LEEDS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No. 21.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1838.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY, OR FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

(CASH PAYMENTS ONLY)

FOR GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING, MADE TO ORDER, IN THE FIRST STYLE OF FASHION.

£. s. d.	WAISTCOATS.	
et il -la Thoma Conta from 304 10 0	£ e	. d.
Saxony Dress Coats	Summer Waistcoats, new patterns, 78.	•
Imperial Dress Coats	each, or three for	0
Extra Imperial Coats, best quality manu-	Splendid Challis 0 11	. 6
factured		6
Macintosh and Co.'s Patent Waterproof	Best Quality ditto 0 10	6
Great Coats, made to measure 1 12 0	Silk Waistcoats from 0 11	
These will be found of that charac-		
ter which has raised B. J.'s Establish-	CLOAKS.	-
ment to such eminence in the estimation		
	Cloth Opera Cloaks from 1 10	
of the Highest Circles, where nothing	Spanish Half Circular Cloaks 2 5	0
short of easy gentlemanly elegance	Ditto a complete circle of 91 yards round	
could be tolerated.	the bottom 3 3	0
TROWSERS.		
Doe Skin Trowsers, on B. Joseph's new	LIVERIES.	2.
principle of cutting, particularly re-	Chile of Timen	Δ
commended to Sporting Gentlemen 1 1 0	Office of the Table	
And The Transportation of the 180 to	THE CHAIR SHALLY	U
Kerseymere Trowsers U 15, U	CHILDREN'S DRESSES.	
Fine Quality 1 0 0		•
Summer Trowsers, beautiful patterns,	Superfine Plain Cloth Dress, consisting	
10s. 6d. or three pair for	of a Tunic Vest and Trowsers 1 1	. 0
BREECHES	Ditto, Superior Quality, Handsomely	• • •
Gentlemen's Cotton Cord Breeches 0 8 6	Braided; Faced with Silk 1 8	0
Gentlemen's Woollen Cord Breeches 0 14 0	Youth Dresses (of any colour) of Jacket,	
Gentlemen's Kerseymere Breeches 0 15 0	Waistcoat, and Trowsers 1 0	0
Carlamon's Boot Manningtoned	Ditta Springer Orality Norther Benided 1 10	

B. JOSEPH'S PASHIONABEL TAILORING & WOOLLEN DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT. LION HOUSE, TOP OF BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

Gentlemen's Best Manufactured...... 1-0 0 Ditto, Superior Quality, Neatly Braided 1 12

	CONTRACTS	BY THE Y	YEAR.	
Three Suits of the Best	Quality			 £. s. d.
Four Suits of the Best			•	

A SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE TO MEASURE AT FIVE HOURS NOTICE MACKINTOSH WATERPROOF COATS, &c. 15 per Cent. CHEAPER THAN

THE INHABITANTS OF

NOBILITY, CLERGY, GENTRY, AND FAMILIES IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

DURING the last Six Years I have established several of the LARGEST RETAIL TRADES for TEA and COFFEE in the NORTH of ENGLAND, by purchasing only those Articles that were acknowledged to be of the BEST QUALITY, and selling them for **Ready Money**, at the **Smallest** Appurtenances, belonging to Rd. Bassett Wilson. Profit on the Cost Price, relying solely on an Extensive Trade for Remuneration.

I now respectfully announce to my numerous Friends and the Public generally, that on SATUR. DAY last, MARCH 31, I OPENED A



TEA was formerly used as a Luxury only by the Rich, but now it is considered as one of the Neces saries of Life by all Classes of the Community, for although the blighting Influence of Taxation has been brought to bear upon this Article with great severity, (the duty being 2s. Id. per pound,) the Consumption brought to bear upon this Article with great severity, (the duty being 2s. Id. per pound,) the Consumption has gone on gradually increasing, and the importance of this Branch of Commerce now, may be estimated by the fact, that in the Year 1837 the Quantity consumed in the United Kingdom was FORTY-TWO MILLIONS OF POUNDS, and the Amount of Duty paid thereon was FOUR MILLIONS AND THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING. Now, that the Use of Tea has become so general, the Quantity consumed so immense, and the Charge for Conveyance of Goods from the principal Ports in the Kingdom to Leeds so very trifling; THERE IS A DEMAND IN THIS POPULOUS NEIGHBOURHOOD SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT AN Establishment for the Sale of Teas at the smallest Profit ON THE COST PRICE.—TO THIS SYSTEM I SHALL STRICTLY AD-HERE, AND RELY SOLELY ON AN EXTENSIVE TRADE FOR REMUNERATION.

The following List of Prices, to which I invite your attention, will at once show that I shall sell as Chesp as any Wholesale House in London, but the Quality of my Tea will be its best Recommendation to

THE MILE MILE A	ith their Urders:—	
BLACK	TEA.	
COMMON BOHEA 3s.	to 3s. 2d. P b.	G
MNE BOHEA	3s. 4d or21d. Poz.	F.
STRONG CONGOU,		12
(fall flavour)	4s. 0d or 3d. "	F
FINE CONGOU, (fall		F
Souchong Flavour)	5s. 0d or7ad. 2oz.	F

GOOD GREEN TEA FINE HYSON KIND FINE HYSON or YOUNG HYSON ... IMPERIAL GUN-POWDER FINE GUNPOWDER (small leaf)......FINEST GUNPOW-DER (delicious flavour)

GREEN TEA.

48. Od. P Ib or 3d. Poz. 5s. 0d. ... or 71d. 2 oz. 68.0d. ... or41d. Poz. 6s.0d. ... or41d. " 7s.0d. ... or 101d. 2 oz.

commodity in our possession; but, for our part, we have been always of opinion that Teas of a higher quality goes the farthest,—and, from having adopted this course, we have hitherto maintained our Credit and Respectability, and have been enabled to baffle every effort of our enemies. I shall pursue the same System of Trade with regard to COFFEE, and it is admitted on all hands that the finest COFFEE cannot now be sold Wholesale under 2s., my Prices are—for

FRESH ROASTED COFFEES.

GOOD JAMAICA COFFEE..... 1s. 8d. " or 5d. Four oz. 2s. 0d. " or 6d. Four oz. FINE JAMAICA or TURKEY COFFEE.....

SPICES, REFINED SUGARS, ETC. EQUALLY CHEAP

in his most sensitive part, namely, his breeches pocket. He argued, begged, "bullied," and beseeched the Public to leave off such ridiculous ways, but in vain. He then remembered the old saying, that "if Since the expiration of the East India Company's Charter, Tea has been frequently sold in England, (without Duty) considerably cheaper than it could be bought in China; this state of things was brought about principally by excessive Importations and the Scarcity of Money in this Country; and the Evil was materially augmented by a Host of nominal Importers, consisting of Retail Dealers and Others, whose Vanity led them to ape Greatness, without calculating the Cost of their Folly:—they had an incorporation of which, need we say, is Yellow! Oreweening desire to be dubbed "Importers of Tea," but having neither Capital, Judgment, nor Experience sufficient to enable them to embark in such an undertaking, the only Scheme by which they he meets ours at his shop; and we can always sell as easy, or easier, after him than any other therefore, cannot fail to be interesting to those could gratify their Vanity was to Contract for a Consignment of Teas, direct from the Celestial Empire, Tea Dealer in Halifax; but we do detest that mean-bred vice—a compound of vulgar impudence and by paying the real Importer his Profit on the cost price, thereby increasing what would otherwise have been unusually large Importations. And this was not the only Evil, for these numerous Consignments our Tea will always recommend itself. We would sooner have his censure than his praise. The ticularly as it would have been impossible for the former would be a kind of recommendation; the latter an absolute discredit. But observe how the brainless most experienced operator to have taken out this Were generally sold as soon as landed, without reserve, to the highest Bidder, in some instances at a former would be a kind of recommendation; the latter an absolute discredit. But observe how the brainless serifice of 20 to 40 per Cent. below Cost Price, thus causing a glut in the Market, and a heavy loss, not Quack bears testimony to the excellency of our Teas, for he represents people answering his impudent only to themselves, but also to the Importers and the Trade generally.

questions. "What do you generally pay for the Tea which you purchase from Travellers?" The answer is "Eighteen-pence, but IT IS GOOD TEA!" Well might the choler of Mr. Ottley rise at this intolerable presumption! What! the Consumer of Tea be a judge of its quality, and persist in the correctness of his taste of the decisive opinion of this would be thought Oracle of the Tea Trade! Was there There are also other Retail Dealers, or self-styled Importers, whose vanity tempted them to boast twelve months since of Consignments and Cargoes of Tea, which they expected daily direct from China, which have not yet arrived; however, these are the most harmless Merchants in the World, for their esertions cannot be undervalued, and their veracity is unquestionable.

Teas of Inferior Quality have advanced in Price considerably during the last Nine Months, but there been only a trifling advance on those of finer Quality, which are yet selling at ruinous prices to the Importer, consequently, Fine Tens are now much Cheaper to the Consumer than Tens of Inferior Quality.

The Conference of Tens are now much Cheaper to the Consumer than Tens of Inferior Quality. be a despicable character." If Mr. Ottley is really so much galled at seeing the success of the Scotch Tea.

The Coffee Market has been in a very unsettled state ever since the West India Planters obtained a bribe of Twenty Millions to induce them to perform an Act of Justice and Humanity, for by this additional Capital they have been enabled to hold back their Produce in order to secure Advanced Prices, and several Millions are the sevens so invidious, especially on the score that it is an idle and an easy weeks to rise by another's dement, must be a despicable character." If Mr. Ottley is really so much galled at seeing the success of the Scotch Tea. Dealers, the fair field of honourable Competition lies before him. Let him start, some fine Summer's morning, with "pack, stick, and umbrella," (how we should like to see him so equipped,) and try the sweets of a kind of life of which he seems so invidious, especially on the score that it is an idle and an easy weeks of a kind of life of which he seems so invidious, especially on the score that it is an idle and an easy The Coffee Market has been in a very unsettled state ever since the West India Planters obtained a bribe several Millions more to their ill-gotten Wealth.

Counter again; and as we are on the subject of an easy life, we may also mention that our Puffing Friend To my numerous Friends I return my most sincere Thanks for their Support and Patronage, and beg to sense them it shall ever be my study to merit a continuance of their Favours. has taken care to pick the Plums from the Pudding, by studiously avoiding the laborious occupation of a Dealer in Sugar, &c.

Your Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD,

175, Briggate, and also at 111, Kirkgate, Leeds; and High-Street, Knaresbrough. WHOLESALE WABEHOUSE, HEATON'S COURT, BY No. 6, BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a half-NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a many yearly Dividend, at the rate of 10 per Cent. per Annum, will be paid to all Shareholders in the Northern Star; and the money for that purpose and the Neighbourhood, that he can Furnish them with the "NORTHERN STAR," every with the "NORTHERN STAR," every morning muon the Arrival of the Mail, on Monday, the Twenty Third of April, the list of Accounts will be Published.

TO LET.

A BEER-HOUSE TO LET, in Lady Lane, known by the Name of the Newcastle Inn, with Conveniences for Brewing, and at a moderate

against him, and any Person causing him to be taken and delivered to the Constable, will receive taken to an Act made and passed in the Strict the Fourth of the Fourth taken to an Act made and passed in the Strict the Fourth of the Fourth taken the Fourth to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Helm's TepHEN MITCHELL in the Chair; to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Helm's TepHEN MITCHELL in the Chair; to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Helm's TepHEN MITCHELL in the Chair; to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Helm's TepHEN MITCHELL.

That the Accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the Helm's TepHEN MITCHELL, the Helm's TepHEN MITCHELL and the Helm's TepHEN MITCHELL, the Helm's TepHEN MITCHELL, the Helm's for the purpose of having submitted to them, and taking into consideration, the propriety of agreeing to, and, if thought expedient, to determine upon, the stopping up, turning, and diverting part of a certain Public Highway, called Water Lane, in the Township of Leeds aforesaid, in the Borough of Leeds aforesaid, in the Borough of the Highways of Leeds, between April, 1837, and March 1838; of Leeds, as is hereinafter particularly mentioned and described; that is to say, that so much of the Public Highway, leading from Leeds Bridge, in the Township of Leeds aforesaid, to Holbeck, in the Parish of Leeds aforesaid, and called Water Lane aforesaid, averaging about 30 Feet in Width, beginning at or near the East End of a certain Lane or Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are or Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are or Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are or Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are or Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are or Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are or Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are or Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the lane). It are of Road (l Lane or Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the Friends' Meeting House), and extending thence as far as the Road feading to the Union Company's warehouse, near to a certain Old Building, called the Old Buckram House, for the length of Two Hundred and Sixty-seven Yards, and more particularly delineated on a certain plan, which will be produced at the said Meeting, and therein further described as Ry Miscellaneous Accounts.

The inequium of the press, the efficacy of his system.

But having witnessed the continuation and extension of a great public evil; the infliction of unnecessary pain and misery upon the sufferers from the said Meeting, and therein further described as Ry Miscellaneous Accounts.

In medium of the press, the efficacy of his system.

But having witnessed the continuation and extension of a great public evil; the infliction of unnecessary pain and misery upon the sufferers from the said Meeting, and therein further described as Ry Miscellaneous Accounts. being between the Letters A and B thereon, marked and coloured Yellow, shall be stopped up, and that in lieu and instead of the said first-mentioned Public Highway, a Course, or Road, may be made and continued, and henceforth used as a Public Highway, Carriage Road, and Foothpath, commencing at that part of the said Old Highway, where the said Letter B is marked on the said Plan, through across and over certain Closes of Land, and upon Appurtenances, belonging to Rd. Bassett Wilson, Esq., now or late in the respective occupations of Beechen and Pickersgill, Squire Stansfield, Samuel Midgley, Jas. Shaw, Samuel Ryley, John Galloway, Thos. Batty, William Wood, Morvile Wilde, Thomas Holmes, Thomas Doughty, Joseph Matthews, and Charles Dransfield, and the said Richard Bassett Wilson, or some or one of them, and extending sponsibility. By RICHARD CROWTHER. thence across the abovementioned Closes of Land, and upon the Site of the said Cottages or Dwelling Houses, Yards, Tenements, and Hereditaments, with the Appurtenances, or some or one of them, and thence into and upon the said Highway, to the

be made being thereon coloured Pink, and is 285 Yards in length or thereabouts, and 40 Feet in width or thereabouts, and will be more particularly explained at the said Meeting. Dated this Sixth Day of April, 1838. SIMEON SPENCELEY, EDWARD JOHNSON,

respectfully solicit a continuance of their support.

Business in which we are engaged."

WILLM KETTLEWELL JOHN GARLAND, A. L. BARRAS, Churchwardens.

SCOTCH TEA DEALERS VERSUS PUFFERS.

The 1st Charge is-"That we are not able to buy Cheap, because we possess no knowledge of the

Now, a Scotchman, from his native hills, never begins Business on his own account; but invariably serves for a term of years with a Master; and is he more deficient in intellect than another man, that on such terms he cannot acquire a competent knowledge of the article in which he deals?

Having denied the Premises that the article is not Well Bought, the only other reason assigned is

We by no means dispute that Ottley and Co. keep Teas at the prices advertised, but, at such prices,

it must necessarily be of the very lowest description, and if their customers desire a superior article, they will also ask a superior price. We could afford to sell at the same prices, did we keep such a

that time party spirit ran so high, that exclusive dealing was resorted to, and Mr. O. felt its effects

ever such a monstrous perversion of taste? "But it is Good." "Aye, there's the rub." This, and

this alone, accounts for the impotent rage of the SOUTHGATE PUDDELDOCK. Amongst the respectable

Grocers and Tea Dealers of the Town, his Advertisement has excited nothing but disgust: an old estab-

lished Member of the Trade was heard to say, "That a man who seeks to rise by another's demerit, must

one. We presume he would find the labour so irksome, that he would soon wish himself at the back of the

are contained assertions as base as they are false, and as ungenerous as they are unjust.

Saturday Morning, upon the Arrival of the Mail, also with other Newspapers, and all the Cheap Publications.

A Splendid Portrait of Mr. OASTLER will be given to every Purchaser of this Week's Northern Bowling-Green, King-Street, near Mr. Stephens

Leeds, 4th April, 1838.

COLOMON ALLEN, an Apprentice, has absconded from his Master, William Boulton, Slater, Staley-Bridge, on the First Instant. He is round Faced, has Black Hair, stands about Five Feet, or Five Feet One Inch high, and is Eighteen Years of Age. A Warrant has been issued out against him, and any Person causing him to be taken and delivered to the Constable, will receive £3 Reward.

