

PEOPLE'S REPOSITORY OF CHEAP KNOWLEDGE.

MESSRS. PATON & LOVE, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, LIBRARIANS, AND NEWS AGENTS, No. 10, Nelson-street, Glasgow, take this opportunity of expressing their gratefulness to the Public, for the very liberal Encouragement they have experienced since they commenced the above Business, and beg to state, that no Exertion shall be wanting on their part, to ensure a continuance of that Favour which they have so unexpectedly received.

Messrs. P. and L. have been appointed Agents for the Northern Star for Glasgow and the West of Scotland, and can assure Country and Town News Agents and Readers, that they may confidently rely on their Orders being punctually attended to.

Orders to be Post-paid, with Cash.

Several of the London and Glasgow Weekly Newspapers always on Sale, and Orders taken for the whole that are Publishing.

Messrs. P. and L. have also constantly on Sale all the Standard and New Periodicals, including among which are the Penny Cyclopaedia, Penny Magazine, Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, Chambers' People's Edition of Valuable Works, Hodgson's Standard Library, The London Saturday Journal, The Scotch Temperance Journal, The Christian Teacher, Wilson's Tales of the Borders, The Romanticist, The Novel Newspaper, the Penny Satirist, &c. &c.

Bookbinding neatly Executed. Account Books done to Order.

Glasgow, April 4th, 1839.

DR. JOHN ARMSTRONG'S LIVER PILLS.

"I care not how I am punished, so it be not by the adventure of a Quack, but the advice of a Physician, who, I am sure, will prescribe no more for me than may consist with my safety, and need do me no harm."—Old Doctor.

THESE LIVER PILLS have, since 1835, completely established themselves as a favourite specific, as an excellent remedy for an inactive liver, and as an efficient antispasmodic medicine. Of very small size, and in a little treacle or preserve, they are a safe aperient and vermifuge for children. They are a decided solvent, and preventive of stone and gravel; and useful and obstinate stones speedily heal under their influence. The skin is kept clear of spots, and the general health is improved by their occasional use. Dropsical persons find great relief from these pills. They contain neither opium, nor any other coloring or occasioning no pain, nor any pain in their operation. The few vegetable extracts whereby they are composed will not retain a sordid form, like the common aloetic pills, and they must be kept in a dry place. For females, and as a dinner pill, they are unrivalled.

Messrs. Winstanley, of London, the proprietor's commanding agent, (on the death of Mr. Edy), are instructed to supply only the London wholesale houses.

Sold Retail in Leeds, at the Northern Star, Mercury, and Intelligence Offices, and by all druggists and apothecaries in the Kingdom, at 1s. 1/3d. per box, accompanied with the late Dr. Armstrong's own advice and directions, and some interesting observations.

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

YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION

FOR speedily curing catarrhs, gleet, stricture, irritation of the kidneys, bladder, prostate, and all diseases of the urinary passages, pains in the loins, stone in the bladder, gravel, lumbar, and local debility, &c.

Look at the cut—it represents a Stone expelled by Yoland's Solution on the 25th of October, 1838, and the proprietors challenge the world to produce a case in parallel. It weighs one ounce and a half, and is three and a half inches in length, and is four and a quarter inches in circumference. The patient had suffered for years, and had instruments passed without success; but a short continuance of Yoland's Solution relieved, and finally removed all his sufferings. She was miserably, but now happy, and desires her case to be made public. Her name and address is Mrs. Anne Spillane, 5, Bedford Street, Blackwall, and the medical gentleman who attended the operation, Mr. Christopher Tatnam, of Poplar. If you doubt, apply to the patient, call, or desire some friend to do so, upon the proprietors of the Solution, at 138, HOLBORN, near Finsbury's Inn, London, who will gladly afford every facility to enquire, and show the stone, which is now in their possession. YOLAND'S SOLUTION is equally efficacious in all the diseases for which it is recommended—it never fails—read the testimonials, try it, and you will very soon add yours to the thousands it has already cured; no matter how long you may have suffered, or how bad your case may appear, for it effectually cures when all other means have failed. The proprietors being determined to prove it in every way, repeatedly offered FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS REWARD to any one who could equal it, but no one could. It has established itself upon its own merits alone, for the empirical method of puffing has never been resorted to—indeed preparations intrinsically valuable, such as Yoland's Solution, do not require it.

Having tried Yoland's Specific Solution in our public and private practice, for urethral discharges, we readily bear our testimony to its very superior powers, its perfect safety, and permanent effects; altogether, we consider it a most efficacious remedy, and far more than any other in the treatment of these diseases. Signed by Surgeon Cooper, H. Ley, M.D. Lecturer on Midwifery, Dr. Clarke, Dr. Green, &c. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, by Baines & Newsome, London, bookseller, Brigste, Hibernian, Northern Star Office, Intelligence Office, Leeds; Hargrave, Library, York; Ingles, Sheffield; Harris, Wakefield; Hartley, Halifax; Brook, Huddersfield; Bowman & Law, Piccadilly, Manchester; Gerdes & Co., Church Street, Liverpool; and by all chemists and patent medicine vendors in the Kingdom, wholesale by Haanay & Co., 63, Oxford Street, London. Prepared and sold retail by Messrs. GRAHAM & Co., 138, Holborn, near Finsbury's Inn, London, where the physician may be consulted, as usual, personally, from 9 till 3 daily, or by letter, (post-paid) enclosing the usual fee of 10s. and patients in the country will be corresponded with until cured.

Droopy and Consumption Cured
By a physician. The new system triumphant! The most extreme cases being daily cured by it with great rapidity, as reference to patients will prove. So satisfied is the discoverer of the certainty of his success, that he is willing to forego his fee (to all who personally apply for advice until after they are cured). Attendance from 9 till 3 daily, at Messrs. GRAHAM & Co.'s, 138, Holborn, near Finsbury's Inn, London, where may be obtained the Anti-consumptive Liniment, so celebrated for quickly curing and preventing consumption, asthma, colds, coughs, and all diseases of the lungs, throat, liver, and stomach, which is effected without tenderness, or other inconvenience. The remedy is perfectly safe, and is applied by gentle friction, and its power is so great in strengthening the chest, &c., that all of whom it has been applied, has been cured, and the chest has been applied to it without delay; as also all vocalists, &c. who necessarily have much exertion for the lungs. With each bottle will be given the essay lately published, on the new method of curing droopy and consumption, or the latter may be had alone of all booksellers, or at Messrs. Graham's above.

