Englishmen know how they are cheated and oppresser, and the whole object of O'Connell was to prevent this being known to England, and to keep Ireland herself in ignorance of what she sulfered from. I had always thought (said Mr. Wood) that Protestant ascendancy was the cause of all the misery and heart-breaking. I now understand from Mr. O'Connor that the question was not a religious one, but that O'Connell made it such for his own which the Secretary was about to read, he had to rile purposes. (Hear.) I think a well-digested state that it came from a foreigner, who had taken address would be attended with the best results, an active part in the cause of freedom abroad, and and I am not without hopes that, before long, we who is consequence was now an exile from home. shell have two millions of signatures to our cause. He (Mr. Carpenter) had drawn his pen through the

Mr. WHITTLE said that we must not anticipate connected with the work in question, his corresponmuch immediate good, or any very decided impresion at first; but such an address from us as that contemplated, would be another and a strong proof of your sympathy for my poor country. (Hear.) When O'Counell says the English have no sympathy large views of almost all the members of that body, for the Irish people, he states what is salse. For and the talent with which they are exposed. I must order that he might content have shown their sympathy for Welconsess that the Houses of Parliament are sunk in or invade his country." lington. (Hear.) The Whigs have sympathy with almost nothingness when their transactions of last Radicals of Scotland have sympathy with Parnell; -(hear, hear,)-and even the Irish beggar O'Con- humbly request them to accept six complete sets nell-hear, hear,)-had a proof of sympathy shown to himself in the shape of £8000 sterling. (Loud

cheers.) Mr. Bussey had often heard the Irish comulain that they were not completely identified in peti-tions with England. (Hear.) This motion would go far to do away with all cause for this, and bind them closer together. He would support it with all his heart. (Hear.)

Dr. Tation moved that the meeting do now dissolve, which, after some opposition from Mr. Bussey, was carried by a majority; and he (Dr. Taylor) then gave notice that he would bring the grossed in the minutes. Several other motions were question forward again to-morrow morning at then referred to other committees, or withdrawn, and eleven, and the meeting broke up.

Tuesday, February 19th.

Mr. RICHARDSON Chairman. A letter was received from Newcastle-spon-Tyne, accompanying a petition, signed by 39,465 people. and accompanied with a draft for £50. Sheffield which Mr. O'Connor's opening speech on Monday, also announced, £15.

Mr. Cellins announced from Broomsgrove £5, together with 2,200 signatures to the petition. Letters were read from various places anouncing separate portions. But if our readers wish to have that various sums had been forwarded to Mr. Doug- an idea of it, let them take the best arguments out as, or others in Birmingham, of which they had of every other speech-mould them into one harangue received no receipt or acknowledgment, and wish- -aid to them a vast number of facts, collected mg to know whether they had been regularly during a number of years' practice as a barristerreceived. [The original treasurers having not yet clothe them in the most appropriate language, been in London, a proper notice cannot be given, and deliver them with that generous samestness but the whole monies having been made by draits which peculiarly characterises the learned genile-

The fenewed debate on Mr. O'Conner's motion The question of Ireland was out upon an entirely was then resumed by Dr. Taylor, who said that he renewed this de bate less because he had any desire to occupy their time, than from a wish to give every one an opportunity of expressing their opinions on a subject of such importance; but he could not help saying that he had known Ireland and Irishmen well; he passed a high eulogium upon them, and concluded a brilliant speech amid much applause, which we egret we cannot give, as the reporters had not arrived.

Mr. Skevington supported the views of Mr. for the purpose of denouncing Daniel O'Cennell's conduct, in uttering the foul slanders he had inhad in against the Radicals of England, and this debate, will be to disabase the minds of Irishmen the voice of this Convention would go far to add in this country, and through them the Irish nation individual. (Cheers.)

Dr. M'Dowall had been accustomed to see vast was thought to use strong language in Convention nation, and could neither be silenced, miswhen thinking of the wrongs and contemplating understood, nor trifled with, the miseries of Englishmen, what would that lan-grage be were he au Irishman? (Hear, hear.) Why the disfranchisement of the 40s. freeholders in Irese sure as his expressions were based on the honest land was admirable. So long said he, as these men convictions of a benevolent heart, he would at once avow himself a rebel, and boldly strike for freedom, thought worth preserving, and though in political (Lond cheers.) Dr. M'Dowall read a number of extracts, giving a most harrowing account of the were they rendered of no avail for the political aggran-state of Ireland, from the reports of the Poor Law dizement of their landlerd, than, like horses no longer Commissioners; and showing by many beautiful able to bear their masters, they were sent to the tantraits that their native generosity and honest pride, bowever borne down by misery, disease, and want, pride and power they had been so long subservient. was far from extinct; he considered that one great And now Englishmen and Scotchmen, continued the cause of Irish oppression was, that they had all along been deceived by their lenders—(hear.)—of whom they had a noted example at the present day, ringing the pence from the starving poor with the full knowledge of their destitution. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) along been deceived by their leaders-(hear.)-of und cheers.)

Dr. Wade made a kind of Irish culogium of O'Connell, which, however, called forth some maniestations of impatience. He was in favour, /continued the Doctor, of universal equality—or freedom of thought, and freedom of action; and much as I leve the ch rch to which I belong, I believe that, wronged inhabitants of beautiful but misgoverned subject to bid men, it has been steeped in blood, which not all the waters which roll between the two countries can ever wash out. (Hear, hear.)

George Julian Harney made a strong appeal the Convention, and in eloquent and powerful anguage denonnced O'Connell and replied to Dr. Mr. MARSBEN said, he could not understand why

the people of Ireland, right or wrong, supported O'Conneil; and among the plans he had devised was one that every person should give up his Northern Star for a time, and deluge Ireland with them. (Hear.) The proposition had been made to O'Connor for advice, but they had not heard the reply.

Mr. Smarr said a few words in favour of the motion which he thought the more necessary, as hitherto nothing could be done in Ireland nuless it was commenced by some fulsome praise of O'Connell. (Hear. hear.)

Mr. NEESON was convinced that unless the industrious classes made a determined and decided stand, they would soon be on a level with the Irish. Unless they got Universal Suffrage, the damable Poor Law Bill would soon lay them victims bound helpless upon the altar, a ready sacrifice to the Whigs.

Mr. Gill thought that the Committee would have very great difficulty in obtaining a hearing, but Messra. Canno and Hartwell did not think there

w-nid be any such difficulty as was anticipated, inasmuch as they had been in communication with various Irishmen, from whose reports it was evident that the character of O'Connell was becoming better understood, particularly in Cork and Dubin. Mr. MEALING, from Bath, said it was evident that O'Connell had the middle class in his interest, and, our duty to meet his assertions with counter-statements, to repel his calumnies, and undeceive his dupes by every means in our power-(hear, hear)and he was sure vast means were at our command,

if we only properly applied them. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Mealing spoke so low that the latter part of his speech was inaudible to our reporter. Mr. O'Connon replied in a speech of such length as totally to preclude any report of it this week. duty, during the last Session of Parliament, to draw a Bill connected with general improvement.

Doctor TAYLOR then moved that the address be received. Mr. MEALING, of Bath, seconded it. Dr. Ware intended to object to some allusions to

physical force. Mr. O'Coxxon moved that the address be remitted to the Committee for re-consideration, and he aid so because it was too vague.

Mr. Collins objected that it was too full. Mr. SANKEY, as one of the Committee, defended the address, but did not object to its re-committal. Dr. Taylor replied, and the address was then re-committed, to be brought up again on Thursday. Dr. TAYLOR then rose to bring forward his motion for a vote of thanks to Mr. Frost, for his spirited retaining them at home; and it is equally evident. He said that he could not conceive any prouder rebuke of Lord John Russell, the Secretary of State. position in which any man could be placed, than when he boldly and fearlessly defends the rights of the community, and repels, with merited scorn, all attempts to tyrannise over them in the exercise of

> Mr. Coulins proposed that some small mark of esteem be given to Mr. Frost for his conduct. Thursday, (Hear, hear.) Mr. FROST said he had, after mature deliberation. determined never to receive any present, and he hoped nothing more would be said on the subject.

Mr. O'CONNOR seconded the motion.

The CHAIRMAN put the motion, which was carried amid great cheering.

Mr. Faost replied with much feeling. He said he hoped he would ever act in such a manner as to secure the esteem of his countrymen, and he felt lived. highly gratified in the honour now paid him. Dr. Taylor had alluded to Magistrates obeying Lord John Russell, but this was not all, they were ready ever to bow to the menials of Lord John; and as a proof of this, he would mention that the Magistrates and Guardians of Newport had declared their meetings open-and so generally, that the person who brought a motion for rescinding the order could not find a seconder, yet within a few days an order arrived from a Poor Law Commissioner to forbid the public admission, and with the exception of himself

not one proposed to disregard the injunction. Mr.

name, because were it known abroad that he was

dent would be discovered and arrested. The Secretary then read the following letter :-"Having read the debates of the General Convention, I was struck with the sound, practical, and week are compared with those of the Convention. The respect I entertain for that body induces me to of Philogene's Review, and I hope you will be so good as to present them: I regret I am not rich he desired, and he would therefore supply it himself. assembly like yours elected by the working classes, I cannot but admire the tact of the people in the selection of their representatives; and I am con- 4 to the Noble Earl, then the Governor of Canada, exvinced that their emancipation is near at hand."

(Lond cheers.) A vote of thanks to the writer of the letter was carried by acclamation; and upon the motion of Mr. O'Connor, the letter itself was ordered to be en-

the sitting terminated. SUMMARY.-The proceedings of Monday and Tnesday were of the utmost importance in the Convention, and we had made arrangements to give the whole of them in this number, but the length to and reply on Tuesday, extended, and the very great importance of having them correct, have obliged us to delay it till next week, rather than give it in

new footing, new at least to ment of the members of the Convention; it was separated from religion, held at Mullingar respecting the conduct of two with which O'Connell always wishes to mix it up, magistrates.

and traced to its real causes—the combinations of aristocracies, Protestant and Catholic, against the better regulation of courts in boroughs. It was observed, that so long as the grass lands of the time on Thursday. rich were exempted from tithes, every land owner, whether Protestant or Catholic, discountenanced any attack upon tithes, but no sooner did Goulburn O'Connor, and was glac that Dr. Taylor had given him an opportunity of expressing his sentiments, because he had been chairman of a meeting, met before deem a crime, when it was only to benefit make their parks liable to the odious tax, as well weight to what before was the more opinion of an in general, of the erroneous notions they entertain regarding the feelings of their British brethren towards them; for this is no isolated expression, but numbers of the Irish coming over to Scotland, and the concentrated voice of three millions of people, from them it was customary to suppose that the fearlessly expressed through their chosen represencorn was nearly ripe. They came like the swallows tatives, and where the address of any particular to amounce the approach of summer; but also community, or public meeting, might be conthey came also to announce that misery and destitution were their lot at home. (Hear, hear.) If he dual, this would speak the voice of a mighty

were useful to their landlords by their votes, they were bondage they were not in statuation; but no sooner, speaker, you are segering for this act of political committee appointed to carry out Mr, O'Connor's views may eventually decide upon an address or a deputation to Ireland, or both, we

Wednesday, February 20.

Mr. Collins, Chairman. The Secretary having read over the minutes of last meeting, the following sums were announced as received for the National Rent.

Dr. Taylor announced that he was instructed by Mr. O'Brien to hand in the sum of £10 from Mr. O'Brien's constituents of Leigh, as a first contribution. Dr. Taylor was also instructed to state that such liberality was the more praiseworthy, when it was considered that the town in question contained more than 8,000 hand loom weavers not earning more than from 5s. to 6s. per week. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Taylor also paid in £5 sterling, from Mr. O'Brien's constituents, Newport, Isle of Wight; and 25 sterning from his own constituents of Alva and Tillicentry, and announced that he had received a Mr. DEEGAN then handed in the sum of £10 terling from Hyde, Stalybridge, Glessop, and

The SECRETARY then read the report of the committee for drawing up the rules and regulations. Mr. WHITTLE moved that the consideration of the

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- Monday, February 18.

Lord WINCHIISEA put a question to Lord Durham, relative to the appointment of Mr. Turton. His Lordship said—He had felt it to be his painful as a committee to carry it into effect:—Messrs.

Carpenter, Craig, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Fletcher, Mr. Rodgers.

Mr. Rodgers.

Mr. Rodgers.

Mr. Rodgers.

Mr. Rodgers.

Multy, during the last Session of Parliament, to draw the last Session of Parliament, to draw the last Session of Parliament, to draw the surprise and regret (such were the Noble Viscount on that occasion of the Noble Viscount on that occasion led him to infer that he disapproved of the Carpenter, Craig, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Fletcher, Mr. Lowry, and Mr. Rodgers.

Mr. Rodgers.

Multy, during the last Session of Parliament, to draw the draw the full on the proportion of the appointment of an individual as adviser of a Noble Earl who then held a high situation under Her Majesty's Government. The motion was carried amidgreat applause, and high situation under Her Majesty's Government. The answer of the Noble Viscount on that occasion led him to infer that he disapproved of the Aller Carpenter, Craig, Dr. Taylor, Dr. Fletcher, Mr. Sankey, Mr. Lowry, and Mr. Rodgers.

Mr. Rodgers. count's words) at the eccurrence. Now, in are read, or religious service performed, in this prize office to the extent of £6,000; the Manchester fire looking over the papers which had been laid on son, in which there have been in the course of one office for £4,000; and the Sun fire office for £3,600. the table with reference to Canada, he did not find a year no less than eighty-six prisoners confined, and As a great portion of the property comprised in single document that had any relation to the subject. twenty-nine were in custody at one time. A clergy-these policies is, however, included in the old mill, the wisked, therefore, to know whether it was the man residing in Canterbury used formerly to give which is nearly all saved, as well as new, it is not submit a motion to the House on the subject. Lord MELBOURNE replied, that he did not mean to lay before the House any document connected with the appointment in question. Lord WINCHILSEA said, then it is my intention

to submit a motion to the House on the subject to-Lord DURHAM declared that neither Lord measures, nor am I aware that I could take any, Melbourne nor any other Minister had anything to measures effectual, as to the evil which he has

tive to the Navy from that day till Friday. . . The remainder of the night was occupied with a Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice, that on Thus, discussion upon Lord BROUGHAM'S motion, that day, the 5th of March, he would call the aftention ship did not divide the House (it would have been useless to have done so) and the motion was nega-The House adjourned at a quarter past eleven

o'clock. Tuedsay, February 19. First came a long talk about whether the Corn Law question was an open question in the Grey

Cabinet—after which, On the motion of Lord SHAFTESBURY, it was ordered that no petition for a private bill shall be after the 30th of April. In answer to a question from Lord COLVILLE.

the Foreign Department was apprised of it, in order and Sir Francis Head would be laid on the table of so that the water from the uppermost stories, pouring that a proper representation should be made to the Government of France on the subject. But before any steps could be taken on that point Government had two days ago received despatches from Sir J. Douglas, stating that when Admirable Baudin was apprised of the circumstance, he had in a very Laws, courteous and handsome manner tendered the most full, ample, and satisfactory apology."

Lord COLVILLE said, it was a most unprecedented thing to force a pilot from a neutral vessel in order that he might conduct a French force to attack

Lord WINCHILSEA moved, pursuant te notice. for copies of papers relative to the appointment Mr. Turton. Lord MELBOURNE said, that the papers moved

for would not give the Noble Lord the information pressing his disapprobation of the appointment of Mr. Turton, and his hope that it would be forthwith rescinded. In answer to this the Noble Earl replied that he considered his honour pledged as to the appointment, and therefore most distinctly refused to take any such course as that which was suggested. ment by actually insisting on it. Thus did the afterwards, this transaction became merged in the effects resulting from them. But, seeing that this question was one of a personal nature—that no very great information would be obtained as to the earlier part of the transaction by the production of any despatches, and that, as to the latter part there was no other to be had than that which he had now given, he trusted that the Noble Earl would not press for the production of the papers." Lord DURHAM threatened, that if the motion were not withdrawn, he would press an investigation into the case of every public man who had re-

Lord WESTMEATH moved for the production of additional papers relative to an investigation lately poor. It was a remarkable fact, as Mr. O'Connor read a first time and ordered to be read a second

The House adjourned shortly before eight o'clock till Thursday next. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—1 ay, Feb. 18.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE presented a petition from

the lessee, actors, &c., of Drury-lane Theatre, pray-

ing to be relieved from the interference of the Lord Chamberlain, who had interdicted the performance of entertainments on Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent. The Hon. Member observed, that in all parts of the metropolis not under the inrisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain such entertainments were : llowed. and he concluded by moving, that an address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she will be graciously pleased to direct that the city of Westminster should be permitted to enjoy such entertainments as were enjoyed by her Majesty's subjects in every other part of the metropolis.

The motion was negatived by a majority of 160 to

70, after a short discussion, in the course of which Lord JOHN RUSSELL said, he had no hesitation in saying that he had been applied to by the Lord Chamberlain, and that he had advised him not to interfere with the established rule. If, however, the Legislature thought proper to alter the law on the escaped without any material injury. By this acci-rabject, he should offer no opposition; but he sheuld dent one of the shafts was broken, and of course certainly not advise the Lord Chamberlain to depart the getting all righted occupied a few minutes, how from the established practice; nor give his basent to few, may be imagined, when we state, that not withthe motion for an address. Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE laid on the table papers

relative to the affairs of India. Mr. PRYME gave notice, that he will to-night exceeds two miles. move, as an amendment on the motion of Mr. Villiers, that it is expedient to reduce gradually the

import duty on foreign corn.

was agreed to.

Sewers. On the motion of Mr. P. THOMSON, the Select Committee on Private Business was re-ap- under somewhat singular circumstances. Mr. Rose, pointed.

report be postponed till to-morrow. Some discussion on the subject of the Corn Laws yet remained to be presented, and as it was desirable that the House question proceeded with, when a long and desultory should proceed at the usual hour with the regular during the fall, and in this way it came in vontact; Corn Laws have on the wages and industry of the

Tuesday, Feb. 19th.

Mr. R. PALMER brought up the Report of the Committee appointed to try the merits of the Election wide. But for these circumstances, probably it would for Westmeath. The Committee had resolved that not have come in contact with the dye-house. The the two sitting Members, Mr. Chapman and Sir N. Nagle, had been duly elected, and that neither the petition against the return, or the opposition to that petition, was frivolous or vexatious. Mr. R. FERGUSSON obtained leave to bring in

intention of the Noble Viscount to lay on the table his gratuitous attendance on Sundays, to read easy to state whether Messra. Kay are wholly covered any information relative to this appointment. If the prayers, but his bonevolent visits have for some time the Noble Viscount did not mean to do so, he should been discontinued." He wished to ask the Noble Lord it he had adopted, or meant to adopt, any measures by which to remedy this neglect on the part of the Corporation of Canterbury, and the indifference manifested by the Clergy of the Cathedral

City of Canterbury, to the spiritual destitution of the prisoners in question. (Hear, hear.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—I have not taken any Lord DURHAM declared that neither Lord Melbourne nor any other Minister had anything to do with the appointment in question; that it was one which he had made on his own sole responsibility; that he was ready to defend it; that, so far from considering that he had acted wreng, he believed that he had acted properly; and it he were placed again in a similar situation, he would readily avail himself of Mr. Turton's assistance.

At the request of Lord HARD WICKE, who had to attend a Corn Law meeting in Cambridgeshire on Thursday,

Lord COLCHESTER postponed his motion relations and the point of the evil which he evil which he had acted anything to measures, nor am I aware that I could take any were with the report of the evil which he had anything to measures, nor am I aware that I could take any very extensive, and consist of two mills, with a large pointed out. I certainly agree with the report of the very extensive, and consist of two mills, with a large pointed out. I certainly agree with the report of the very extensive, and consist of two mills, with a large pointed out. I certainly agree with the report of the very extensive, and consist of two mills, with a large pointed out. I certainly agree with the report of the very extensive, and consist of two mills, with a large pointed out. I certainly agree with the report of the very extensive, and consist of two mills, with a large very extensive, and consist of two mills, with a large very extensive, and consist of two mills, with a large very extensive, and consist of two mills, with a large very extensive, and consist of the very extensive, and consist of two mills, with a large very extensive, and consist of the ve Lord COLCHESTER postponed his motion relation consider the most effectual means of securing the investments of Turnpike Trusts

evidence be taken on oath at the bar of the House of the House to the propriety of the immediate rerelative to the effects of the Corn Laws. His Lord- duction of the adious duty upon fire insurances.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL was understood to say that those papers would be produced very shortly? After the presentations of petitions on various subjects, including many for and against the Corn

Mr. VILLIERS rose to bring forward his motion, which we have not room to insert; its principal points will be found in our analysis on the fourth

BLACKBURN.