Staley-Bridge, April 3rd, 1838.

NOTHER IS HERBY OFFE. That in pursuant to an Act made and passed in the Fourth, Initialed An Act to consolir that is a feet of the Reign of his late Majesty King william the Fourth, Initialed An Act to consolir that is a feet of Parliament; made and passed in the Chair; Resolved.

Resolved.

Leeds, 4th April, 1838.

CANCER in all its varied forms successfully treated, WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by or Assessments for the Repairs of the Hondways a system which is safe as well as effectual. All Scrotillous Swellings, Abscess, and every sort of Leeds aforesaid, on Wednesday, the 4th Day of April, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to audit the Accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the Highways for the Vear ending the 26th Day of March instant, pursuant to an Act made and passed in the Easts relating to the treatment of this painful and dangerous malady, is thus happily exposed in these kingdoms of late years, and it is of consequence for the Resolved.

Notice Is Herby of Consequence for the Registry of the Parish Church of Leeds aforesaid, on Wednesday of Surveyors of the Highways is not a system which is safe as well as effectual. All them the Vestry of the Parish Church of Clock at Noon, to audit the Accounts of the Highways is nearly to an Act made and passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth the Leave relating to the Parish Church of Clock at Noon, to audit the Noon, to audit the Accounts of the Highways is nearly to an Act to consolir the Treatment of this painful and dangerous malady, is thus happily exposed in the Chart.

Nother Holling The Church of the Leeds, 4th April, 1838.

By Miscellaneous Accounts. To Interest paid the Treasurer for Money advanced.....

£5086 5 0

JOHN CROYSDALE, Auditors.

This Day is published, Price 3d.

SERMON against the POOR LAW Society, Leigh.

Price One Penny.

Also, Price Twopence. The FIRST DISCOURSE on a NEW SYSTEM of SOCIETY, as delivered in the Hall of Representatives, at Washington, in the presence

Letter C marked on the said Plan, at or near the said Old Building, called the Old Buckram House, which said intended Diversion is more particularly shewn on the said Plan; the said Highway, as it at present exists, being thereon coloured Yellow, and the said Diversion as hereby proposed to be made being thereon coloured Pink and in one without being immosed on: including the whole GUIDE, shewing how he may pledge his Property without being imposed on; including the whole System of Pawning, Redeeming-back, and Selling with Caution, and Observations thereon: Also, a correct Table of the Rates of Interest allowed to be taken by Law, and an Abstract of the Act of Parliament for regulating the Business of Pawnbrokers—the whole forming a complete BOOK OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the unfortunate or distressed. By a PRACTISING BARRISTER. Published by Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds; and sold by all Vendors of the "Northern

READY MADE CLOTHES SHOP.

J. L. W. has long seen the utter inutility, and almost universally fatal effect of the knife in all such cases; and has succeeded in maturing (by a long H. J. also returns his sincere Thanks to the course of observation, practice, and study, based on the extensive practice of his late father,) a system which, by means of natural agents alone, effectually cures the disease in any of its stages by a process at once

Mr. WARD has, for a series of years, resisted the most earnest importunities to make known through the medium of the press, the efficacy of his system. refer the attention of those who may be interested to the following authentic cases, which will at once establish the pre-eminence of his system.

An Enormous Tumour Removed without the

I, JOHN GOODWORTH, Cloth Manufacturer, Wortley, near Leeds, Yorkshire, having seen that several Persons who have been Cured of Cancers, Tumours, &c., by Mr. J. L. WARD, Surgeon, 18, Trafalgar Street, Leeds, have advertised their Cures, and as Mr. WARD has wrought such a Cure A AMENDMENT ACT, proving it to be Irrational, Inhuman, and Unscriptural. By the Rev. W. V. Jackson, Minister of the Christian lars of it fully known. For the long period of thirty-two years, my wife, Elizabeth Goodworth, was afflicted with a growing Tumour on the A LETTER to the SOCIALISTS on Irre- side of her head, which in the year 1830, had arrived to such an enormous size, that it actually measured three inches more than her own head, and extended from the back of her neck to underneath her Chin, up the side of her Nose, to her Eye, pushing her Mouth to the other side. This huge substance made ber look as if she had two heads, and had in a great measure deprived her from attending to her family. For above twenty years, she repeatedly sought relief from many of the most experienced Medical Men in Yorkshire, and was rapidly. She, as well as myself, had, therefore given up all hopes of being relieved, until having seen that a most extraordinary Tumour was removed from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen, Dewsbury, by Mr. Ward, she was induced to place herself immediately under that Gentleman, who I am happy to say by a peculiar process of treat-ment, removed this wonderful substance that I have above described, whole and entire, without cutting or causing the loss of a single drop of blood, to the utter astonishment of every medical man who had ever seen her, as well as the whole of the inhabitants of this place.

Since her cure, which is now about five years, any woman in the whole of this populous town. This enormous Tumour, with many others, may

be seen at Mr. Ward's Surgery.

Given under my hand, this the 18th day of Sep-

WE, the Scotch Tea Dealers in Halifax and the Vicinity, beg kindly to acknowledge to the Public the Favours which, for many years, they have so liberally conferred upon us, and we hereby most JOHN GOODWORTH. The object of this Advertisement is to direct their attention to one which appeared in the last week's Northern Star, and which emanated from the Puffing Establishment of Ottley and Co., in which I, WILLIAM BAILEY, clothier, of Dawgreen, Dewsbury, was afflicted with a tumour on the side of my face, from the age of three years, supposed to be produced by a swelling in my throat, left by the scarlet fever. It seemed to grow with my growth, and also made the bone of my cheek grow, which is still considerably larger than the other cheek bone, and when I arrived at the age of thirty-seven, the We totally deny the assertion that we are generally dependent for our Tea on Dealers in the Towns tumour had increased to an alarming size. I went in which we are resident. And, as to the best Markets, we never yet made the blunder of seeking it to the Whitworth doctors, to the Leeds Infirmary, at Leeds, instead of London or Liverpool, like our noisy Calumniator, who, from mere selfish motives, and to all other persons that I thought were likely, wishes to satisfy his avarice at the expense of his Competitors in Trade.

The 2nd Charge is—"That we are not able to Sell Cheap."

considered one of the most skilful medical men to be considered one of the most skilful medical men to be found, said that if it was cut it would kill me, and all the serious item of Travelling Expenses, against which we most politely beg to balance their expensive the faculty that I consulted, told me that it could not be removed in any other way. But I am grate-everlasting Puffing—a never-failing symptom of asthma, and that the Patient cannot long survive. fame and abilities of Mr. Ward, for by putting myself under his care, the tumour was removed without cutting or keening, and the large hole that it left in my cheek effectually cured seven years since, and up to this time it has no appearance of returning. I would have published this most extraordinary cure But, as this is the age of hot competition, it is also the age of sterling patriotism. His attack upon come again, but the above fact us as a body proceeds from no selfish or sordid motive! Not it. Ottley, honest man, cares nothing prove the efficacy of Mr. Ward's s about profits, if he can only benefit the consumers of Tea!! Such pure disinterestedness will surely of the other doctors' predictions. long before now, but several doctors said that it would come again, but the above facts now sufficiently prove the efficacy of Mr. Ward's skill, and the fallacy meet its reward in a public monument! It is no fault of his if he cannot persuade the Public to buy his Teas, or to abandon those by whom they have been previously supplied. If his assertions are true, they (the Public) are a most stiff-necked and perverse generation, blind to their own interest, and himself one of the most neglected and ill-treated philanthropists of the age. As a proof of his sacrificing individual

P.S.—The tumour which he removed from my face may be seen any time, by applying to Mr. J. L. Ward, 18, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

A SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION OF THE SUPERIOR EFFICACY OF MR. WARD'S MODE OF ERADICATING TUMOURS.

to public interest, we may adduce a fact worthy of notice. At the last Halifax Election but one, Mr. O. voted for the Blue Candidate, Mr. Wortley. No doubt a straight forward and conscientious vote! At Mr. BARKER, a resident of Leeds, has just had an increasing Tumour removed from the root of his ear, whole, and entire, without cutting, by Mr. J. L. Ward, Surgeon, No. 18, Trafalgar Street, Leeds, which was occasioned from a fall three years ago. The removal of this Tumour has left a frightful hole in Mr. B's neck, but which is growing up very fast, We assure Mr. Ottley that we more frequently meet the "dupes" in the Town and Country than and the wound is in quite a healthful state, and similarly afflicted, as also to medical men who think most experienced operator to have taken out this substance with the knife, owing to the deep seat of the Tumour and its situation. But the admirable method by which Mr. Ward has managed is beyond comparison, and ought to be generally known for

the benefit of society.

Mr. B. who is now just well, may be seen at Mr.

Ward's Surgery, every Tuesday and Saturday, at half-past Ten o'clock. Leeds, Feb. 26, 1838.

MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH, Rosemary-row, Tadcaster, was 13 years afflicted with a Tumour, of the Thigh, which progressively became an enor-

MR. THOMAS RUDDLESDIN, Earlsheaton, was social, &c., &c. Now for the cream of the matter. Mr. Ottley, you sell Twenty Chests of Tea where any Scotch Tea Dealer sells One. So you say, Mr. Froth! But dare you risk FIFTY POUNDS, to be given to some the sticking point, we will find a Scotch House in the Trade you decry, the sphere of whose operations large stone; it had been growing for about a-year, large stone; it had been growing for about a-year, large stone; it had been growing for about a-year, large stone; it had been growing for about a-year, large stone; it had been growing for about a-year, large stone; it had been growing for about a-year, large stone; and was perfectly cured in sixteen weeks. This is now six years ago, and as he has no symptoms of lications. prove that your allegation is only a bounce, you shall forfeit the Sum, to be so applied. Now, on this point return he wishes the case to be made public for the let there be no mistake; don't show the white feather.

CHALLENGE

MRS. GLEDHILL begs to Inform the Inhabitants of Huddersfield and its Vicinity, that she intends to keep by her, in Stock, a Good Assortment of READY MADE CLOTHES, in part of the Shop, No. 2, King-street, Huddersfield, (lately occupied by her deceased Husband,) and hopes that the Quality of her Articles, and her strict attention to Business, will secure her a share of Public Patronage.

Huddersfield, March 29th, 1838.

SURGERY.

CANCER in all its varied forms successfully treated, WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by a system which is suffer as well as effectual.

Cheat. I had intended this Affair to die a natural Death. but by the Advice of my Friends I now publicly challenge Mr. Baildon to prove that I ever bought of him a Hat, directly or indirectly, at 12s. or any other Price whatseever; and I shall take it as a particular Price whatseever; and I shall the IV as a particular Favour, if he or any of these who charge me with this foul Act, will produce the said Mr. Nameless, or show that, from beginning to end, there is one tittle of Truth, or any Foundation for the whole Calumny and Lies from beginning to end. I did purchase Mr. Baildon's Son's Stock when he left the

three times with success."

In full accordance with this testimony of the most extensive practitioners and eminent men of science, Occupied by Mr. Gledhill, Tailor, where he

H. J. also returns his sincere Thanks to the Inhabitants of HUDDERSFIELD and its Vicinity, for their liberal Support since he commenced, and respectfully solicits a Continuance thereof.
CAPS and FURS Cleaned and Altered on the

Shortest Notice, and on the most reasonable Terms. Huddersfield, March 28th, 1838.

WORKING MEN'S HALL.

PROSPECTUS of the JOINT STOCK COMPANY for the Purpose of ERECTING Large and Commodious PUBLIC BUILDING. to be called the "Working Men's Hall."

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE. THOMAS DOUBLEDAY. ROBERT BLAKEY. WILLIAM ELDER. WILLIAM BYRNE. RICHARD AYRE. ANDREW LEARMOUTH. JOHN CARR. ROBERT BALMBRO. DAVID FRANCE. JOHN RUCASTLE. T. W. CARR. JAMES ILLINGWORTH. JAMES ALLISON. JOHN TURNBULL. JOHN GRAHAM. PETER VIRTUE. ROBERT C. ELLIOT. JAMES MOON. T. DOUBLEDAY, Esq. Treasurer.

JOHN BLAKEY, Secretary. The want of a large and commodious Building. let at a moderate Charge, having been so long felt, not only by the Trades and different Societies, but by the great body of the Inhabitants of Newcastleupon-Tyne and the surrounding district, for Public Meetings, Dinners, Lectures, Musical and other upon several occasions admitted as a patient in the Leeds Infirmary, but no means used were of any service, for the Tumour continued to grow more doubt be greatly increased, were it not for the immoderate Charges at present made for the use of Public Buildings, render it quite obvious that a Joint Stock Company ought to be formed for the purpose of Erecting a Public Building, which would not only add to the present splendour and beauty of the Town, but also be a source of great Profit as well as a convenience to the Shareholders.

1st—It is therefore proposed that a Capital of not exceeding £4,000 be raised in Shares of £1 each. for the purpose of Erecting a Building capable of accommodating large assemblies of every denomination, of the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood; with a Number of suitable Ante-Rooms for the Use of the different Benefit, Trade, and other she has enjoyed perfect health, and is as active as | Societies; and that such Building be Erected in such a Situation of Newcastle as will ensure general Convenience.

2nd-That no Shareholder be allowed to hold more than 200 Shares, and that the Shares be paid in Sums of not less than 6d. per week per Share; each Person holding One or more Shares shall have One Vote and no more.

3rd-that the Company be considered formed when 1,000 Shares are taken. 4th.—That a Meeting be then called, at which a Board of Directors to consist of Fifteen Shareholders, be Elected to manage the affairs of the Company, and to continue in office Six Months, and that Five

be a Quorum. 5th.—That there shall be a Meeting Annually, at which a full statement of the Company's affairs shall be laid before the Shareholders. The Proprietor to have power to appoint Five Shareholders, not being Directors, to audit and certify the Accounts

to be produced at the Annual Meeting.
6th.—That a Deed be produced by the Board of Directors, containing all necessary and proper provisions for the security of the Shareholders, a Draft of which shall be first laid before a full meeting of the Proprietors.

7th. That the foregoing Propositions shall be subject to such Alterations as the Shareholders may think necessary at their First General Meeting. April 3d, 1838, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Application for Shares to be made to the Treasurer, Thomas Doubleday, Esq., Northern Liberator Office, Side; Mr. Rucastle, Chemist, Side; Mr. Horn, Bookseller, Market-street; Working Men's Association Reading Room, St. Nicholas Church Yard; Mr. Dodds, Bookseller, Quay, Side; Mr. Langlands, Bottle Bank, Gateshead; Mr. Brown, Chemist, Ouseburn; and to the Secretary, Side, near foot of Dean Street.

FORM OF APPLICATION :-To the Provisional Committee of the Joint Stock Company for the Erection of the "Working Men's

Gentlemen, I beg to apply for Shares in the above undertaking. Name,

Trade or profession, Street or place of residence,

BRONTERRE'S NEW WORK.

FRENCH REVOLUTION OF 1789.

Just Published, Nos 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Price Threepence each, and Parts 1 & 2, Price One Shilling each,"

TIFE and CHARACTER of MAXIMILIAN A ROBESPIERRE. By BRONTERRE, late Editor of the "Poor Man's Guardian," &c. Proving by facts and arguments, that this celebrated leader in the French Revolution was not the Bloodthirsty Murderer of the French People, but a virtuous, humane, and enlightened Reformer. Also explaining the reasons why "History" has belied his character, vilified his talents, and blackened his memory. With the Author's reflections on the principal events and leading men of the of the Thigh, which progressively became an enormous size. She has recently had this substance Removed without Cutting. The case is at present and allusions, applicable to all times, all countries, and all classes of reformers, political, moral, and all classes of reformers, political, moral, and

much distressed with a deep seated Tumour, so London: J. Watson, 15, City Road, Finsbury situate as that the Knife could not be used without Square; sold at Hetherington's, 126, Strand; the frightful mutilation of his person. The Tumour Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street; Purkess, Charitable Institution in Halifax, on the strength of your assertion? If you can screw your courage to was occasioned by a hurt received while lifting a Compton Street; Clements, Little Pulteney Street;

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Just out, Price One Shilling. REPORT of the Public Discussion between A the Rev. T. DALTON of the Methodist New Connection, Huddersheld, and Mr. LLOYD JONES. of Manchester, upon "The Five Fundamental Facts, and the Twenty Laws of Human Nature, as found in the Book of the New Moral World, written by Robert Owen." Revised and corrected by the

Also, Price 1s. 6d. stitched, or 2s. in Cloth, The Discussion between Robert Owen and the Rev. J. H. Roebuck.