The Anti-consumptive Liniment may be obtained of the Agents for Yoland's Solution, Price 4s. 6d. and 10s.

CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINDNESS.

MR. BAXTER, of Leeds, late of Hull, (please to observe the name) who has restored to sight so many hundreds of individuals, many of whom have been blind for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, and forty years, begs to announce to the Public, that in consequence of the many invitations that he has received, it is his intention to travel, and the plan he intends to visit will be weekly stated in this paper, and he will pledge himself to cure the external disease of the Eye, Dimness of Sight, &c., without blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of Diet.

As I cannot cure, as I make no use of an instrument to any Eye. In cases of Amaurosis, I can tell if there be any hopes for the first Application I make to the Eye.

TESTIMONIALS.
MR. MARSHALL, publisher, Fox and Grapes, Pottery, Hull, who had been blind of one Eye for twenty years, which originated from an inflammation, and had been under three Oculists in London and many other medical gentlemen, but had given up all hopes of ever being restored to sight again, was made perfect in two months.

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

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

Mr. B's medical certificate at Mr. John Taylor's, Coach and Horse, Water Head Mill, near Ouseburn, from Monday the 15th, to Saturday the 20th day of April; and at Mr. Adams's, Golden Lion Inn, Church Gate, Bolton, from Monday the 22nd, to Saturday the 27th instant.

N. B. Mr. B. desires to inform the public that he is not in partnership with any individual whatsoever.

TO THE SUFFERERS FROM BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
THE unexampled success of FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH calls for particular attention. These Pills give immediate relief in all spasmodic and windy complaints, with the usual train of well-known symptoms arising from a weak stomach or vitiated bilious secretion, indigestion, pain at the pit of the stomach, biliousness, headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, sense of fulness after meals, giddiness, dizziness, pain over the eyes, &c. &c. Persons of a full habit, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use. They are richly crated to the stomach, create appetite, relieve languor and depression of spirits, gently relaxing the bowels without griping or annoyance, removing noxious accumulations, rendering the system truly comfortable and healthy. The very high eulogiums passed upon them by the public, is the best evidence of their criterion of their merit, and the continual statement of their good effects from all parts of the Kingdom, is a source of the highest gratification.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s. 1/3d. and 2s. 9d. per box; and by Smeaton, Reinhardt, Heston, Hay, Allen, Land, Clapham, Richardson, Smith, B. T. Townend, Baines & Newsome, Leeds; Brooke, Dowdall, Dennis and Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Collier, Hargrove, Bellier, York; Cooper, Goldthorpe, Rogerson, Newby, Key, Bradford, Goldthorpe, Tadcaster, Rhodes, Smith, Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; and by the Vendors of Medicine generally throughout the Kingdom.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

MR. WILKINSON, Surgeon.

62, Temple-street, Leeds, and every Thursday, at No. 2, Dead Lane, Bradford, continues to eradicate every species of Infection. In recent years, a perfect cure is completed within one week, or simple ointment for medicines after the expiration of that period.

He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditious mode he has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a Certain Disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed, therefore the Practitioner requires readjustment in order to treat such cases in a safe and certain manner, which is not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple nature, which can only be done by one in daily practice after due consideration of all circumstances. Patients labouring under this disease cannot 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 was fortunate enough to obtain a perfect Cure. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this Disease:—a general debility, eruptions on the head, face, and body; ulcerated sorethroats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, chancres, fistula, pains in the head and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

COPY OF A LETTER.
MR. WILKINSON, Sir, having had the misfortune, about four years since, to contract a disgusting and lamentable most destructive complaint, which no doubt would have proved fatal ere now, had it not been for your invaluable skill, which I can safely say has saved my constitution from utter destruction. I have been under several experienced practitioners, and have been apparently well for a short time, but ever experienced a relapse, which evidently resulted from patched-up and improper treatment, or some secret lurking in the frame which was never rooted. With great reluctance I was advised by a friend to apply to you. At that time I was afflicted with ulcerated sores in my mouth, horrible taste and bad smells, blotches on different parts of my body, with great pain and swellings in the bones, particularly my legs, with hard lumps on my shins, which I am now satisfied would soon have proved fatal. After taking your medicine for a few weeks, my sores assumed a healing disposition, my taste and smell gradually bettered, my pains entirely left me, and I have increased in both strength, health, and spirits, and am now without the return of any return of the complaint. Being convinced there are numbers of my fellow creatures similarly afflicted, and for their good, I request you will publish this in the paper, only be so good as omit my name.

Yours respectfully, C. B.

Leeds, October 4th, 1838.
* * * Attendance from Eight in the Morning, until Ten in the Evening, and on Sundays till Two.
For the greater convenience of his Patients, MR. WILKINSON will attend every THURSDAY, from Ten in the Morning to Five in the Evening, at No. 2, DEAD LANE, next to the Junction Inn, BRADFORD.

MR. WILKINSON'S Purifying Drops, price 4s. 6d. per bottle, for the cure of the above disease, with printed directions, rendered so plain and easy, that patients of either sex may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bed-fellow.

AGENTS—HAYCRAFT, Advertiser Office, Hull; HAYCRAFT, Bookseller, Brigste, Leeds; HARTLEY, Bookseller, Halifax; and HARGROVE'S, No. 9, Coney Street, York.

* * * All Letters must be Post Paid.

COTTON LORDS, MONEY MONGERS, LAND SHARKS.

READ THE PENNY FACTORY LAD!!

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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

EMPLOYMENT.

PERSONS having a little time to spare, are apprized that Agents continue to be appointed in London and County Towns by the East India Tea Company, for the sale of their celebrated Teas. Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Church Yard, Bishop's Square, Street. They are packed in Lead Cansisters, from an Ounce to a Pound, and new alterations have been made corresponding with the recent great fall in Tea, whereby Agents will be enabled to compete with all rivals. The price is only 11 Shillings per Annum; Excise Permits are abolished; and many during the last 14 years have realised considerable incomes by the agency without One Shilling let or loss. Application to be made to CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

MEDICAL ADVICE

To those afflicted with SCURVY, VENEREAL, SYPHILITIC DISEASES, RHEUMATISM, AND NERVOUS OR SEXUAL DEBILITY.