SOCIAL MEETING .- At a meeting held at Social Institution, Chapel-Street, the following westerly end of the building, which had continued resolutions were passed unanimously:—1. "That this to rage with great fury; a great quantity of cotton, meeting is of opinion, that unless the working to the value of between £300 and £400, which was classes be alive to their best interests, and enrol enough to offer a copy to every member. Pursue and state the course which he had individually themselves in the National Union throughout the building, having ignited, and contributed to the congresses by the working classes, and enrol deposited in one of the cellars at this end of the themselves in the National Union throughout the building, having ignited, and contributed to the congress by the working classes, and enrol deposited in one of the cellars at this end of the course which he had individually themselves in the National Union throughout the building, having ignited, and contributed to the course which he following assembly like yours elected by the working classes, the course which he had individually country, and seriously resolve to put forth their days are the course which he had individually themselves in the National Union throughout the building, having ignited, and contributed to the course which he had individually themselves in the National Union throughout the building, having ignited, and contributed to the course which he had individually country, and seriously resolve to put forth their days are the course which he had individually country, and seriously resolve to put forth their days are the course which he had occurred in the National Union throughout the building, having ignited, and contributed to the course which he had occurred in the National Union throughout the building the course which he had occurred in the National Union throughout the building the course which he had occurred in the National Union throughout the building the course which he had individually the manufacture of the course which he had occurred in the National Union throughout the building the course which he had occurred in the National Union throughout the building the course which he had occurred in the National Union throughout the building the course which he had occurred in the National Union throughout the building the course which he had occurred in the National Union throughout the building the cours opinions in a manner not to be mistaken, and be necessary to be paid to the cutting ell of the comships' House, he (Lord Melbourne) wrote privately prepared for the worst, that they will be again munication of the flames, so as to preserve the easduped and deceived as they have often been, and terly end of the building, the engine-house and remain the oppressed and degraded victims of the boiler-house, which, together with a large warpingpresent corrupt system." 2. "That we the room, adjoined the westerly or lower end of the Radical Reformers of Blackbarn and neighbour. The not neglected. The flames penetrated Radical Reformers of Blackbarn and neighbour. through the roof of the engine-house, and were then hood, form ourselves into an Association, for the extinguished; and every practical effort was made purpose of raising a fund to support the Delegates in to save the cotton in the cellars, though we fear to take any such course as that which was suggested.

Now, whatever might have been the real merits of the arduous task they are engaged in viz., the with but little success, the flames having the case, he had not thought it right to interfere with the government of the noble Earl, and their Lord-present state of misery, degradation, and slavery, the length six windows on a side, has been present state of comfort, liberty, and the length six windows on a side, has been present state of comfort, liberty, and the length six windows on a side, has been present state of comfort, liberty, and the length six windows on a side, has been present state of comfort, liberty, and with all the machinery, which however, is recommending the removal of the gentleman allnhappiness." The meeting was crowded to excess, served, with all the machinery, which, however, is
ded to, instead of disturbing the Noble Earl's governand numbers could not get admittance. Our belt, with all the machinery, which, however, is man, not daring to announce our meeting, and a shory remains a length of flooring of nine windows, demonst being to be had the meeting was announced beyond which there is a chasm open to the sky and matter stand, and more serious events occurring soon drum not being to be had, the meeting was announced by the sound of a bugle.

MANCHESTER.

EXTENSIVE FIRES. FIRE AT A FLAX MILL AT PENDLETON.

evening week; in the flax mill of Mesers. James Kay and Sons, flax spinners, Ford-lane, Pendleton, situate a few hundred yards north of St. Thomas's Church. Messengers were promptly despatched to the stations of the tire-engines both in Salford, which to considerably the nearest, and the Manchester paragraph; polide yard. The Salford engine proceeded thither "Mr. Frost, as speedily as possible. The information reached the Manchester police-yard about twenty-five minutes before twelve o'clock, and "the Niagara started, Mr. Greenwood, who had sens horses to draw the Salford engines, also sent some to the Manchester police yard; but Mr. Rose declined been accustomed to draw this weight, and which were very powerful animals. The engine is generally drawn by three herses-one in the shafts and two leaders; and on this occasion an accident occurred. which, though but for a few minutes, delayed the arrival of the engine. One of the leaders,—the hand horse to the postillion,—when near Windsorbridge, unfortunately stepped upon a loose stone, and came down. The shall horse fell over him, and Mr. Rose, whe was driving, was pitched off the seat upon one of the prostrate animals, but fortunately standing this delay, the Niagara reached the spot before twelve o'clock, or within twenty-five minutes after receiving the notice, though the distance

comprises two parts, erected at different periods, of authority to question me; as to language which may which the northern end, called the old mill, consists or may not have been uttered by me as a private Lord MORPETH stated, in answer to questions of five stories, 24 yards by 10 yards; and this is individual. If in speech or writing, I should use from Mr. Shaw, that it was the intention of the separated from the southern end by the engine-house, which, with the same width (10 yards), is sonally offensive, I will, if requested, avow, deny, forward a bill for facilitating the arrangements for only 31 yards across, and the boiler-house (which is retract, or apologize, according to the circumstances the distribution of the sum of £100,000 granted last of the same dimensions as the engine-house.) The of the case. year to the Irish clergy. He would reserve till that new mill, which is the southerly end of the building, oppertunity any observations which he had to make is, or rather was, 14 yards long by 10 wide, and was an address of a deputation to interest, which are also of the results from the discussion of on the subject. It was not the intention of her the question at this time, and we look confidently to Majesty's ministers to apply at the present time for house was a room open to the reof, used for a the public prints, and his attention having been a reimbursement of the advances made to the Com- hanging or drying room, for the linen yern, and at called to the fact, that Mr. Frost had attended public missioners, and with respect to a demand for quit the time of the fire containing a considerable quanmeetings of a violent character, do, de," "In his and ground rents, he had recently received some tity of this yars. In this room the fire originated, answer, which was at very considerable length, Hz the earliest opportunity of laying before the Com
Horth-easterly side of the mill, and a short distance which there were some speeches made of a violent missioners for their guidance.

Mr. BERNAL brought up the Report of the Committee on the Judge's Salar es (Scotland) Bill, which chester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, from which the On the motion of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, arrival of Mr. Rose, with the Niagara, he found the meetings of a violent character? That I had attended meetings of a violent character? That I had started the following members were nominated as the new part of the mill, that nearest to Manchester, "Committee on papers relating to the appointment of Daniel Whittle Harvey, Esq., to the office of Registrar of Hackney Carriages:—Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Wynn, Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Solicitor-if we except the embers of the ruins of the new mill. The language contained in the letter of Mr. Fox General, Mr. Wynn, Sir r. Ponock, Mr. Sonettol-General, Lord Stanley, Mr. Serjeant Wilde, Sir J. The four lower rooms of the old mill were entirely Graham, Mr. Jervis, Mr. Cresswell, Mr. Sandford, Sir T. Acland, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Goulbourn, Mr. enabled to remove property from the mill to an Ward, Mr. Pesey."

The Poor Relief (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill to the amount of from £3,000 to £4,000. About went through Committee, and was ordered to be reremittance from Ayr, which he would get cashed and place in the hands of the treasurer by to-Mr. CHRISTOPHER obtained leave to bring or twenty minutes before three o'clock, the opposite in a Bill to alter and amend the law relating to or westerly side wall fell, a great part also going inwards. About five minutes afterwards, the wable, wall, the end nearest Mauchester, fell outwards, who must have seen the fall of hundreds of walls, which were very well posted yesterday, announcing The SPEAKER said, that as a number of petitions has never observed any thing like it. It fell as that a public tha

whole thickness of the wall, and from their being further bound by two perpendicular rain spouts out floors were filled with hackling machines, and quantities of flax necessary to supply them.

The cause of this fire is not known. It is of

by these policies or not. We regret to add, that, by this unfortunate occurrence, a great number of hands, probably two hundred or more, will be thrown out of employment for some time.

Fire at the Manchester Cotton Mills.

Tuesday morning, about half-past nine o'clock, s

fire broke out at one of the mills, called the Manchester Mills, in Miller's street. These premises are this conflagration. This mill is a long building of Green, by the Rev. Robert Sutton, M.A., Mr. five stories, with twenty-one windows in length, its Robert Dugelby, of Kirbymoorside, to Jane, eddest southerly side abutting on Miller's-street. The fire broke out about half-past nine o'clock, in the blowing-room, most probably from the friction of the On Sunday last, at Wakefield, Mr. Matthew CANADA.

Ing-room, most probably from the friction of the CANADA.

Mr. HUME renewed the notice he had given to much at work; but, we believe, they all got out, move for copies of correspondence relating to Neva serious personal injury. The alarm being given, information was received at the police on Sunday last, at Wakeneld, Mr. Marinew Holroyde, of Ossett Common, manufactorer, to Mrs. Susannah Gregory, of Flanshaw-lane, without any serious personal injury. The alarm being given, information was received at the police on Sunday last, at Wakeneld, Mr. Marinew Holroyde, of Ossett Common, manufactorer, to Mrs.

Scotia, and other North American Goronies; and he being given, information was received at the police on Sunday last, at Hartishead church, Mr. James Mr. HUME renewed the notice he had given to mill, at work; but, we believe, they all got out, move for copies of correspondence relating to Neva without any serious personal injury. The alarm being given, information was received at the police also gave netice that, te-morors, he would move for a return of the public revenue of Upper Canada during the same period as the returns he had already moved for of the same nature respecting Lower followed by three others of the Manchester police Canada: also for a return of the expenses during the same return of the expenses during the same of the expenses during the same of the water Witch. Neutron, and Theris. Canada; also for a return of the expences during the fire-engines, the Water Witch, Neptune, and Thetis, same period; also a return of the number of persons with their complement of firemen. On his arrival, recently imprisoned for treasonable offences, and Mr. Rose found the lower or westerly end of the ordered that no petition for a private full shall be received after the 26th of March, and that no report from the judges on a private bill shall be received after the judges on a private bill shall be received after the judges on a private bill shall be received after the judges on a private bill shall be received after the judges on a private bill shall be received after the judges on a private bill shall be received after the judges on a private bill shall be received after the 26th of March, and that no report made by the Governor of Lower Canada since the ing on the ground-floor, had made their way through Frost sat Cown amid repeated cheers.

Mr. O'Connon's motion that no Member of the Mr. O'Connon's motion that no Member of the Convention be allowed to receive any salary er emolument except the secretary, which was seconded and carried after some slight discussion.

Mr. Carpenter said that, in allusion to a letter which the Secretary was about to read, be had to state that it came from a foreigner, who had taken the Foreign Denartment was appropriated and Sir Francis Head would be laid or On Transfer and Sir Francis Head would be laid or On Transfer and the latter window, in the estates, and will thereby cause a vacancy in the latter to a recent outrage on the British flag at duels, sent by a Mr. Stewart, secretary to Lord Ayland the latter than the support or eastern end of the building. There duels to a prevention of the bereath such that the support or eastern end of the building. There duels to a prevention of the british flag at the support of the secretary to Lord Ayland the support or eastern end of the building. There duels to a prevention of the building. There that the upper or eastern end of the building. There duels to a prior of the secretary to Lord Ayland the upper or eastern end of the building. There duels to a prevention of the building. There duels to a prevent of the secretary to Lord Ayland the upper or eastern end of the building. There duels to a prevent of the secretary to Lord Ayland the upper or eastern end of the building. There duels to a prevent of the secretary to Lord Ayland the upper or eastern end of the building. There duels to a prevent the support of the secretary to Lord Ayland the upper or eastern end of the building. There duels to a prevent of the support of the support of the secretary to Lord Ayland the upper or eastern end of the building. There duels to a prevent the support of the support o windsw, in each of the five stories at the same point, down, sided the efforts made in the lower ones in the same tipe, and thus a very powerful and concen-trated action was maintained. The Niagura engine Mr. William Mawson, late of Markington, near was stationed is Miller's street, where also a branch Ripon, father of Messrs. Mawson, railway conand hose were attached direct to a fire-plug. The tractor, of Rotherham. other three police engines were stationed in the yard, on the North side of the premises, where a year and ten months, Emily Bousell Orton, plentiful supply of water was obtained from the large reservoir. Six pipes were laid—two from the large reservoir. On Monday last, aged 34, greatly lamented by a from the Niagara and the fire-plug in Miller's-street; large circle of relatives and friends, John, only on of Mrs. Eliza Collinson, brower and malster, Pock completely intercepted by half-past eleven o'clock, lington. the By twelve, the firemen had subdued the flames at the to the ground. Indeed, upon inspection, the salvage of this portion of the premises seems very wonderful. few. In public and private life he was alike estimated engines remained playing on the embers for able. For his long consistency in the maintenance HULME RADICAL ASSOCIATION .- At a meet. some hours afterwards.

the meeting that the principles of the People's could not ascertain whether the stock is sufficiently Charter are the only remedy for the political mala- insured. We are sorry to add, that probably three but the whole monies having been made by drafts which peculiarly characterises the learned gen'te- from into the case of every public man who had re- for some time by drafts which peculiarly characterises the learned gen'te- from into the case of every public man who had re- for some time by drafts which peculiarly characterises the learned gen'te- from into the case of every public man who had re- for some time by drafts which peculiarly characterises the learned gen'te- from into the case of every public man who had re- for some time by this unfortunate occurrence.

The latest are the only remedy to the permission of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country; determining to support the hundred hands will be thrown out of employment after dies of the country.

ADDITIONAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND A fire broke out, about eleven o'clock on Friday MR. FROST.

Whitehall, 12th February, 1839. Sin,-I am directed by Lord John Russell to inform you that in the newspaper, called the Dispatch, of the 10th instant, there is an extract, headed . The People's Parliament, which contains the following

" Mr. Frost, a Magistrate, from the Borough of Newport, in Wales, and Delegate from Monmoutisshire, also returned thanks. A few days since, he received a letter from Lord John Russelle to the effect, engine was immediately got in readiness. Before it that if he should perform his duties as a Delegate, the Lord Chanceller should be directed to erase his name from the Commission of the Peace. He, Mr. Frost Manchester police yard; but Mr. Rose secuned availing himself of the aid of these animals, because of the weight of the engine (45 cwt.) which with its complement of fourteeu firemen, would weigh nearly frost,) a Delegate and a Megistrate, and it Lord. John takes my name off, the people will put it on."

Lord John Russell requests that you will inform him whether the words underlined in the above paragraph, or any other similar words, tending to the same effect, were used by you, at any public meeting.

Sir, Your obedient Servanti

F. MAULE. John Frest, Esq., Jehnson's Coffee House, Bult-Court, Fleet-Street, (REPLY.) Johnson's Coffee House. Bolt-Court, Pleet-Street, February 14th, 1839.

My Lond, -I received Mr. Fox Maule's letter of the 12th, written, as it appears, by the direction of your Lordship. I once more beg leave to inform the Although the mill is spoken of as one building, it Secretary of State, that I will not acknowledge his

I, tee, will put a question. It appears from the which there were some speeches made of a violent character, but that he was not snewerable for such language, and did not approve of it." Did your the language contained in the letter of Mr. Fox Maule.

I remain. Your Lordship's obedient Servant. J. FROST. To the Right Henourable

DEFEAT OF THE CORN LAW REPEALERS.

Lord John Russell.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Mr. DEAR SIRS.-Hazle Grove is a small village. distant about two miles from Stockport, the walls of duestion proceeded with, when a long and desultory conversation ensued, occupying nearly, or fully, two hours: but as the whole matter will come to be considered when the advice of Counsel has been taken, and the regulations printed, we think it unnecessary and the regulations printed, we think it unnecessary debate.

This we thought strange, as we have a measure from their being the fall, and in this way it came in contact. Corn Laws have on the wages and industry of the business, he begged to give notice that he will this in one large mass, with the outer, wall of a dye working classes, and that Messrs. Lefton and afford an opportunity for the presentation of Corn Laws have on the wages and industry of the business, he begged to give notice that he will this in one large mass, with the outer, wall of a dye working classes, and that Messrs. Lefton and afford an opportunity for the presentation of Corn Laws have on the wages and industry of the business, he begged to give notice that he will this in one large mass, with the outer, wall of a dye working classes, and that Messrs. Lefton and which it forced in, and did considerable dinage. This we thought strange, as we have a Radical Association in this village, and that we wanted no this wall arose in a great measure from their being the fall, and in this way it came in contact. Corn Laws have on the wages and industry of the business, he begged to give notice that he will this in one large mass, with the outer, wall of a dye working classes, and that Messrs. Lefton and the regular mass, with the outer, wall of a dye working classes, and that the state of the state of the premise, part of the wages and industry of the business, he begged to give notice that he will this in one large mass, with the outer, wall of a dye working classes, and that Messrs. Lefton and the contact of the wages and industry of the business, he begged to give notice that he will this in one large mass, with the outer, wall of a dye working classes, and that the state of the contact of th Suffrage question; we, therefore, considered it necessary to inform the Stockport committee, as we are a branch of that body. Messrs. Leah, Mitchell, Davies, Wright, Constantine, and Griffin attended. We had a glorious meeting-the room was crowded to suffocation, and we succeeded in carrying the following resolution unanimously taxation of this unhappy country—therefore are of epinion that the Corn Laws are an evil, but, withont an extension of the Suffrage and the Ballot, can never be repealed." Mr. Hamer then moved that petitions sheets be laid for signatures in Hazle Grove. This was scouted by every one present. Hoping you will spare a corner in your paper for

this glorious defeat, I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

Hazle Grove, Feb. 19, 1839. CARLISLE

NATIONAL RENT.-The following sums were remitted to the Convention, as National Rent, by the Carlisle Radical Association, on Tuesday last: Carlisle, £31 8s.; Dalston village, £3 12s.; Carlisle Female Radical Association, £5; total amount sent, £40.

THE CHASE. The Craven Harriers meet on Monday, the 25th inst., at Langbar; Wednesday, the 27th inst., at Holme Bridge; and on Friday, the 1st March, at

Stainton Coates—each day at eleven o'clock.

MARRIAGES. On Saturday last, at the parish church, Halifax, Mr. Thomas Fletcher Wilson, wheelwright, to Hannah, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Bottomley,

butcher, all of Northowram.
On Shrove Tuesday, at Hepstonstal church, Mr.
William Sutcliffe, eldest sen of Mr. Thomas Sutcliffe, of Holebottom Meadow, near Todmorden to Miss. Fanny Barnes, third daughter of Mr. James Barnes, of Mytholmroyd, after a long, fedious, and heartnership with Arkwight, is one of the oldest sching courtship of 17 days. Cuthbert's Pesshelme

DEATES.

On Tuesday last, at Aske, the seat of his Lordship, near Richmond, the Right Hon. the Earl of Zetland, in the 73rd year of his age. Lord Dundar, 24th of November, 1833; also for copies of a letter all the upper floors to the roof—a portion of which estates, and will thereby cause a vacancy in the addressed by Lord Aberdeen to lord Hill, on the had actually fallen in before his arrival; and the representation of the berough of Richmond, which his Lordship's eldest son, succeeds to the title and estates, and will thereby cause a vacancy in the

> On Tuesday week, at the Parsonage House, Hedon, the Rev. Dr. Wass, ries, of that place. On Thursday, the 7th instant, at Rotherham,

On Tuesday morning, rather suddenly, aged one

On Monday last, aged 5 years, Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Maxield, of Shipton, near On Monday last, at Linton-upon-Ouse, aged 60,

Miss Hall. On Sunday last, at Townhead, Settle, in his 67th year, William Bolland, Esq.
On Saturday last, aged 82, Mr. Jonathan Craven, farmer, of Newall Old Hall, near Otley.

On Friday morning, much and deservedly respected by a large family, and numerous circle of friends, in the 70th year of her age, after a severe affliction, borne with Christian resignation, Susanna, the beloved wife of Mr. M. Hick, of Gillygate, in

Mr. James Stockdale, aged 46. He was butler to the Rev. Wm. Dalton, at Croft. His death was occasioned by a fall down stairs. On Tuesday last, at Darlington, Mrs. Elizabeth Lunn, aged 80. On Thursday week, in his 80th year, John Bower,

Esq., of Hunslet, near this town, oil of vitriol manufacturer, and father of Mrs. Wells Hood, of York. For general scientific knowledge, and as a practical chemist, Mr. Bawer has been excelled by able. For his long consistency in the maintenance HULME RADICAL ASSOCIATION.—At a meet- some hours afterwards.

We believe that the building, engine, &c., were ber of the Town Council of Leeds at the first free Radical Association, and held in the Rev. W. V.

Jackson's Preaching Room, Lombard-street, ManBeaver, the occupier of the mill, we have heard, had

We believe that the bunding, engine, etc., were not insured. The owner is Mr. Richard Simpson, election, and a public dinner was given to him only a few weeks since in Hunslet, at which an address, the occupier of the mill, we have heard, had chester—the Rev. W. V. Jackson, in the chair,—fully inspred the muchinery in the York and Lon-townsmen was presented to him. Mr. Bower's consistent; he best of England fire offices; but we onged to the Methodist New Connexion from its establishment, and his conduct proved the sincerity of his profession. His death was that of the

A SERMUN

BY THE REV. J. R. STEPHENS, DELIVERED AT HYDE, ON SUNDAY EVENING LAST, FEBRUARY 17.