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This is without exception one of the handsomest Books of Modern times.—Many Engravings.

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that it prevents the disease flying to the brain, stomach, or other vital part.

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Gout for the last 40 years, but since he was induced to try BLAIR'S PILLS, he has been able invariably to prevent it, and several of our most respectable gentry are in constant use of them."

Samp affixed to each Box of the Genuine Medicine without a fee.

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THIS EDITION gives all the Questions and MIT

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those who have aided them in obtaining justice.

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GOOD NEWS TO THE AFFLICTED

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RMBRACES the present opportunity of announcing himself as an experienced practitioner in the Cure of that troublesome DISEASE, so frequently contracted by incantious youth of both sexes in the moments of imprudent excitement. Upwards of Twenty-three years he has practised in the town of Leeds, during which time he has had every opportunity of witnessing the effects of this dreadful malady in all its stages. The most obstinate cases he has had under his treatment, which have invariably been found to give way to his skill, combined with the superior efficacy of his Medicines. To the length of practice in Leeds already mentioned Dr. Cox has pleasure in adding that he practised in his Medical capacity in St. John's Hospital, in Jamaica, for Nine Years. His experience as a Medical Practitioner, chiefly in reference to this lamentable Complaint, has therefore extended over a period of THIRTY-TWO Years. Under these Literary, Political, and Scientific Works. The

Patients applying to Dr. Cox will find that they may obtain relief without loss of time, confinement, or hinderance from Business. The strictest secrecy observed. Terms, very reasonable. Persons of either sex, desiring to avoid suspicion at home, may be accommodated, at any time, with dressing

Surgery, 25, Ban c Street, leading out of Commer cial Street. Advice Gratis, from Eight o'Clock in the Morning till Ten at Night. Medicines sent to any part of the Country, the

BEGS to course the best thanks to be Fren Support which he has hitherto received.

those articles which are necessary in the Cloth and Drapery line, are Selected from the best Houses, and always by Persons of the greatest where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the First Sitting to choose from the Public, he is enabled to Sell at Prices which bring his valuable Stock within the reach of the Poorest and most Humble.

Day, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, a Public their Debts, and at the First Sitting to choose Dinner will be provided at the New Inn, Market-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Sessions, are required to attend their Debts, and at the Last Sitting the said Bank-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bank-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Sessions, are required to attend.

Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Sessions, are required to attend.

Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Sessions, are required to attend.

Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bank-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bank-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Bank-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Sessions, are required to attend.

Assignees, and at the Last Sitting the said Sessions, are required to attend.

Assignees, and at the Last Sitting to choose all Intended Motions or Applications relative to the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allow-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting to choose all Intended Motions or Applications relative to the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allow-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting to choose all Intended Motions or Applications relative to the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allow-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting to choose all Intended Motions or Applications relative to the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allow-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting to choose all Intended Motions or Applications relative to the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allow-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting to choose all Intended Motions or Applications relative to the Creditors are to assent to or dissent from the Allow-Rasignees, and at the Last Sitting to choose all Inte the Poorest and most Humble.

Mr. Mitchell has lately received a large Stock of HATS, of the best Oldham Manufacture, which have been Selected with great Care and Attention; and will be Sold for the Value.

Orders from the Country are attended to with Punctuality, and forwarded with Care and Dispatch. Mind enquire for JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cloth, Fustian, Blanket, and Hat Establishment, FRIAR-GATE, PRESTON.

> R. BUCHANAN, TAILOR, HUDDERSFIELD.

BEGS leave to return Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the Support he has hitherto received, and takes the liberty of informing them that he has Removed from his past residence, 23, Threadneedle Street, to the premises in the PACK-HORSE YARD, formerly occupied as the DISPENSARY, where he will carry on his Business as usual; and hopes by punctuality, and the execution of the Orders intrusted to him, in a Fashionable and Workmanlike manner, to merit a share of public

NEWS-ROOM AND COFFEE-HOUSE. R. BUCHANAN, also begs to inform his Friends that in the above mentioned Premises, he has Established a NEWSROOM, which is furnished with the best Metropolitan and Provincial, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, and Literary and Scientific Periodicals. R. Buchanan also informs the Reading Public, that he has made arrangements for supplying them with all the LONDON, LEEDS, and other PROVINCIAL JOUR-NALS, which may be had upon the usual terms; likewise he will furnish to order all the Literary Literary, Political, and Scientific Works. The Newsroom will be fitted up in the most comfortable manner. Hours of attendance, from Nine o'Clock in the morning, to Ten o'Clock in the evening. Terms of admission 2s. 6d. per Quarter, to be paid in advance.—Non-Subscribers, One Penny each

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Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and other Non-Intoxi- 28. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. cating Beverages kept constantly on Sale.

MINERAL TERRA METALLIC.

For Filling Decayed Teeth, without Heat, Pain, or Pressure; and Incorrodible Mineral Teeth fixed without giving the least Pain, or shewing any fastening whatever.

LEEDS AND BRADFORD. MR. ESKELL, SURGEON DENTIST,

OF NO. 121, PARK-ROW, LEEDS,

DESPECTFULLY announces that he is on a Professional Virit to Bradford, and for the better Accommodation of his Friends, has made Arrangements to attend those Places, and may be consulted in all the Branches of DENTAL SURGERY as follows, until further Notice:— Every Wednesday and Thursday, at Mrs. Brigg's, Well-Street, Bradford; and every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday, at his Residence, 121, Park-Row, Leeds.

INCORRODIBLE MINERAL TEETH, From One to a complete Set, which are not only Indestructible, but also incapable of Discolouration.

Amongst the advantages of Mr. Eskell's System, one of the principal is, that it confers the powers of the most distinct Articulation, and submits this as really an advantage of the utmost importance, but when to it is added the capability of biting the hardest substance, without pain, though last, not least, that it | Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Mr. E. Edwards, gives the appearance of juvenility to countenances otherwise of an aged appearance. Mr. Eskell wishes to impress upon the Ladies and Gentlemen not to have the least prejudice against his Artificial Teeth, for they are both useful and ornamental; his principle is quite different from any other,

it conduces to both beauty and comfort. A new Description of Mineral Teeth that closely resembles nature; these Mineral Teeth eminently possess every superiority that can be desired over the various substances offered to the public for similar purposes; their colour is unchangeable, and they may be had in every gradation of shade, to suit any that may be remaining in the mouth. In point of economy the Mineral Teeth will be found highly advantageous to the wearer, as in durability.

Mr. Eskell avails himself of this opportunity to explain the various species of Disease to which the mouth is liable, according to the principles laid down by the most emurat medica men, convinced that so

important a condition as persona, appearance cannot fail of being interesting. Scaling the Teeth .- This operation when performed by a skilful Dentist, causes not the least pain, and is effected in order to preserve the Teeth from tartared effluvia, to keep them pure and white, and to free the breath from any displeasant odour; this operation should take place occasionally.

Fastening Loose Teeth.—Mr. E. during his course of study has adopted a mode of fastening loose Teeth, want. —If the patient observed, 'My doctor says particularly of aged persons, whether arising from neglect or any other cause, which he is happy to say, has proved successful to the full extent of his expectations.

Regulating the Teeth.—It is well known that Teeth will often grow too long, and outstretch each add—'Now you know more than half the Doctors other, sometimes obtruding themselves beyond the bounds prescribed by the circular formation of the in the world.'—The world may infer from this how Bemittances, punctually attended to, and the Lowest Price charged both to Retail and Wholesale Deslers.—Country Booksellers, Hawkers, &c., will be supplied on Terms that cannot be equalled by any would be superfluous.

Other, sometimes obtuning themselves beyond the bounds prescribed by the cliental formation of the bounds for the bounds prescribed by the cliental formation of the bounds for the

Fixing one or more Teeth.—The method adopted in this process of replacing Teeth, renders it impossible to discern the artificial from the natural, without wire spring or showing any fastening whatever. Extraction of the Root or the Fangs of the Teeth.—Although this operation is often dreaded by the afflicted, from the facility which characterizes the performance of his operation, Mr. E. has been most successful in removing all fearful apprehensions.

Fixing complete Sets of Teeth.—Complete sets by the assistance of a new invented spring, which operates with the action of the jaws, in mastication, &c. will be found, in every respect amply competent to supply the place of their predecessors. Attendance from Ten till Four, at his residence, 121, Park Row, every Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

In consequence of numerous applications continually received from Bradford and the Neighbourhood, one of the Proprietors of Dr. Henry's French Meroine Pills, will attend every Wednesday and Thursday, at No. 4, George Street, facing East Brook Chapel, Bradford.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, continue to call forth the grateful thanks and approbation of all classes of society. From many of the highest himnels of the means of giving a degree of health and comfort, which in most cases and not been enjoyed for years; they have happily been the most acute fit of Gout in a few hours, and anot been enjoyed for years; they effectually relieve the most acute fit of Gout in a few hours, and avocation in two or three days, and if taken on the avocation in two or three days, and if taken on the first symptoms, the palient is frequently left in don't composite the reality of the attack. And there is another most important effect belonging to this Medicine—most important effect belonging to this Medicine—most important effect belonging to this Medicine—when the patient to resume his use to the reality of the attack. And there is another most important effect belonging to this Medicine—when the patient to resume his used to recommend the deplorable consecuted to the deplorable consecution, warranted too by experience—that the patient to resume hi

That cruel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a recital of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to bowels, and the other channels ordained by nature preserving the constitution in full vigour and free pence each, Embellished with Engravings, a May be the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable for the removal of all impurities of the body, so that the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable for the removal of all impurities of the body, so that the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable for the removal of all impurities of the body, so that the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable for the removal of all impurities of the body, so that the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable for the removal of all impurities of the body, so that the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable for the removal of all impurities of the body, so that the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable for the removal of all impurities of the body, so that the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University he conferred an invaluable for the removal of all impurities of the body, so that the other channels ordained by nature preserving the constitution in full vigour and free pence each, Embellished with Engravings, a May be the constitution in full vigour and free pence each, Embellished with Engravings, a May be the constitution in full vigour and free pence each, Embellished with Engravings, a May be constituted by the constitution in full vigour and free pence each, Embellished with Engravings, a May be constituted by the constitution in full vigour and free pence each, Embellished with Engravings, a May be constituted by the constitution in full vigour and free pence each, Embellished with Engravings and the constitution in full "My father has been subject to severe attacks of are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate than that which has given such out for the last 40 years, but since he was induced 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 the different functions of the body—expelling the grosser humour, and in a manner so imperceptible as to convince the most sceptical of their astonishing and unequalled powers. They neither contain mercury nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no Blomberg, of Misperton-hall, in the county of York, Chaptain to the late King, and Rector of Cripples to the patient. At any period when the slightest suspicion may exist it will be well to have recourse to gate. London, who, with the kindest sympathy for the suffering of others, has permitted the Proprietor the deplorable state in which many persons have been the suffering to make use of his name.

The following letter from an eminent medical constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at the following letter from an eminent medical constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at the period when the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no demand daily.

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Chaphin to the fact Xing, and Rector of Crippies, and Anton, who, with the kindest symptate for the indeed symptaty for the suffering of others, has permitted the Proprietor than publicly to make use of his name.

See also the case of Mr. Ellington, of Methering, and the symptoms of the standard mether of the case of Mr. Ellington, of Methering, and the symptoms of the standard mether of the stan

Strand, London, impressed on the Government till Two, where he will administer advice to any one taking these Pills, or any other of his Preparations.

o'Clock at Noon, to Petition Parliament for Universal House in Leeds aforesaid; and make a full discovery Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, and Annual Parliaments.

Feargus O'Connor, Esq., John Fielden, Esq., M.P., General Johnson, M.P., Thomas Wakley, Esq., M.P., Rev. J. R. Stephens, R. Oastler, Esq., or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or Charles Waterton, Esq., Captain Wood, Rev. Mr. Hill, Editor of the Northern Star, Charles Hooton, Esq., Editor of the Leeds Times. Col. There was a point; but to give Notice to Messrs Many Esq., Editor of the Leeds Times. Esq., Editor of the Leeds Times, Col. Thompson, son and Sanders, Middle Temple, London; Dr. Fletcher, of Bury, Mr. J. Taylor, of Rochdale, Messrs. Dunning and Kenyon, and Thomas and several other Gentlemen, Friends to the Cause. Francis Foden, Solicitors, Leeds. Tickets, Two Shillings each.

To be had of Mr. T. S. Brooke, Bookseller, and of Mr. W. Ockerby, at the New Inn, Dewsbury; of Mr. George Cole, Watergate; of Mr. John Porof Mr. George Cole, watergate; of Mr. John Porritt, Batley Carr; of Mr. James Auty, Flying Horse Ins., Ossett Street Side; of Mr. Joseph Whiteley and of Mr. Luke Firth, Heckmondwike; of Mr. George Oates, Ship Inn, Mirfield; of Mr. Delamer Street, has the honour to announce to his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has No. 15, Giles-street, top of York-street, Leeds, taken the BUSH INN. Stamford Street, where he HEALEY, Secretary, at E. Willans' Printing-office, or at the Room of the Association, on Monday hopes to render the same satisfaction as in his Room of the Favours conferred upon

N.B.—Early application is recommended, as no Tickets can be had after Wednesday, April 11th. A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

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INFANT PRESERVATIVE. THIS popular medicine has been prepared and sold by the proprietors upwards of fifty years, during which time it has obtained so high a reputa-

tion, from private recommendations alone, as to be used by almost every family in Lancashire and the neighbouring counties. The best possible eulogium on the medicine is the fact, that the sale is extended to more than 30,000 families annually. The Infant's Preservative was originally intended as an antidote to those pernicious medicines for children which have laudanum for their chief and only active ingredient; its success has fully answered the intent. It is a pleasant, innocent and efficacious carminative, intended as a preventive against, and a cure for, those complaints to which infants are liable, as affections of the bowels, difficult teething, convulsions, rickets, &c., and an admirable assistant to nature during the progress of the hooping cough, the measles, and the cow pox, or vaccine inoculation. Every person who wishes to have the medicine genuine | DORCHESTER LABOURER will please to observe each bottle has upon the stamp, useful Books and Pamphlets will be kept constantly affixed over the cork, the name of "Robert Barker, 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 moulded bottles, at 1s. 1 d

> THE CELEBRATED ROSE LINIMENT,

For Sore Nipples, is recommended to all mothers who wish to enjoy that highest of all maternal gratifications—the suckling of their own infants, as a most valuable article. If used in time, it will prevent that painful excoriation of the breasts, which to many tender mothers is most distressing: and it will at all times prove of considerable efficacy in healing the exceriated parts, and has the peculiar property of being grateful and inoffensive. Price 1s. 1½d. per bottle. And

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Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses,
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FRANKFORT, MARCH 27.—The Emperor of a kind of Congress or meeting of Sovereigns, but Austria will not listen to anything of the kind. In consequence, the Emperor Nicholas seems to have given up the idea. He has just sent his aide-decamp, Prince Labanois de Rostof, to Stutgard, to beg the King of Wirtemberg and his daughters, that are nieces of Nicholas, to meet him at Berlin. It is young man, was charged by Mr. Joseph Blundle all into South Germany.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 22.—Belgium will be worthily represented at the coronation of Queen Victoria. Like the Dukes of Devonshire and Northum- of bronze, about three months since, as a lad had berland, the Prince de Ligne undertakes the brought some to him to cry, saying that he had honourable mission at his own expense. -Courrier found it in Wilcomlee, when the snow was on the Belge.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 28 .- Mr. Willocks, the Cabinet messenger, is gone (as has been stated) to London with important dispatches. It is asserted that they relate to the clauses of the twenty-four articles in which our Government requires changes to be made. These clauses are those relative to the debt, to the territory ceded, and to the free navigation of the Scheldt. With respect to the territory decide on accepting the terms to which he now offers to accede, it would not be equitable to place in his hands the fate of the population which has taken more or less part in the revolution and its consequences, by the acceptance of public offices, by the exercise of political rights in different elections, and by submission to the Belgian laws relative to taxes and the militia. The town of Viriloo is the subject they shall be balanced by the expense of the state of war in which Holland has compelled us to remain since the powers who signed the treaty of London have guaranteed the neutrality of Belgium. The exact tenour of the proposed modifications is not known, but they are in substance such as we have stated; and we are permitted to add that they have been drawn up according to the opinions of the couriers from those capitals. They have been preential persons. Supported by the two Powers which are really our allies, the Ministry will perhaps have the assent of the country; but if it is unhappily abandoned to itself, it is certain that it will give way.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 30 .- The Handelsblad contains the following article:-" New negociations are not thought of. The King has merely declared that he is ready to accede to the treaty of the twenty-four articles. His Majesty has resolved on this step after all other attempts to settle the differences with Belgium or to open fresh negociations had failed, and been rejected by several of the great Powers, especially, as it is said, by Austria and Prussia. These two Powers are reported to have wise resolution taken by the King soon after the receipt of these resolutions is now known. His Majesty, out of love for his faithful people, has resolved to listen to the wish expressed as well in this of that assembly were not in London, Lord Palmers-

HULL POLICE, MONDAY .--- A PRECIOUS TREASURE.—Ann Gibbon, a middle aged female, was placed at the bar this morning, charged with being drunk and disorderly in that most respectable part of the town, Mill-street, on Sunday. She said she was very sorry, but that she had met with a would never do so again. Inspector Ludworth said she was a well known character. She was married to a very respectable man, an engineer, on board one of the large steam packets, but that when he went gave her a severe reprimand, and said he was sorry to find that a decent man was plagued with so bad trusted she would amend her ways.—Discharged.