MR. LA MERT, Surgeon, Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall, London, and Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, &c., having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the Generative Organs, to the successful

Treatment of the Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases,

and to the removal of those distressing nervous sensations, arising from a secret indulgence in a delusive and destructive habit, continues to be consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays from Nine till Two, at his residence, at No. 27, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS,

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

A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those who, in addition to experience, have gone through a regular course of Medical Instruction, independent of the benefit of practical experience; for unfortunately there are hundreds who annually fall victims to the immoderate use of mercury, and other dangerous remedies, administered by illiterate men, who, owing to a total ignorance of the general principles of medicine, run the constitution, by suffering the disease to get into the system, where being carried by the circulation of the blood into all parts of the body, the whole frame becomes tainted with venereal poison, and the most unhappy consequences ensue; for it is an axiom, as many appearances, without constant discrimination is often necessary to detect its presence, at one time affecting the skin, particularly the head and face, with eruptions and ulcers, closely resembling and often treated as scurvy; at another period producing the most violent pains in the limbs and bones, which is frequently mistaken for rheumatism; and the whole frame becomes debilitated and decayed, and a lingering death pursues a period to their dreadful sufferings.

LA MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS, price 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box, are well known as a simple and effectual remedy for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, without confinement, loss of time, or hindrance from business; they have effected many surprising cures, not only in recent gonorrhoea, and simple cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed.

There is no situation in life so wretched, as when we are obliged to reveal our moral indiscretions to others, and the timidity and anxiety which so frequently haunt the minds of those who are suffering from Nervous and Constitutional Debility, arising from early and indiscriminate excesses, cannot be too earnestly deplored. For in these unhappy cases, where the mind is so much affected, and the pleasures, intense debility, both mental and physical, and all the enervating imbecilities of old age are its general attendants, the utmost endeavours should be resorted to on the part of the sufferer to overcome this baneful disorder of his health and spirits, in order to avoid a more blank despair, and certain misery, which is invariably the consequence of these dreadful disorders, when left to the powers of nature alone to restore, and which frequently hurries its victim to the grave, in the very flower of his youth. To all who are thus afflicted, Mr. La Mert, as a regularly educated member of the medical profession, can, with the most confidence, offer hope, energy, vigour, and perfect health; and the whole frame, and nature of his practice, the most timid may feel encouragement in the opportunity thus afforded them.

MR. LA MERT may be personally consulted from Nine in the morning till Ten at night, and will give advice to persons taking the above, or other of his preparations, without a fee. Attendance on Sundays from Nine till Two, when his Medicines can only be obtained, as no bookseller, druggist, or any other Medicine Vendor is supplied with them.

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

The following letter has just been received, and by request of the writer is now published, and by observation that no case is published unless by the express consent of the party:—

"Newcastle-on-Tyne, Jan. 20, 1839.

"Sir,—It was but my intention, for a length of time, to address you on a subject closely connected with your celebrity; but I must confess that a feeling of delicacy has hitherto withheld me, for we are unwilling to expose our own errors. My cure, however, has been so singularly complete, that I felt it would be an act of gross ingratitude to your skill and skill were I longer to withhold a case as a reward perhaps as any on record. Born in a polished circle of society, I was early sent to a most respectable public seminary, where, for some years, all went on with prosperity and happiness. Unfortunately, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, the pleasing allurements of which I was, with many others, unable to resist. Years rolled away, and I left me an altered man! Infirmitudes gathered around me, and at the age of twenty years I was actually dying of decay—a gradual but certain decay. I wondered at the cause of this premature debility, nor did the truth ever flash across my mind, until an accidental perusal of a Leeds newspaper, where I saw an address of yours, which made me fully sensible of my miserable situation. The horror of my situation increased every renewed day with the cause of misery, self-centred, gnawing at my heart in my waking moments; in seeking rest, I only sought for a change of torments—the many hours of darkness seemed a state of gross ingratitude to your skill and skill were I longer to withhold a case as a reward perhaps as any on record. Born in a polished circle of society, I was early sent to a most respectable public seminary, where, for some years, all went on with prosperity and happiness. Unfortunately, however, a habit was sent abroad among us, the pleasing allurements of which I was, with many others, unable to resist. Years rolled away, and I left me an altered man! 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Wednesday, April 17.

HAZEN BRIDGE.—SERIOUS FIRE.—On Monday last, a fire broke out in the mill belonging to Mr. Jonathan Gill, at the above place, near Halifax, which for a length of time raged most furiously, and before it could be got under, razed the mill almost entirely to the ground. The fire-engines were sent for from this town, and one of the horses was killed on the road, by the exertions made in order to reach the place as quick as possible. The inhabitants rendered every assistance they could to combat the ravages of the destructive element; but all was in vain, as the progress of destruction was far more rapid than the power set against it to stop its incursions. The damage is stated to be of serious importance, amounting to \$200,000.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. B. Buxton, of Owerden, near Halifax, preached two sermons on Sunday last, in the Unitarian Chapel at this place, on the subjects of "Rev. J. R. Stephens. The liberality of the Rev. Mr. Stewart, minister of the chapel, cannot be strongly commended in thus allowing the use of his own place of worship on a Sunday, for this benevolent undertaking, and deserves well to be commended. A liberal line of policy pursued by certain members of the Unitarian connexion of the Methodist in the Halifax Circuit, and the Rev. Mr. Stewart, on the other day in Hanover Street Chapel, at this town, being the quarterly meeting of the society, and passed a resolution condemnatory of similar proceedings of a similar kind which had

THE REV. J. B. STEPHENS.—A small centage, the shape of an affectionate regard towards this gentleman, for his past services in the defence of the rectory child, was shown by a small contribution sent from Bow Bends Mill, Little Bowdley.

1s. 3½d., which is for the Defence Fund. A
 1st time ago the sum of 14s., from the same mill,
 is given towards the Conventional Rent, and in-
 cluded in the Eiland subscription: which is now

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon last, as one of our horse soldiers who are quartered in this town was plying on Southgate, towards the Corn Mart, the steed on which he was mounted set off, and being unable to hold him within due bounds, the animal made into Mr. Rawley's shoe-shop, in Town Street, and caused considerable damage by breaking the window-frame, and all before it. The driver, who was on the creek, and likewise some other persons, who were in the neighbourhood, were very near to escape from being killed.