(By our own Reporter.)

On Sunday evening last, Mr. Stephens delivered a Sermon, in a large stone chapel, at Hyde. The building, which is not yet anished, will hold upwards of a thousand people, and was filled to suffocation, with attentive hearers. After the introductory

services were finished-Mr.STEPHENS proceeded to say-WhenGod speaks it is for man to hear and to obey. God only knows from the beginning what is good and right, and what, on the whole, up to the end of time, is best for all markind. He of his wisdom tells the world what the world is to do; and whatever he bids, it is ours, at once, to take at his word. and to carry out, whatever be the risk, whatever be the loss, the suffering, the pains, or the penalties, which are attached to the performance or the accomplishment of his righteous word, and his almighty and sovereign will. We must, my brethren, have some standard to which all the thoughts, and ways, and works of men are to be reduced. We must have some test by which to try them; some touchstone by which to determine whether in themselves they are sound and true, and whether in their working they be for our own good and the good of our fellow men. Unless there be an ultimate point for the reference of all things, we are, as it were, at sea: we are cast upon the wide waters of uncertainty, amid the perplexities of conflicting interests: every man has the same right as his neighbours to insist upon the excellence and superiority of his own opinion; every man has the same right to declare the pre-eminence of his own proporitions; every man has the same right to attempt to carry into execution his own projects as his neighbour has; we in that case shall be left without any government, without any authority and any law to controll, regulate, and administer the affairs of men. Hence it is that the necessity arises for manking to be agreed upon the ultimate test by which to try, judge, and determine the goodness or the badness, the worth or the worthlessness, the soundness or the unsuandness of all those things which, from time to time, are, by some mes, prepounded and offered to others. It is in this spirit, and with reference to this nitimate standard, that one of the sacred writers exclaims-" Let God be true, and every man a liar." The more you think of the sentiment contained in that expression, the more you will be convinced of the absolute necessity, as well as the advantage of adhering to the principle which it teaches. We must have a rule. I hold that this rule is laid down in the Word of God,—that there is but one original and ultimate, but one independent, almighty, and

everlasting Lawgiver. I hold that before ever the earth was made, that before ever the mountains and the hills were formed and fashioned, that from everlasting to everlasting he, Jehovah, was God: and that so soen as he had made man, and set him upon the earth, he gave him these laws by which his entire life was to be regulated; and ordained that obedience to those laws should be followed by happiness, and should produce every fair, lovely, and delightful consequence; and that, on the other hand, so soon as those laws were broken, disobedience to the law should be followed by personal condemnation, by individual misery, and, so far as the influence of that one act could extend, by universal wretchedness to the human race that became subject to the consequences of that transgression. If this view of the case be correct, we are bound, as fearers of God, as followers of Christ, and as disciples of our divine Lord and Master, to say to him as was said by one of old, "Lord, what wouldst thou have me to do?" In the situation in which I am placed, as a Christian minister, if the office I hold have any duties attached to it, these duties must be calling: there may be earthly arrangements adapted the institution itself, and the calling and appointing to that institution and office, are not from man but from God; they are not from earth, but from heaven. I am bound, and my brethren in the ministry are bound, to say that they are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost, to take upon themselves the office of the Christian ministry. Now, in what way does the Holy Ghost make known his mind—the mind of the Eternal God-to man? I have always understood that this Book (the Bible) contains the Word of God to man; that herein is unfolded that will, from the beginning to the end of time, to be adapted and applied to all the purposes of life—to all the leek one another in the face? How ought we to think one of the other? If you want me to danb with untempered mortar, it is at my peril to please you. If you want me to sow pillows under your arm pits; if you wish me to say "peace, peace, peace," when I know there is no peace; if you wish me to play before you upon an instrument some you, while you stand, as it were, upon the edge of a precipice, your blood is then upon my head. If I know your ways and works to be sinful; if I know that your practices and habits either in private life

bourhood, as a common wealth, or as a part of the body politic-if I know your ways and works are evil in the night of God, woe is me if I keep back any part of the counsel of God; or shun to declare the whole council of God to you. I am bound to speak, whether you will hear or whether you will forbear. It is true that in doing this I may have to run a risk; and we may take this as a maxim in moral teaching as well as in the spiritual duties of the office which I eastsin—that no man ever spoke the truth without running a risk; it is true that evil and wicked men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil; it is true that when sin has made itself strong it loves not to be dislodged. nor, when detected, to be denounced—for sin, wherever it has gotten itself to any stronghold. always does its utmost to keep that hold, and refines to relinquish that hold which it has gotten upon the people, or upon the happiness of the people in those institutions which it has wrested from their purposes, and perverted to an end for which they were never originally designed; but what of that? It becomes the duty of a Christian Minister to be bolder than a lion, though he may be harmless as a dove. It becomes him to stand in his own person, and in his own ministrations and conduct, like the benten anvil, to the stroke, and to refuse the conceal or to keep back

-or to allow others to conceal or keep back-any

part of the word of the Lord. He is to throw him-

individually, or in public life collectively, as a neigh-

top, and in the hearing of the thousands, or the tens | that woman, my wife shall never work at all,"-noul of thousands who may be gethered around him, he you do this, and refuse to sell the bodies of your is to say "The mouth of the Lord hath spoken it; wives and children to the millowner, all the acts of hear, oh heavens, and give ear, oh earth?" This Parliament that ever could be passed would not be passed has been the way in which every good man of old has prevent it. Mr. Stephens then referred to the pre- and another to Mrs. Jane Brown, of Stockport. walked from the beginning; and I cannot rest until sent Factory Act, and regretted it was not in opera-it please God to send down the mantle of our Elijas tion, observing, that if Lord John Russell were as old. What he says in reference to them, he says by way of animating us to walk in their footsteps. Does he tell us that they dwelt in palaces, that they were followed with the favour of the great and the protection of the powerful? Does he tell us that they had thousands of gold and of silver poured into their lap as the price of their preaching the gospel of Christ

No: "they wandered about in sheeps' skins, and in goats' skins"; they " hid themselves in dens and caves of the earth." They were slain with the sword; they were sawn asunder with a saw; and if you look over the estalogue of those worthies, of whom to take away one of them by death—2 little boy. he says "the world was not worthy," there was not He said "Mr. Stephens I have been some time in a man among them who did not go with his life in his hand when he did the bidding of the Lord, and, as God is my witness, I have never bought hise as a testimony of the truth of the gospel which He said, "I want it, and I think I ought to have he had proclaimed. These things, then, are written for our encouragement. God always tells us what we are to look for; and we are to look for such things as these; we are to be prepared for them; not buy any, and I never do buy any." But he said,

me;" send by whom then wilt send;" "Speak by whom then wilt send;" "Speak by whom then wilt speak." We are to shut our felp us to get the week over. And now, you see my rags; these are all the clothes I have left, and that stop our cars to whatever else may be spoken; and child cannot bury. I don't like to go to the overseon as you can.

Sunday Evening, Jan. 27.

They will begin to tell me about the idleness and this only that will obtain the ears of the working classes; and that they this letter were put into my hand, on last Thursday the world. It is this and this only that will breather to lay un something against a raisy day. Some

the world. It is this and this only that will breathe upon the valley of dry bones and cause them to live. It is this and this only—this manly, fearless, devoted, and divine surrender—for God only can enable us to make the surrender, and therefore I call it a divine ene—it is this divine surrender, this divine surrender is the sake of his divine surrender is this divine surrender. It have been thinking of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into possession of the circumstance by which she came into posses

from heaven, the richest and the choicest, the dear- God night and morning to deliver us." (Great est, the sweetest, and the most invaluable earthly emotion.) I told the man I could not advise him; gift which God could bestow upon man—if you I said I never liked to advise people in such a case; want these times, times of the cottage-times of but if the case were mine, I thought I would do so. the church—times in which father and mother, and But God Almighty is moving the working classes in children, and men with men as neighbours together, the country, and therefore I exhort you to give yourtimes in which the rich and the poor bended the selves to prayer. Pray Ged to sound the alarm from knee together before the altar of God and acknow- one end of the land to the other; and then, in the

leged him to be the maker of them all; if you want spirit of self-denial, and self-sacrifice, and devotion, obedience, reverential, child-like obedience, love to that she thought there was somebody under the follow in the way of his commandments. You will wall. She took the light, and saw cruddled up, notion in the way of his commandments. For whit want. She took the light, and saw cruddled up, never have freedom or happiness in England; this like a little hedge-heg, under the wall, a little boy, land will never be worth living in—it is not worth apparently about twelve years of age fast, asleep, living in now if it were not for the hope in God that though it was a cold bitter frosty night. She shook

it may be better; if there be a hell upon earth coin-paratively with other nations of the world, it is doing there. He asked if the workhouse was not England: if the devil has any seat of authority—any somewhere there, for he had heard that he might kingdom where he rules more infernally than in any sleep in the workhouse, but he had fallen asleep other part of the world, it is England at this mo- there beside the wall. Mrs. Brown said to him ment. Look where you will; cast your eyes abroad that by his looks he had been in a workhouse from the political head to the political foot, there is already. He on had a kind of uniform that the no soundness in us; there is nothing "but wounds, woman took to be a workhouse dress. He said he as they are marched past them. It would fill a and bruises, and putrifying sores;" and the only had been at Huntingdon workhouse, and formerly volume what this child has told. balm of Gilead, the only good physician is yonder in the Stowmarket workhouse, and had made They might tell him if they liked that these have any duties attached to it, these duties must be defined in the warrant or patent, by virtue of which I exercise the duties of that office. Now, where am I to go for the definition of the office-itself, or the list, catalogue, and enumeration of the duties which catalogue, and enumeration of the duties which are connected with that office? I may say with a disciple, "Lord, to whom should I go but unto thee?" The office I hold does not come to me from any human institution whatever. There may be a human institution whatever. There may be a human institution associated or connected with the would fill you with his truth, that he would raise you and saw her fastened in a kind of stocks, which they up and carry you far beyond the fear of man; and fasten their heads in. They were cutting her hair when your own soul is let loose; when your own off, and they were flogging her because she gried to mind is free; when your own heart is big and have her hair cut off. He told his brother to run swollen, and entirely filled with the fear of God, you away and fetch their aunt, and try if she could not especially by what divine right did they take upon will never be afraid of what man can say or do unto get their sister out. His brother got out and never themselves to establish a law like that in the way you; you will say, "He that is for me is greater came back again; and he himself revolved to make they had notoriously attempted to establish it? Let Christian Reformers. There has already been too and that in the skilly he detected lumps of resin against these works of the Devil that I am called to

change the hearts of the tyrants Ashton and stops the body up, and gives them a plump appear-Howard. These men have made themselves rich ance, by which the purchaser is deceived. So it through good report—through strife and warfare, from conquering to conquer, till at last he brings us off more than conquerors, even through Him that loved us and gave himself for us." Now, this being settled and understood—and we ought to tremble to our immost soul when we so settle and understand it this being settled and understood, if we are only before the law. It could do no good. Your minds minst miles, and got to the town of Hantingdon. There this being settled and understood, if we are only before the law. It could do no good. Your minds must miles, and got to the town of Hantingdon. There you the month-piece of another who speaks from be made up. You, husbands! unless your minds they were both agreeted by the police, and were be made up that your wives ought not and shall not carried to the workhouse. The Board of Guardians And I said, A plumbline. Then said the Lord, work; that rather than kill your wives by allowing wrote to the Stawmarket Guardians, to know what Behold, I will set a plumbline in the midst of my them to work, you will allow God to take their lives or who they were; but they wrote back again to the people Israel: I will not again pass by them any away by gradual starvation, and that is what I Huntingdon Gaardians, telling them to get rid of more." If God be every where present, is he not would do; for before I would allow my wife to go them—to give them something and send them to a mill and be worked there, that wife should stay away; and, with 7s. 6d, each, they were turned at home, and should die in her chair or on the floor, and the verdict should be "Died by the visitation of of England. Mr. Stephens then read the following God"-she should not die by the visitation of the discharge:factory demon. It is only a few days ago that a medical man told me in this very place, that he had been called to a woman who had suffered an injury

in a factory. He imagined it to be the breaking of some limb by the machinery, and he carried with him his case of instruments, in order to be prepared to amputate the limb if necessary. When he drew near the factory he saw a track of blood; he had no need of any guide to the house where the woman was. There was a stream of blood all the way from the factory door across a considerable piece of ground to the cottage where the woman lived. There was no limb broken; the machinery had not torn her. It was the most awful sight that an English father, or an English husband can imagine. It was the lawfully wedded wife of a hard-working English husband who had been standing in that mill fifteen hours in the day (including meal times) in the last stage of pregnancy, till nature could endure no longer, and had burst the overcharged vessels of her over-worked frame; and there the woman was bleeding to death in consequence. (Great emotion.) I have known a woman to be carried out of a mill in that state, and to be traced in the same way by a stream of blood to the house, and there, in fifteen minutes, to die, and the unborn babe in her womb to be buried along with her in the same grave.

(Great emotion.) Now, until you, as husbands, say prison for an indefinite period; if they had combato shall be desolate, and the sanctuaries of Israel—the to yourselves, "I will work willingly, I will sweat initted any crime, why were they not sent back to freely, I won't spare my own body, I will apply

myself diligently and industriously to labour, but by the God that said for this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and cleave unto his wife,' by that God, and by that dear woman whom he gave self among the people; he is to stand upon the hill to be my crown and my glery, by that God and by

mpen the years Elishas of the present age. When anxious to enforce it as he was to enforce another your letter, and the reason that I did not write to God wishes to inspire us with confidence in his pro- abominable law, he would still be unable to do so, you before, was because Daniel was got out of the mises and to lead us to trust in his providence, he always says. Is m the God of Abraham, of Issac, and of Jacob; he sawys says as I am not the God of Abraham, of Issac, and of Jacob; he sawys says as I am not the God of the living. Why does do say that he is not the God of the dead but the living God of the living. Why does he tell us that he is the God of Abraham, of Issac, and of Jacob; he always says as I am not the God of the dead but the living God of the living. Why does he tell us that he is the God of Abraham, of Issac, and of Jacob; he had been to Colton, thinking to find you were as much alive to nature of the living. Why does he tell us that he is the God of Abraham, and Issac, and of Jacob; he had been to Colton, thinking to find you were as much alive to nature of the living. Why does he tell us that he is the God of Abraham, and Issac, and of Jacob; living the great was thought and meligion as you ought to be you were as much alive to nature of the living. Why does he tell us that he is the God of Abraham, and Issac, and of Jacob; living the great was the promised to be a father to the fatherless. Your poor will got but, you would be willing to mises, and to lead us to trust in his providence, he even with the aid of all the police and milihe is speaking of the hely men of old, says. Time who in this respect have said "Let God be true, and would fail me totell of them"; and then he gives us a rapid sketch of some of the principal prophets of will not allow their children to be destroyed. I do thank God that there is a most extraordinary spirit of heroism and divine energy beginning to pervade the people. I was very much struck with an instance of this yesterday: I will give it you as an illustration of what I mean, because it came spontaneously from a man whom I have never seen in my life, and to whom I never uttered a word in reference to such matters. This man came to me vesterday to know what he must do. He said there were seven of them in family, and only one, beside himself, able to work; and now it had pleased God

this neighbourhood (he came from the South),

it; but when I look at the penny or twopence, and Dear Friend, as I may sincerely cal I you, although then look at my children, I think they have more need of the bread than I have of the beer, and I dare protecting the poor, I may say friend less, child, for we are to say, "Lord, what wouldst thou have me to "After I have drawn the fortnight's wages, it is friend to him, but thank God, that he has sent him do?" And if doing the word of God lead us to a sometimes as much as ever we can do to make it a friend on this earth. Friend, it is no tin my power do?" And if doing the word of God lead us to a sometimes as much as ever we can do to make it a friend on this earth. Friend, it is no tin my power taken away, we are to give up that freedom and that week we are obliged to take my clothes, the wife's I hope God will reward you for all. I hope he will bread to the poor family, and to again urge their threatened the life of one of them.—Hereford life to God; we are to say, "Lord, here am I, send elothes, and the children's clothes, one after the be a good boy and try to go to his bre ther; he will claims on the Commissioners,—Lincoln Chronicle. | Journal,

empirete life again, and put you, who are lying in the or a piece of tarpaulin, and making a something—to the door, about the hour of twelve or half-past, dust, once again upon your leet, feeling after God if either a box or a bag, and putting my dear boy's and on doing so, she observed a child crouched down happily you may find him, and saying as your eyes body into it, and carrying it upon my own shoulders, close to the wall of the Workhouse. The night was after receiving the money went to a sale of horses in are opened, "It is the Lord's daing, and it is mar
in my rags as I am, through the streets, and leaving the money went to a sale of horses in the lord's daing, and it is mar
in my rags as I am, through the streets, and leaving the money went to a sale of horses in the lord's daing, and it is marellous in our eyes." Oh, give yourselves to prayer it at the church door, and kneeling down in the was the matter, and found a little boy, about twelve vellous in our eyes." Oh, give yourselves to prayer to God Almighty, that he would send down his light and truth into this part of his heavenly Kingdom. You have more need to pray for this than for anything else. I knew it has been the custom to hid yen look to Parliament and to leave to Parliament those matters which you know to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has been to be of vital interest to the nation. I know t has are not submitted to be in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow years old, dressed in a workhouse dress, with yellow ye been the custom to bid you look to men—to indi- are not ashamed of what we are compelled to do; Workhouse, but had overrun it. She ask him if he vidual men. "Put not thy trust in Princes." Trust and that we are determined to do nothing but what had a mother? He answered yes, and that he and not in man whose breath is in his nostrils. If you is right. If, when my poor boy is dead, we are to three more brothers and three sisters were in the hopefor wish or, long after the health of this your bave nething from the town, and if we can get above named Workhouse, but that he would not go father and if you earnestly yearn after the good nothing fairly and honestly in any other way, I am back as he would be whipt, and that having a old times spoken of in this book, times in not going into debt. If I go into debt, I mortgage brother, as he had heard, somewhere down in the which every man dwelt under his own vine and my lamily for perhaps six, nine, or twelve months; north, he had come in search of him. Having asked Masrhall, one of whose fingers he had broken by a under his own fig tree, none making him and I think it is high time the labouring classes began him where he would sleep that night, he said that blow with his stick. He was convicted, and fined afraid, times when every man's swent brought to set an example, and refuse to have their children he did not know, but he should be starved if he 60s., or a corresponding term of imprisonment; but household, times when the wedded wife was the pride of the devoted husband, and the husband was the babe; to refuse to have their children buried, the glory of an attached and affectionate wife, when except in the way I have to have their children buried, brick-kiln, and previous nights in Shippen's Sollar pride of the devoted husband, and the husband was the babe; to refuse to have their children buried, brick-kiln, and previous nights in Shippon's fields, the glory of an attached and affectionate wife, when except in the way I have mentioned; and if I and other outhouses. Mrs. Brown took the child children, the more the better, the more, the greater thought it was not against the law, I would have a home and got him to bed. Subsequently got him the ground of thankfulness to God—when children flag stone dug up, and would bury it underneath my work, and the third week got three-and-sixpence. were looked upon as a blessing from God, a gift own floor, and over the tomb of my dear boy, pray He had then got a suit of clothes, having got from several working-people small trifles which, in the whole, amounted to seven shillings, this being collected at different times, as soon as she possibly could she wrote to the child's mother, in care of his pose himself, which he did; but shortly afterwards, grandmother, as if directed to his mother. A con- on being asked if he felt better, no answer was residerable time would clapse before she might get it, turned, and it was found that he was a corpse. Had the answer by the grandmother you have before you—the horrors of a workhouse is pictured out by leged him to be the maker of them all; if you want these gospel, these Bible days ever to come back to England again; or if you think that they never and indissoluble phalanx, God leading you by a speared in England, but know that they ought to appear because they are foretold and promised in the Word of God; oh, my brethren, look neither to this man nor to that man, but pray to God Almighty to man nor to that man, but pray to God Almighty to man nor to that man, but pray to God Almighty to man nor to the man age ment of this woman the child in the clearest manner, and through the management of this woman the child is now with man devotion, this child in the clearest manner, and through the management of this woman the child is now with management of this woman the child is now with management of this woman the child is now with management of this woman the child is now with management of this woman the child is now with management of this woman the child is now with management of this woman the child is now with management of this woman the child is now with management of this woman the child is now with management of this woman the child is now with the brother he first came in search of. The child, Draper, that is mentioned in the discharge, was a taken poorly twelve miles the other side of Maccollestical and promised and promised in the day wend your way, and force your passage through the brother he first came in search of. The child is now with the brother he first came in search of. The child is now with the brother he first came in search of. The child is now with the brother he first came in search of. The child, Draper, that is mentioned in the discharge, was a taken poorly twelve miles the other side of Maccollestical and the child is now with the brother he first came in search of. The child, Draper, that is mentioned in the discharge, was a portion of his venerable bride.