DISORDERLY APPRENTICE. --- Alfred Witly, apprentice to Mr. Holderness, who has been two or three times before the Magistrates, was brought up charged by his master, with having again left his ship. Prisoner admitted the charge, but said he did 50 in consequence of ili usage. The Magistrates told him that he had no right to take the law into his own hand, that if he had cause of complaint, he should have gone to them, and they would have protected him. They had the power to send him to hard labour for three months, but as he appeared to be sorry for his offence, they would mitigate the sentence to one month, which he would have to serve after his apprenticeship was expired.—Committed for

EFFECTS OF DRINK.-William Onley, was charged by the police with having been drunk, and committing a violent assault upon his wife. Mrs. Onley, who appeared to labour under severe illness, was desired by the Magistrates to sit down; and hoped that he would behave better in future. Onley, who hung down his head, said he was really The body of one was found at some dashamed of himself, and sorry for his conduct, but the house, the other within the house. drink was the occasion of it, and he hoped he should never do the like again. Mr. Parker told him he ought to be most grateful to his wife, and endea-Four to repay her by his future good conduct for his past ill-treatment of her. Onley thanked the Magistrate for his advice and the parties left the court. We advise the tee-totallers to look after this man, and try to reclaim him from his habits of intem-

AN HONEST CONFESSION.—George Western, 2 genuine son of the ocean was charged with being he had to say in his defence, the honest tar leaning Epon the bar and looking at the Mayor with the most perfect indifference, said, "Why, sir, I was hesh to a certainty." I had met with a few friends and we had a drop too much, that's all I have to say, I know I was fresh." Mr. Parker observed that he effect upon the Mayor. His worship said, indeed,

UNWHOLESOME MEAT.—On Monday last, a quantity of butcher's meat having been seized by the authorities of Hull was consumed at the Gas Works, by order of the Magistrates. The frequency of this abominable offence against public safety, requires some much more vigorous effort for its suppression than has yet been made use of. No punishment can be too severe, or any reprehension too strong and public, for the shameful disregard of life which is manifested by the mercenary wretches who thus try to make a little dishonest gain by the suffering and death, it may be, of hundreds or thousands of their fellow men. We have now for many successive recks received accounts of a similar nature to the abore, and it is really high time the practice was put to end to. It seems that magisterial power is not efficiently effective for the purpose, for notwithstanding constant fines and forfeitures, the offence bes on. A Barnsley correspondent, on the affairs of Wrace, the short weight baker, observed that Public opinion, when properly brought to bear, addom failed of accomplishing its object. We think our Hull friends had better try its effect on some of the butchers of that town.

EFFECTS OF A LITTLE DROP .- John Shields was found asleep in Whitefriargate, and on being awoke by the police, was found to be drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. He said he was summoned before the magistrates for the following Austria has again refused to go to Toplitz, and meet going to America in a steamer, and had gone to take assault on a young woman, an inmate of that house. Austria has again resused to go to rophite, and meet a little drop with his brother before parting, but he The pauper had given some offence to the master, the Monarchs of Prussia and Russia, which the a little drop with his brother before parting, but he The pauper had given some offence to the master, latter proposed. The Czar is most anxious to have got over much, and could get no further, and the ship had sailed without him. The Mayor said under her, in which she was confined for a considerable

thought from this that the Czar will not come at with having committed a felony under the following extraordinary circumstances:-Mr. Blundle stated that on Monday last the bellman, W. Levitt, came to their office, and inquired if they had lost a parcel ground. Mr. Warten, their principal clerk, made inquiries, and found that about ten days previous they had sent a parcel which corresponded in appearance and quality with that produced by the bellman, to Mr. Wall, of Barnsley. Subsequently the prisoner went with the bellman, and told the same story as at first to Mr. H. Blundle; when, however, the wood between which the bronze was packed was indentified as that which was sent from Mr. B.'s warehouse, he changed his tale, and said that he the King of Holland having taken seven years to be the King of Holland having taken seven years to been working on board the sloop. Mr. Warten had written to Barnsley, and had received an answer, stating that the bronze and two other articles mentioned in the invoice had not arrived. It also appeared that prisoner had offered to sell the bronze to Mr. Brooks, carver and gilder, and was told by a son of Mr. B. that he must get it cried, as no one would buy it without. This advice being acted and the militia. The town of Viriloo is the subject upon, ultimately led to the detection of the robbery. of a distinct claim for the arrears of the interest of The value of the bronze was £2. Prisoner said he the debt charged upon Belgium; it is demanded that found the packet, as he had stated. He was fully committed for trial.

Loss of the Elvira Indiaman.—We regret to state that this fine vessel, for Calcutta, which left this port on Friday last, in tow of a steamboat, having on board a cargo estimated, we believe at £80,000, struck on the outward bar in the new channel. The captain and pilot then determined Cabinets of Paris and London, brought by the last to return to Liverpool, but not having water to come back the way they went out, they bore up for pared by the Ministers, and communicated to infu- the Horse Channel, and the passengers then returned to Liverpool on board the steamer which had towed out the Elvira. Notwithstanding every exsufficient energy to persist in demands which obtain ertion to bring the vessel into port again, the water gained rapidly upon them, and at half-past five she was telegraphed in great distress near Spencer's Gut Buoy. About this time she was seen by the Messrs. Atherton, of New Brighton, with a signal of distress flying, and sinking; and they proceeded, we understand, in their steam-boat with as little delay as possible, to endeavour to find the vessel and save the crew. After some difficulty, owing to the dark- at the Kensington Petty Sessions, Dr. Glenn, of ness of the night, they fell in with the wreck on the West Wharf, the poop and masts only being above tor, applied to the sitting magistrates for their water. As it would have been dangerous, in con- advice. Dr. Glenn stated, that some time since he paid £100 of the debt, and gave a bill for the boat alongside of the wreck, the Post-office mail of College-street, Chelsea, whom he found to be it became due, and conveyed to Whitecross-street boxes, ship's letter bags, seamen's hammocks, some decidedly insane, and he accordingly recommended prison. There his health began rapidly to decline, positively declared that they abided by the treaty of luggage and stores were transhipped in boats with- he should be placed under restraint. From that and his spirits were entirely broken. His young the twenty-four articles, and to have advised the out damage. Shortly afterwards, however, the water period Mr. Nelson had taken every opportunity of wife attended on the control of the should be placed under restraint. From that and his spirits were entirely broken. His young the twenty-four articles, and to have advised the out damage. Shortly afterwards, however, the water period Mr. Nelson had taken every opportunity of wife attended on the control of the co King to accede to it. They are stated to have expressed their fears that if new negociations were cheed, new and greater difficulties might arise. The companies on the state of the people in the steamer, and were safely landed next morning on taken every opportunity of the people in the poop and cabin, and all annoying him; and during the late severe frost had himself removed to the Fleet. The bands then left the vessel and took refuge on board taken every opportunity of the people in the people in the steamer, and were safely landed next morning of the people in the steamer, and were safely landed next morning look taken every opportunity of the people in the peopl -at Liverpool.—Liverpool Standard.

MEDICAL RELIEF TO THE POOR.—At the been notified to the Conference. As all the members | the arduous duties of his office at the present inadecommunicate it immediately to the members of the over 16 miles from his house. On the day of the Conference. So the matter stands at present, and meeting of the guardians he had to remain at the induce him to refrain. every body is impatient to learn what will be the board during the sitting, and to supply all the medicines, for which he received £120 a room in the cines, for which he received £120 a-year; in the medicines alone he was a loser by the contract, without taking into account the keep and salary of an assistant, and the expenses of an extra horse. After a long discussion, the guardians informed Mr. sowing carrots, when he turned up two skulls and Harrison that they highly approved of his services, and wished their continuance, but they could not increase his salary; on hearing this determination nounced them to be those of a woman and child friend, who gave her two glasses of liquor, and she he immediately resigned, and the Board ordered From recollection of the circumstance, suspicion that tenders to supply the poor with medicine instantly fell on a man who had formerly lived on

should be advertised for .- Hull Paper. ACCOUNTS .-- The habit of keeping private accounts shows the importance of small sums. The from home she sold her apparel and goods, and went | practice of comparing our means with the expendito a house of ill fame in Mill-street. Mr. Parker ture is one of the surest sources of prudence, caution. and circumspection in other affairs of life. Being a good accountant is not only useful in itself, but gives mingham Railway Company, as a journeyman a wife. The Mayor told her he had little hopes of the mind a habit of accuracy in other matters. Nor carpenter. He was on Monday last taken into her, but that he would try her this time, and he does this apply only to the rich, but those who have custody, and removed to Coleshill, to await the no idea of the advantage of keeping an extra account result of the coroner's inquest, which was to be held of a very small income. A half-penny or a penny last night at the Swan; but the result of the inquiry is a mere trifle, but it will surprise many to see how soon they will amount to shillings and pounds. We | Herald. are apt to think very little of small expenses, but these are more ruinous in the end than such expenses morning week, a fire was discovered on the premises Montford, the first-named defendant charged with

one of those frightful occurrences, against which no tened to the spot, and the two town engines and the human foresight can guard, and which seem as if expressly intended to mock the devices of human gration. The latter engine was very effective, but prudence, took place at Stobbs Powder Mills, belonging to Mr. Caldwell, a few miles from Edin- having become old and impaired, were comparatively burgh. About half-past six o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, half an hour after the workmen had lence, and at a quarter-past five an express was sent merchant generally residing at Twickenham, but of Wednesday, half an hour after the workmen had assembled at the mills, they were alarmed by a to this city for the Protector engine stationed here whose place of business was at 63, Chancery-lane. loud explosion on the premises, the fearful import under the care of Mr. Marsh; and as a proof of the The residence of Mr. Richards did not transpire. of which they too well knew. It was found to have promptitude displayed we may mention that this proceeded from one of the corning houses, where engine, which we understand did most essential serthe powder undergoes the process of being separated vice, was in full play upon the flames by half-past into particles or "corns" as they are termed in six. During the progress of the devastation, we are on been sworn said she had no desire to press the Scotland, which is nearly the finishing process in told that a female, a sister of Mrs. Marshall, escaped charge. She had received a series of ill-treatment the manufacture. In this house there were about from the burning edifice over the roof of an adjoining room; but Mr. Rawlinson, who at all times very from him during the last thirteen years, but she twelve barrels of gunpowder, each containing 100lbs., house, which she entered by means of a sky-light; properly objects to lend himself to the stifling and two men were engaged in the manufacture. she then retraced her steps, and with much courage matters in which the public are particularly in-

DEEADFUL ACCIDENT .- Last night an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, the city coroner, at the Anchor and Hope, in Lower Thames-street, on the remains of a young man, named Richard Stamford, who was killed by being drawn into the machinery of the Yorkshireman steam-packet, on her passage from Hull to London. It appeared in evi dence that the deceased was a passenger, and was coming up to London previous to seeking employment on the Great Western Railway. During the voyage on Friday afternoon he was upon deck with drunk in the Market-place. On being asked what other passengers, and made several attempts to get into the engine room, but was repulsed by the engineer and stokers, who requested him to keep on deck. Afterwards he placed his legs over the opening leading into the engine room, and he was several times in great danger of being injured by the machinery. He was repeatedly cautioned by two other passengers, had acted like an honest fellow, and he hoped that named Powell and Reams, not to persist in his conhis ready confession of his fault would have some duct, but in spite of their warnings he actually attempted to descend into the engine room for the it would. He should discharge him this time, but purpose of warming himself among the machinery if he was brought up again he should be bound to while the wheels were going round at the rate of 25 has as yet been formed. It is satisfactory, however, much injured. Although some distance from any revolutions per minute. He got upon the iron bar to add, that a great part, if not all, is likely to be house, I called out for my husband, thinking to or stay, which is placed between the two engines; and in stooping to descend lower, the tail of his in the Norwich Union. coat was caught in the cog-wheel, and in an instant | NEW POOR LAW.—CIRENCESTER UNION. he was drawn among the machinery and his body Our readers are aware, that the Circucester was reduced to atoms. The engineer was called to, Board of Guardians are distinguished for having who stopped the engines immediately, and the man-out-Heroded Herod by the allowance of a dietary gled remains of the rash and unfortunate man were to the inmates of their . Workhouse more meagre collected from various parts of the engine-room and than any of the number submitted to them for placed in a case. On the arrival of the steamer at the Hull Steam-packet Wharf, the mutilated fragments of the deceased's body were removed to the Commissioners concur, that for an able-bodied man, Church of Allhallows Barking, in Tower-street. Who toils from morn to night, five ounces of bacon The accident occurred off the Hazeborough Light, per week afford ample animal sustenance. Emabout two o'clock p.m. on Friday. There was no ployers of labourers, we are told by the Commons' one in attendance to speak to the identity of the Committee of last session, have "an immediate deceased, but a parcel directed to Mr. Edward pecuniary interest in avoiding the expense of main-Stamford, Falcon Inn, Minster-street, Reading, taining whole families in the Workhouse," and the was in his possession when he took his passage, and following case, extracted from the Glocestershire was produced for the inspection of the jury. The Chronicle of Saturday, will satisfy the public that passengers who saw the dreadful occurrence said the their treatment of the out-door poor is admirably person to whom the parcel was directed, they calculated to serve the same interest:-" An inquest believed, was the brother of the deceased, and was lately held on the body of Mary Hancox, at declared that no blame, could be justly attached to Ampney Crucis. The deceased was a poor woman, the engineers, who had warned the deceased to keep aged 55 years, the wife of James Hancox, a poor away from the engines. It was found that the open-old cripple. Being destitute, the deceased applied ing where the deceased attempted to descend to the Circucester Beard of Guardians on the away from the engines. And Stafford, an old ing where the decessed attempted to descend to the circumsters of age, who has been engine-room was not the proper passage, but that the grating had been taken off to admit air and light the day was piercingly cold, and after waiting at into the place below, and for the purpose of oiling the Board a long time without getting relief, she various parts of the machinery. The Coroner said returned home in a very weak and shivering state, and medicine was impossible to identify the mangled remains of and went to bed ill. On the Tuesday, application and medicine was

POOR LAW ASSAULT .- On Monday week, the master of the union workhouse, belonging to the Newton Abbott Union, situate at Chudleigh, was who had her seized, and a strait waistcoat put upon these circumstances he should discharge him, as he time. The magistrates, Mr. A. Chichester, and thought the loss of his ship was a punishment suffici- Mr. C. H. Monro, after a most patient hearing, ent, and he hoped that it would be a warning to him adjourned the case to the following day, in order to to keep himself sober in future.—Discharged. house to inflict such a degree of punishment upon its inmates. The defendant admitted the offence, and asserted that he was justified in what he did, as he acted by order of the board of guardians. The magistrates did not give their judgment until last Saturday, when they declared that neither the defendant nor the board of guardians had any power, under the. Poor Law Amendment Act, to punish paupers at their discretion, and fined him £5, the highest penalty the law allows .- Western Lumin-

FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about four o'clock the extensive premises of Mr. Halles, engineer, in Page's-walk, Grange-road, Bermondsey, were totally destroyed by fire. When discovered the flames were confined to a small portion of the premises, but on the doors being opened they extended to and destroyed the whole of the building. Mr. Halles is insured in the Sun-office, but the amount of his insurance could not be ascertained. The cause of the fire is also unknown.