WESLEYAN MISSIONS.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of these missions, belonging to this

wn, was held on Sunday last, when the following
 reverend gentlemen preached at the South Parade
 Chapel, Church-lane; and at Wesley Chapel,
 Broad-street, in the morning, afternoon, and even-
 ing of that day:—viz. The Rev. R. Wood, W.
 Morton, G. Steward, and Mr. James Everett. A
 public gathering took place at the latter place.

the singing in the field on Monday evening last, in the South end of the Chapel, was the above Rev. Mr. Pennington and several of the school-room, the utility of missions, and on Tuesday morning, a public breakfast was held in the school-room the said chapel.

BRADFORD.

STREPHENS'S DEFENCE FUND.—The friends of Stephens's Defence Fund, in Clayton, have returned the treasurer of that fund in Bradford, the sum of £1 12s. 6d. to the general treasurers, Messrs. Fielden and Fletcher, in aid of the Defence Fund.

INQUEST.—On Monday last, an inquest was held at Mr. Jordan's, the Byll's Head, on the body of a man, who was found dead in the street, on the 10th inst.

PUBLIC MEETING.—On Monday last, a public meeting was held at the White Cross Inn, Pudesey, for the purpose of adopting the Petition and Charter presented by Messrs. Thornton and Whitney, from Bradford, at the meeting at considerable length, and the same was discussed with the most profound attention. It is now, if properly captured, will no doubt be one of the most important in the ranks of anticadism;

SOCIALISM.—Mr. Green, of Liverpool, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, delivered two lectures in the Social Institution, (the Odd Fellows' Hall was being painted and cleaned.) The one on Monday evening, was on the "Production and distribution of wealth," on which he endeavoured to show that these "mighty" men, regulated as to give to the working classes, the full share of the advantages of mechanical and scientific improvements, and that the "evangel" he extolled himself strenuously to convince the relation of "is" of numberless errors, extravagancies, and absurdities. The room was comfortably full each evening, and the audience appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the views of the lecturer.

ACCIDENT.—On Thursday week, a man, named

HALF, employed in the erection of the Gin Palace, at the top of Ivegate, in this town, fell from a part of the building, whilst in a state of inebriation, through the effects of grog drinking, and was severely injured. Hopes are entertained that he will recover.

NOVEL METHOD OF TRAINING.—The young men in the neighbourhood of Lidget Green, near Bradford, frequently spend their dinner hour in imitating the soldiers at the drill having a large bedstead in place of a musket, and in this manner go through the various movements with great precision.

PRETENSIONS.—We beg to remind the out districts

in the neighbourhood of Bradford, that the petition
there must be sent in to the Committee of the
Bradford Northern Union, on or before Wednesday
next, in order that they may be forwarded to the
proper quarter in due time.

BARNESLEY.

NORTHERN UNION.—The members of the Northern
Union held their weekly meeting as usual at
Mr. Hove's. The same ardour prevailed, and a
greater number of new disciples were enrolled.
Mr. O'Connor seems to be hovering around
us, and giving us a new impulse every day. We
would wish that the same influential class,
would now and then, like some of the past visit-
ants, John Burdall being called to the phre-

any spirited resolutions were carried, each having
for its object the expansion of our Union, and the
permanent stability. After our own local business
was transacted, the following resolution respecting
the Rev. Mr. Stephens, was carried unanimously,
to-wit, "That the Worsboro' Common Northern
Church resolved to send a delegate to Ashton
to confer with the other delegates at
the annual meeting in the name of the Barre
Union also. The women have
established a Female Union, to unite with
and co-operate in bringing about our redemption from
slavery. Considerable numbers have already been
enrolled, and we have no doubt ere long we shall
have some thousands registered on the books, who

to teach the shoppers that are inclined to oppose the movement, that they do not know their shops or themselves.

The following sums were received from the members of the Radical Club, Cawthorne—5s., for the Stephens and 10s. for the National Rent.

ARSDLEY.—Ardsley Northern Union held its first meeting on the 11th, Mr. George Heworth in the chair, who opened the proceedings in a very spirited manner, and made a great impression on those present, and concluded by calling on Mr. Barnard, who was present, and who was present to address them. The members present expressed their determination to support the precat movement by every legal means in their power.

THE CORN LAW LECTURE.—The Corn Law

Law lecture, by Mr. Gregg, to be delivered in the Old Fellows Hall, at half-past seven on Tuesday evening, the spacious room was crammed to suffocation by the time of meeting. The audience waited in ~~most~~ uncomfortable anxiety till eight o'clock, when no lecturer making his appearance Mr. William Williams said he hoped the reporter would note that in which the *Mercury* would have been hoisted and disappeared. Mr. A. then delivered a severe castigation to the *Mercury* reporter, for his malignant notice. The meeting held there on the 6th inst. The meeting manifested their approbation of the report, by commencing

[illegible]

ENGLAND.

people, is paid by the people, and looks after the interests of the people. This is what a House of Representatives ought to be. (Heard, and cheers.) **Members of the House of Representatives!** You stand by the Convention and give them both your own strength and your own physical, if required. (Gries of "we will") The Convention is met to demand justice for the laboring millions; but if the Government will not listen to their petitions, nor grant them their requests, but attempt, by force, to stop the tide of political agony, then we will meet their force by force. (Loudness.) We will push back the tempestuous current till every wave flees to its fountain. If they turn their backs upon the just representative of the people, they are the enemy of the people, they are the enemy of every merry man." (Tremendous cheering.) Justice is our cause, and under its sacred banner we will we brave all hazards. What drove the brave Americans to arms, but because justice was denied them? What drove the Canadians to arms? Because they were denied justice. And what will at last drive the English to arms, but because they are denied justice? Trust tyrant is dead—William Tell is dead—tyrants are living hairs. Men of America, we are determined to animate the youth of the Westbury, with the men of the North—with the men of the South—with the men of the East—and your brethren of the West? (Cries of "Yes, yes.") There shall soon cease to wave that tyrant upon our shore shall soon cease to succor tyrants, and the nation that now rises upon a nation of slaves shall soon be a nation of free men. Unites, and gain intellectual knowledge; for union is strength, and knowledge is power. There has been too much said about the manner by which we shall gain our rights. Believe me, there are only two ways by which we can gain them. By right or by might; by reason or by force. Tyrants may choose; but by the God that made us, we will have them by one or the other. (Tremendous cheers.) If they ask us to give up our rights, we point to Him who made the heavens and the earth, and we tell them that Right was given us, and we will have them as given that Right was given us to defend them. We tell them a voice from the crowd, "You are a brave young fellow." My friends—I plead guilty to the accusation; it is true, I am young; but what then? I am not too young to feel, and to be made sensible of the wrongs I feel; but I stand before you to-day to show you that I am influenced by the same motives