The Laddlestical and the child is now with the brother side of the brother he first came in search of. The child, and the child this child in the clearest manner, and through the raise up among you prophets like unto Moses and there was some mighty movement. The other night not be any other trace made out, only that from a Joshua and Hesekia and Ezekiel and Malachiah and a good woman, named Mrs. Jane Brown, who description of his dress, he had been taken by some Amos and Jonah: pray to God to raise up apostles lives in Stockpert, near the workhouse, had occa- woman to Marsland's paint shop, but had not get like Peter and Paul and John; pray God to raise sion to be sitting up for some of her family till any work. In the feregoing part it is stated that up men filled with his favour; men whose hearts are filled with love to their brethren; prayGod to send such light which was thrown opposite, showed her men out, with their lives in their hands, to launch his something which she thought looked like a human they are fed—the sort and quantity of the wretched thunderbolts at the head of the oppressor, and to being. Sne went up to it, and then went and told food that is given to the paupers, beggars all desched his blessing upon the heads of those who in a neighbour woman who was sitting up with her cription. Soffice it to say that all your experience, I would venture to think you might add this to it: Amongst the rest of the humanity practised in the bastile, there is rosin put into the water that is to make the gruel, and on this being detected by the doctor, and other things he had seen, he left for fear of the consequences, for he had detected the rosin in the water, and it was with difficulty that he could get to the boiler to examine this affair; and to this way they use the aged men; they are placed in one of the large rooms, and the little boys has a

-that no resin was ever put into their gruel. They might tell him that those boys were bad boys; but after he had heard all they had to say, his objection was as strong as ever; by what law, and under what authority had they aright to take any mother's son, or any man's daughter, to separate them, and to keep them from each other, to keep their practices concealed, and to refuse to admit them to see each other at all proper hours; and themselves to establish a law like that in the way much of what is called political Reform, the juggling of the places from one to another, the passing of the pea from one cup to another cup to amuse and deceive, and ultimately to destroy the resin into it to make it stick in their belly.

Here has already been down and that in the skilly ne detected numps of resin against these works of the beyn that I am caned to preach. (A voice, "Aye; preach on.") My friend says "preach on;" and by the blessing of God I will preach on; until this tongue is silent in death, I will preach on; for the abomination of devalation is standing in the belly place. the people; and every step you take is a step nearer He, Mr. Stephens, had since enquired about resin in of desolation is standing in the holy places, to hell. All the laws in England could not make that tows, and he found that it was very common and it becomes me, as a minister of the Gospel, to relations in which we stand to each other—to all the duties which we have to discharge, as we stand this duties which we have to discharge, as we stand this duties which we have to discharge, as we stand this declare the will of God. I will side by side together as brethren, as neighbours, as changed people. An Act of Parliament cannot to sell them, a feed of meat with resid in it, which read you the way in which God commissions his stops the body up, and gives them a plump appear.

Rabold the Lord stood upon a wall. It is plumbline, and with a plumbline in his hand And the Lord said unto me, Amos, what seest thou every where alike every where the same? Is he less present in England than he was in Judea, and Chaldea, and Assyria, those kingdoms of old that are now destroyed, because they disobeyed him? Is he less powerful to punish and reward than he was two or three thousand years ago? Is he ciful to be mindful of the misfortunes and mise-ries of his children? No. The God who heard the cry of the children of Israel as their groans

strap of leather, and by the command of the master

less righteous to mark our deeds, or less mercame up before him, and brought him down to the destruction of Pharaoh, will also bend to the cries and groans of the people of England. The God who made himself known to Amos, is the same everpresent, righteous, hely, and great and imperishable God; and he says to Englandthrough Amos, " Now upon the wall of yonder Parliament House-upon rise against the house of Jeroboam with the sword." Now mark! What shall be desolate? Does God speak of the deserted hearths and the ries waste; the priest and the temple shall be destroyed "I will rise up against the house of Jeroboam," not against the people. Here are no bayonets, no bullets, no gagging bills, no Coercion Acts, no New

Poor Law Acts, for the destruction of the people. cast us down to Hell with his judgments. The rev. any thing about your brother, for the time will seem places to our own condition.

sermon by one of those eloquent appeals for which violent pains, which at intervals caused an abberation of mind. nearly two hours. It was a sight exceedingly pleasing to see the children surround Mr. S. as he was

> NEW Poor Laws. -The Commissioners have written to the Guardians of the Boston Union, refusing to grant out-door relief to a man named

MR. HOBGES, M. P., is suffering severely from A SPIRITED REBUKE TO A SPIRITLESS pertion of lead from a pencil having fallen into one of his ears, the severe swelling and pain of which have prevented him from attending his Parliamentary duties.

THE INHABITANTS of the parishes forming the Lincoln Poor Law Union have all refused to sanction the appointment of district overseers, as suggested by the Commissioners. - Lincoln Chro-

ROBBERY.—Two men, named Cullum and Wythe, and a woman named Woods, were committed by the Bury corporation magistrates on Friday for having robbed a cattle-jobber living at Winfarthing, named Lansdell, of £240 in gold and notes. The prosector had been selling pigs and cattle, and the woman the purse and a £10 note were found.

having violently assaulted a woman named Jane he lived a day longer, he would have come into possession of between £300 and £400, the marriage

parlour-boarder, with a notary's clerk, not more than 20 years of age. The adventurous heroine descended from a window of the second story in the street, with the aid of two or three ladders clumsily attached together. The lover was assisted in the elopement by three or four hairbrained comrades, who had a cabriolet waiting at a short distance, in which the enamoured pair whisked off, but in what in direction has not been traced.

ESCAPE FROM A UNION HOUSE .- On Thursday, three lads, named Stollery, Osborne, and Warren, were brought before the Magistrates, at the Town Hall, charged with escaping from the Ipswich Union House, and taking with them a quantity of wearing apparel, to wit, one serge jacket, a waistcoat, and a pair of trowsers. They were innocent depredators upon the property of the Union, as they escaped with the intention of my own in respect to public matters? Am I to be obtaining work. The Guardians being determined prohibited expressing that opinion, if it be displeasof the workhouse, the boys are to strike the old men to prosecute, the poor boys were committed for ing to Lord John Russell? If, in expressing that three months.

of cattle. One house, inhabited by an old man and which her Majesty's Commission of the Peace is to portion of the building that remained, but a great terms. part of their crop was destroyed. Two other houses were cleft in two. A fourth house was carried completely away by the snow; it was inhabited the people? Why, my Lord, have we not had for sister, and a boy. Some sheep, goats, and a horse were also buried in the snow. Notwithstanding an active search, only the corpses of the two females had been discovered, a few paces from the house. than all that are against me;" and you will go on in his escape if he could, and he did escape. But he the name, and in the strength of God, and you will also told this woman at Stockport that their meat and the sooner every Bastile is pulled down or burnt are supposed to be enveloped in the avalanche, and be a Christian Reformer. We want in England was the nastiest that could possibly be conceived, down the better it will be for England. Now it is conveyed to a great distance, where its course terminated, forming a mountain of snew.

A HINT TO THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.—It has been asserted by many writers on New Zealand. Missionary and other Societies have failed in converting a great many of the cannibals. A short time ago, the captain of an English ship touching at one of the islands, asked a new Zealand chief whom he knew to be a bit of an epicure, at what age the human body was most relished by the natives. The chief replied, that old people were always preferred; his countrymen liked them when they became greyheaded; and that the young and middle-aged were insipid. The captain then asked the chief, if the bodies of all the aged poor were exported from doubt that, in accordance with their great zeal for lowering the poor-rates, and confining the poor in Lordship, ought to decide whether I ought to be bastiles, from which the light of heaven is excluded, struck off the Commission of the Peace, they will take into their serious consideration the advantages which must accrue by the exportation of neither to your Lordship nor to any of your Lordthe bodies of all the aged poor to New Zealand. It ship's order in a desire to see my country powerful funeral bell for paupers having been already dispensed with), the parson's fee, and the previous trouble and cost of supplying medical attendance to

the poor; for the faster they die off, the better for the New Zealanders and the benefit of the Peor Law what seest thou upon yonder factory wall? What seest thou upon yonder bastile wall? What seest thou paper was found guilty of a libel on Mrs. Hogg, the went himself into the witness-box, and swere that he believed the libel referred to Mrs. Hogg. He was not cross-examined.—On the same day the Court was occupied with the trial of an action brought by John Alexander Wilmot, against the proprietors of the Dispatch, for a libel. In a temples, the churches, and the cathedrals, which instead of being made houses of prayer, have been made into dens of thieves—("Yes, yes,")—the sanctuaries of England, from St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbev downwards. in which archhisbons hisbons Abbey downwards, in which archbishops, bishops, evidence on the trial, however, respecting the plainand dignitaries of the church officiate, down to the tiff's course of life, was of such a description, that farthing damages, and said he should "certify" to

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS .-- An infamous and lawless proceeding took place in Brooklyn on Monday, at mid-day. About a hundred journeymen ropemakers paraded through the streets with a God says "I will rise up against the house of person named Dalton, also a repemaker, who had Workhease, and we could not hear where he was Jeroboam"—a princely house, a royal house. God come to Brooklyn to introduce machinery in the

from his right ear and mouth, the effects of a bullet which he had discharged from a pistol into his mouth. Surgical assistance was produced with all possible dispatch, and on examination of the wounds it was found that the lower jaw-bone was dreadfully fractured. The ball passed in an oblique direction, and came out by the side of the ear. The wounds are of so serious a nature that the unfortunate gentleman together again, if please Ged to sp: we her; and then ing manner to comment on the 7th chapter of Amos, lies in a most precarious situation. The cause aspray do not neglect writing to us as 1 soon as you hear which he said was his text, applying it in many signed for the committal of the act is, that the capany thing about your brother, for the time will seem places to our ewn condition. He concluded his tain has been labouring for many months under

> A RUFFIAN.—On Monday last, a fellow was brought before the magistrates sitting in petty sessions at Ludlow, charged with having wounded in a desperate manner a poor woman living on the sented to the Legislature. Clee-hirls. The monster went into the woman's house, and attacked her with a spade, with the sharp edge of which he cut the flesh from her head and face, and fractured her skull. The surgeon stated Clark, who cannot earn sufficient, hy sixteen hours' that the sufferer could not survive, and the prisoner

MINISTER.

The following is the correspondence that has passed between the Home Office and Mr. Freet, a Magistrate for the Borough of Newport, and a Delegate to the General Convention of the Industrious Classes. We need hardly bespeak for it the attention of our readers. We scarcely know which to admire most-although we regard them with very different feelings-the spirited rebuke which Mr. Frost administered to Lord John Russell, or the sneaking and spiritless reply of the Home Secretary. We are not surprised that Lord John Russell should demur to the production of the correspondence. The vote of the Convention for its production, has fore-

stalled his decision.

Whitehall, January 16th, 1839. Sir,-I am directed by Lord John Russell, to request that you will inform his Lerdship, whether OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—Between nine and ten itself the National Convention—and whether, on o'clock on Friday morning, a boy named Morris, the 1st instant, you attended a meeting at Pontyabout fourteen years of age, whose parents live in pool, and various other meetings, at which violent Back Church-lane, Commercial-road, East, was knocked down in Aldgate High-street, by one of the John Russell wishes to know the correctness of these reports, which, if true, will render it incumover his right thigh, causing a compound fracture of bent in his Lordship to recommend to the Lord Chancellor the erasion of your name from the Assault.—On Wednesday week, John Gill, 75 Commission of the Peace for the county of Mon-years of age, was charged at Worship-street with mouth. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,

F. MAULE.

J. Frost, Esq., Newport.

Newport, Monmouth hire, Jan. 19, 1833.

My Lord,—In your Lordship's letter of the 16th man to prison, they agreed to remit the penalty on there is a mistake. I am not a Magistrate for the his paying 30s. to the injured woman. His wife, a county of Monmouth, but for the Borough of Newdecrepit octogenarian, whom he married only a fort- port, in the county of Monmouth. In the spring of night ago, raised the money and procured his libera- 1836, the Council of the Borough recommended me tion in the course of the evening; but his spirits as a proper person to be a Justice of the Peace. I scemed in a state of dreadful depression, and he told was appointed; and I believe that the inhabitants her that his heart was broken. On reaching home will bear honourable testimony as to the manner in she persuaded him to lie down and endeavour to com- which I have performed the duties of the office. Whether your Lordship will retain my name on the Commission of the Peace, or cause it to be erased. is to me a matter of perfect indifference; for I set no value on an office dependent on its continuance. not on the mode in which its duties are performed but of the will of a Secretary of State.

For what does your Lordship think it incumbent to get my name erased from the Commission of the Peace? For attending a meeting at Pontypool on the 1st of January ? If the public papers can be credited, your Lordship declared that such meetings were not only legal, but commendable. But "violeat and inflammatory language was used at that meeting." By whom? Not by me !! I deny that violent and inflammatory language was used, and I call on your Lordship to prove the truth of the charge. I will go farther and say, that at no meeting at which I was present was violent and inflammatory language used. There was a time when the Whig Ministry were not so fastidious as to violent and inflammatory language attered at public meetings. By what authority does your Lordship assume office? By what authority does your Lordship assign any action of mine, as a private individual, as a justification for erasing my name from the Commission of the Peace? Am I to hold no opinion of opinion, I act in strict conformity to the law, can it FALL OF AN AVALANCHE.—An avalanche fell ficiently stringent to punish me? It appears from on the first instant from the mountain situated to the north of the village of Aydices, in the Pyrenees, and destroyed or damaged several houses and a number uttered by others! If these are the conditions on a numerous family, was cleft in the centre. The be holden, take it back again; for surely none inmates were fortunately for the moment in the but the most servile of men would hold it on such Is it an offence to be appointed a delegate, to con-

vey to the constituted authorities the petitions of by four persons, a husband and wife, the wife's many years, delegates sitting in London during the Sessions of Parliament, to superintend the presentation of petitions, to enact, to alter, or to repeal laws? Can it be a crime for a person to be appointed at a public meeting, to get laid before the House of Commons a petition, praying that the Legislature will restore the ancient Constitution of the country?praying to restore the ancient usages for the protection of person and property? I know of no body "calling itself a Convention." Your Lordship is that the natives are very partial to human flesh; and this country!! Your Lordship is aware what it is known that all the efforts of the Church that Convention did, and that its acts are called aware that a Convention existed at one time in

I was appointed a Justice of the Peace, to administer the laws within the borough of Newport: was he appointment made that the inhabitants might enefit from the proper increase of the authority intrusted to me? Or was it made to be recalled at the will of your Lordship, although the inhabitants-might be perfectly satisfied with the performance of the duty? Your Lordship receives a very large sum bodies of all the aged poor were exported from England, would they meet with a good sale in the islands? The chief smacked his lips, and said the English could not export any thing better, and he was quite sure plenty of customers would be found for the delicious food. The captain, on his arrival here, was determined to make the fact known, and as their of your Lordship, regardless of the effects which may High Mightinesses, the Poor Law Commissioners, are bent upon expelling poverty from the land in which three years, zealously and gratuitously, and the the Scriptures say it shall always dwell, we have no opinions which I have formed as to the exercise of public authority, teach me that they, and not your

will be a very easy way of getting rid of them, save and prosperous. Twenty years' reading and reflection have convinced me that the only method to produce and to secure such a state of things is, a restoration of the ancient constitution. Deeply impressed with this conviction, I have laboured to obtain the end, and by means recognized by the Commissioners.

Libels.—In the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday week, the proprietor of the Satirist newsmatory language, indeed! I am convinced that in wife of the member for Beverley. A rule for a my own neighbourhood my attending public meetthe wall of yonder palaces? God has a controversy criminal information had been obtained and made ings has tended to restrain violent language. Does absolute against the defendant. Mrs. Hogg was your Lordship wish that the peace should be prement. They were discharged from the Huntingdon England; I will not pass by it any more. "And stigmafised in the libel as the "wife of two served? I have always been a preserver of the the high places of Isaac shall be desolate, and the husbands," and charged with having led a dissolute peace, and of this your Lordship may be convinced sanctuaries of Israel shall be laid waste; and I will life with a friend of Lord Byron previously to her by applying to the Duke of Beaufort and Lord marriage with Mr. Hogg. There was not the Grenville Somerset. Probably your Lordship is slightest foundation for the calumny. Mr. Hogg unaccustomed to language of this description; that, my Lerd, is a misfortune. Much of the evils of life proceeds from the want of sincerity in those who hold converse with men in authority. Wise men encourage the language of truth : simple ones like those best who "prophesy smooth things."

I remain your Lordship's obedient servant,

Whitehall, Jan. 24, 1839.

Sir,-I am directed by Lord John Russell to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst, in reply to my letter of the 16th inst. lowest of our chapels among the multitudinous sects in this our Christian Babel. God will lay the sanctuain this our Christian Babel. God will lay the sanctuafarthing damages, and said he should "certify" to attribute it to an objection to your individual opniions. With them, whatever they may be, he has no desire to interfere, but he does consider it to be his duty, as responsible for the peace of the country, to see that no man carries his opinions into practice to the danger of that peace, and with the risk of spreading alarm throughout the community. trusts that, by your example, you will act up to your assertions, for he holds that not less benefit is conferred upon the people by a wholesome example on the part of the Magistrates, than by their strict and impartial dispensation of justice; for if they. whose duty it is to administer the law, are amongst the first to trench upon its limits, they cease to enjoy the confidence of the peaceful, and afford encourage-

ment to the evil-disposed portion of the community. With such opinions, Lord John Russell considered himself bound to call upon you for an explanation of your attendance on the various meetings to which he alluded, and likewise as to the fact of your being a delegate to a body ealling itself the National Convention? of which he is glad to hear the existence denied, except as a committee to watch over the fate of certain petitions intended to be pre-

In these circumstances, no immediate steps will be taken with respect to your position as a Magistrate; and Lord John Russell trusts that you will abstain from counteng cing any revolution of law, and assisting at meetings, when others assemble for such disorderly purposes.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servant, J. Frost, Esq., Newport.

HUNTINGRON UNION. Day of Meeting, Saturday, Clerk's Name, Charles Margets, 26th day of November, 1838.

adrift in the world, to come down here to the North

The bearers hereof, John Draper, aged 13, and Janiel Simons, aged 12, were this day discharged from the Huntingdon Workhouse, by the request of the Board of Guardians of Stow Market Union, from the Workhouse of which, they absconded on l'ednesday the 14th instant. They have on Clothing belonging to the Stow

Market Union; and had given to them when they were discharged, a 415 loaf, is no of Cheese and 7s. 6d. each in money to enable them to proceed to Liverpool, where they have a prospect of employ-Monday Morning, 26th November. JOHN RICHMOND, Workhouse-Master.

Now, if these boys had committed any crime, in addition to the act of thest with which they were charged—for they were stated in they were charged—for they were stated in that document to have upon them, not their own clothes, but the clothes of the Stowmarket Board of Guardians, for liaving on which they were liable at any moment to be arrested, and committed to prison for an indefinite period; if they had committed any crime, why were they not seen had be desolate, and the sanctuaries of Israel—the the Stowmarket Union, and brought before some legal tribunal either there or in the neighbourhood? Inder what law, or by what authority dared the Board of Guardians at Huntington, to turn these poor little children adrift with 7s. 6d.? This little boy was found at Stockport; and but for the humanity of that female, that boy might have perished, and in all probability would have perished that very

December 25th, Shimpling.

Dear Child, I am happy to say that I received that is a bad place to be in for the poor little girl; and most terrible and awful of his judgments, the other two poor little boys have not seen their if Jeroboam deserved to be destroyed by the sword, mother since they have been in house, the girl has the high places and principalities and powers of been very ill, but is better; Da vid has got work at England deserve a thousand times heavier blow, a Mr. Nunn's. Charlotta is at serv ice at Mr. Baker's. thousand times more awful vengeance; for we have Susan is gone to live at Mr. Stew. ard's. I hope they been listed up to Heaven by privileges, and God will will stop, and I hope your mother will once more have the pleasure of seeing her dear children all gent, then proceeded in a most eloquent and interest-

P. S. Your brother is at Mrs. Jane Brown's, at John Charlesworth's Eaten Lane, Stockport, near leaving the chapel, all vieing with each other in their anxiety to show him how much they loved P.S. Your brother is at Mrs. Jane Brown's,

TO MRS. BROWN.

STRAY VALENTINES.

(From the Northern Liberator.)