THE DORCHESTER LABOURERS.—A dinner is prietor of which has received orders to provide for Trades' Unionists on the occasion.

STRINGE ACCIDENT AT A WEDDING .- "Marriage, like the marriage ceremony," said Byron, in one of his cynical moods, "begins with 'dearly beloved,' and ends with 'amazement.'" This was verified to the letter in Braunstone Church, on Sunday morning, at the wedding of a young couple, who were married by the Rev. Mr. Fry. After the knot was tied, the bridegroom marched his "dearly beloved" along the aisle; and the Rev. gentleman walked in the rear of the wedding party. Suddenly, the ears of the foremost were stunned by a loud crash; and turning round, they saw, to their "amazement." that the family vault of the Winstanleys, over which they had just passed in safety, had fallen in with the clergyman, who was almost buried in the tomb, and severely injured by the pavement which had accompanied him in his unexpected and alarming descent. He was relieved from his awkward situation, wounded and bleeding, and his injuries were so serious, that the services of the day, at Braunstone and Kirby Muxloe, were of necessity, set aside.-Leicester Chronicle.

ANNOYANCE OF A LUNATIC. On Saturday, Brompton-row, accompanied by Mr. Gray, a solicisequence of the heavy swell, to have laid the steam- was called in to attend a gentleman named Nelson, denouncing him (Dr. Glenn) as a murderer, perjurer, &c., and during the last two days he had employed meeting of the newly-erected Board of Guardians h mself in parading up and down Brompton-row country as abroad. The King has resolved to show that he is ready to make this sacrifice for the consolidation of the general peace. This resolution has officer of the Union, stated his inability to continue The bench said, they did not see how they could interfere in the case. It was matter for a civil not stimulate the legislature to the passing of the quate salary. He stated to the Board that he had action, unless some breach of the peace took place ton accepted the declaration, ad memorandum, to to attend to the sick poor of 46 parishes, extending in consequence, and all they could do would be to send one of the police sergeants to Mr. Nelson, to emancipated under the insolvent act are so great.

> SUSPECTED MURDERS. -- A circumstance occurred at Coleshill on Saturday last, which has occasioned considerable excitement in that town and neighbourhood. A boy was set to dig up some waste ground at the back of a house, for the purpose of several other bones of a human body. Mr. Barker, the surgeon, was immediately sent for, who pro the premises, and who had removed about eight years ago to Leamington, with his wife and child, but of whom nothing had since been heard, except that the husband had married again. Inquiry was promptly made, and he was traced to this town, in employment at the station of the London and Birwe have not been able to ascertain.—Coventry

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT CHELTENHAM.—Friday as are large enough to waken our attention. - Cot. of Mr. Marshall, an ironmonger in extensive busi-EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.—Last week alarm being communicated numerous persons has-Protector engine were brought to the scene of confinthough there was a good supply of water, and the engines were plied with much vigour, it was impossible to prevent the flames spreading to an adjoining house, occupied by Mr. Streather, grocer, which was and by dint of great exertions preserved without the windows, &c. from the playing of the engines and ill-using me in a most shameful manner. to. By about eleven the fire was completely subdued, but the wreck of property which presented

THE CAPITAL CONVICTS AT STAFFORD. - We stated, in our last, that Ann Wycherley, now lying under sentence of death in our county prison, for the wilful murder of her child, aged upwards of three years, was respited until the 5th of May, in order to ascertain whether or not she is in a state of pregnancy. The wretched woman persists in declaring that she is in that state, and if that should prove the case, and a few weeks must determine the point beyond all doubt, a further respite, until after her delivery, will of course be granted. We believe there is not the least hope, in her case, of the mitigation of the heaviest penalty of the law. In consequence of representations which have been made to Mr. Baron Gurney, respecting the case of Hannah Heath, convicted of poisoning her grandchild, a respite until the 5th of May was received for her from his Lordship at Hereford, on Wednesday last. Whether this extension of time will be followed by a remission of the capital punishment will depend altogether, we believe, on the result of the inquiry which will be made into all the circumstances of her case. With regard to Alldridge, convicted of rape and incest, there were serious doubts in the even though it be of a disagreeable kind. We minds of many persons as to the extent of his guilt. hate the eant of hypocrisy, under whatsoever form We believe the Learned Judge received communications from various quarters, and amongst other applications on behalfof the miserable man, was a personal one from Captain Mainwaring, of Whitmore Hall, who was on the grand jury. Certain parts of the evidence on his trial, on mature consideration, appear so perfectly incongruous as neces-sarily to give rise to doubt as to the degree of his guilt. This was felt by the gentlemen who inter- to conceal selfish narrow policy under the cloak of ested themselves on the part of Alldridge, and also big words and feigned philanthropy. With the THE DORCHESTER LABOURERS.—A dinner is on the part of the Learned Judge, from whom a to be given to the Dorchester labourers, on Easter on the part of the Learned Judge, from whom a reprieve for him was received on Friday last. The nonday next, at white Conduit House, the pro-prietor of which has received orders to provide for unhappy man was expecting to suffer the next natural to the domination of evil principles, the 2,000. There will be a grand procession of the morning. We are told that he was in a state of Tories are now getting rid of this single redeeming mind becoming his awful situation, though he declared that he had been unjustly convicted. Nothing could exceed his thankfulness to God, on the tidings being communicated to him that his life upon the confidence of a generous people, they are was spared. His father-in-law and brother-in-law had come to take a final leave of him at the time the news arrived; and the scene at their interview afterwards was truly affecting. Alldridge is a miner; and we believe has led a very debauched the same time. This is an extremely difficult life; he is extremely ignorant, though he has attended diligently to the instructions of the Chaplain since his conviction, and expresses great gratitude for the pains that they have taken to enlighten first, to show the people that the Whigs have proved his mind. It is probable that he will be trans- false to all their promises of amelioration and ported for life. In expectation of the execution this morning (Saturday) of both Heath and Alldridge. or one of them, a great number of persons entered Stafford last night; as many as one hundred and opened, to a repetition of the same treatment by

> the neighbourhood, -Stafford Advertiser. FATAL IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT .- Saturday was removed from Whitecross-street to the Fleet on Thursday, died suddenly under the following distressing circumstances:-It appeared that he had been in a declining state of health for some months past. He was then indebted to his creditors in a balance, upon which he was arrested three days after conveyed to his room, and on Saturday, about three, his wife having left the room a few moments, on her return found him a corpse. This is the second victim within eight days. This unfortunate man's fate has produced a great sensation, and many of the prisoners in the Fleet exclaim, if two deaths in eight days do bill for the abolition of arrest, all hopes of relief from that measure vanish. The expenses of getting that many pine in prison for the want of means to do so, independent of the imprisonment for two months, during which they are exposed to association with persons who remain in prison in defiance of their creditors, and consequently they leave the prison with a far less moral feeling than when they

> entered it. FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Monday morning. about two o'clock, the chief engineer of the Tonaz Gravesend steamer, belonging to the Diamond Steam Boat Company, and whose name is William Standford, was unfortunately drowned off Fresh Wharf London Bridge. It appears that the ill-fated into the Topaz, which was moored alongside, when his foot slipped and he fell headlong into the river. The alarm was instantly given, and in the course of ten minutes his body was got out and conveyed on board the Topaz, where every exertion was made by Mr. Fox, the captain, and the crew to restore animation, but without success. He has left a wife and one child to deplore his loss.

RESPECTABLE RUFPIANS. -- AT MARYLEBONE-Office.-On Tuesday Mr. Francis Sanders, Mr. Arthur Barclay, Mr. Henry Green, and Mr. Edward Richards, appeared before the sitting magistrates, Messrs. Rawlinson and Shutt and Lord having in the most unmanly, infamous, and indecent ness, in Clarence-street, Cheltenham; and on the manner attacked two unprotected females, named Maria Rose, a well-dressed woman, wife of William Rose, a respectable mechanic, residing at Sudbury, near Harrow; and her aged mother-in-law, Hustley Rose, a widow. They were also jointly and severally charged with having assaulted the patrol the two former, we regret to say, from the piping in the execution of their duty. The two first-named defendants described themselves as solicitors, re-The case excited a considerable degree of interest, and prior to its being called on the defendant Sanders presented to Mr. Sanderson the card of a Mr. Stuart, to whom he (the magistrate) was known, with the view, as was afterwards admitted, of having, if possible, the case heard in the private rying in safety by the same route the children of Mr. Marshall's family. Happily, no lives were lost; but the destruction of property has been very great; though there was a good supply of water, and the nine o'clock, my mother-in-law called at our house and after taking supper with us, I went a little way with her towards her home at Harrow. We had not got far before we met the three defendgreatly injured and much property in it destroyed. ants Green, Richards, and Barclay, who said something which sounded like "you dear darlings," and quently in imminent danger, but were fortunately passed on; we presently afterwards met Sanders and another, who is not here, when both of them much damage. The residence of Mr. Yates, china-laid hold of my clothes and pulled them over man, was also in a great measure preserved from my head, at the same time using language of taking fire, but sustained a good deal of damage to a most obscene and abominable description,

and the other preventive means which were resorted to. By about eleven the fire was completely subthey had certainly been drinking. Mr. Rawlinson. dued, but the wreck of property which presented —How long did they use ill language to you before itself was most melanchely to contemplate. Various they raised your clothes? Complainant.—They reports are in circulation as to the cause of the fire, pulled up my clothes at the same moment they which no doubt was accidental, and as to the amount uttered the infamous words. Their conduct altoof loss sustained; we have heard the latter estimated gether was so violent, that not only my gown, but a secure was so violent, may not only my gown, out all my under-clothing was torn, and my person much injured. Although some distance from any husband, thinking to frighten them, but they said, "D—n your husband, we don't care for him'; you may call him as 'long as you like." They continued to ill-treat me indecently for some time, and on their making their way off, I and my mother made the best of our way home. On reaching the house I fell down exhausted with fright and the ill-usage I had experienced, and as soon as I was able, made known the particulars to 'my husband. The patrol were made acquainted with the affair, and the defendants were soon taken. In answer to Mr. Rawlinson, the complainant said that the defendants were all together when the patrol came up, and that the other person by whom she was so outrageously attacked had made off in a gig. Complainant was further questioned as to the at from 20 to £30,000; but no accurate calculation all my under-clothing was torn, and my person patrol came up, and that the other person by whom she was so outrageously attacked had made off in a gig. Complainant was further questioned as to the precise nature of the attack, when it appeared she had suffered much personal injury from the outrage. Hustley Rose (the mother-in-law), who seemed to be about seventy years of age, and was very feeble, said-The first three gentlemen, as we were going along, did not molest us at all, but we soon after met that person (pointing to Sanders) and another, who is not here. One of them laid hold of me and pulled me about, and they then went to my daughter, when they treated in the shameful way she has described. The other three defendants must have heard us call out, for they were not far off. The rest of the examination, which was very long, went to the establishment of the identity and "respectability" of the prisoners, together with the circumstances of their capture, conduct at the station

by the railway passing across copyhold lands held pinching destitution?"
from him, and the jury returned a verdict of £150! It is very hard for a -Stockport Herald.

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1838.

THE DISCONTENTS OF THE WORKING

A lengthy article, bearing this title, in Blackwood's Magazine of the present month, seems to require some little passing observation. We have a native English love of candour and frankness, it may be manifested; and hence we have been accustomed both to think and to say of the rival sections of the robber-faction, that of the two thieves the Tory was the more honest, because he s usually candid enough to avow his real purposes, while the Whig invariably labours to mislead and antipathy towards every thing of good which is feature in their hideous character. Seeing how their antagonists, the Whigs, have profited by practising endeavouring to turn round and stem the torrent of adversity, by seizing the arms of their enemy, and using them as weapons, offensive and defensive, at game to play; and so the Tories find it. Two things are necessary to be done to ensure successpopular advantage; and secondly, to induce the people to submit, after having their eyes thus fifty came by the railway from Westbroomwich and their newly discovered "friends." (!) For the accomplishment of both these objects, the Tory Mr. Thomas Thorn, a respectable master tailor, who is under the necessity of sustaining frequent which they must respect, because emanating from changes of character, vaccillating between the stern uncompromising hardihoood of villany natural the essential characteristic of Whiggery. Hence in sum of £140. Since Christmas the unfortunate man | the last Election the Tories attempted to play the Whig game, by affecting to be at least desirous of so far aiding the accomplishment of public right as might be done by the destruction of the New Poor Law. Steeped to the lips in pledges to tear this Reform Act, and he bitterly bemoans the ill-fortune blotted page from our statute book, many Tory mem- of the people in being able to guess eggs when they masses, solely on account of those pledges, the people rightly judging that where there was no real difference as to matters of essential principle, the best policy was to support the best men on matters of detail. Mr. FIELDEN'S motion shewed the value of these pledges. Out of 318 Tories not more than about a dozen voted for the repeal of the Poor Law. The party purpose having been gained by flattering the hopes and exciting the expectations of the people, they proceed like old veterans to make the best of the advantage thus obtained by stratagem; and while Fraser points to the 318 Tories in the House as the evidence of a call on the part of the people for the "Conservative Leaders to the poolly sits down and, as the representative of his party, again lifts up the vizor, exhibits the usual rigidity of Tory feature ascribes a large portion of the look for a system of government under which their rightly judging that where there was no real difference as to matters of essential principle, the people, the best of no matters of detail.

"The Whigs succeeded in disseminating feelings of dissatisfaction and opposition to established things, among millions to whom they could not convey the limitations of the same feelings in their own minds. Their language was assented to by those who attached very different ideas to the words employed, and who had very different notions of the remedies to be resorted to. The Whig declaimed generally against the grievances of the rown severe, but inentially lighter kind. The feelings and the reasoning which their own severe, but inentially lighter kind. The feelings in their own minds. Their language was assented to by those who attached very different ideas to the words employed, and who had very different ideas to the words employed, and who had very different ideas to the vords employed. The language was assented to by those who attached very different ideas to the very d party, again lifts up the vizor, exhibits the usual party, again lifts up the vizor, exhibits the usual any form have been led to dwell upon this illusive prospect, and to look for a system of government under which their the social evils now existing to the mischievous with their lor, a habit of repining at existing institutions, individual was in the act of stepping from the wharf | Whig doctrine of the people's having any right to the least option in the management of their own affairs, and asserts at once that :-

"Power, lodged in the great mass of society will be exercised in folly and converted to injustice. An attempt must be made to place it in hands where it will be employed more according to the rules of reason and less under the influence of recklessness or passion.

After having laid it down as a rule that the poor must be a great deal more vicious than the rich, he

"We speak not here of moral accountability but of external conduct; not of occasional exceptions but of general rules. And in these points of view it cannot be bid that among the and in these points of view it cannot be not that among the very poor we must expect to find those violations of law, and those irregularities of feeling and conduct, that are most dangerous to the fabric of society. Poverty as it is exhibited in our great towns, when amounting to actual want and pinching destitution, must involve active elements of vice and disorder. Vice, in many cases, will produce poverty; poverty in many cases will produce vice, and either way they must go, too generally, hand in hand."

The more closely we examine the characters of the Whig and Tory factions, the more strongly we become convinced that "they twain are indeed one flesh." Notwithstanding the apparent straight-forward Toryism of this paragraph, there is in it a great deal of Whig trickery and finesse. How carefully does the writer, while he exhibits the connection which, he says, must subsist between poverty and vice as a reason for withholding political power from poverty, keep out of sight the least hint of an inquiry into the why and the wherefore such poverty exists, amounting to actual want and pinching destitution." Not a single word of an inquiry whether this very " actual want and pinching destitution" be not itself a consequence of the non-possession of political and legislative power. No word of intimation that this very state of things, which he affirms to generate crime and to render unfit for the exercise of power, has been superinduced by the intervention of those "hands" into which that power has been placed, between the aggregate wealth of the country, belongs. Not a single word does Blackwood say of the means by which this robbery is effected, and this "actual want and pinching destitution" produced: which means consist only in the single "power" of law-making, for which he is so anxious to prove the incapacity of poverty from its association every description is far more rife among the "better"

SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF JUDGMENT.-The according to the rules of reason, and less under the Lord of the Manor of Rochdale made a claim against influence of recklessne. and passion;" and if it the Leeds and Manchester Railway Company for the sum of £31 2000 for the losses he would sustain be not true, whence arose the "actual want and

It is very hard for a man who sets out on a false and bad principle to be consistent. In the very next sentence we have this writer's horror of the elements of vice and disorder" involved in the 'actual want and pinching destitution" of the poor, converted, all at once, without the assignment of any reason, into a burst of empty wonder at their moral, orderly, and peaceful demeanour, under circumstances of severe aggravation.