HARTLEPOOL.—On Wednesday last, the people of this place were visited by Mr. Robert Knox (the Countess Delegate), Mr. Keaves, of Sunderland, and Mr. Watson, of Haswell, to explain to them the principles of the Charter. About 500 people attended the meeting, amongst which we observed the Magistrates eager to do the dirty work of "little Johnny Russell." The meeting was ably addressed by the respective gentlemen, and it displayed the greatest enthusiasm throughout.—*Ibid.*

HASWELL.—Last Saturday, the Chartists of this place had a most numerous and spirited meeting. They were addressed by Mr. Robert Knox, and Messrs. Rane, Watson, and Muckleroy, of Haswell. At the close of the meeting, a good collection to the funds was made.—*Ibid.*

THORNLEY.—On Saturday last, the most crowded meeting ever held at this place was held to hear Mr. Robert Knox. The meeting was addressed, for upwards of an hour, by this gentleman in the most impassioned and argumentative speech we have heard for some time. Mr. Balnaldine, of Hutton, Mr. Radcliffe, of Thornley, and Mr. Watson, of Haswell, subsequently addressed the people who are determined to fight.—*Ibid.*

SHINEY ROW.—On Saturday last, Mr. Robert Knox and Mr. George Bins, of Sunderland, visited the people of this place, and addressed a crowded meeting of "honest men and true" in support of the Charter. Mr. Atkinson was in the chair, and the most spirit was manifested. We shall try if we cannot get a Radical sermon preached here some of these Sundays, to stop the sneers of those who affect to be the "uncle quid"—*Ibid.*

SCOTLAND.
(*From the True Scotsman.*)

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION, GLASGOW.—A meeting of the Universal Suffrage Association was held in the Lyceum Room, Nelson-street, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Association, and receiving from Mr. Moir, Convention delegate for Glasgow and Lanarkshire, an address in reference to the present agitation, and the means to be employed for its speedy and successful termination.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Callen, one of the vice-presidents, occupied the chair. After the reading of the minutes, the Secretary laid before the meeting letters from Airdrie, Cambusnash, Lanark, Guthrie, Kilbride, Hamilton, Stonehouse, and Rutherglen, when gentlemen were nominated as deputation to several of the places named. Some other preliminary business was discussed and arranged, when the Chairman introduced to the meeting their worthy representative, Mr. Moir, who was greeted with repeated bursts of applause. He addressed the meeting in a long, logical, and energetic speech. After which, Mr. Moir proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Moir, and a vote of thanks to the Convention, which was seconded and carried by acclamation.

POLITICAL SOIREE.—The Dundee Political Union held a Soiree on Monday evening, in the Caedonian Hall, Glasgow, about 100 persons sat down to tea, among whom were a large proportion of guides and bonnie lassies. The Dundee band was in attendance; and the Chartist, and several comic songs were sung in the course of

in the Secession Church, (Peter Crawford from the chair) to hear Mr. Craig, missionary from the General Convention. The low part of the house was densely packed, there being upwards of 600 present. After a few moments silence, addressed from the worthy gentleman, showing the deplorable state of the country, and the necessity of rallying round the Convention, the following resolution was moved by William Limpidud, seconded by Malcolm McFarlane, and unanimously adopted:—“That the meeting being convinced from the manner in which the Convention has hitherto discharged its duties to the industrious classes, that it is well deserving of their warmest thanks and most cordial confidence; and this meeting hereby pledge themselves to support the Convention by every constitutional means in their power, and that the People’s Charter becomes the law of the land;” Mr. Craig, then, founded upon this resolution, he signed by the Chairman of the meeting, and transmitted to Dr. John Taylor for presentation to the Convention.” Mr. John Whitelaw then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Craig, which was warmly responded to. Mr. Craig, in a very feeling manner, acknowledged the compliment paid him, and concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the managers of the church, which was accordingly given. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated in good feeling, and high spirits, resolved to have Universal Suffrage and no compromise.

Testament declared that "That the labourer must be first partaker of the fruit;" and he ought doubtless to have the no larger share; it also declared that, "That which was sown must also be reaped," and the preacher of the Gospel ought to be able to live of the preaching of the Gospel. The system of the world, and the preaching of our religionists, had brought about a condition of things in which he that worked hard had scarcely anything to eat, and he that never worked revelled in luxury and abundance. What was the cause of this? Some attributed the evils that afflicted society to the poor, some to the Currency, some to the Government, some to the system of the world, and some to the victims of the corrupt system—had discovered that these were but secondary causes, and that the great master evil was the monopoly of the power of legislation in the hands of the few. (Great applause.) He then forcibly pointed out the hopeless condition of the poor man, and the inevitable and deplorable results resulting from the monopoly of the land, a monopoly of the machinery, as instruments of production, and of the still more glaring injustice of the monopoly of labour-making, as an instrument of distribution. He then, in a very masterly strain, addressed the audience, and said, "I have no alternative but to denounce the Government, and the wickedness of the system of the Government acted upon in this country. He comes to me and tells me the poor was an enemy to the rich more because he is rich. The poor man's enemy is not his riches, but his poverty. The poor man's enemy rises from the fact, that the rich were ennobled by the fact that the poor were degraded." If his rights is to strip him of his bread, of his clothes, of his ease, of his comfort, of his power of acquiring knowledge, of his self-esteem—in short, of everything that constitutes the charm of human existence. A poor man deprived of his rights is degraded to a more deplorable condition than a degraded slave.