We believe we are the only real "Conservatives." People adopt the title who disgrace it, and therethe term is a good one, notwithstanding. We not offer publicly such remarks, at the close of each, as he might only value and venerate the really old English Constitution, of which Universal Suffrage was part—
stitution, of which Universal Suffrage was part—
he had neither time nor inclination; but as it was conched he had neither time nor inclination; but as it was conched he had neither time nor inclination; but as it was conched he had neither time nor inclination; but as it was conched he had neither time nor inclination; but as it was conched he had neither time nor inclination; but as it was conched he had neither time nor inclination; but as it was conched he had neither time nor inclination. fore men have at last become ashamed of it; but land, which Sir Edward Coke held, had a corrective and controlling power over mere statute law—a sentence which Holt confirmed—we not only value duty to attend one of the lectures, in which there was little, these things but we also venerate exceedingly all manner of old customs peculiar to this our beloved soil of England. We love to drink healths after dinner, and give toasts; we delight to see wassail kept at Christmas, and Whitsuntide, and merry Shrovetide. Old as we are we bowl our Easter eggs amongst the children, but eschew the bad agreement of the important of the important of their sentiments, give them a serious examination, and if he thought they required it, refute them in print. Accordingly, he was soon after gratuitously furnished with a site of hir Owen's public actions, which he proceeded to read with as little delay as his custem of 's jauping' them to see which is hardest, taking it to be a mere contemptible and cerrupt and with a preposession in their favour that they were the modern innovation arising out of the worthless con-flicts of Whigs and Tories in these latter degenerate times. If we missed mince pie in the last week of the year, or had a Sunday's dinner without a pudding or dumpling, we should expect an earthquake.

Let there be a bull baiting within ten miles and we shall be there. We regularly attend "kirs suppers," and "foot and the sensual by a perpetual eulogy of the animal appetites. and patronise all "sword dancers," and "fool ploughs." We long to see the people practising the use of arms on holidays, shooting at marks, and playing only astranger. With these altered impressions, the writer, after only astranger. With these altered impressions, the writer, after only astranger. matches at broad sword and quarter staff. And little farther delay elsewhere explained, felt bound to cantion the public against the felly, wickedness, and mischievens tendency of valentines. Such being the case, we have great pleasure in writing this article, which has fallen to wur lot, in an odd, but we must insist, providential honoured with an attendance, that he had little right to manner. There has been a monstrous deal of postoffice accidents this year. Last week the Huntingdon mail bag was missing, and we don't know whe. ther it has cast up yet. All that we can say is, that ese have not found it. In the twopenny post the same disastrous fatalities have occurred; and amongst other things there has been a prodigious less of "Valentines," this fourteenth of February. How the following packet escaped the twopenny postman's bag and found its way down to our office it would be too tedions to recount-suffice it to say, that after marvellous " accidents by flood and field," it at length found a haven at 89, Side, Newcastle, probably so ordained that its bright contents, which otherwise would have been, might not be lost to the world.

A packet of Valentines to Ministers of State must have been a weighty affair for a twopenny post -no wonder it miscarried -if coming into hands like ours can be called a miscarriage for anything, which we are inclined to doubt. With these observations, we at once apply to our packet, and dipping at a venture, catch No. 1. "Captain Swing to Lord Howick:" we declare! what a blaze of a beginning! and all by good luck too. No wonder we win at raffles.

CAPTAIN SWING TO LORD HOWICK. Viery logician, who can'st make

A" Lucifer" the constitution, Accept the thanks of Swing, and take This complimentary effusion. With it accept a bex of matches,

Dark lanthern, and a mask so tragic; For all these implements are smatches Of thy famed conflagration logic.

I see, my Lord, with deep delight, This nice dark February weather; And hope some muggy, misty, night, We'll set some ricks on fire together.

hus sylogistically proving
According to thy legal notion, How well the People's Charter's moving, And the full warmth of their devotion.

So come and be my Valentine, And for the people let us wrestle;
The fiall-like crest of Swing be mine,
Thine shall be Fletcher's "burning pestle."

What comes next! Huzza! "Peter Thimble to Lord Durham!" 'Finis coronat Opus!' The

PETER THIMBLE TO LORD DURHAM.

My Lord, my fingers long have had the itch, Since your return t' indits to you a letter; In short, my Lord, to give you a long stitch; Or, in politer phrase, to write a sweater: And treat your Lordship's ear to all the news About the poor, the devil, and the Jews.

Your Lordship is, I know, too transcendental, Not unto Malthon to have given great heed, And seen that soon there'll be an end to rental, If the pauper people be allowed to breed. But now, my Lord, we've fall'n upon a fellow

Who beam both Malthas and his "checks" dead hollow Malthus might prate of prudence and restraint, But what's restraint when men see girls have charms Or who, unless it be some Popish saint, Can keep them out of one another's arms?
Love says to Malthus, 'tis in vain your gull to try;

And married once, by jingo they will multiply! This was our case, as well your Lordship knows; And hence came many a most superfluors carcase; When fortune in our way a God-send throws A prime shilosopher! His name is "Marcus." And he exclaims " now by the holy poker,

I'll give their surplus progeny a choker! In short, my Lord, we find that our salvation Rests solely in carbonic said "GAS;" And to our doctrine to convert the nation

Is all we now need bring to come to pass: To put the matter out of all conjecture. " Marens," next week, my Lord, intends to lecture.

The lecture to take place at Hertford College, In the same room where Malthus once held forth; And to drink up this new found spring of knowledge Come all the dilletanti, south and north; May we not hope your Lordship will be there

To meet Miss Martineau? Brougham takes the chair. We have secured the Northern Liberator, Who, though a scamp in many things notarious,
Is yet a true philosopher by nature—
And for reports of meetings really glorious,
I never yet beheld a Peer so nimble.—
Your Lordship's most obedient—

Programment

PETER THIMBLE.

Literature and Reviews.

SOCIALISM, AS A RELIGIOUS THEORY, JOHN EUSTACE GILES, Minister. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; G. Wightman. Leeds: John Heaton.

SOCIALISM AS IT IS! Lectures in Reply to the fallacies and misrepresentations of the Rev. John Eustace Giles, Baptist Minister, Leeds. By Joshua Hobson.—Leeds: Joshua Hobson.

Theological controversy is of so expansive a character, that, when once introduced into the columns of a newspaper, it is extremely difficult to restrain its encroachments within such reasonable limits as shall not occupy at least a portion of the space which ought to have been devoted to subjects more properly adapted to the sphere of a newspaper.

Besides which, the opinions of mankind in general are so high, upon religious matters, that the most murder of the poor. The matter is thus stated by unreasonable prejudices are often formed against the political, social, and even private characters of those who are obnoxious upon religious grounds.

As a proof of this, many excellent Christians who hold political opinious similar to those of Thomas

Paine, are so filled with abhorrence of Paine's character on account of his theological writings, that character on account of his thrological writings, that in those savage times when the bodies of murderers were the very name of Paine, even as a politician, is ordered to be gibetted, or delivered up to the surgeons for disoffensive to them. The knowledge of these facts sectionhas induced us, throughout our whole career as that the former is entirely prohibited, and the latter solely

and hence in whatever notice, whether in the shape of reviews, or literary criticism, we have found it necessary to take of the persons called "Socialists," who have recently made no small noise in several parts of the country, we have invariably confined our remarks to those arrangements of society conour remarks to those arrangements of society con-templated by the Socialists, by which the gradations of rank, the accumulation of wealth, and the dis-tribution would be affected; leaving untouched all the metaphysical dogmas or dectrines in which they

"The following is the first of a series of three lectures delivered by the writer, at his ewa place of worskip, under circumstances which he trusts will be deemed a sufficient apolegy for his presenting himself, in so promisent a manner, to public netice. It is serimen to young men, having incidentally alluded to some of the errors of Socialism, as he had seen them exhibited in one or two public journals, he reseived, shortly after, a communication from the Committee of Socialists in this town, enclosing tickets for free admission

expect. The same motives which first led him to deliver his lectures, combined with the circumstance that many person-were unable to gain admittance, induced him, at the request of intelligent friends of different denominations, to announce his descriptions. his determination to print what was delivered with such alter ations as he might think desirable. Availing himself of the liberty which he retained in that announcement, he has entirely omitted his first proposition, on the importance of religion, as he found that the same sentiments were necessarily repeated in other parts of the discourse, while the omission would enable him to expand his aromaent an recommission as well as introduced.

tained in the title page, and repeated at the commencement of the preface, we naturally expected on reading the book to find this the same lecture which reading the book to find this the same lecture which we then heard; or, at least, something bearing a close resemblance to it. We have seldom been more entirely deceived. The pamphlet before us, which purports to be the lecture delivered by Mr. Giles is no more like the lecture which Mr. Giles did deliver than an elaborate and moderately well reasoned treatise is like a very loose, unconnected, and intemperately worled harangue. A large amount of new matter has been added since the delivery—a considerable portion of what was delivered is here suppressed, and the greater portion of the remainder rewritten in such a manner as, in some instances to completely to change its application. Never before did we see the licence of a lecturer to improve a lecture, previous to publication, so literally interpreted. We took, for own gratification, copious notes of Mr. Giles's lecture as delivered. We have comwe then heard; or, at least, something hearing a of Mr. Giles's lecture as delivered. We have compared our note book with the present pamphlet, and find so little resemblance, that if the Rev. author had not assured us in his title page that this is the had not assured us in his title page that this is the lecture delivered by him in the Baptist Chapel at The whole work is written in that racy style of

Mr. Giles "hopes," in his preface, that his "al-terations" will be all "thought to be improve-sides the matter of Dr. Pye Smith and the Rev. ments." No doubt they are so. There was abundance of room for improvement; but we would be generally read and well digested. very respectfully suggest to Mr. Giles, that when the "improvements" of any work amount to the entire remodelling of the whole, it looks very much like an outrage of morality to persist in calling it the same work. We assert unbesitatingly, that the book before us is no more the lecture delivered by the French, about a tract of land in the wilderness leathern hose (leathern pipes so called), whereas the Mr. Giles in the Baptist Chapel, than the new parish church, now building in Leeds, will be, when being about so many acres of snow." Hostilities quickly scarcely ten shillings a week?—'Every one to him decoys which the cunning of despotism may throw and desired him to pay the earman. The waiter

We have already stated our intention to give no opinion of the controversial merits of the two works eating grass. before us, but we cannot keep from such of our readers as incline to read both, the knowledge of the sters at his Court to a conference, and after deplofact, that the reply of Mr. Hobson was published, ring the miseries of the war then raging between at least so much of it as relates to Mr. Giles's first Christian nations, offered his mediation to restore lecture, long before the publication of the "lecture" peace. This offer, however, was rejected, and hosto which it is a reply; and that Mr. Giles seems to tilities were continued till 1763. This war was the have taken advantage of that circumstance for a most fortunate England ever engaged in, one hunmost disingenuous purpose—that of altering or expunging all the portions of his lecture quoted and commented on in the reply. In Mr. Hobson's book, quotations are made from Mr. Giles's lecture as delivered, which we perfectly recollect, and know to be accurate, of which not a single word appears in the pamphlet purporting to be Mr. Giles's lecture. Other quotations from Mr. Giles, upon which Mr. Hobson remarks very astringently, are so rewritten by Mr. Giles as to convey quite a different meaning in the book from that which they did convey when he uttered them in the pulpit. On the whole, Mr. Hobsou has been completely "jockied." The prior publication of his reply has enabled his adversary to and our duties suffer a strange inversion, a state in disarm, and so to arrange his pamphlet, as that, though intended to form the bane and antidote to each other, the counter lectures shall have little apparent connection.

This is the most fraudulent and disingenuous mode ries of our fellow creatures; yet war may be said to of conducting a controversy we ever knew; but it be with regard to nations the sin which most easily is Mr. Giles's mode, and no doubt he can reconcile besets them. We, my friends, in common with it with his own notions of morality. We confess it does not square with ours.

Of the literary merits of these two works we shall say but little. The production of Mr. Giles has no extraordinary merit as a literary composition, but it is certainly far beyond anything which we expected from his pen after the exhibition we had heard from his pulpit. Mr. Hobson describes himself as a plain working man, without any pretension to either talent or learning. His lectures Irrational and Absurd. The first of three Lectures | are written in smooth, flowing, harmonious lanon Socialism (as propounded by ROBERT OWEN guage, which sometimes rises into eloquence. His and others,) delivered in the Baptist Chapel, sarcasm is severe, but polished, and the didactic South Parade, Leeds, September 23rd, 1838, by portions of his discourses are perspicuous and well calculated to secure a favourable consideration of his subject. He complains bitterly, and justly, of the trick which has been played him by his uncandid opponent.

> THE REV. DR. PYE SMITH, and the NEW POOR LAW. By SAMUEL ROBERTS. London: Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane; Sheffield, Whitaker and Co., Insurance Office.

This is a work arising out of local circumstances connected with the persecution, by the withdrawal events of war, as what diversifies the flat uniformity of a large portion of his very scanty living from an Independent Minister resident in the neighbourhood this word war into language more intelligible to us. Mr. Roberts:-

"Within a few miles of Sheffield is situated a considerable -practices now so revolting to our refined feelings that induced us, throughout our whole career as journalists, as a matter of prudential necessity, to exclude from the correspondence and original matter of this paper all controversy on theological opinions. For the same reason, we have also, in the literary department, abstained from giving any opinion of the controversial merits of such works of this nature as have been forwarded to us for notice.

As journalists we desire to be held accountable to the public only for our views on politics and society, and hence in whatever notice, whether in the shape from there being no higher dignitary near, has been long styled the "Bishop of Loxley." I never had the pleasure of knowing him till my opposition to the unchristian New Poor Law induced him to make himself known to me.

Mr. Hanson evidently felt very warmly on the subject, which, I think, every Christian minister must do, who, faithful to his trust, dares boldly, as a good shepherd of his Lord

TO THE REV. DR. PYR SMITH. 44 Park Grange, July 16th, 1838.

**REVEREND SIR,—I have been applied to on behalf of a Mr. Hansen, I believe an Independent Minister preaching at a Chapel, in Lexley, for whom it appears awattempt is making to raise a subscription, in consequence, as it is stated, of his having been deprived of a considerable part of his very small income, because he was strongly opposed to the New Poor Law Bill. To me it was stated that you was the cause of this being done. I have thought it only justice to you to state this circumstance, that you may, if you think proper, favour me with your statement of the case, as I am always careful of acting on the representation of one party. I dare say that you are acquainted with my sentiments on the subject of the said Bill. But lest you should not, I have sent along with this what will satisfy you on that head. I conceive that I have been called upon in an especial manner to expose and oppose the Bill to the atmost of my power, as a measure offensive to Ged and destructive to man, both individually and collectively. I shall be obliged by a speedy answer, as I must soon do something on the occasion. Waiting which, I remain, Reverend Sir, yours, &c. "REVEREND SIR, I have been applied to on behalf of a

must soon do somerating on the remain, Reverend Sir, yours, &c. "SAMUEL ROBERTS" A long correspondence follows, for which we must refer our readers to the book-after which the author resumes :--

Now, it seems to me that these circumstances [circumstances previously detailed tend strongly to elucidate the infamous, disgraceful means by which the ascursed New Poer Law is yet, in name, at least upheld; as well as the cause of the Rev. Mr. Hasson's having been so cruelly and

tyrannically treated.

It seems requisite here to mention that the Ministerial income of the (so styled) Bishop arises from the rental of pews or sittings, his share of which has been only about sleven pounds a year, or about fear shillings and sixpence a-week, or seven pence a-day. The atmost that he had in those years, when all the additions were allowed him, did not double this. the is a fine, stout man, and could earn three times this amount by working at the railroads. If then a servant, who does his duty—and till he apposed the New Poor Law, I understand, he was not any way complained of—be worthy of his hire, he certainly was not then overpaid, even on the scale of Bishop's allewance in the Apostles' times. There are, it is true, some things that were required of the latter in which he falls short; for instance, he is not the husband of one wife, for no such things, he does not keep his children in subjection with all gravity. Bating these deviations, I have heard of nothing to have disqualified him from being an Apostolic Bishop. I do not know that he has more than one coat, at any rate he can have no very blameable superabundance of them. When it is known that his lodgings are four miles from his chapel, that his congregation is a very widely scattered one; that as on his frequent visits among the rocks to the poor, and, on his journey backwards and forwards, he is obliged to be content with two leather, or wooden shoes, instead of four iron ones, it may be supposed that he wears timents were necessarily repeated.

course, while the omission would enable him to expand his argument on responsibility, as well as introduce some observations on the Socialist's views of death and eternity, which, for want of time, were omitted when the lecture was delivered. He has also made occasional alterations in the phraseology and illustrations, all of which, he trusts, will be say that from plain living, and plenty of exercise in a bleak, with the country, his stomach does not often require wine, otherwise, I four, that he would find it difficult to obey the Apostolic injunction.

We happened to hear the first of Mr. Giles's three Lectures on Socialism, delivered by that gentleman his chapel at Leeds; and from the assertion consolar have overcome all the dictates of Christianity in any of its professors—es—cially in any of its appointed enforcers—as to have induced them to have been actively instrumental in

Leeds, we certainly should not have been able to manly, English feeling, which essentially character, preserved the utmost sang froid, but he did not have been able to the interportance to which he was terises the many works of this truly excellent man, mind me. I hope your honour will order it to be question naturally arises, what is to prevent the subjected heing for from satisfactors, he was com-Mr. Hanson, much valuable matter that ought to the Eddystone Lighthouse was erected, a shoemaker

> THE SEVEN YEARS WAR, AND THE FAST-DAY ADDRESS.

> The seven years' war originated in a dispute with complete, that many epulent families having los every thing were compelled to subsist themselves by

> The Grand Seignor invited the European minihred ships of war were taken from the enemy, and twelve millions sterling divided in prize money But these successes cost the nation the lives of 250,000 of her sons, and one hundred and eleven millions of treasure. George the II., did not live to see the termination of the war, but died at Kensington, October, 1760. It was during this war, on one of the public fast-

days appointed to pray for victory, that a clergyman delivered the following impressive address to his hearers, viz:-"When the workings of bad passions are swelled to their height, by mutual animosity and opposition
—war ensues. War is a state in which our feelings

which it becomes our business to hurt and annoy our neighbour by every possible means. Instead of cultivating, to destroy—instead of building, to pull state the circumstance from which it has probably down—instead of peopling to depopulate. A state arisen. Mr. Bolam conceives that the act of the ether nations, have much guilt to repent of from this cause, and it ought to make a large part of our

humiliation on this day. When we carry our eyes back through the long records of our history, we

Wars of plunder, Wars of conquest, Wars of religion, Wars of pride, Wars of succession, Wars of idle speculation, Wars of unjust interference,

desence in any of our essential or very important

Of late years, indeed, we have known none of the calamities of war in our own country, but the wasteful expense of it; and sitting aloof, we have calmly voted slaughter, and merchandized destruction;—

so much blood and tears for so many rupees, or dellars, or ingots. Our warshave been wars of cool calculating interests as free from hatred, as from love of mankind; the passions which stir the blood have had no share in them. We devote a certain number of men to perish on land and sea, and the rest of us sleep sound and protected in our usual occupations, and talk of the

of life. We should, therefore, do well to translate When we pay our army and our navy estimates, let na set down.-

So much for killing. So much for maining.

So much for fer making widows and orphans. So much for bringing famine upon a district.

So much for corrupting citizens and subjects into So much for ruining industrious tradesmen and making bankrupts.

this means know what we have paid our money for, whether we have made a good bargain, and whether

the account is likely to pass—elsewhere.
We must take in, too, all those concomitant circumstances which make war, considered as battle the least part of itself. We must fix our eyes, not on the hero returning

with conquest, nor yet on the gallant officer dying in the bed of honour,—the subject of picture and of song, but on the private soldier, forced into the service, exhausted by camp sickness and fatigue-pale, emaciated,—crawling to an hospital with the pros-pects of life, perhaps a long life,—blasted, useless, and suffering. We must think of the uncounted tears of her who

weeps alone, because the only being who shared her sentiments is taken from her; no martial music sounds in unison with her feelings; the long day passes, and he returns not. She does not shed her

and sometimes to despotism; and then let us think when a general, performing these exploits, is saluted with "Well done, good and saithful servant"—whether the plaudit is likely to be echoed in another place.

Varieties.

How to Avoid HAVING VISITORS .- A person complaining that his mornings were too much caken up with visitors, was advised by a friend to lend money to the poorer sort, and to ask favours of the rich. The plan succeeded.

DOCTORING. -Dr. Pitcairn having been out on a shooting party one whole morning without killing any thing, his servant begged leave to go over into the next field, for he was sure there were some birds there: 'And,' added he, 'if there are, I'll physic them.' 'Physic them,' said the master; 'what do you mean by that?' 'Why, kill them, to be sure,' immediately replied the servant.

SIR JOSHUA RHYNOLDS .- What do you ask for this sketch?' said Sir Joshua to an old picturedealer, whose portfolio he was looking over. Twenty guineas, your honour.' 'Twenty pence, suppose you mean. 'No, sir: it is true I would have taken twenty pence for it this morning, but, if you think it worth looking at, all the world will think it worth buying?

CHESTERFIELD'S ADVICE.-Lord Chesterfield had a chaplain who led a life that did no great honour to his cleth. His lordship was at length compelled to take notice of his conduct, but, knowing the patient was squeamish, he sweetened the medicine in the following manner :- he told him, with a smile of good humour, that if to the few vices he he cannot afford to keep one. If he be given to hospitality, it had already he would add one more, he did not his own house, for he has not one to rule; while from having no such things, he does not keep his shildren in subjection clergyman desiring to know what it might be, he clergyman desiring to know what it might be, he only a little hypocrisy.'