"When we look around us and see how much suffering is "When we look around us and see how much suffering is endured; how many violent impulses are raging among those masses of men whose collective physical force would be sufficient to overpower all that is prosperous and settled in society, we must tremble at the mysterious machinery by which the many and the strong are held in subjection to the few and the weak, and own with reverence and humility that our social, like our bodily frame, is, indeed, fearfully and wonderfally made."

What is the "mysterious machinery" worce excites the "fearful" and "reverent" wonder of to none but those who, like Blackwood, seek a Blackwood? That "machinery" is "mysterious" pretext or an apology for the robbing propensities and practices of the "better" classes. The "machinery" is simply the high state of moral feeling in the masses, who have not yet become thoroughly debased by the operation of Whig and Tory doctrines of exclusiveness; and their superior intelligence, induced by an active acquaintance with the real business of life. Their moral feelings teach them rather to suffer wrong than to commit wrong their intelligence shows them that the principles of eternal justice are mighty enough to work their own way, and that, by the very nature and constitution of society, they hold within their grasp, a moral force infinitely greater than all the physical violence that could be resorted to. This, and this only, is the "machinery" by which the masses are now holden in peaceful subjection to the laws. And does the gaping driveller dare to insinuate that the same sense of moral feeling, and the same intelligence which holds them now in subjection to laws which they cannot respect, because they have emanated from a dominant faction, would be less effectual for that purpose when their operation had reference to laws themselves!! Blackwood laments pitifully the imprudence of the opposing faction, in having, as to his character, and the insidious cajolery which is he supposes, awaked the people out of a sound political nap. He seems to think the people would never have dreamed of having any business in the matter, if the Whig leaders had not been spiteful enough, for the sake of plaguing the Tory leaders, to conjure up the ghost of liberty, in the shape of the

with their lot, a habit of repining at existing institutions, and of longing for political ameliorations, instead of making the best of their condition, whether by industry or by resignation; a habit of connecting all evils with political causes, and a corresponding opinion that no political system has reached its acme of improvement, or is entitled to popular respect, under which any socials whatever continue to be endured by the people."

Now, in every single word of this we concur. We are as well aware as Blackwood that the Whigs, when they inveigh against grievances, always mean those only which affect themselves.

We differ from him however, in the opinion that "Those agitators were not aware of the meaning or manner in which their doctrines were to be received and acted upon. They foolishly dreamed that they would be taken up, nearly in the same sense by others in which they were understood by

Did they really?! What a ninneyhammer this same Blackwood's must be, or what ninneyhammers he must suppose the Whigs to have been! For what purpose did the Whig Agitators appeal to the people? To get the help of the people against the Tories, to be sure. And why should they expect the people to help them unless they had some interest in doing so. Had they expected the people to understand their talk of "Reform" as they themselves understood it—they never could have expected—and, therefore, never would have asked, the people to help them to get it. No. no. The Whigs were not such ninnies. They intended their doctrines to be understood as they were understood. They intended the people to suppose them sincere in seeking to restore the principle of self-government; just as the Tories intended the people to think them sincere in seeking the repeal of the New Poor Law. The people knew the doctrines to be true, and, therefore, they received them gladly, even though preached by Whigs; just as they knew that the New Poor Law ought to be repealed. and, therefore, they gladly received a promise for its repeal, even from the Tories. They now know them both to be the two legs of the same compass, as it is being continually produced, and the aggregate | stretching, it may be, widely apart at times, but ever population of the country, to whom it legitimately working upon or revolving round the same pivot. They yet stick to their own reading of the Whig doctrines, and for the especial comfort of BLACK-WOOD's, we beg to assure him that "this generation shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled."

Speaking of the arguments used for the carrying of the Reform Bill, he says-

idiot, who does not know that vice and crime of That "no class of persons have a right to demand the franchise, except by proving that their exclusion than among the poorer orders of society—that from it is injurious," we at once admit; and the bare in no rank of society is the standard of morality mention of "actual want and pinching destitution," so high as among the poor-in none so low, in as existing among those who have not the franchise, reference to some sorts of crime as among the middle, while no such thing is known among those who have and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injuthe higher and highest grades of artificial society. rious." And then for their proving "that their There is no man, not a born idiot, who does not possession of it would be safe and salutary." It is know that whenever the "better" classes of society always "safe and salutary" to redress injuries; it is can make the labour, the property, the persons, the always "safe and salutary" to do justice; so that, sufferings, or the lives of the lower orders, subser- upon Blackwood's own showing, an excellent case vient to their several lustings, after wealth and is made out for the right of the poor to the poshouse, beating off the officers, and other marks of respectability of character. The conclusion is as animal enjoyment, they will oppress them, rob session of the franchise, and especially of those returned home in a very weak and shivering state, passage, at two o'clock in the morning. Ann aring it was impossible to identify the mangled remains of the deceased. A more horrible and heart-sickening was made for medical assistance, and medicine was had more to come there again. The deceased of the state in which she was a disgrace to her sex; and her in the state in which she was that men to coming there again, if the police in the state in which she was that men to coming there again, if the police in the state in which she was that men to consider able in the state in which she was that men to consider able the state in which she was that men to consider able to person the wedless and proper conclusion. Our judgment is, that Sanders in the state in which she was that men to consider able to person.

The deformance of the machinery. The Coroner said and went to bed ill. On the Tuesday, application of the deceased. A more horrible and heart-sickening was made for medical assistance, and medicine was take more to a state deceased. A more horrible and heart-sickening the deceased. A more horrible and heart-sickening was made for medical assistance, and medicine was take more to a state deceased. A more horrible and heart-sickening was made for medical assistance, and medicine was take mean we have the deceased. A more horrible and heart-sickening was made for medical assistance, and medicine was the deceased. A more horrible and heart-sickening was made for medical assistance, and medicine was the deceased. A more horrible and heart-sickening was made for medical assistance, and medicine was the deceased. A more horrible and heart-sickening and we have again them, planned them, to tune them, to tune them, to tune them, to tune them, or murder them, to tune them, or murder them, to tune them, or murder them, who have again them, planned them, to tune them, or murder them, to tune them, or murder them, to tune them, or murder them, to tune th proper conclusion. Our judgment is, that Sanders satisfaction. If all this be true, how detestable must "Right, acknowledged right, admits of no comprosite shall pay £5 for the assault on the woman Maria be the hypocrite who can whine out "actual want mise, nor is any man bound to sacrifice it for any Ross, and £5 for the assault on the constable. BarEFFECTS OF CHURCH AND STATE

UNION. possessing less, of practical liberty than any other country in Europe, we are naturally led to a comparison between the opinions, acts, and deeds, of Members of Parliament, and the opinions, acts, and deeds, of those professed to be represented, by the said Members. Upon the one hand, we find the Lew holding dominion by stealth, perjury, violation of promises, and all uncharitableness, and yet styled by the press as the real representatives of public opinion; while, upon the other hand, we find ninetynine in every hundred declaring themselves unrepresented, and recognising the dominion of Parliament merely in the sword and the musket. We hear of projected changes, such as National Education, Superior Religious Instruction, and Moral Tertion. We find Bishops preaching passive obedience and non-resistance; declaring that this earth was intended but as a purgatory, and that the sojourners here are merely in a state of probation for another and a happier world, their passport to which will greatly depend upon their subserviency and suffering here below. Now, without entering into a theological discussion with those Right Rev. Gentlemen, we can only say, that their practice being diametrically opposed to their preaching, we have a strong inclination to doubt their interpretation of Hely Writ. The Church and the State are too firmly, and have been too long politically, united, to induce us, without due scrutiny and deliberation, to adopt the spiritual admonitions of the Hierarchy, etherwise than as political lessons. We find religion supported by force; liberty trampled upon; comforts abridged; rights abstracted; and wrong following wrong, in rapid succession; and yet we are told that our salvation will much depend upon our mild endurance of these multiplied evils. But that such sophistry and blasphemy can be preached, accepted, and acted upon, is not wonderful, when we see the Altar based upon the Throne, and Religion made subservient to political purposes. We have been now for some time pointing out to our readers, the many grievances under which they labour, and of which they justly complain; and we now tell them that one of the great causes of all suffering, is the union between Church and State: England endeavouring to uphold one description of worship-Scotland contending for HEB National Creed-and Ireland's old Establishment struggling to throw off the political chains of her new Establishment. With three countries thus embroiled in what is preached as matter of paramount importance, how, we ask, is it likely, that a senate composed of the champions of the several national modes of worship, can furnish anything like consistency or political concordance in matters which form the keystone of the temple of the respective belligerents? Introduce a Turnpike Bill, and it is met with reference to religious bias. Speak of liberty at home, which would be likely to lead to the exposition of irretrievable. It is in the power of the people. the incestuous union, and you are met with at any moment, when they please. the Bible and sectarian dogmas; but preach of pulpits at once become watch-towers of liberty. whence the home oppressor will thunder his anathemas and hurl denunciations against the arrogance. cruelty, and oppression of sinful man. Why is this? Because the home-tyrant has no tithes in Jamaica, and because civil liberty would at once lead on to religious equality; and would at once put an end to the system of dealing out salvation by the rood, the perch, and the acre. The man who now gives a pint of the inhabitants of that parish, the proceedings of buttermilk out of his churn, as a spiritual offering. would marvel at so slovenly a mode of salvation: and, instead of peaceably submitting to clerical ininstice in "honour of God," he would discover that he himself had been in the wrong, by making his "passive obedience and non-resistance" a kind of trap to lure the receivers of stolen goods into sin and damnation. If "passive obedience and non-resistance," upon the part of the people, lead to plunder, rapine, and profanation by their rulers, are they not, themselves, accessary to the misery of their rulers? and is it not, consequently, incumbent upon them, to make some sacrifice of self, to do an act of charity to those who are in error? "Passive obedience" is never preached but by tyrants, who have to protect, with the musket, the plunder which they have gained by blood. The Reformation was not accomplished by martyrdom. "Passive obedience and non-resistance" would have been but a poor force in the hands of the monster, HARRY, to effect the destruction of the monasteries, and the plunder of his subjects. " Passive obedience" would not have enabled CROMWELL to subvert ancient tyranny, and to establish, upon its ruins, a more modern but not less tyrannical order of things. "Passive obedience and non-resistance" would not have induced the poor Irish Catholic to support, with his sweat, for centuries, the demagogue Church parson, who was hired by the State to damn his faith, denounce his creed, and insult his person. If it was not for the union of Church and State, we should now have Universal Suffrage. Without Universal Suffrage, we cannot hope to rid ourselves of the effect of the unholy union. Religious toleration means religious political equality. Religious equality means a fair chance to contend for religious ascendancy, and religious ascendancy means prostitution to State purposes, and prostration of civil liberty. Religious inequality (that is the persecution of the professors of one creed by those of another creed) is incompatible with, and could not exist in, a State where civil liberty was complete. Therefore, let us, in honour of our God, our country, and ourselves, endeavour to destroy the Cannon Creed by Universal Suffrage, which would be the firmest base for "the Altar, the Throne, and the Cottage." The real meaning of Church and State union was well exemplified in the person of the

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

late Duke of YORK, who was, at one and the same

time, both Bishop of Osnaburg and Commander-in-

Chief of the army.

what is more, they have gone too. Another close and desperate struggle has taken place, between the Three Headed Devil King and such of the people in cation or parley, but whom they ought instantly to slav. We have ever regarded the New Poor Law instice on which alone law can be founded. We have ever denied, and we do still deny, the authority readier and more effectual method of dispatching the the meeting was, the fate of the poor of St. Bride "Beast" would be to strangle him in the meshes of is now at the mercy of the Poor Law Commishis own net, by electing, as Guardians, men who were sioners, with no other sanction from the parish than

determined to run all risks in opposition to the law This is a good position for the people to take, though In a country like this, boasting of more, but not, as we think, the best that might be taken; and we are glad, heartily glad to the very soul's core, to ing papers contained numerous cases, copied from see that the brave fellows of Hoddorsfield, Rochdale, and some other places, having taken this position, have maintained it gallantly. They have done great service to their country, and will be had in everlasting remembrance by their children's children. The struggle was severe, for the "Beast' knew it to be for life. His Herculean powers of every description were put forth. Trickery, of the meanest kind that ever Whiggery was tainted with was unhesitatingly resorted to. In Honley, when the "Beast" perceived that he was losing ground the rate-books were ransacked for objections against voters, even up to the panic of 1825; nine years before the Bill was passed.

In Preston, the Churchwardens, ever mindful of the Shop, acting, indeed, it is said, under the orders of his Three-Headed Infernal Majesty, seized the golden opportunity of performing two acts of mischief at once, by wrenching the wages of iniquity in the shape of church-rates, out of the hands of many, who, though they had a great objection to being robbed at all, preferred yet the lesser robbery of their purses, by the priest, to the greater robbers of their lives and liberties by the Three-Headed Devil King; and by depriving of their right to vote for Guardians all whose conscientious feelings were too powerful for their patriotism, or whose purses, happening to be empty, left them no means of complying with the alternative. These two objects, so worthy of the warm province in which the New Poor Law was hatched, were nicely attained by declaring, when the election had arrived, that no person should be allowed to vote whose church-rates were unpaid, but that they, the churchwardens, were ready to receive the church-rates. A more paltry and nefarious juggle we have not known for some

After all the desperate fighting, deep-scheming and wily doubling of the "Beast." Huddersfield glorious Huddersfield, still tramples him under he feet, smiles at the impotence of his fury, and mocks his torturous writhings.

And these heats of blood, and chafings of spirit—these turmoils, equal to the worst features of an election for mis-representatives in Parliament, are to be brought on us every year to enable the High Priests, of this modern Moloch, to offer up human sacrifices to the household Gods of "Capital!" The friendships of neighbours are to be interrupted and destroyed—the concord of society annihilated -the silken cords of amity, that bind each man to his fellow, to be roughly torn asunder, that a rose leaf may be added to the bed of the Sybarite. by planting a thorn in the pallet of the pauper! Merciful Heavens, to what a pass has "Liberalism brought us! But, thank God, the ruin is not say to the rathless monster, all powerful as he is. the necessity of freedom in distant climes, and your thus far shall thy ravages extend, and no further: and the men of London, all honour to their name and memory, have said that word, and said it manfully. The parish of St. Bride, in that famous city has tasted the sweets and benefits of the New she has grown tired of his board, and determined. hereafter, to keep herself. At an immense meeting of which are reported at full length in our sixth page, they resolved-"That the inhabitants of this parish are capable of ma

> or controul of any other persons."
>
> "That the resolution of the public vestry, on the 17th of February, 1837, in these words—' That it is the opinion of this vestry, that the introduction of the New Poor Law Bill into one union, will not only benefit the rate-payers, but improve the condition of the poor, and provide greater comfort for the aged and infirm; and, therefore, this parish desires to participate in the benefits to be derived from the union,' be now rescinded."

This is the position we want to see the people take. We want to see them distribute their own money to the poor, without troubling either the Devil King or any of his myrmidons at all about the matter. We have no abstract love for sinecures, but, inasmuch as we have seen from the temper nefarious body is returned by ten pounders, there is no hope of the snug places provided by this infernal law for Whig toad-eaters being abolished, we do ardently desire to see the people convert them into sinecures for the present, while their unremitting energies are applied to the obtaining of Universal Suffrage, without which they can have no certainty against either the operation of old laws or the enaction of new ones, in the same spirit of rapine and blood.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. London, April 4, 1838.