Dyon here thus beautifully depicted his condition—

The arch ought not to have been of brick at all, it being more proper to elliptical for brick to make a trust-worthy job. This opinion has been still further corroborated from the circumstance, that the ring, as they are called, or the end rows of the arch, which are of stone, remained standing after the brick part of the arch had fallen in. The person who was killed is a young married woman, named Mrs. Mrs. Lin. She was passing under the arch at the street only two or three minutes before, last night it is the house of an acquaintance. She has left a fine child of about a year old. Several very narrow escapes were made, and from the frequency of the passage, the wonder is that not more suffered. One workman was on the arch doing something, when he felt it beginning to give way, and had nearly above a second on a place of safety, and all others, all others. One woman was just about to enter beneath the arch, when she turned for moment to look at something, and the arch fell, and a little girl was seen passing through, and a gentleman standing near was about to cry to her to run, but he suddenly reflected that a cry would do harm, and make her look or turn round. He held his peace, and the girl was about a foot clear, when the arch fell. Several others had narrow escapes—some by having passed through, and others, as some apparently trifling cause, having been prevented from entering. A good deal of regret is felt, and a strong animadversion is expressed, that the passage through the arch was not completely closed when the first symptoms of yielding were observed. Some precautions indeed were taken, but they were not followed up with sufficient determination.—*Pittsburg Advertiser.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

W. COMAN.

my wife of a male child, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when she informed me there was extreme

The arch ought not to have been of brick at all, it being much more elliptical for brick to make a trust-worthy job. This opinion has been still further corroborated from the circumstance, that the ring, as they are called, or the end rows of the arch, which are of stone, remained standing after the brick part of the arch had fallen in. The person who was killed is a young married woman, named Mrs. Lind. She was passing under the arch at the street only two or three minutes before, last night, at the house of an acquaintance. She has left a fine child of about a year old. Several very narrow escapes were made, and from the frequency of the passage, the wonder is that not more suffered. One workman was on the arch doing something, when he felt it beginning to give way, and had nearly above a second on a place of safety, all hands, all eyes, all hearts were turned to enter beneath the arch. One woman was just about to mount to look at something, when she was saved. A little girl was seen passing through, and a gentleman standing near was about to cry to her to run, but he suddenly reflected that a cry would do harm, and make her look or turn round. He held his peace, and the girl was about a foot clear, when the arch fell. Several others had narrow escapes—some by having passed through, and others, as some apparently trifling cause, having been prevented from entering. A good deal of regret is felt, and a strong animadversion is expressed, that the passage through the arch was not completely observed when the first symptoms of yielding were observed. Some precautions indeed were taken, but they were not followed up with sufficient determination.—*Pittsburg Advertiser.*

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ation.—*Paisley Advertiser.*

and misery to their unoffending
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Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.

olden happiness, and misery to their unoffending children. To ensure ourselves from such consequences, and procure "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work," we are, my friends, I am glad to say, following full well that the Universal Suffrage movement, the appearance of aristocrats, remedy national ills, consequently we are for Universal Suffrage without any national principles, come what may and surrender.

The association established under our auspices gives guidance, notwithstanding the line of conduct, which is selfish and increasing; and we invite all men of humane historic and English feeling, to examine the cause for itself, and from that point view the matter in order to their satisfaction, to support us in the professions of English liberty, join us in the noble and patriotic cause in which we are engaged—let us not deny, but before that epoch as yet, let us have more of that liberty, more of that wealth, more of that peace, more of that health, more of that happiness to our heirs, and prosperity to our country. Meanwhile the enemies of the people, who there are, they will continue to oppress and prejudice engendered by the aristocracy, the ignorant and bigoted natures. We did think the Rev. Dr. Argent lover of liberty, and consequently an excellent

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT LIVERPOOL.—BURSTING OF THE BOILERS OF HER MAJESTY'S STEAMER, URGENT.—About five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the usual hour at which the mail leaves for Dublin, a dreadful accident befel her Majesty's steamer, *Urgent*, Capt. Emerson, which is appointed to convey the mail-bags of that day, the sudden and unaccountable bursting of both the boilers, by which nine men were very severely injured, though, we are happy to say, none of them fatally. The only person who escaped with his life, with the exception of one whose life is insured, is a young man, whose name is Peter Hughes. At the time the explosion took place the passengers and mail bags were on board, and the vessel on the point of departure; fortunately, however, the passengers were all on the quarter-deck, and escaped without injury, a great portion of the steam escaping through the funnel. The whole of the nine persons scalded belonged to the vessel, and were all below in the engine-room,

the speculative theories of wild, ignorant, and visionary statesmen, and Tories. You have rescued these pitiable mortals, who have been wandering on the question, and, like a sheep that has lost the good intentions of the shepherd, wanders from the fold, and, lost in the confines approaching the forest, unceremoniously bleats the misery of its grieved mind to the delight of the grateful wolf, who satisfies his appetite accordingly. Thus the Rev. Dr. has wandered from the practicable public duties of his office, and, in the employment of all those political and constitutional ideas, which have been made available for the specified objects; yet, in the discussion of the extraordinary ideas, the revolutionary mission of the country, and that while ninety-nine coated aristocrats and families are still in the

DEATH FROM FIGHTING.—One day last week several workmen who had been keeping up a drinking supper on the previous evening, went about twenty minutes past three o'clock to the Bay Horse public-house, in Pettergate; they were all intoxicated, and called for a quart of ale; the landlord was out at the time, and the charge of the house devolved upon a young man named Harry, who had three young children, and he, being unable to refuse them, she drew the ale, and the quarrel between the men, set together when a quarrel arose between Thomas Mordan, an Irish labourer, and Thomas Sawcett, a cooper; words were quickly followed by blows, and some fighting took place in the house, the glasses and pots being expended in all directions; at length the threats and threats; the landlady intervened to stop the fight, and the street, where the fight was resumed, and Mordan received a violent blow which rendered him insensible. A number of persons witnessed the transaction, but not being a party

ordinate wallowing in the wealth of other people's money binds them conscientiously and religiously to the support of the present system of the passing of the New Poor Law and Rural Police bills and substitutes the admitted state of peace, law, and order. Yet, notwithstanding that these acts ensure such pacific intentions—that one tranquillity pervades the lot and mansion—yet, the Rev. Dr. assumes a very different position of the country. "You would prevent me," Dr. Brown opposing physical doctrines, because there happens no unanimity of opinion against me, but merely a majority, composed of the mountain party, against a minority of a rational-freedom men." Now had the revolution taken place—had the delegates gone in a body to the Convention, and surrounded people at their back, like the Barons—with guns, bayonets or like Fitzwalter at their head, and the Queen

the extent of the injuries inflicted, they took no steps to apprehend Fawcett, who immediately left the spot. Mordan was then taken into the house, and medical assistance was instantly sent for; several surgeons were shortly in attendance, but before their arrival the man had expired. Mr. Partridge, superintendent of the police, was on the spot a few minutes after the affair, and having ascertained the particulars, he despatched several officers in pursuit of Fawcett, who it appears had immediately left York. He was traced out of Micklegate Bar, amongst Scarcroft, and across Knavesmire; where all doubt to him was lost. There is, however, little probability that he will be apprehended.