IRISH HANGING. - Two Irishmen about to be hanged during the rebellion of 1798, the gallows was erected over the margin of a river. When the first man was drawn up the rope gave way; he fell into the stream, and escaped by swimming. The remaining culprit looked up to the executioner, and said with genuine native simplicity, and an earnestness that evinced his sincerity, 'Do, good Mr. Ketch, if you please, tie me up tight, for if the repe breaks I'm sure to be drowned, for I can't swim a

A MONKISH BULL.—An Italian monk, in his Life of St. Francis Xavier, asserted, that by one sermon he converted ten thousand persons in a desert island.

ASSERTION WITHOUT PROOF .- Mr. Boaden, the title of a wilderness. This reached the ears of Sheridan, who did not forget it when he was requested to accept a tragedy of Mr. Boaden's. 'No. said Sheridan, the wise and discreet author calls our house a wilderness. Now I don't mind letting the eracle have his opinion, but it is really too much for him to expect I will suffer him to prove

SKETCHING ADVENTURES. - The late Mr. Brown, so justly famed for his knowledge of design, having often remarked in his neighbourhood a ruinous cottage, where the lines came in as one could wish, and admitted a fine breadth of light and shaour has come to look at it yourself. I have told the can go no further; and it requires not the wisdom of him, and accused of robbery. On being confronted steward, over and over again, that the a Solomon to predict that a crisis is at hand in the with the victims, Romain, who is a man of most

engaged to be light-keeper. When in the boat choose to go and be cooped up here as a lightkeeper, when you can on shore, as I am told, earn half-a-crown and three shillings a day in making medy. Then let us press us, united in hand and car at the hotel door, walked up stairs, spoke to a finished, the old parish church, which was pulled spread from one nation to another, and in various taste, replied Jacob, promptly: 'I go to be lightkeeper because I don't like confinement.'

> THE SAVINGS' BANK MURDER. To the Editor of the Northern Liberator. Sir,-In the Tyne Mercury newspaper of this week, the editor has inserted the following paragraphs in reference to the Savings' Bank

murder:-

1st. "We have heard that Bolam last week 2nd. "Bolam has, by advice of his solicitors, made an assignment of his property to his relatives." where he will be tried, whether in the town or county-he oscillates between the two, but cannot

Now these paragraphs appear to me calculated to have an influence on the public mind very prejudicial blood and not make a determined effort to prevent to Mr. Bolam; and it becomes my duty, as Mr. it? If we do, may our fate be a mock word, may Bolam's solicitor, to counteract, as far as I am able, the men of all lands laugh out with a sound that the ill effects likely to result from them.

Directors through the Secretary; he thought also that it might be desirable for him to see the Mayor of Newcastle respecting it, he being, by virtue of his office, a Trustee of the Bank. With this object and hardly among them one war of necessary self- in view, he some days ago enquired of the Chaplain of the Gaol "whether he could be permitted to see a Magistrate," the Magistrate he having in view being the Mayor of Newcastle, as a Trustee of the Bank. The Chaplain replied he did not know, but

opinion upon this subject. From that he has never

Add to these the danger to regular governments | vading the public mind, which, he was told, would which are changed by war, sometimes to anarchy, in all probability, be successful. On the same ground it was suggested to him that he might apply to have the trial at York, or some other distant place, The subject of seeigning his property was also brought under his notice. All these suggestions, and others which I might mention, he at once and unhesitatingly rejected; respecting his property, his answer to me was, "If they take my life for a crime

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, THOS. SWINBURNE.

Gateshead, Feb. 13, 1839. P.S. I was not uptil to-day aware that the stateperty was in the Newcastle Journal of Saturday ast; had I known this in time I should have noticed it in the Mercury of last week.

ADDRESS OF THE RADICALS OF LIVER. SEDGE, IN THE WEST RIDING, TO THEIR BROTHER RADICALS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN OF THE UNITED/KINGDOM. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, - The crisis of Eng-

land's greatness seems to be at hand, and without the united efforts of the working classes nothing can prevent this country -once the envy of surrounding was quite dead. nations, and the admiration of the world-from sinking into the common grave of nations. For what, fellow countrymen, is our situation at the present? On the one hand, an Aristocracy, uniting in wealth infinitely greater than that of many continental potentates: factory lords more vain, more insolent, more tyrannical, and in some instances almost as wealthy as the Aristocracy: ships fitted up in the style of palaces, to convey the produce of was answered by his lordship, 'Hypocrisy, doctor; our industry to the furthest corner of the world, and bring, in return, all that a bountiful Creator has bosoms and stitched collars and cuffs, are made for made conducive to the comfort or caprice of man: with machinery capable of producing, if properly applied, infinitely more than our extravagance can consume: a population the most patient and industrious the world ever saw: with a country bedecked with palaces, and cultivated like a garden, and yet, with all our advantages, what is our situation? A on the line of the Great Western Railway, on government with a debt, funded and unfunded, of Thursday evening. Some workmen employed in more than one thousand millions contracted for the the formation of the centreing of the arch in more than one thousand millions contracted for the tunnel No. 1, were alarmed by a pertion of the express purpose of preventing the people from having tunnel No. 1, were alarmed by a pertion of the express purpose of the legislature of the country: brick-work giving way; and before they were with taxes to the amount of fifty-four millions a enabled to escape, the masonry fell upon them, and year, and yet unable to earry on the affairs of the three of the men were killed upon the spot. A country! - and the people who produce all this number of labourers engaged in another part of wealth, who build and man all these ships, who the tunnel ran to their assistance, and almost erect all these factories, and make and work all this immediately they reached the spot a still larger ASSERTION WITHOUT PROOF. - Mr. Boaden, machinery, who cultivate this garden-like country, the dramatic twaddler, gave Drury-lane Theatre and rear these sumptuous palaces—the people who sustained very severe fractures of the skull, and created all steeped in poverty to the very lips, called idle and improvident, told that they have no right to the smallest portion of that food which their "Accidental death" was returned. labour has produced, told, after having spent their lives in producing the wealth of this immensely rich country, that they must then be thrown on their own resources, and that nature has doomed them and their progeny to starve, plans openly proposed to murder them at their birth, and transporting them when grown, laws actually passed to tear the wife from the husband, children from their parents, and the sucking infant from the frantic mother's knee to immure them in bastiles to starve, and at the end of dow, resolved to make a drawing of it. While he their hurried career to give their weak emaciated apprehension of an individual named Romain, who was at work, an old woman came out to him drop- bodies to the surgeons for dissection. We shudder had lived as servant with Boileau, and who, a few ping many a courtery - I am very glad your hon- as we write. Cruelty, combined with despotism,

> means capable of saving this country, and restoring the labourer to that station in society to which he is justly entitled is, in obtaining for every man who is without it nothing can be obtained that will better years of age .- Dublin Packet. the condition of the labourer. Fellow countrymen, you have seen by the speech

who are conscious of their rights, and are determined about patience and petitions, have they not arrested Stephens? Are we to stand idly by and be patient while they crush our best men? Or are we to shall ring to the poles. We must first prepare to With respect to the first paragraph, I am able to assist him with our purses to obtain for him all the of a son by his father—was committed on Thursday, sequence of a letter which he lately addressed to the for a nation to be free, it is sufficient she wills it.

We are in good faith and hope, THE RADIGALS OF LIVERSEDGE. Radical Room, Liversedge, February 11th, 1819.

THE WHOLE CHARGE of Coroners in Middlesex and Westminster last year was £4,709 15s. 4d. More Police Centralization.—In the true he would inquire of the Governor, which he did, spirit of centralization, the Under Secretary of State Now this is the sole groundwork for the statement made in the first paragraph of which I complain.

I venture to assert that few will read that paragraph who will not come to the conclusion that Mr. Bolam proposed plan, as an unwarrantable interference with the chartered rights of the Lendon corporation.

Some of Death of a Miserable Old Miser.—A woman, named Grace Lock, died recently in the village of Sutton-at-Hone, Kent. We subjoin the following statement of her death, also a list of the persons who

this point.

I regret that I should have to occupy so much of your paper on this subject, but justice to any unfortunate individual requires it. It appears to me there has been an opinion too generally entertained that Mr. Bolam, and he alone, is the guilty party, and attention has been too exclusively devoted to ferret out circumstances tending to establish his guilt, instead of being mere generally directed to the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the discovery of th discovery of some clue to the perpetrator of the appalling crimes with which Mr. Bolam is charged. In the public prints have, I think, too much property; and in May last she made a will in his £2,500: Mr. Whitaker, £2,500; Mr. Seagar, of sorrows over his grave, for she has never learnt acted upon this principle. In the present instance, favour, and shortly afterwards died in the same managain meeting with him, he requested me to afferd him an opportunity of disclosing to me the way in which he had one!

If he had returned, his exertions would not have being tyrannical and unchristian in the extreme. He produced sundry papers, letters, and documents, in confirmation of his assertions; I, however, declined looking at them, till 1 had an opportunity of making further inquiry respecting had no portunity of making further inquiry respecting had no possible part of a human machine called had an opportunity of making further inquiry respecting of the family of the family of Mr. Seagar, of the untrue statements of the Tyne Mercury are the instance, the untrue statements of the untrue statements of the untrue statements of the untrue statements of the same man-ner sher predecessors. Notwithstanding this succession of circumstances which might have been small imperceptible part of a human machine called about the town by the bill-venders, and the injurious justly considered suspicions, noinquiry into the causes are thus carried into quarters which the had one!

If he had returned, his exertions would not have been small imperceptible part of a human machine called a principle. In the present instance, the untrue statements of the untrue statements of the shaded in the same man-ner sher predecessors. Notwithstanding this succession of circumstances which might have been small imperceptible part of a human machine called a production of the same man-ner sher predecessors. Notwithstanding this succession of circumstances which might have been small imperceptible part of a human machine called a production of the same man-ner sher predecessors. Notwithstanding this succession of circumstances which meet the untrue statements of the untrue statement of the untrue statement of the untrue statement of the untrue statement of the untrue st whether he had one!

If he had returned, his exertions would not have been remembered individually; for he only made a about the tewn by the bill-venders, and the injurious justly considered suspicious, in the same mannew Mercury are ner as her predecessors. Notwithstanding this succession of circumstances which might have been about the tewn by the bill-venders, and the injurious justly considered suspicious justly considered suspicions in the same mannew manual properties de la constant de la the metaphysical dogmas or describes is want a composition of the generally received opinions of Theology.

We do not intend to deriate from our usual practice are set forth at the head of the articles are set forth at the head of the artic

"DRAPERS' PUFFS."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR GENTLEMEN,—Allow me, through the medium of your widely and extensively circulated paper, to address a few lines to the labouring classes of Huddersfield and its vicinity, to be on their guard at the present time, how and where they lay out their small overplus at the drapers' shops in Huddersfield, as of which I am innocent, they may take my property there are two or three who, at the present time, (and there are two or three who, at the present time, (and have been,) if you will allow me the word, gulling the public, with putting out bills, headed "selling off," "declining business," &c., and it is well known to several of the inhabitants its all a heap of Fudge, merely to deceive the people and the lower classes, who may not have the knowledge ment respecting the assignment of Mr. Bolam's pro- ing classes in the town have and know from facts its all humbug; for the very same trick was played about two years ago by the same individuals, and they still continue to do the same every two years. Let me as one who earns his bread by hard-working, early and late, warn my fellow operatives, to go where they will be used better and no flummery. I remain, yours,

A FRIEND TO THE POOR. Huddersfield, 14th February, 1830.

Suicine.-Last week, a respectable farmer, of the name of Newman, at Latten, near Cricklade, committed suicide by shooting himself. When found he

REWARD OF LABOUR .- An enormous quantity of shirts and stays are made in Portsmouth and Portsea, but infamous and unjustly low prices are given for the work performed. The best workers cannot obtain two shillings a-week, though they work early and late; and the fact will be scarcely credited, that a dozen of seamens' shirts are made for tenpence! and even this price has been known to be withheld, on the ground that the work is bad! A better article, called yacht-shirts, with full 2s. 4d. per dozen. At these prices, the wretched females cannot earn two-pence a-day!—Hampshire Telegraph.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A serious accident occurred at Brislington, a few miles distant from Bristol, seven or eight others were injured. At an inquest held on the bodies of the deceased, a verdict of

TRIPLE MURDER.-A triple assassination was committed on the morning of the 8th inst., on the persons of two aged peasants, named Boileau (man and wife) and their daughter, 19 years of age, in the commune of St. Cyr, department of Indre-et-Loire. The ill-fated victims were murdered in their bedroom, and the body of the old man was shockingly mutilated. The crime was apparently an act of vengeance alone, as no property was taken from the apartment. As soon as the authorities were informed days before the murder, had been discharged l evidently impending ruin of our country? The only subjected being far from satisfactory, he was committed for trial.-French Paper.

AWFUL SUDDEN DEATH .- A professional gentleman named Christopher Waggett Dunscombe, which conveyed him thither, the skipper addressed liable to be called upon to fight the battles of his Esq., from Cork, who was stopping at Hugher's him said, 'How happens it, Jacob, that you should country and contribute to its taxes, a vote in the Hotel, Wicklow-street, Dublin, returned from the election of those men who are to make the laws by residence of his brother-in-law, a Mr. Bachelor, which he is to be governed. There is no other re- about six miles from town, on Tuesday, got off the out to allure us; for of this be assured, our friends, had scarcely left the room for the purpose when he that the questions of the Ballot and repeal of the heard him fall, and, upon returning, found him in Corn Laws are but baits thrown out to the whole an apparently lifeless state. Doctors were immedito divert our attention from the all-important object ately called in, when bleeding and other means of the Suffrage. With Universal Suffrage, all that were resorted to in vain—the vital spark had fled. is good and proper for mankind can be achieved; and He was a fine-looking young man, about thirty

SETTLEMENT OF AN ILLEGITIMATE CHILD .from the Throne that the Government is determined In an answer to a question respecting the settlement to crush us. You must be prepared to meet the event. With all their cant about moral force, they event. With all their cant about moral force, they ried subsequently to that period, her harband being expressed a wish to see a Magistrate, and one would have been sent to him, but his solicitor came in have therefore no alternative but to sink quietly into stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, that "The 71st section of the Poor Law commissioners have stated, the Poor Law commissioners have stated, the Poor Law commissioners have stated, the Poor Law commissioners have stated the Poor Law commissioners have Amendment Act declared, that bastards born since to obtain them, or perish with arms in their hands the passing of that Act shall have and follow the 3rd. "Up to this day, Bolam had not decided in making the attempt. Away with all siekly stuff of sixton or period with age of sixteen, or acquire a settlement in their own right. The Commissioners have had occasion to take the opinion of Counsel as to the construction of the remain unmoved until they glut in his streaming the mother marries is not an exception, and that the settlement acquired by such marriage would be to her illegitimate children.

HORRIBLE MURDER .- A horrible murder-that aid which the chicanery of the law will allow. We the 31st ult., in the parish of Cloyne, and under arisen. Mr. Bolam conceives that the act of the must make determined efforts to preserve Stephens. circumstances of great infatuation. The name of in which we drink the tears and teed upon the miseries of our fellow creatures; yet war may be said to
situation of actuary, previous to his trial, might
to be found, where will endeavour to rescue us from
the day mentioned, in the town of Cloyne, and, rehave an injurious effect on the public mind, and the hands of oppression, if we desert them the turning about ax o'clock in the evening, he found believing that the Directors could have no desire or mement they are pounced upon by lawless power? his son, a little boy of 13, alone in the house. The intention to prejudice his case, he is desirous of Then by the sacred name of liberty, by the love you child ate his supper, after which the father rose having an interview with some of the authorities of bear your homes, your wives, your children, we con- from the fire, at which both had been sitting, took the Bank, as he thinks that something might be jure you to press on in the glorious cause. Let us up a shovel, and, without giving the son any reason done to counteract the ill effect of their proceedings; render all the assistance in our power to the men to suspect his intention, struck him with it heavily and he has for some time been hoping to have a visit who have nobly dared to go to the National Con- behind the ear, and killed him. He then dug a hole from the Secretary or some of the Directors, in con- vention. And let us tell despotism to its teeth that near the wall, under the bed, and buried him. The murder was a secret until Sunday, when, unable to conceal it any longer, Forrest confessed it to some of his neighbours. He afterwards went into Cloyne, and, meeting an acquaintance, got him to accompany him to the police, to whom he gave himself up. The body was taken up on Monday by the police, and properly interred. An inquest was held on Tuesday by Mr. Geran, coroner. Drs. Butt and Cashman, who made a post mortem examination, declared the death to have been ocand afterwards communicated to Mr. Bolam that be could.

Now this is the sole groundwork for the statement.

Spirit of centralization, the Under Secretary of State casioned by the inflicted, and a verdict of "Wilful the Chief Secretary, has obtained leave to introduce a bill for extending the metropolitan police to places"

Spirit of centralization, the Under Secretary of State casioned by the inflicted, and a verdict of "Wilful the Chief Secretary, has obtained leave to introduce a bill for extending the metropolitan police to places."

Secretary of State casioned by the inflicted, and a verdict of "Wilful the Chief Secretary, has obtained leave to introduce a bill for extending the metropolitan police to places.

confess, but that his solicitor came in the way and prevented it. I need hardly say that the facts of participate; for, did we, we must oppose the reform the coming upon her, and she was induced to have a disthe case do not in the slightest degree justify such a of that corporation, which is wanted bad enough. tant relation, Alfred Richardson, a man with a conclusion; but the paragraph is untrue in all its was now a conclusion. conclusion; but the paragraph is untrue in all its we have no respect tor what was once a chartered parts. Mr. B. did not express a wish to see a Magistrate, and one would not have been sent the city of London. Great changes in the police deny herself that sustenance which her feeble and have just been made, and at a large cost. Why not almost bed-ridden state so argently demanded. The second paragraph is also totally devoid of let the new system alone for a time, in order to truth. Mr. Bolam has not made any assignment of ascertain whether it works well? Why should the Dartford; but the most earnest entreaties of that his property either to his relatives or to any other person.

With respect to the third paragraph it is certainly true that it is not yet decided whether the trial will ministers will go, for the gratification of their capolical police is also to laid in the family sandt not personate extreaties of the personate will go, for the gratification of their capolical police is also to laid in the family sandt not personate extreaties of the gratification of their capolical police is also to laid in the family sandt not personate extreaties of the personate in the most extreaties of the gratification of their capolical police is also to laid in the family sandt not personate extreaties of the personate in the most extreation of life, and she expired, without pity or regist, on the personate in the most extreation of the personate in the most making bankrupts.

So much for letting loose the demons of fury, be in the town or the county; but it is not true that rapine, and lust, within the fold of cultivated society, and giving to the brutal ferocity of the most ferosious, and giving to the brutal ferocity of the most ferosious, and so the first adhered to one was just room left for her coffin; and she is the last "places" are, we are not told. But this bill is obvieusly a part of the rural police scheme, and is in the tomb closed upon the askes of a being who varied; but as the application to try in the county will, if made at all, be made to the Judges at the Assizes, and as circumstances may occur up to the last moment which may influence the decision, it has charter.

conformity with that great plan of concentration, which, if permitted to proceed, will become so that the liberties of the country. Lord John Russell seems determined—are the people watchful?

conformity with that great plan of concentration, which, if permitted to proceed, will become so the country. Lord John Russell seems determined—are the people watchful?

charter. Three Wives Murdered by A Husband.—In earth which, according to her mode of living, November, 1827, an inhabitant of Beaupreau, in the must have presented to her all the horrors of a

STEPHENS'S FUND.

-SERMON will be Preached in the MUSIC A SALOON, South Parade, Leeds, on Tuesday

Evening next, February 26th, 1839; BY THE REY. WM. HILL, (FROM HULL,) After which a Collection will be made in aid of the Fund for the Defence of the Rev. J. R. STEPHENS. to commence at Eight.

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Which, when found Dead off Plymouth, in October, 1831, measured 102 Feet Long, by 75 Feet in circumference, and weighed upwards of 200 Tone

The Proprietor, having at the Exhibition the written restimony of Professor Buckland, Captain Scoresby, and many others of the most scientific men of the day, as to its merits, deems it unnecessaly on his part to offer any comment. With such testimous, together with the opinions of the Public Press, he trusts he will receive a fair share of Public

ADMISSION, Gentry, 1s.; Servants and Children, 6d. each.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE. London, Thursday Evening.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. Mr. Fenney, Delegate from Leigh, in the chair. The minutes of the former meeting were read by the Secretary, also a letter from Colonel Peronnet Thempson.

The following sums were then intimated as National Rent:

By 11r. Taylor, from Carlisle....... 31 8 0 Rentrewshire (first instalment)...... 35 0 0 Rochdale 10 0 0

£110 0 0 with great cheering.

in the determination they now exracter and produce of conduct pursued by the Con-13800 names. (Lond cheers.)