GENTLEMEN,-While you are rousing the sec

tions in the North, we, in London, have fallen into

a sort of Endymion's sleep, as though the combined inices of mandrake, poppy, and hemlock, were our only potations. Here we are, close to the two big Houses, witnessing every day, under our noses, such scenes, as in other times, would "fright the isle from its propriety," or "make the angels weep." Yet not a hand or voice is raised, not a muscle will more particularly advert in my notice of what moves, not a sigh or groan escapes to indicate any is going forward in the two pure Houses. consciousness of suffering, much less a disposition on the part of the sufferers, to make head against the system which is silently but rapidly consuming them. It was only the other day (Monday) that the next parish to which I reside, the parish of St. Bride, decided by 120 against 100 in favour of introducing the New Poor Law Act into the parish! The meeting was a public meeting of the rate payers, called expressly for the purpose of "rejecting the New Poor Law Act from the parish;" but the worthy profit-mongers, who regarded the question as merely one of pounds, shillings, and Well, the "ides of March" have come; and, pence, decided in favour of their own pockets and against the bellies of the paupers, by a majority of twenty, none but rate-payers voting, and the votes being taken by Ballot. Mark these two facts, men this realm as are not yet disposed to bow down and of England! Mark, that in a question which worship the "Beast." From the beginning, we virtually concerns more than one half of the populahave eschewed him as an unnatural monster, with | tion-a question which is literally one of life or whom the people ought not to hold either communi- death to every man subsisting on the wages of labour. as well as to the actual pauper-none were allowed to vote but persons having a direct interest in staryas an abrogation of all those principles of equity and ing the one and enslaving the other; and mark again, that those same parties voted by Ballot, that is to say, secretly and in the dark, as all rogues of those who passed this law to enact it; and we do act, whose deeds will not bear the light. Here is equally, now, as we have ever done, deny their right | a specimen of what you may expect from the Ballot to enforce it. We deny, in fact, that it is any law should the middle classes succeed in superadding at all, and that the people are bound to render any GROTE'S Rat-trap to the other machinery of the obedience to its authority, or that of any pretended "Reform" Act. The parish of St. Bride confunctionary acting under its provisions. Hence, tains, at least, eleven thousand inhabitants of we have never recommended the policy of electing whom one third are always liable to come on the guardians, hostile to the enforcement of the law-we parish. Had the meeting been one of the inhabihave always said to the people elect no guardians at tants at large, and had the voting been open, (as all, hold no communication with the Devils' minions, by show of hands,) instead of by Ballot, the just minister no help to your own destruction. Oldham claims of the poor would not have had one hand in and Fixby bave acted on this principle, and have twenty raised against them, and I doubt whether gloriously maintained their independence; but, in there would have been even one profit-monger bold most other places, our friends have thought that a enough to speak against them. But conducted as

the secret votes of 120 profit-mongers, giving a LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

While this was going on in St. Bride's, the morn-

of the unhappy poor all over the country. For instance, the Guardians of the Circucester noor decided last week that for an "able-bodied man accustomed to hard labour out of the workhouse. and to close labour within, five ounces of bacon per week was sufficient animal sustenance. No beef, the week round." Such is the treatment of the Circucester poor in the workhouse: out of the workaged 55, who had literally died of hunger and cold, He was committed to take his trial for the theft. after a fruitless application for relief to the Cirencester Board of Guardians. This unfortunate creature had walked three miles on a piercingly cold day—was kept waiting a whole day in painful suspense—and at last dismissed without a farthing or a farthing's worth. All that remains of her now s the verdict of a coroner's inquest, which says that " the deceased died by the visitation of God. intensity of the cold, to which she was exposed by attending the Board of Guardians, from which she returned home in a weak and shivering state.' How many hundreds throughout the Kingdom have suffered, and are now suffering the fate of MARY STEHHENS, the most effective Anti-Poor Law combatant we have in our ranks: this excellent and 2.3 or 2 three-tenths per cent., of their number per annum, the deaths in the Bridgewater Union averaged 41.4, or 41 four tenths per cent. per anum. In other words—that the rate of mortality was eighteen times greater amongst the paupers referred to, than amongst the convicts. He publicly charged the Guardians of that Union with having caused the deaths of upwards of 30 persons—with having knowingly and deliberately pursued a system of treatment towards them, which the medical officers of the Union had fore-warned them would be fatal to the victims; and, how, think you good reader, was the charge met? By what tribunal entertained and adjudicated in? By the Bridgewater Board of Guardians themselves!!! With no other authority than their own, and that of their accomplices, the Somerset-house Bashaws, there murdering "Guardians of the Poor" of Bridgewater. sat upon themselves, -took cognizance of their own a private examination into their own guilt, unanimously returned a verdict of Not Guilty in their own favour, which verdict is, up to this hour, the only part of their proceedings which has been made public!! I defy the records of Eastern despotism to furnish a parallel case to this. When HENRY VIII. of wife-killing memory, condescended to argue doctrinal points with LAMBERT, the schoolmaster, he tried first to convince his opponent by a right Royal Poor Law. She has eaten of the bread, and drunk | display of Catholic orthodoxy; but that process failof the cup, of the three-headed Devil King, until ing, he had him tied to a stake, where, with the aid of fire and faggot, he soon convinced all loval subjects that LAMBERT was no better than an obstinate heretic. This was a very arbitrary and summary mode of conviction; but I doubt whether it was more arbitrary and summary than is the Bridgewater Guardians' mode of self-acquittal, and I also very much doubt whether, after all, LAMBERT did not experience more real mercy and fair play from the wife-killer, than did the Bridgewater paupers from their chosen Guardians. LAMBERT was killed with fire by the King's authority: the Bridgewater paupers were killed with water-gruel, by the authority of their Guardians. The wife-killer held himself responsible to nobody for roasting LAMBERT: the Guardians consider themselves responsible to nobody for having inflicted diarrhea and death on the paupers. There was no coroner's inquest to bring in a verdict of wilful murder against the royal roaster. There has been, and I fear will be, no coroners' inquest of the House of Commons, that so long as that to find a similar verdict against the water-gruelling pauper-killers. Thus far there is not much difference. But HENRY, with all his atrocity, gave LAMBERT a public hearing, and consequently an than the magistrates had awarded, and said Lenagopportunity of escaping the roasting, had the latter han might go to the Devil for it if he chose. The been only wise enough, or not too fanatically mad, to avail himself of it. But had the Bridgewater paupers any such opportunity of escaping the water- | thought it better to take for his own cheek, than have gruel? Did they get a public hearing from these "Guardians?" Did the latter try to convince them publicly that water-gruel was good and wholesome, nutritious and substantial food for able-bodied men,

> the Bridgewater Guardians. Such, Gentlemen, are the scenes which are passing in and out of London, without exciting the least apparent commotion in this great Metropolis. The only question of present interest here is Negro Slavery. But to that and other trumpery matters I

carried it too far to leave a doubt on the mind of any

Yours, &c., &c., BRONTERRE.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS

Several correspondents who should have been replied to last week were neglected; Mr. Hill being

"Our youthful Queen" is more gallant than poetical.

Abecedarian. We advise him to go to school and learn so to arrange his words as that people may be able to find out his meaning. are too long, and will require trimming up a

Mr. Oastler's Letter to Lord Brougham was not received until the matter for the paper was so far in type as to render it impossible to find room for

it. It shall appear next week. Mr. John Finch .- We are in the same predicament with Mr. Finch's letter as with Mr. Oastler's. This may be partially accounted for on the score of our going to press a little earlier than usual.

because of the extra demand. We greatly fear Darken, Norwich. We had not forgot our ex-cellent friend; he shall be attended to; and the portraits he wants shall be sent through Mr. Hether-

ington; perhaps next week if opportunity offers. The Sabbath.—Our attention is directed by a correspondent to some old statutes by which Sunday contracts are illegal, and persons buying and selling on Sundays are liable to be fined.

W.T. is an impudent fellow and a cowardly slan-No Agitator-will say that we have made use of the

but was occasioned by an oversight at this affice.

Tuesday last, a lusty son of the north, named the provincial press, exhibiting the like treatment Robert Nelson, was brought before the magistrates charged with stealing a penknife, the property of the recruiting sergeant of the 6th regiment. The serveant stated that he had listed the prisoner on the day before, and had taken him to his apartments. where he furnished him with a good dinner and a pint of beer. Leaving him for a short time in the room alone, he absconded, taking with him the penknife in question, which, however, was not missed mutton, pork, or veal—no animal food of any kind till the following day, when the worthy sergeant beyond the five curroes of bacon; and no beer all was anxious to try his hand at quill cutting. The valiant recruit was then sought for with great vigilance, and was ultimately found with the knife in his possession. He stated in his defence that he house, it is death. As a proof of this, the Glouces had been using the knife to cut his finger nails, and ter Chronicle of Saturday gives the case of a poor had, by mistake, put it into his pocket. He was woman named HANCOX, the wife of a cripple, and proved to have enlisted in the 6th, the 19th, and the 24th regiments, all within twenty-four hours.

LEEDS.

CAUTION TO SHOPKEEPERS .- On Saturday last. Mr. Wilson, Pawnbroker, George-street, and Mr. Fisher, shoemaker, Briggate, appeared before the magistrates under the following circumstances. It appeared that some time before, a girl had gone to Mr. Fisher's requesting to look at some shoes. which, on pretence of her father wanting to look at them, she was suffered to take away without Mr. Fisher knowing whither they were to be taken. These shoes were subsequently pawned at Mr. (what horrid blasphemy !) and that her death was Wilson's shop for four shillings; and being dis-ACCELERATED (how scientifically expressed!) by the covered by Mr. Fisher, he took the customary means to recover his goods. Failing to obtain them thus, the parties both appeared before the magistrates, who adjudged that Mr. Fisher should pay Mr. Wilson, the pawnbroker, four shillings, the price which he had lent upon the shoes.

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—Robert Thompson was charged before the magistrates, on Monday last, HANCOX! Mr. BOWEN, lately a Guardian of the with having entered the house of a person named Bridgewater Union, and next to OASTLER and Elizabeth Bownass, of Hunslet, and stealing therefrom a shirt, waistcoat, and neckcloth, which he subsequently pawned for a trifle. The articles were traced to the pawn-shop and identified by the owner, spirited individual has shown in his pamphlet that and the pawn-tickets were found in the possession of while the deaths of convicts in the Hulks averaged the prisoner. On Saturday last the prisoner was committed on a charge of stealing some linen, the property of Mr. Charles Scholefield, of York Road. In his defence, he said he had hought the tickets, but could neither tell for how much he had bought them or from whom. He was likewise committed

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—The Leeds Eye and Ear Infirmary Report for March, 1838:-Admitted, 60; discharged restored, 70; remaining on the books, 140.

KEEPING BAD COMPANY.—On Saturday last, a young man named Thomas Daley, appeared before the magistrates, charging a girl named Mary Ann Sherry, with picking his pocket, while in that sink of abomination called "The Golden Buildings." It appeared that, on the evening before, Daley met with the prisoner, who enticed him to this brothel; and while in one of the bed-rooms, extracted from him two half-crowns and a sixpence. He also had a tobacco-box, which he said he found on the bed after the girl had left the room. On discovering his loss, he went in search of the fugitive, whom, with the assistance of a policeman, he soon found, but the money had disappeared. The magistrates said that | Verdict-" Accidental death." though the case looked exceedingly suspicious against the prisoner, there was not sufficient evidence to convict her, and she should therefore be discharged. RICHARD OASTLER IN THE FIRE. - Jonas

Driver, a petty manufacturer, residing in New Wortley, was brought before the magistrates by warrant, on Tuesday last, charged with wilfully damaging and destroying the property of Nicholas Lenaghan. It appeared from the evidence that Lenaghan is, occasionally, a newspaper hawker; other papers, as well as the Northern Star. As an inducement to purchasers of the latter mentioned journal, he stated that with it he would give a splenhim, he put it into the fire, and the Northern Star | heard. likewise shared the same fate. Being asked for pay him for his lost time. The magistrates thought was reasonable, and directed a policeman to accompany Lenaghan to Driver's warehouse, and to state that unless he allowed him some compensainformation should be laid against him for being towards the suppression of such a nuisance? drunk. He positively refused to pay anything more information was consequently about to be laid, but to prevent the consequences, a gentleman in the Court handed Lenaghan half-a-crown, which he the trouble of attending again and getting nothing for his trouble after all. Was this silly fellow a Conservative operative or a little Whig bantling?

Mysterious Circumstance. - Inquest .-On Tuesday morning last, an inquest was held on or for aged and sickly persons of either sex. But I view of the body of James Lucas, aged 41 years, must not pursue the parallel. One startles at the who was found dead in his bed on the previous morninferences to which it might lead, and I have already ing. Two young men slept with him during the night of Sunday, and did not perceive anything on their rising to attend their work on the following humane person as to what ought to be the fate of morning. About eight o'clock, however, when they had returned to breakfast, a little girl went to call dead. A post mortem examination of the body took place, but no particular cause of death was elicited. Verdict—"Died by the visitation of God."

COURT HOUSE CURIOSITY .- On Tuesday last, two respectable looking women, named Hannah Wood, and Sarah Buckley, appeared before the magistrates to settle a brawl which they could not decide more privately. Mrs. Wood charged Mrs. Buckley with beating her children, who had given Wood desired nothing but peace, for this was the first time she had the curiosity to bring any body to the Court House, and she did not care if it was the last. Mrs. Buckley had the best of evidence, other needfuls connected with the church, for by the and on judgment being given against her (in which sick, some of their communications are noticed she was directed to pay 2s. 6d, to some charity, and would feel when unjustly accused. She urged the business, and told the meeting that they must dis- that according to the 43rd section of the Act the respectability of her two witnesses who were stran- pose of it as they thought fit. George Wade, Esq., Bench could only convict once in any one day. It gers to her, and had come without any promise of then moved a further adjournment for twelve months, was rather too much to be fined for working without reward to give their testimony, while her accuser had and was seconded by Mr. John Scofield. Mr. a certificate, and then be fined for not having a certificate. only one witness, whose testimony was completely O. O. T. His lines have some merit, but they contradicted. To this she was answered "that the bench had given the case a very patient hearing on seconded by Mr. G. L. Linney; a few remarks set both sides, and they must abide by their decision."

Socialism.—On Sunday last, two lectures were delivered in the Social Institution of this town, by Mr. Fleming, from Manchester. The afternoon lecture consisted principally of remarks upon, and replies to an article in the March No. of Blackwood's Magazine, headed "Practical Workings of Trades Unions." Mr. F. was exceedingly happy in his observations; and in the soundness of a great portion of his advice to the Unionists we fully conwhether we shall be able to give all Mr. F.'s cur; particularly when he advised the enrolling of previously published letters, especially in one fit Societies Act;" a step which we hope every Union throughout the country will immediately take, and thus put themselves under the protection of the only law, lately passed, at all calculated to afford protection to working men. Mr. F. also advised the withdrawal of the funds of the Trades Unions from the Savings and other Banks, and the employing of of them in purchasing real property for themselves, instead of allowing the Bankers and other Capitalists to convert those funds into additional scourges wherewith to lash their victims, the productive classes. The evening lecture was upon the practicability of the community principle, as advocated information contained in his letter, which was much by the Socialists. Mr. F. is an exceedingly clever, before the Magistrates charged with being so drunk too long for our space this week, and would have speaker; and his discourses appeared to make a deep as to expose himself to death by drowning. A

THE WAY TO OBTAIN A GOOD CHARACTER. -Mary Ann Sherry was brought before the Magisman's pocket of 21s, at the Golden Buildings, on A VALIANT AND MONEST RECRUIT. -On Sunday night. On discovering the robbery she was given by the man in charge of a policeman, but as the homme de plaisir did not appear against the belle fille de joie she was discharged. The same damsel was brought before the Magistrates on

of 5s, 6d. as mentioned in another paragraph,

SWEARING A WITNESS.—The following ridiculous scene took place at the Court House, the other day, in swearing a witness, who was a young man apparently about 20 years of age. Mr. James.—
"You shall true answer make." Witness had the Wyou shall true answer make." Witness nad one book in his left hand. Mr. James.—Take the book Mr. Joseph Dickinson, corn miller, York-street.

Mr. William Watson, jun. chemist, Templar-street. Witness then took hold of the book with both hands Mr. James.—Take the book in your right hand. You shall true answer make to all such questions. Witness kissed the book. Mr. James .- Stop, stop, not so fast.—You shall true answer make to all Witness took the book in both hands, and grasping Mr. John Armitage Buttery, woolstapler, Knostrop. it with all his might, pressed it to his lips with such Mr. Eli Whiteley, stuff manufacturer, Prospect-place. force, and for such a length of time, as to make the blood rush into his cheeks until they seemed almost as red as a turkey cock. The court was convulsed with laughter at the poor fellow's simplicity; and Mr. Thomas Holt, Blayd's Court, Hunslet-lane. as red as a turkey cock. The court was convulsed after some little further trouble on the part of Mr. Mr. John Bentley, paper-maker, Hunslet-lane. James, he was at last properly sworn.