igned *Populi Charta*, then nobly afterwards but in an ambitious assembly, composed of priests and lawyers would have dreamt of a mountain party, or the pretty gracious young virgin having signed, affixed the royal signature, the very sight of whose name and elegant hand writing, allays the angry passions of the placid Chartists, as they gaze on the pretty and admirable specimen of the pretty name Victoria, which has the effect of exciting good nature and a love of the classics, with these impressions the people with unanimous wish would not their phisical arguments in

INDOOR.—On Thursday evening an inquest was held before Mr. Higgs and a highly-respectable General, of the General Hospital, on the body of Miss Mary Ann, aged 39, who was killed whilst riding her horse back in Hyde Park, on Monday afternoon, Mr. David Jones, of 27, Albemarle-street, harness-maker, stated that he was riding in Hyde Park, in a phaeton belonging to Mr. Payton, an officer of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, about half-past four on Monday afternoon. The deceased lady was seated behind him and he had no opportunity of seeing her. The horse who was cantering along the Kensington road towards Piccadilly. The animal's pace was not so rapid as to excite any extraordinary attention. When the lady came near the lodge at Hyde Park corner she rose out of her saddle, as if in a fit, and fell upon her head either against the iron railing or the curb-stone. Whilst she was descending the horse also fell. Witness immediately dismounted, and ran to assist the lady, who was insensible and without a word. He found her senseless and raised her up. He was assisted by two or three bystanders he raised her, and conveyed her within three minutes to the hospital. The only sign of life he observed was a movement in the eyes. He did not think that any person was to blame for the calamity. The horse did not seem at all vicious. The rider was dressed in the usual riding-manner. Verdict, "Accidental death." The dead end on the horse.

the delight of their fine moral bodies, accomplishing the quick step homewards to the tune of "Britons strike home"—while the maddening priests, factious politicians and factious lawyers would collect together, in some lawless gangs of idle porters and reporters, to write a few columns of history for the newspapers, who would have composed a meaner and more ignominious and computable, would have been hurled from these cotons, cowards, and villains, regardless of the consequences, like Etna and Vesuvius, from either party—decreing destruction to themselves and to the country. But now stands the question, which referred to the Doctor, the position of a mountain party. The delicious idea of a French revolution occurring in England, which, though a thing impossible, yet gravely enough pre-supposed by a Doctor in Divinity—yet never, admitting the most illusive imagery possible, does not Mr. B. Craig's mountain ambulation measures, does not Mr. B. Craig's mountain ambulation measures, by the adoption of the attitude

THE HAYES MURDER.—Medhurst, the homicide, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment, in the House of Correction, at Goldbath place, for stabbing Mr. Alsop, his fellow pupil, at the late St. Saviour's academy at Hayes. The prisoner was a student at the academy during the time of the murder, and his *unfortunate* situation seemed to elicit much sympathy. We should like to know whether any extraordinary indulgences would have been accorded under like circumstances to one who had been sentenced to the crime of murder, had been guilty of poverty.

IT IS WORTHY of remark, that the Hindoo, who lead the multitudinous worship of 33,000,000 gods, defines *Brahma*, or God, as "the Almighty, the All-wise, the All-powerful, the Self-existing, the All-true, the All-good, everything that is, and

most certainly! Then why were not the accepted legal and constitutional principles proceeded with, to obtain the objects of the National Convention and People's Charter, seeing those objects so much in the line of the alleged foreign, superfluous, and unnecessary to the question? The duties of a Conventionist being the use of legal and constitutional means, the principles upon which the Rev. Doctor asserts he enters upon his services to promote, yet shamefully deserts, his duty; there is a difference of opinion upon the means of procedure, as acknowledged by the Rev. Doctor—that is, the use of all legal and constitutional means for the restoration of the rights and liberties of Englishmen.

By order of the Working Men's Association,
W. HALL, Secretary.
Committee Rooms, Hall's-place,

He is beyond the limits of human conception and from whom the universal world proceeds, whose work is the universe, and who is Lord of the universe—He who is the light of all things—whose name is too sacred to be pronounced, and whose power is too infinite to be imagined—the one unknown true being, the creator, the destroyer of the universe.”

—*Dr. H. H. THOMAS.*—In the course of last spring, Mr. J. H. Thomas, a farmer at Fording, near Beauport, picked up, by his garden, a strange potato which from its unusually large size, and according to the determination of the local agricultural committee determined to cultivate apart, and accordingly put it up for seed. At digging time, the produce of this single potato was found to be three and a half

N. B. It appears from the above remarks, that there is no difference of opinion between the Rev. Mr. Wade and his late constituents; inasmuch as the impulsive conduct is apparent from the investigation. The question answered what are all the legal and constitutional means Englishmen can employ for the maintenance of natural birthrights and liberties, guaranteed by the Constitution when invaded, and when restraints are extended to such question, satisfactorily answered, would show what real difference there could be.

IRELAND.

DEPOPULATION SYSTEM.—LORD LORTON.—Lord Viscount Lorton is deterred, even after the official defeat he sustained in his encounter with the depopulation system, to persevere to obtain a victory over his tenantry of Binnamuck. We think that a pious nobleman will succeed in his virtuous and arduous enterprise, for we learn by a letter which reached our office this morning from the county of Longford, that his agent, having made application to the competent authorities, has obtained (it is a

FENKIR—DEATH OF MISER.—Elizabeth Fenkirk has been long known here as a woman of very penurious habits, and although she was considered to be in possession of money, it was not till after her death, which took place last Monday, that the amount was known, which was nearly £100 sterling. The money and bills were found about her person, in various places, in her stocking, &c., during her life, her appearance indicating the extreme of want. Several years since she had executed a will, making bequests to several useful institutions, such as the Charity School, the Female Asylum, &c., with the residue to the poor of the parish; but she cannot now be said to have been miserly, and many are now residing kindly, who Elizabeth, who hitherto did not know her, which ill, probably, yielded some profit to men of business.