The Convention then resolved itself into a Comsations took place upon the varied articles, which will last, be given when finally agreed upon. The Convention having resumed its sittings. The opinion of Mr. Hill relative to the sending out missionaries was read, which was perfectly satisfactory, and which we shall give at length next week, together with the remarks which may be called forth upon it. The treasurer then read over the list of sums received as National Rent during the week, which amounted, since Monday, to the sum of £245. The names of the members were then called over, and the meeting

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—February 21. THE CASE OF MR. D. W. HARVEY.

Mr. WYNN brought up the Report of the Select Committee appointed on Mr. Harvey's case. The Report was lead by the Clerk at the table. The Select Committee appointed to consider the papers | their esteemed minister with a token of their affecthat under the provisions of the 6th of Anne, chap. profit under the Chown, within the intent and meanof the Committee, which he would observe was and purveyors. ananimously agreed to, and in which they were The chair was occupied by Mr. William Pexton, assisted by the law officers of the Crown :-under supported on the right by Mr. Hill, and on the left these circumstances, unless any Hon. Gentleman by Mrs. Wallworth, widow of the late James Wallwished for time, in order to induce the House to worth, Esq., surgeon, the senior female member of come to a different conclusion, he thought it due to the church, who had been deputed to make the prethe electors of the borough of Southwark not to sentation. The orchestra was occupied by a most keep them without a Representative for that efficient choir, whose sweet sounds of sacred harborough any longer, and he therefore moved that a mony added no little to the zest of the evening's new writ be now issued. On the question being put that the motion be

Mr. HUME said he had no hesitation in expressing his concurrence in the opinion of the Committee, and the question appeared to him as plain rose only to state that there had been many instances at all comparable for power and sweetness to that of of Members of that Hous receiving the public money this young lady; and so far as we can judge, her and appointed to public offices, without vacating their seate, and without any notice being taken of it, and it would spear that the objection in the present case was directed against Mr. Harvey. (Cries of "Hear, hear," from the Ministerial Henches, and "No. no;" from the opposition.) He hoped that the rule which putting them to any embarrassment or uncertainty. After a debate, in which Mr. Ward, Mr. Aglionby, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Jerris, took part, the motion was agreed to. Consequently there must be another election for Southwark.

CHESTERFIELD

DISTRAINTS FOR CHURCH RATES.—During the past week, seven cheeses, two hams, part of a Little of bacon, and a piece of flannel, the property of Messra. Hurst and Sayer, and Mr. Cantrell, have been seized for church-rates, and were to be sold by public auction in the market place, Chesberfield, on Saturday. These extreme measures will not promote the stability of the church, but rather tend to lower it in the estimation of all ratiseal men. If the inhabitants follow the example of the people of other towns, they will re-use to purchase goods seized under such circumstances.

RUBAL POLICE. Step the first is said to be an immediate search for and seizure of arms! What say you to that, freemen? The Orangemen say, "Keep your powder dry." We say, if it be lawful for Government to steat arms, it cannot be malawful for those who have bought them to hide them. We hate all secrets, and, above all, secret arms of estimation in which your talents and our virtues, arming—but we hate robbery and slavery more!

And the property of the property A word to the wise is sufficient.

fangs of his merciless persecutors. Already have your fellow sufferers, in different parts of the conu-Doors open at Half-past Seven o'Clock, Service ur, come nobly forward to record their determination to support him, not only with money for his detence, but, if need be, to offer up their lives in his behalf, and surely the men of Keighley and neighbourhood will not be found behind in the day of trial. His claim to your sympathy and support is not one of a common nature, where charity alone is concerned; it is the claim of a man who, actuated by the spirit of real religion has ventured, almost single hunded and alone, to mix with the character of the Christian Minister, that of the good citizen, by standing up in the defence of the poor and oppressed against the proud and insolent oppressor. Shail this man, then, who has run every risk in Sold by COBBETT, 137, Strand, London, and your behalf, and devoted time, talent, and every the chains of slavery more firmly than ever round

your necks. JOSH. VOCKERS, Sec. Keighley, Feb. 18, 1839.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,-Having observed in your last Saturday's paper a statement in which I am personally interested, I hope that, netwithstanding the crowded state of your columns, you will allow me difficult of any that he had ever found it necessary space for a brief reply. In a paragraph, purporting to attempt. 'I was true that his connection with to be a report of a resolution, adopted by the Working Men's Association of Hull, I find the following sentence referring to myself:-" This Association views with feelings of judignation and resentment, that uncalled for falsehood uttered by Mr. T. B. Smith, in his speech at the late Corn Law meeting, held at the Guild-hall, on Thursday, where he declared publicly that he had received a letter from the Hull Working Men's Radical Association, retheir improvement, his reward was present with questing him to move an amendment on the above him in the happy conscieusness with which that imquestion." Now, as to the indignation, &c of the precious set, from whom the above resolution emanated, I have nothing to say. "It passes by me as which he thought deserving of no consideration the idle wind which I regard not;" but as to the under such circumstances. He should be unworthy a sertion that I declared publicly, that I had received of the high honeur to which the Providence of God, a letter, &c., &c., this is my answer: the whole is a malignant, base, and groundless me, and the framer of the resolution, whom, from its style, I think I know, and the mover and seconder well knew it to be so, at the time when they drew it up and submitted it to the meeting. In my speech at be; and took no credit to himself for that in which the Town-hall, I made not the most remote allusion their unaffected kindness had discovered matter of the scarcely-cold body of his son, he is seized, com their designs, and for the truth of this I can appeal at some length to the doctrines of the Church, and The announcement of these sums was received to the worthy chief magnetrate, and to the thousands the practical fruits they were calculated to produce: who heard me in the Town-hall. Why, if I made referring more immediately to the gift which lay be-Dr. Taylor said that he felt much pleasure in the statement I am said to have made, was I not fore him, he entered into an extensive dissertabeing the representative of so many places, who questioned about it at the meeting? Or why did tion on the robes worn by the Priestall seemed auxious to vie with each other in their not Mr. Peck, who spoke after me, contradict it, and ages, pointing out support of the Convention. He had great satisfaction and assure the persons assembled that no such letter the heavenly uses to which by the doctrine of cortain the heavenly uses to which by the doctrine of the heavenly uses to which by the doctrine of the heavenly uses to which by the doctrine of the heavenly uses to which by the doctrine of the heavenly uses to which by the heavenly uses the heavenly uses to which by the doctrine of the heavenly uses to which by the heavenly uses the heavenly uses the heavenly us tion in being able to announce that the town of had been sent to me; or if the statement excited so Greenock, hitherto politically dead, in so far as the much indignation, how came it to pass that Peck, Charter was concerned, had at length began to Lundy, and Co. drank my health, or at least did not more, and that both petition and rent might shortly eppose it when proposed at the Victoria Rooms, in the expected from them. (Load cheers.) He was the evening? And how came they to be such patient which it appertained, that being at all times enabled glad ray, that if any further proof of the elevation and some of them applauding listeners to a speech of the men of the North to the good cause were of considerable length, which I delivered in acknowwanting than by their advance of funds, it would be ledgment of the honour done me, when it was in their power to have overwhelmed me with infamy, pressed, through him, to support the Delegates by exposing the falsehood; and, again, I ask why by every means in their power—(hear, hear, was not the resolution sent to the Hull paper for hear)—and their satisfaction at the decision of cha- insertion? Because the assertion was never made

by me; and not a thought of such a charge was envention (hear, hear, hear) everything showed the tertained till it was rumoured that I might possibly saxiety of the working classes to support the Con- return to Hull, and then the reptiles who invented wention. He would be g now to hand over the first this unblushing he, and got it inserted in the sheets of the Renfrewshire petition, containing Northern Star, in hopes to crush me. Poor fellows, I can assure them that at present I feel for them. only pity and contempt. I will for the present

mittee for the consideration of the Rules and Regu- throw a mantle over their unparalleled meanness; lations, adjourned from yesterday, and long conver- but let them beware, forbearance may not always I am, Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
T. B. Shite. Selby, Feb. 18th, 1839.

> HULL SOIREE AND TOKEN OF RESPECT TO THE REV. WM. HILL.

MEETING AND REPAST AT BETHEL CHAPEL Monday evening last will be long remembered with feelings of peculiar interest by the members and friends of the church assembling for worship in Bethel Chapel, Prince Street, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Wm. Hill. The ladies connected with that church, who have

for some time had it in contemplation to present

relative to the appointment of Mr. D. W. Harvey, tionate regard, entertained the Rev. Gentleman at the Member for Southwark, to the office of Registrar an elegant repast, served up in the Chapel; present- day's post, we have a letter from our correspondent of Hackney Carriages, and directed to report when ing him at the close thereof with a splendid white ther Mr. Harrey having accepted the said office has robe, as a mark of their esteem. A temporary floor vacated his seat, have agreed to the tollowing laid upon the tops of the pews in the body of the Report:—Resolved, that the Committee consider chapel, and covered with neat carpeting, formed an excellent and commodious platform, at the further 7, 41 Geo. 111. thap. 52, and I and 2 Vict., chap. end of which was erected a cross table, the whole 79, the Committee are of opinion that the office of width of the platform; two transverse tables and the Registrar of Hackney Carriages is a new office of orchestra completing the square. Upwards of sixty persons, chiefly ladies, sat down to tea, which, as and officers included in the amnesty, when the son ing of the said Acts; that Mr. D. W. Harvey has well as the accompanying viands, was of the most and brother of the murdered family came forward, accepted the said office, and has thereby vacated excellent quality. The whole of the arrangements and pointing to one of the soldiers, said—That is his seat. He said, in accordance with the decision and provision did great honour to the fair managers

> enjoyment. It is difficult, and sometimes dangerous, to distinguish individual talent in a company where all are excellent; but we cannot avoid the mention of Miss Newman, whose performance during the execution is of an order equally superior. After the conclusion of the repast, and while the tea-things were being removed, the 97th Psalm was channted by the choir in most magnificent style. An appropriate hymn was then sung by the whole

performance of any duty than in responding to your call on this occasion. "Conscious of my inability to discharge the duty which has devolved upon me in such a manner as might reasonably he shipping in this chapel, my sisters in the church have thought fit to select me, as their oracle and mouthpiece, faintly to shadow forth, by the presentation of this small token of exteem, their deep feelings of affectionate regard for our belovant minimum deep feelings of affectionate regard for our beloved minister.

"To you Sir, it is unnecessary that I should say how wellmerited are those feelings of affection and esteem with which our intellectual powers of enjoyment are delighted—our judg-nents guided—our hopes stimulated, and our faith confirmed, in his public ministrations. I need not tell you of the urbanity—the latherly attentions—and the pleasing friend. arbanity—the tatherly attentions—and the pleasing friend-liness of manners which mark his intercourse in private life liness of manners which mark his intercourse in private me with all who are admitted to the privilege of his acquaintance. A member of his church, equally with myself and my beloved nisters—worshipping mader his ministry, and communicating with him constantly,—you know it all, and will, I am quite sure, concur with us in the acknowledgement that any effort, which it is in our power to make, can be but a very inadequate expression of that continue which we own very inadequate expression of that gratitude which we owe te Almighty God for his goodness, in providing to go in and out before us, a man so good, so worthy, and so eminently qualified to lead us in the way of righteousness and peace. "I will now, Sir, with your permission, perform the pleasant task which has been allotted to me.

"REVEREND SIR, - Permit me, in my own name and that my beloved sixters, by whom I am deputed, to express to yen, in such imperiest terms as I am able to use, the high with, we doubt not, every member of that chuich over which and both made you overseer.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF KEIGHLEY
AND THE SURROUNDING TOWNS, VILLAGES, AND HAMLETS.

Fellow Townshen and Neighbours,—The approaching trial of the Rev. J. R. Stephens, who has been seized upon by an expressive faction, for daring to advocate the rights of the poor, requires that something should be done to resche kim from the fangs of his merciless persecutors. Already have lacerations of each other. Your prudence and carefulness, together with your impartial and affectionate assiduities, casting round are hely sphere of charity, have, I trust, vbliterated our discontents, and restored to us that state of
peaceful harmony which is essential to the prospetity of the
church. Well, indeed, may you look round upon the altered state and appearance of this society, the result of your own labours of love, and say, by the blessing of the Almighty,

"bid I not fear that your delicacy would take alarm, and did I not feel myself unequal to the task. I would try to give you some idea of the delight with which the hely doctrines of our church are contemplated by her members as their glorious truths and beauties are evolved, and their inestimable advantages and practical tendencies pointed out, in that flowing elequence, so peculiarly your own, which adorns and characterises your discourses from the pulpit. I would try to shadow forth in faint expression the estimation in which we had your private worth and virtues—the benevolence which your behalf, and devoted time, talent, and every risk in held your private worth and virtues—the benerolence which renergy of body and mind for your welfare, be described by you in his hour of need? Shall the of soul—the devotedness of purpose with which your labours. enemies of human bappiness be allowed to stifle the are continued to us at a constant sacrifice of much personal roice of truth? Forbid it, Heaven! Forbid it, voice of truth? Forbid it, Heaven! Forbid it, humanity! Really, then, fellow townsmen, to the rescue, and show, along with your fellow sufferers throughout England, that you have hearts to feel for, and hands to protect, the man who has ventured life, living, and everything dear in pretecting you. Teach his and your enemies, that though sheltered behind a body of tyrannical laws, and defended by legious of hired slaves; the voice of a fended by legions of hired slaves; the voice of a those who are unconscious of their value; and that they may mighty and injured people is still sefficient to anbe ever reflected, as in a mirror, in and by your church.

"Allow me, Reverend Sir, as a small testimony of our high only to oppress. For this glorious purpose, we call upon you, men and women of Keighley, and the surrounding towns, villages, and hamlets, to attend on Sunday next at the Primitive Mathediat Chand. on Sunday next, at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, such a street, Keighley, in the afternoon and evening, and commence the good work, by pouring in your donations towards his defence at the approaching trial. Remember that the cause is your cause, and that in suffering him to fall a victim to his persecutors, you are sealing your own doom, and rivetting the abairs of slavary more firmly than apar round. enabled to emulate your virtues, and deserve your good

Mr. Hill, on rising to reply, appeared overcome by a variety of contending emotions; his voice was weak and tremulous; so much so, that, for some time, he seemed hardly able to command expression. He replied at considerable length, and with great depth smidst the deepest distress, as is presented to as in feeling, to the several points of the address-remarking that he found the task of replying to their them had been short, and had been brought about by a succession and combination of circumstances his child, deserves all honour and praise from every so strange and unexpected, that he derived from the | rightly-constituted mind for the love he bore his offcontemplation of them a most firm conviction that spring, and for his independent spirit. There are they had been all ordered and directed by a wise and good Providence for their mutual benefit and wel-lare. If he had been able, during his ministrations over and amongst them, to contribute anything to provement furnished him, that his labours were not in vain. They had been pleased to refer to subjects through them, had raised him, if he could become so mere a worldling as to place personal or pecuniary matters in competition with his duty, and with the high gratification ar sing from its performance in a conscientions manner. He trusted this would never is condemned, on the testimony of interested witrespondences they were subservient; and concluded by expressing his most fervent hope, that the robe now presented to him would remind him constantly to mark, learn, and inwardly digest those heavenly truths he taught to others, he might lead them into green pastures, and besides still waters, till they all arrived at the Lord's spiritual kingdom, in the eternal world. The Rev. Gentleman sat down deeply affected.

Another hymn having been sung, the chairman expressed his pleasure at seeing that several persons who were not members of the church, had been induced, he supposed by message of personal respect for their esteemed Minister, to gratify them with their presence. He had great pleasure in offering them the sincerest welcome and best wishes of the church.

Mr. T. B. SMITH, on behalf of himself and other truly Christian spirit, entirely free from anything of a sectarian tendency, and concluded by assuring the friends of the New Church, that although he differed from them in many important particulars, he should be always glad to hear of their prosperity. This truly interesting meeting closed about ten clock, leaving, we have no doubt, an impress of robe presented to Mr. Hill is a beautiful garmont, of fine linen; made by the ladies of the church, and richly ornamented with needlework.

HORRID MURDER IN PORTUGAL. [From the Eco, a Portuguese Journal.]

" Lisbon, Jan. 18.—The correspondence from Villa Vicosa, which is published in this number, has been delayed some days in the press, as we could not give implicit credence to so horrible a fact without further confirmation. At length by this at Alandroal, and also the following from Villa Vicosa, and both of them agree as to the truth of what the said correspondence alludes to. It also adds. that on the following day, the judicial authorities went to the spot where the crime was committed, accompanied by the Commandant and some men belonging to the detachment of Villa Vicosa, and insinuated that the deed had been perpetrated by the Miguelites the uniform worn by the men who yesterday mordered my father, mother, and brothers.' The three soldiers are already in custody, but one of our correspondents remarks that the prosecution is to be

conducted by the Ex-President of the Chamber, " On the 9th of this month, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, three suldiers of No. - regiment of Infantry, went to a farm called Sabola de Baixo, at Villa Vicosa, and knocked at the door. The owner called out that he and his family were at supper, when they said, 'Open the door, here are soldiers.' The owner, fearful that some evil might happen to him, hesitated, and remained quiet, when his wife said, 'Open the door, poor fellows, they are a one as could possibly be submitted. (Hear.) He exquisite. It has seldem been our lot to hear a voice went to the door, and upon opening it one of the brought him to the ground, when the others completed the murder by thrusting a bayonet into him. One remained sentinel at the door, the other twe entered the house, and in the midst of the cries and screams of the unhappy wife and children of the mur-dered man, said, 'Give us the money you sold the sure, and, at the same time, of hesitation and fear, in the son to light them over the house while they searched and violated her; murdered the daughter; and,

> to call the attention of our readers this week, to one of the most horrifying instances of cruelty-one of the foulest acts of injustice that it has ever fallen to years old, named John Jones, at the Plough Inn, Coleham, near Shrewsbury. The father of the deceased was a widower, with four children. He had been admitted into the workhouse of the Atcham Union, with his children, at which time the deceased was deformed and in very had health. The father less busy just now than the Devil is said to be in a demanded to have the child to sleep with him, which storm. Everywhere, almost they are either cheating and children to be together. Jones then demanded execrable and impolitic bread tax.

which I am ashamed to belong."

family for the workhouse. The Rev. Mr. Leicester, an ex officio Guardian, was there at the time, and begging, he would commit him to gad, and hard labour, as a vagabond. On the day before the on Monday last, Wheat, seld from 18s. to 20s.; child's death, Jones carrying the child on his back Oats, 7s. Od. to 8s. Od.; Beans, 9s. to 10s. 6d.; through the snow, the poor creature being then get- Barley, 7s. to 8s. 6d. per boll.; Butter, 14d. to ting worse, and complaining of cold and starvation, 15d. per lb.; Apples, 2s. to 2s. 4d. per peck; applied to the Union Clerk, and, on finding that he and got some tea for it; but it could neither eat nor drink, and died about two in the morning. The woman keeping the lodging-house assisted the father in washing the body and laying it out, and stated that Jones cried very bitterly at the boy's death. The deceased was to have been taken into the workhouse early in the morning on which he died. The coroner summed up the case to the Jury at great length, but they could not come to a decision, should be given against Jones, because his refusal to go into the workhouse arose from his horror of being separated from his child. After to submit to any reduction. many hours discussion, the coroner was made acquainted with Mr. Goodwin's objections, and immediately discharged that gentleman from his ttrendance on the inquest, when the remaining welve jurymen came to a unanimous verdict of 'Manslaughter against Jones." The father of the child was not called before the Jury to be examined. because the Rev. Mr. Leicester, the magistrate, had committed him to gaol as a rogue and vagabond dity in this town, wholesale prices, American just before the holding of the inquest. This inquest natives, is 1s. 8d.; reds, 1s. 6d.; and pig potatoes, and its attendant circumstances have caused a great repeation in the town.—Salopian Journal. On this horrifying case, the Public Recorder, from whose columns we borrow it, has the following comment :-"Never did the pen of the most graphic writer trace this wretched father bearing his suffering child on his back through the snow, and vainly imploring for necessaries to relieve his wants. Why, this poor man, whom a Jury in the plenitude of their brutality and ignorance have convicted of the murder of two points in this case which deserve especial notice: the first is-the order of the Poor Law Commissioners that the parent shall, in every instance, be separated from the child: so that, if the latter bu dangerously ill, the father or mother must remain in total ignorance of its fate. In all this land, we will venture to predict, there are not a dozen parents so destitute of natural affection as to receive relief on such terms. They would prefer, as this poor man did, to wander amid the most inclement weather, rather than trust their children to the tender mercies of the workhouse servants. The second point isthe manner in which justice (what a libel of the term!) is administered in the country. This poor nesses, unheard! While yet standing weeping over mitted to prison, and not suffered to come from thence even to speak one word in his own desence. Can the annals of the direct despotism furnish an Can the annals of the direct despotism turnish an instance of such cruelty as this? If the verdict be sllowed to pass unnoticed and unrepealed,—if no had only a short supply of fat Beasts and Sheep, and there heing plenty of buyers, the market was brisk, the general quality has proved inferior, yet the prices, in most the general quality has proved inferior, yet the prices, in most will not, however, think so badly of the Secretary of State as to suppose that he will suffer the care to. excite feelings in the breast of every Englishman who reads it more favourable to revolutionary doc-

at the bar before his worship, charged by police con-stable 192 G, with having been disorderly. The constable stated that he heard cries of "Murder" in Turnmill-street, Clerkenwell, and on proceeding to the spot he found the prisoners fighting. Mr. Bennett asked Cronan what he had to say? Cronancheek, and she run down and said that I kilt ber. Mr. Bennett-But you had no right to strike her. Croran-Faith den I could'nt help it (a laugh). Mr. Mallett said the prisoner was described in the sheet as a "skin dresser" (a laugh). Cronnn-Fuith den she is a skin dresser herself (a laugh). o'clock, leaving, we have no doubt, an impress of ively satisfaction on all who were present at it. The lisn't she my wife, and had'nt I a right to utrike to be presented to Mr. Hill is a beautiful garment, of her; Mr. Bennett—(to his wife)—What have you o say? Biddy-Sure it was all my own fault, and you betther to order him to go home wid me to have Question is decided, one way or the other. his dinner (laughter). Mr. Bennett reprimanded them, and discharged them, ordering Cronan te pay a shilling. Cronan-Faith, I havn't got one. Biddy (putting her hand into her pocket)-Here, Mick, 've got dat thing. She laid down the money, when Mr. Bennett or ered it to be returned, and ad-