-Scotsman.

FIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—Thursday afternoon, the 27th inst., Knight, a young aged about 17, in the employ of Mr. Ashwell, wine and spirit merchant, at No. 20, Shoe-lane, was cleaning the outside of the windows of the second floor, by some means over-balanced himself and fell to the pavement, a

of the Constabulary, two hundred Infantry, and a troop of Dragoons—for what?—to level to the ground thirty-five miserable cabins, and to disperse two hundred miserable creatures to the mercies of the bitter wind—to the road side—to the shelter of the ditches and the bogs. It is not alleged that these creatures owe any rent, for they hold no lands. But, having been domiciled in the place, as on a common—if indeed, they have not a commonage right by prescription—and belonging, moreover, to the Faith, this seemed good to the good and pious Lord of the manor, to send the good creatures to the workhouse, and to level the hovels from the face of the land, with the double view of clearing the estate, and settling a Protestant Colony in the place. This is one of the first instances which

distance of thirty or forty feet. He was immediately picked up, and presented a most frightful appearance; his face was fractured, through which his brain protruded. The unfortunate youth was immediately conveyed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and on his road thither he expired.

**ACCIDENTS, INCIDENTS, AND OFFENCES,
LOCAL AND PROVINCIAL.**

CHOOSING CHURCHWARDENS AT ACKWORTH.—A public meeting was held on the 11th instant to choose churchwardens for the ensuing year; the chair was taken by the Rev. W. R. May, of Manchester Notoriety, who nominated Mr. Thos. Ward as his own recorder, as his own warden, and Mr. Thos. Ward as his own clerk, and Mr. Thos. Ward as his own

will be presented to the Lord Lieutenant of the manner in which your Irish landlord would secure the tranquillity of the country—it is one of the first instances of the tender mercies which his Excellency will have to witness of the conduct of your thorough

prove as efficient a workman for the church in spirituals, as he has done for the old parson in temporals, is yet to try. Mr. Ward then moved, and Mr. Gully seconded, "That Mr. John Waites be churchwarden." The last named is a "Reformer"

Protestant Proprietor. "Property" is to use the celebrated passage in Mr. Drummond's letter to the Tipperary Magistrates, "has its duties as well as its rights." In Lord Lorton's opinion it is his duty to be a good citizen, to be a good subject, to be on the road-side "for the law gives him the right to go so; as to owing any duty to the ejected tenants, his Lordship or his agent denies that they have any claim upon his forbearance, inasmuch as they are a ragged and destitute set of devils, and moreover papists. He thinks priests and popery the curses of the world, and he does his duty in driving them the latter, at least. This is the day of the *clearance*. The sub-sheriff will be on the spot, with his myrmidons, and the police and the Queen's Troop will be drawn up—a delightful and dignified duty—at the scene of action, for the purpose of preserving the peace. The cleared tenants are going on long-suffering admitted wrongs—that is, that

of the first water. An amendment was moved by Mr. Thomas Topham, and seconded by Mr. Thos. Wilkinson, "That Wm. Swann, be churchwarden," and on a show of hands Mr. Waites was declared elected.

LEADS.—Monthly Report of the Leeds Vagrant Office.—Relieved 559 persons with £11,15s. 10d.

MALTON CHARITIES.—The relief of the poor people in Malton, during the eight weeks of inclement weather, beginning on the 17th January, and ending on 14th March last, has amounted to the sum of £167*s.* 6*d.*, and 343 persons have experienced the benefit. The relief has been in flour and coals; viz. 100 cwt. of flour, and 2370 bushels of the latter having been distributed, and the sum of £296*s.* 2*d.*, and the latter at an expense of £265*s.* 3*d.*, 7*d.*, which, with incidental expenses of £10*s.* 5*d.*, gives the above total of £167*s.* 6*d.* The

has been very considerate. He has taken care that his Commissariat should be well supplied. Bread, cold ham, porter, and other *vivres*, are supplied in abundance for the use of the soldiers and police during the exercise of this borough's right, and in the fulfilment of his sacred duty to the people, and under this coercion. We do not think that any of these good things are provided for the out-going tenantry—but *n'importe*. There will be no resistance. Down the cabins must come—and out the people must go. The country of Longford is so well civilised by these proceedings, that even a Lieutenant, we apprehend, will soon have an opportunity of knowing.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

HONESTY REWARDED.—A poor widow woman who had been purchasing some eggs and potatoes at Northallerton Market, on Wednesday week, observed a fish being weighed by a poor fellow, who she also pulled out a very small paper parcel, which he took to the ground. This she immediately took up and examined, when she found it to contain three sovereigns; she followed the farmer, and on overtaking him, presented him with what he had lost. The farmer was so pleased with the honesty of the poor woman, that he instantly gave her five shillings. In the evening he sent his man to the humble dwelling of the poor widow, with the additional present of a bushel of good bread corn and a cheese.

relief given in flour was only one-half, those who had a stone allotted to them, having to pay half the relief.

INTERESTING ROMAN RELIC.—On Monday morning week, as the workmen who are employed in forming the York and North Midland Railway were excavating in Mr. Duckhouse's gardens, not far from Micklegate Bar, near the site of the Roman Temple, sacred to the heathen god Serapis, and in the neighbourhood of the site of the Roman baths, the Friars, they found a large stone, about two feet high, and more than one foot thick, with the following inscription, in very legible characters:—**D EAE FORTUNAES SOSTIA IVN CINA O ANTONI**

The above inscription, the first of the kind in Roman altar, dedicated to the Goddess of Fortune, by a soldier in one of the Roman legions; and probably placed there when the temple to Serapis was standing, more than 1600 years ago. There was a pedestal and part of a leaden coffin near it, but evidently of a later date.

The whole of the stone was more than eight feet below the surface of the earth. The altar was removed to the Yorkshireshire Museum; and the workmen soon after discovered the remains of a Roman bath, not far from the place where the altar was found. This specimen of Roman architecture, which was a fine example, to be 13 feet long and 12½ feet broad; there were 12 steps into it, each one foot high, and one foot broad; the whole height of the wall remaining was 2 feet 6