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE ON BOARD OF THE 'SOHO" STEAM SHIP, LYING IN THE RIVER half-past five o'clock this morning very great excite- of this country, or are likely to find buyers, except part of the metropolis, in consequence of the cir- to think that we shall soon experience a lively debe true, and attracted a great assemblage of per-Docks. The first intimation on shore of the fire prices. Of Barley the arrivals were again very was about ten minutes after five o'clock, by the elapsed it extended to the fore cabin and the deck, whole evening, and especially in the beautiful ansoldiers, and perhaps want to warm themselves, as on duty at St. Catherine's Docks on being apprised them—"My soul deth magnify the Lord," was truly it is very cold.' The husband immediately rose, of the disastrous calamity, and shortly after eight on duty at St. Catherine's Docks on being apprised of Peas. n'clock one of the large floating engines of the soldiers, with the butt-end of his musket, gave him Docks arrived alongside of the ill-fated vessel, and such a blow on the right side of the forehead, that it was set to work on the flames; another floating vals of foreign Wheat and Flour, as well as good engine, belonging to the Fire Brigade, from Rothe- supplies of most articles of the Corn trade coastwise rithe, followed, and that was set to work also, the and from Iretand. The week's business in Wheat whole giving employment to about 200 auxiliaries. has again included several purchases for the interior; At half-past eight o'clock there was every appearfrom the opposition.) He hoped that the rule which had now beca enforced wouldern future be rigidly observed, and that there would be not ground henceforth given for any imputation as to the partiality of the House, for there was nothing so important as that suit; impartiality should be observed in their protections, and in a voice which House on account of his political opinions. There thouse on account of his political opinions. There was no doubt this was a very hard case as to Mr.

The hoped that the rule which had now beca enforced wouldern future be rigidly observed in the permissing and called from fright and pain, being some that every portion of the peculiar object of the meeting, and called from fright and pain, being some that every portion of the peculiar object of the meeting, and called from fright and pain, which, by previous arrangement, had been committed the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs were not yet sold. They then seized the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here dies;' they replied that the pigs for, or every one here d "SIR,—I have seldom experienced a greater amount of pleas with blood, and a corpse. They obliged the eldest to the crew to cut holes in the vessel's side and now the current rates for Irish. Outmeal has been to the crew to cut holes in the vessel's side and now the current rates for Irish. Outmeal has been to the crew to cut holes in the vessel's side and now the current rates for Irish. Outmeal has been to the crew to cut holes in the vessel's side and now the current rates for Irish. for gold and silver. They seized the female servant scuttle her. They immediately commenced, and neglected at 32s. to 33s. per 240lbs. Barley, soon cut two large holes in the fore part. The ves- Beans, and Peas have all sold with difficulty, going to the spot where her parents were lying dead. sel's hold was soon inundated, but there was not though offering at a reduction generally of 21. per expected by you and the friem's around me, I could have and hearing the cries of an innocent child, three sufficient water to scuttle the vessel entirely, and at quarter. wished that it had been confided to other hands. Happening, years old, not even that could escape death, for they sixteen feet she grounded, having about eight feet however, to be the oldest female member of the society wor. seized it by the throat and strangled it. The man under the deck. This was effected by half-past servant of the house and the cluest daughter found nine, and the tide running down fast. When it means to escape, taking refuge in a corner of the was perceived that the vessel had grounded, Hamilpiggery. Such is this unheard of and herrible event ton, the sub-engineer at Watling-street, was let that has just taken place in Portugal, a country to down through the fore-hatchway, by the means of a Kent, and Suffolk for this day's market, and that of Barley rope, to discover where the fire was most raging, Beans, and Peas, only a very moderate one; but there was and after being drawn up, directed the attentions fair fresh arrival of Outs, mostly from Ireland, since last and after being drawn up, directed the attention of market day, with a moderately good supply of foreign Wheat DREADFUL INJUSTICE.—It is our painful duty | his brother premen to the cine, and discount in the fire was somewhat abated at eleven o'clock; his brother firemen to the side, and under the decks.

The fire was somewhat abated at eleven o'clock; but up to the time of our reporter quitting the vessel, was effected, with a good steady demand for the best descriptions of the state o (twelve o'clock,) it was not got safely under, and our lot to record. With such cases before us, to We are happy to state that the firemen have suctalk of the impartial administration of the laws is a ceeded in getting the fire entirely under. An exalie. Let the report itself be read attentively:—An inquest was lately held on the body of a child, six the hold will admit, and it appears that the forepart is almost burnt out; the cargo is completely

consumed. The damage, we are glad to hear, is much tess than was at first supposed; it is estimated not to exceed £500 .- Sun, of Tuesday, ROGUES IN GRAIN.—The landlords are hardly LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

We are again well supplied with all grain. Wheat has been in fair demand at an improvement of Is, per qr. upon good and dry samples. Onts barely support the rates of last week. Good Barley 2s. per quarter dearer. Beans are also rather

DARLINGTON MARKETS .- In the corn market Potatoes, 2s. 4d, to 2s. 8d. per bushel. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Feb. 16 .- In

those of Brazil, which rate id. per lb. lower,) yet the quotations of last week are with difficulty obtained. Speculators have 8000 American. The RAPESEED, per Last of 10 Quarters, 150 to 231 sales amount to 19,430 bags.

consequence of a continued limited inquiry from the

Mr. Goodwin, one of them, objecting to the opinion of the others, that a verdict of mandaughter should be given against Jones because his refu prices are offered; but the manufacturers, in consequence of the price of wool, are not in a situation

PRICE OF HAY in Leeds, is 6d, to 7d Straw, 41d. per stone.

TALLOW .- The price of rough Tallow, in Leeds, is receding, and is now quoted at 5s. per

POTATOES .- The price of this valuable commo-1s.4d. per weigh of 48lbs.

HULL CORN MARKET, Feb. 19 .- The holdso touching a picture of parental affection surviving slowly at about the currency of this day week.

39s. per qr.; Beans, 5s. 9d. to 6s. 6d. per bushel; Outs, 13d. to 14d. per stone.

HOWDEN CORN MARKET, Feb. 16, Total Quantilies, Pr. Qr. Tet Amount. Imp. Measure. £. s. d. £. s. d. Wheat 214.. 3 9 9.... 746 16 0 Barley 45.. 1 11 6.... 71 0 0 Oats 635.. 1 0 3.... 644 5 6 Beans 5.. 1 16 0.... 9 0 0

WARRFIELD CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 20 .-Wakeriand Carried Sheep at market this morning; the Beasts was only a moderate supply. Inferior Beef. ... 2 2 to 2 4 Prime Beef. ... 3 0 to 3 8 Ditto Mutton ... 3 8.. 4 9 Ditto Mutton ... 3 8.. 4 9 Ditto Mutton ... 4 6 .. 4 19 Ditto Mutton ... 4 8 .. 2 10 Prime Southdown 9 0.. 5 2 Ditto Mutton ... 4 2 ... 4 4 Veal. ... 4 10 the prices:—Beef, 6s. 6d. to 7s.; prime, 7s. 3d. per st.; Mutton, 6½d. to 7d. per lb. Beasts, 360; Sheep, 6,860. We had only a short supply of lean cattle and calvers.

ROCHBALE FLANNEL AND WOOL MARKET, sale effected. FEB. 18. - The flannel trade becomes every week remain in its present position. If it does, it will more depressed; scarcely any business is done in this market. The small amount of goods sold to-day have been of the lowest quality, and dyed at have been of the lowest quality, and dyed at trines than though there were 'National Conventions' sitting in every village in England."

A LOVING COUPLE.—At Hatton-garden on Thursday, Michael and Biddy Cronan were placed at the bar hefore his worship, charged by police cuntary and spinners at the bar hefore his worship, charged by police cuntary and spinners are speedy would be submitted to at present; the trade, however, has a will be deprived of labour. Already work is beginning to grow slack in small shops. There is a visible indication that wools must come down; a visible indication that wools must come down; the week, 839 haga; previously this year, 6,364; The market for Seattly W.

MALTON CATTLE AND PIG MARKET, Feb. 16. There was a good show of short-horned Steers at Mr. I. B. Smith, on behalf of himself and other strangers present, responded in a speech breathing a gave me some sauce, and I smacked her upon the very fair and improving prices. There was also a at our Cattle market this day, which went off at fair supply of Heifers and in-ealving Cows, which experienced a good sale. In the Pig market the supply was short of all kinds, and the trade good, especially for young Pigs. Bacon Pige, 6s. per stone, with 1s. returned on Pigs from 15 to 20 stone weight each.

> YORK CORN MARKET, Feb. 16th .- The supply of Grain, especially of Wheat, continues to be of the most limited description possible, scarcely I forgive him (a laugh). Cronan (looking at her) a sample having exchanged hands the whole mornthroo. Mr. Bennett-Would you like me to order nominally the same as on last market day; nor do him to find bail? Biddy-No, sure, I would like we see much probability of a change, until the Corn FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Feb. 15

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Feb. 16 .- The farmers continue to supply our market very sparingly with Wheat, and as the last accounts from the continent state that all the Baltic ports are frozen up, it is now certain that fresh shipments from thence vised them to be on good terms in future. Cronan - will arrive here much later than was expected a Sure we are good friends. Come along, Biddy, short time ago. It must also be borne in mind that Good luck to yer wortchip, ye'll never see us here the only supply of fine foreign Wheat can be expreted from the Baltic, and that the present stock at Danzig is scarcely 1-6th of what it was at the same period last year. The arrivals from the Mediterranean are mostly of inferior quality; of such THAMES. OFF ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS.—Since descriptions of Wheat as do not suit the consumption ment has prevailed in the City and the Eastern at times of great scarcity, we are therefore inclined culation of a report of the splendid steam ship, the mand for the finer qualities of Wheat, and prices Soho, being on fire, which was soon ascertained to may be considerably higher before spring. We had A better trade for most descriptions of grain to-day. sons to the spot where she laid off, St. Katherine's Wheat was in fair demand, and brought rather higher arge, and the sale is extremely dull at a decline of ringing of the alarm bell of the Soho. At that la to 2s per quarter. Rye and Peas met a fairsale period the conflagration appeared to be confined to at former prices. Oats were the turn dearer, the forehold of the vessel, but before an hour had Arrivals during the week, coastwise, 1877 qrs. Wheat, 69 Rye, 4073 Barley, 462 Malt, 565 Oats, which in a very short time presented a mass of 697 Beans, 130 Peas, and 1235 sacks of Flour; flames. Every assistance was sent by the officer foreign-1000 qrs. Wheat, 760 Rye, and 9 quarters

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, Feb. 18. -Since this day se'nnight we have had large arriour own millers and dealers have also been fair

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, FEB. 18.

tions of foreign; fine Duntzic to the town millers, and heavy the engines were still playing. ONE O'CLOCK.—
We are happy to state that the firemen have succeeded in getting the fire entirely under. An examination has taken place, so far as the water in also. Considering the wintry state of the weather, having lad a smart fall or snow early this morning, the attendance of country buyers was good. Flour was held for fully as much noney, and prime marks ex-ship met a fair sale. Barley me more inquiry, and the addition to this day's market being to limited extent, all fine samples must be quoted is per quarter dearer. Mult was without alteration in value. Beans and Peas realised tult as much money, with a good sa'e for both these articles. that, were taken off to a fair extent, the best heavy samples of trish beinging nearly is per or over last Monday's currency, and all fine English have obtained a was refused him, it being contrary to the orders of with fair words or coercing with threats the ignorant in Rapesed nothing of moment passing. There was no children to be together. Jones then demanded expectable and impolite hand to qualities were offering lower.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, FEBRUARY 19.

There are good arrivals of all kinds of Grain to this day's market. Fine Wheat has fally supported hast week's price, but the secondary qualities have been dull sale. Barley has been 2s per qr lower. Oats no alteration. Shelling heavy sale. Beans 1s to 2s per qr lower. WHEAT per Quarter of Right Bushels, 60lbs.

Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, new red, 66, 68, 2ne 72s, wht 72s 70s, Lincolnshire and Cambridge do 60s, 65s, do 71s do 72s, 76s Yorkshire do 63s, 66s, 66s, do 72s, do 70s 78s, do 65s, 66s, do 72s, do 70s 78s Foreign do 654, 674, do 724, do 78, 78 BARLEY per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

Norfolk, and Suffolknew, 37s, extra fine 39s 41s Lineolashire, ... do 324, Yorkshire, Wold & Boroughbridge, do 324, Peas, White Do Grey,.... BRAKS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushel,

OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING FEB. 12, 1839.

Wheat. Oste. Barley, Beans, Rye. Peas. 2137 210 1031 107 2 72a. 2d. 25a. 5d. 40s. 11d. 44s. 1d. 50s. 8d. 47s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 18. [Whenever the word stone occursin these prices throughout this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14he and such only, no other being lawful.]

We have received since this day se'unight, a large supply of HULL CORN MARKET, Feb. 19.—The holders of every description of grain are firm in their demands, but the markets in the interior are too low to encourage factors to purchase. Sales moved slowly at about the currency of this day wrek. The millers in partial instances gave 1s. per qr. above the prices of last week. Barley is 1s. to 2s. per qr. cheaper. Oats rather lower. Beans are wanted for seed, and full as dear. Peas are quite a drug. No alteration in any other article.

Borougheridae.

We have received since this day se'unight, a large supply of both Beasts and Shesp by steam and sading packets from Scotland, the quality of which is, generally speaking, superior. There was a fair average time of year number of English-fed Beasts on sale in our market of to-day, which, ewing in a great measure to the unfavourable state of the weather, experienced a very heavy inquiry, at a decline on last week's entitle of the market unsold. As the number of Sheep on sale was by no means extensive, the Mutteu trade was somewhat renovated, at fully Friday's enhanced rates. About 200 prime Dorset Lambs were question for the Whole of which found purchasers, at from 6s to 7s per 6lbs. Calves were in short supply, and heavy demand, at late rates. In Pigs exceedingly little business was transacted, at unaltered currencies. currencies.

We received fresh up to this day's market, 800 Scots, from Norfolk; 210 Scots, Devons, and runts, from Suffolk; 180 Devons, Scots, and Herefords, from Essex; 104 runts and Scots, from Cambridgeshire; 212 Irish Reasts, Devons, and runts, from Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; 220 shorthorns, from Lincolnshire; 250 short-horns, Scots, and runts, from Leicestershire; 80 short-horns from Northamptonshire; 300 Scots, and 500 Sheep, by sea, from Scotland; 400 Devons and Herefords from Devonshire; 80 Oxen, runts, and Devons, from Sussex; 30 Cows, runts, Herefords, and Devons, from Kent. The remainder of the supply came from the neighbourhood of London.

Per stone of Sibs. to sink the offal.

Reasts, 3193-Sheep, 19,700-Calves, 59-Pigs 215.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, MONDAY oppressed man, and to punish the real authors of the child's death, it will be clear that our Government Cows was good, but they were lower in price.

the general quality has proved interior; yet the prices, in most sales, have been somewhat on the advance.

On each market day the attendance of buyers has been tolerably numerous, and a good clearance of the supply on A few Pigs have reached hither by sea from Scotland, but

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, FEB. 16.

The market for Scotch Wool has had a drooping appearance The market for scoten Wool has had a drooping appearance this week; sud, to have effected extensive sales, holders would have accepted a slight reduction on last month's prices. Laid Cross and Cheviot were altogether neglected, and for Laid Highland there was a very trifling inquiry.

Import for the week, 196 bags; previously tais year, 1,119:

LONDON WOOL MARKET BRITISH & FOREIGN—MON The intelligence received from the North of England, stating that the stocks of wool in most of the principal marts are still great, our buyers evince considerable caution in their purchases, and the prices are barely supported.—So heavy is the demand for all kinds of wool, that the prices are almost nominal; whilst the quantity offering is extensive. The arrivals since Monday last have consisted of 1600 hales.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN per Imperial Quarter QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES sold in the I forgive him (a laugh). Cronan (looking at her)
And sure I do you, Biddy, wid all my heart, but
you know you desarved it. Biddy - Faith den dat's
give a correct quotation of prices, everything being
throe. Mr. Bennett - Would you like me to order

BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS BLAY, Bermondsey-street, Southwark, brush-Maker, to surrender Feb. 21, at 2 o'clock, March 29, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Tyrrell, Remembrancer's-office, Guildhall; official assignes, Mr. Belcher.

THEODORS AUGUSTUS DULCKEN, Wigmore-street, THEODOR'S AUGUSTUS DULCKEN, Wigmore-street, Cavendish square, haberdasher, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clack, March 29, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Nias, Copthall-court: official assignee, Mr. Pennell.

BENJAMIN FARNHAM, High-street, Shadwell, slop-seller, Feb. 19, at 1 o'clock, March 26, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Mr. Whitelock, Aldermanbury; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

THOMAS JOHN HAWKINS, West Smithfield, inn-keeper, March 1, at 12 o'clock; March 29, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court: solicitor, Cutte, Dean-street, Southways. rupts' Court: solicitor, Cutte, Dean-street, Southwark; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch lane.

JUHN CURRIE, Orchard street, Pertman-square, tailor,

JOHN CURRIE, Orchard-street, Pertman-square; tailor, Fob. 25, at 1 o'clock; March 29, at 11, at the Bankrupta' Court: solicitor, Mr. Savage, Surrey-street; Strand; official assignee, Mr. Clarke, St. Swithin's-lane.

JEREMIAH BONIFANT BAYLIS, Rowington, Warwickshire. coal-dealer, March 13, 29, at 2 o'clock, at the Lansdowne Hotel; Leanington: solicitor, Mr. Rushworth, Birmingham, and Staple's-inn, Holbern.

WILLIAM MAXEY, Reyal Leanington Spa, Warwickshire, corn-dealer, March 1, at 11 o'clock, March 29, at 2, at the Lansdowne Hotel, Royal Leanington Spa: solicitors, Messrs, Rickards and Walker, Lincolms'-inn fields. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

G. and B. Mellor, Honley, Yorkshire, woollen-cleth-manufacturers. Brydon and Newton, Collyhurst, Lancashire, joiners. T. and J. Ellis, Sheffield, surgeons'-instrument makers. W. Walker and Co., Liverpool, ship-brokers. P. Dodgson and Sons, and T. Dodgson and Co., Liverpool, linen-drapers; as far as regards P. Dodgson, jun. DIVIDENDS.

March 9. F. L. Schwind, Liverpool, merchant. March 9, C. Schwind, Liverpool, merchant. March 13, T. Turner, D. Brade, and C. Schwind, Liverpool, merchants.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Feb. 19. BANKRUPTS.

Yorkshire, Feb. 26, and April 2, at eleven, at the Court house, Leeds. Jaques, Battye, and Edwards, Kly-place, Holborn: Watts, Dewsbury. Watta, Dewsbury.
GEURGK JUNRS, silk-throwster, Taunton, Somersetshire, March 5, and April 2, at eleven, at Sweet's Hotel, Taunton. Body. Tokenhouse-yard, London: Bird, Taunton. ROBERT HAMILTON, merchant, Liverpool, March 2, and April 2, at eleven, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Taylor, Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row, London; Lowndon and Robinson; Liverpool.

THOMAS MUCKLOW, agent, Duke's-row, New-road, Middlesex, March 2 and April 2, at one, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpool. Wilde, Rees, Humphrey, and 'Wilde, Collegehill, Queen-street, Chempside, Loundon; Radcliffe, Duncan, and Lowe, Liverpool.

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

Saturday, February 28rd, 1839.