A SINGULAR FANCY.—On Saturday night last, or rather on Sunday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, two men named Thos. M'Donald and Henry Rodley, were found fighting in a field near Knostrop. Being taken into custody, they were brought before the magistrates on Monday last, when they admitted the charge, and were bound in their own recognizances in the sum of £5 each, to keep the peace for six months. Rodley was also fined 5s. and costs for being drunk.

ASSAULTING A WATCHMAN.—On Monday last, Scotchman, named Richard M'Kenzie, was brought before the magistrates charged with assaulting a watchman while taking him to the policeoffice for lying in the street in a state of inebriation. M'Kenzie admitted that he was drunk, but denied any knowledge of assaulting the watchman. He stated that he had been a clerk in a coach-office at Liverpool, and being unemployed had come to Leeds in search of employment. He was fined 10s. and costs for the assault.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. -On Saturday evening last, an appaling accident occurred in Hunslet-lane. of which the following are the particulars: - About seven o'clock on the night in question, Jane Hodgson, a girl of about seven years of age, and daughter of Mr. Hodgson, of the Spinner's Arms, Marsh-lane, was returning with another little girl on Hunslet-lane to Leeds, when they were tempted to turn behind a gig, which having done for some distance, they were perceived by the person driving, and were whipped away. Feeling the whip about them, they let go their hold, and ran to different sides of the road. Very unfortunately, the Union Coach was just passing at the time, when the little Hodgson ran amongst the horses' legs, was thrown down, and trodden upon, and both wheels of the coach passed over her head and shoulders, which were crushed almost to atoms. She was, of course, quite dead when lifted from the ground. An inquest was held on the remains on Monday afternoon last.

THIEVES AT ODDS .- On Tuesday last. characters appeared before the magistrates, each that if her father struck her any more, she would complaining of the other, of assaults, damages, &c., &c. One of them produced three parts of a pannel, which she declared the other had knocked out of the father, was not elicited; but on Tuesday week she door with her fist: she also complained of her having was missing, and herformer words exciting suspicion, broken a square of glass and sundry articles in earthenware. The defendant had likewise her complaints to make, when the other one in the mean time called her daughter as a witness. "Oh you and that on Saturday last he went to the Black needn't call her to help you out of your scrape" Horse Inn, in Swinegate, where he offered for sale | said the defendant, "for she's been at Wakefield for the Leeds Mercury, Times, Intelligencer, and some stealing a watch." "And you've been there for was found therein, and immediately conveyed to stealing beef," said the complainant, "so the kettle the White Horse, where the inquest was held over does'ent need to call the frying pan black." "Well, the remains, and the jury returned a verdict of and you've been there for stealing pork," said the did portrait of Richard Oastler, Esq. "What, that defendant, "so we'd better cut our sticks, as I guess AGITATOR," said Driver, scowling and showing his ye'll mak nout o'nt." Such was actually the fact; teeth. "Yes, that incomparable patriot," said the whole of the three had been committed; the one Lenaghan, "will you buy a paper?" "Hand me for stealing beef, the other for stealing pork, and the the portrait," said Driver; which being reached to third for stealing a watch. The complaint was not

STEALING A NECKCLOTH.—Maria Whittaker. payment, he threatened to serve the hawker and his a girl of the town, was brought before the magis basket of papers with the same sauce, and positively trates on Monday last, charged with stealing a refused to pay for the paper. In answer to the neckcloth, the property of a boy named George Ward. charge, he admitted that he was drunk, and did not From the evidence it appeared that Ward, a lad know what he was doing. The magistrates decided about fifteen years old, had gone to "Goulding's that he should pay for the paper and the expenses of Buildings," a place of notorious ill fame, when being the conviction, which having done, he made his stay in a bed-room with some strumpet, the prisoner also in Court as short as possible, and quickly found the made free to enter, and immediately decamped with door. Lenaghan applied for some allowance for the the neckcloth in question. Inspector Moxon having under illegal certificates, beyond the hours appointed time he had spent in attending the Court House, for received information of the robbery, pursued the several hours that day and the day before, but the fugitive whom he saw drop the neckcloth in the magistrates having given judgment, they said they street. In consequence, however, of some deficiency could not alter their decision. Lenaghan did not in the evidence, the prisoner was discharged. desire more than 2s. 6d., which he said would not "Goulding's Buildings."—This place is one of the greatest nuisances in the town; there are more depredations committed in this place in one week, according to the cases that come before the magistrates, than in the whole town beside in a month, tion for his loss of time, they would direct that an | Could not our liberal magistrates do something

> WILFUL DAMAGE. On Monday, Thos. Flower was brought up at the Court House, by his father, a respectable publican, in Leeds, in consequence of his having, on Saturday night, broken open the door, and behaved to his father in a violent manner. He was bound over to keep the peace for six months. himself in £20, and one surety in £10.

> ROBBERY.—On Tuesday, George Thompson was charged at the Court House, with having, on Sunday night, stolen two sovereigns, twenty-two shillings and sixpence, a waistcoat, and a handkerchief. The two last articles have since been found at a pawnbroker's, and fully identified. They were the property of Eliza Thompson, the prisoner's aunt, who resides at Beeston. He was committed for trial to Wakefield House of Correction.

STEALING HORSE GEARING. -On Saturday, Thomas Dixon was charged at the Court House, the deceased out of bed, and found that he was quite with having, on the day previous, stolen a pair of blinders from the head of a horse, at the Barrack Tavern, Sheepscar. He immediately took them to the Golden Cross, near that place, and offered them for sale, when he was apprehended with the property in his possession, which has since been identified by William Fawcett, a coal leader. He was committed for trial to Wakefield House of Correction.

ACKWORTH CHURCH RATE.—A meeting was held in June last, for the purpose of levying a rate her no provocation. There were witnesses on both on the inhabitants of this village, which issued in sides, who beth swore that the respective parties for the question being adjourned nine months, which whom they appeared had been assaulted. Mrs. time expired on Thursday, the 29th March last. The anti-rate-payers issued a notice that they 13. Mr. Archer observed that the certificate which should meet pursuant to the adjournment: this was signed by Mr. Wiseman, in 1836, stated him then proved a disagreeable surprise to the parson and to be 13 years of age, and it was rather singular if way it was hunting day, and the former business, had been overlooked. The officials concluded it best the expenses of the case), she seemed to feel all the to meet the Radicals, as they are here termed, and indignation which an honest and independent mind the chair was taken by the curate, who opened the R. Doeg moved an amendment, that the meeting be adjourned to the 21st March, 1839, and was the matter right with Mr. Wade, and the amendment was carried without a dissentient; the latter gentleman himself declared for the amendment.

NARROW ESCAPE. - On Saturday, George Lodge of Holbeck, was brought up at the Court House, charged with having, sometime previously, stolen a cart of the value of £4 or £5, the property of Mr. Joshua Wilson, of Thornes House near Leeds The cart had been left at a smith's shop in Meadow Lane, Leeds, to get repaired, and though the prisoner was not observed to steal the cart, yet the wheels were found in his possession, with a new cart body placed upon them. As soon as the prisoner ascertained that he was suspected, he removed the cart to Manchester, and there sold it for £7. 10s. In defence, the prisoner stated that the blacksmith had lent him the cart. The prosecutor observed, that from the courteous manner in which the blacksmith had acted when application had been made respecting the cart, he thought he had been fully as bad as the prisoner in the transaction. fronts, one to Victoria-street, the other to Cabbage The magistrates dismissed the case.

A DANGEROUS PREDICAMENT. - On Monday last, a young man named Thos. Ellice was brought impression upon his auditors. Animated conversa- watchman named John Bolton took the prisoner Legal Questions.—Several important legal questions tions followed at the close of each lecture; and the out of the brook in water-lane, about and purchase been received, but as Mr. O'Connor is from home they cannot be answered this week.

A lecture in opposition to some of the tenets held might have been drowned had it not been for the timely assistance of the watchman. Prisoner could convenience, which arose from no neglect of his, on Tuesday evening last, by Mr. Gregg, Methodist say nothing in his defence, and was fined by an oversight at this office. Local Preacher, of this town. costs for being drunk.

ELECTION OF OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,-Or Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected trates on Monday last, charged with picking a overseers for their several townships and wards for

the ensuing year. MILL HILL WARD. Mr. William Beverley, wool merchant, Bond

Street. Mr. Joseph Thackrey, wool agent, Park Place, Saturday last, charged with picking a man's pocket Mr. Luke Marsh, hatter, Upperhead Row. WEST WARD.

Mr. Joseph Reffitt, wooldyer, Hanover-place. Mr. Walter Stead, merchant, Woodhouse-lane. NORTH WEST WARD. Mr. Matthew Johnson, glosser, Well Close Place. Mr. Thomas Anderton, hide merchant, Water-lane

NORTH EAST WARD. Mr. Thomas Brumfitt, gentleman, York Road. Mr. George Bedford, dyer, Beckett-street.

Mr. John Lawson, flax-spinner, Mabgate. EAST WARD. KIRKGATE WARD.

OUT-TOWNSHIPS. H UNSLET.

Mr. John Ingram, gardener, Sayner's-lane.

Mr. John Yewdal, grocer, Briggate.

" William Walley, woolstapler, Bowling-greenterrace, Holbeck. "Joseph Longley, bricklayer, Chapel-st., Hunslet."
Joseph Wilkinson, malsterer, Low-road,
Hunslet. HOLBECK.

" John Watson, grocer, Sweet-street. " John Jackson, miller, Hunslet-lane,

BEESTON. " Joseph Rogers, innkeeper. " John Yates, china-merchant, Royds.

ARMLEY. " John Holdsworth.

" John Walker.

" Robert Sugden, Bar-row, Sheepscar. " William Woodhead.

"Thomas Holdsworth, near Farnley-Hall, " Samuel Boyes, farmer, Farnley-lane-side.

BRAMLEY. " Josh. Musgrave, clothier, New-Road. " William Bradshaw, clothier, Moor-side...

HEADINGLEY.

" John Eddison, cloth-manufacturer. "Thomas Smith, wool-stapler.

CHAPEL ALLERTON. " Thomas Prince, woollen cloth dyer. " Frankland Paley.

POTTERNEWTON. " John Howson, tanner.

" William Neale, gentleman. MELANCHOLY SUICIDE .- On Thursday morn

ing last, an inquest was held at the White Horse-Woodhouse Carr, before John Blackburn, Esq., coroner, on view of the body of Mary Mawson, aged seventeen years and six months, and resident in that place. From the evidence adduced before the coroner, it appeared that the deceased had had some words with her father, an aged man, some weeks ago. A young man who paid his drown herself. Whether or not there had been any subsequent disagreement between her and her the mill-dam of Mr. Clapham was dragged for a considerable time, in hopes of finding the body, but in vain. Upwards of a week elapsed without any tidings being heard of the deceased. At length the dam was again dragged on Wednesday last, and the body of the unfortunate young woman "Found Drowned."

DEWSBURY.

GUARDIANS.—On Thursday week, the election of Guardians took place at the Wellington Tavern, for the township of Dewsbury. Seven gentlemen had been proposed, but Messrs. Titus Senior Brook. William Newsome, James Cardwell, and Joseph Rushworth, are the successful candidates by rather a large majority. The above Guardians are entirely opposed to the New Poor Law.

DEWSBURY PETTY SESSIONS, SATURDAY. FACTORY INFORMATIONS.—Messrs. Bates and Baker. the superintendents under the Factories' Regulation Act. appeared to prove several informations against the Healey New Mill Company, and their agents. The informations were for working the children by the Act, and for neglecting to send them to school Mr. Baker proceeded to state in reference to the charge of illegal certificate, that the company had dispensed with the services of the regularly appointed surgeon, Mr. Wiseman, and had employed a Mr. Smith, whose name was signed to the certificates he then produced, of Sarah Moss, John Toulson, and Joseph Pollard, which he considered in point of fact, no certificate at all. Mr. Archer, who appeared for the defendants, contended the terms of the Act had been complied with, which only required that the certificate should be signed by "some" surgeon or physician. He produced a certificate signed by the aid Mr. James Smith on the 8th November last, and countersigned by Mr. Saunders, (Mr. Baker's superior officer) on the 15th of the same month which, he contended, was a sufficient proof that the certificates were legally signed. Mr. Baker contended that the defendants were bound to prove that Mr. Smith was a regular practitioner. Mr. Archer denied it, and said they had no right to admit what Mr. Smith was, the onus lay upon the complaining party. Mr. Baker observed that Mr. Smith ought to come forward and prove it himself. Mr. Ingham remarked that if Mr. Smith was not a regularly educated surgeon, the certificate was useless, and therefore he was inclined to think that Mr. Baker was bound to prove that he was neither surgeon or physician, in order to fully make out a case. Mr. Baker said Mr. Smith was not on the list of surgeons. He produced the list, but Mr. Archer objected that it was not evidence, as the lists were almost necessarily imperfect. After some further conversation, Mr. Ingham observed that the point was a singular one to him, and he should wish the decision to stand over for a fortnight. In the meantime he should be glad to examine any evidence which either party might furnish him, in order to assist his judgment The decision was therefore adjourned.—Mr. Baker then put in the certificate of Joseph Pollard, which was not countersigned by a magistrate. Mr. Archer immediately admitted its illegality. Mr. Baker next charged the Company with working children under thirteen years of age more than nine hours a day. Mr. Thomas Bedford admitted that the children were worked full time (eleven hours each day.) Mr. Baker inquired of Pollard his age; he replied under he was under that age in 1838. Mr. Ingham doubted whether he could hear the defendants upon that certificate, which they had admitted to be illegal in consequence of not being countersigned. Their admission of its illegality bound them to prove that the tificate at all. Mr. Baker observed that the first charge was not having a proper certificate, and secondly, for working more than nine hours a day. It was agreed ultimately that the case should be considered as heard, and the decision postponed. The rest of the informations were postponed used the next Court day. Mr. Hague refused to interfere in any way with the decisions, in consequence of

being a proprietor of mills. INDECENT Assault.—Two boys from Dawgreet named John Hague and John Webster, were fined 8s. each for indecently assaulting Mary Smith, a girl twelve years of age. Matthew Mitchell and Matthew Field were also fined for a similar assault upon Mary Auty, a girl about the same age. The young rascals were severely reprimanded by the Bench.

HALIFAX. THE ODD FELLOWS HALL, This flourishing

body of individuals of the Loyal Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, in the Halifax district, have commenced building a spacious hall, in Cabbage-lane, near St. James' Church, having purchased 1000 square yards of ground for that purpose of G. Pollard, Esq. It is to have two lane, and calculated to hold 5000 persons. The building, &c. will cost them about £5000, and is to be appropriated for the purpose of holding public meetings, lectures, &c. It is to be twenty-five yards long, thirteen yards wide, and eight yards high. There will also be a gallery, capable of holding three hundred persons, and a recess for the accommodation of speakers, reporters, &c.

FECUNDITY.—Eleven ewes, the property of Jonathan Akroyd, Esq., on his estate at Woodside,

DRUGGISTS .- A petition from this respectable body of tradesmen has been sent from this town to E Protheroe, Esq., M. P., for presentation to the House of Commons, in reply to that of the medical and surgical profession. There is also another in for the public generally to sign, supporting the views and William Kellett, eleven shillings each, for being of the trade, as to the claims of the profession to exclude the druggists from preparing medicines, even for slight cases, except under the prescription

of a medical men. in the annexed statement of the poll was proposed of six shillings each. by Mr. John Baldwin, and the last four being the only 785 rate-payers having voted it stood thus:-J. Appleyard, 545; C. Whiteley, 504; W. Smith, 246; J. Foster, 242; W. Haigh, 212; and J. In Southowram, Mr. John Baldwin and Mr. Ker-Mr. John Holland, of Slead-house, and Mr. Joshua Butterworth, of Norwood Green, have been reelected without a contest. In Northownem, there has been no contest, and the parties elected are Messrs. G. Beaumont, T. Greenwood, and Joseph little short of £3000 has been collected towards Thomas Walker, butcher, than whom no man in Stocks. Mr. Samuel Peel, has been elected for the erection of the projected new church in Wake- Honley is better known, and who is in daily com-Shelf, without a contest; and Mr. Wainhouse, of field. Washer-lane, has been re-elected for Skircoat, without opposition.

Turner, were charged by the constables with fighting dogs on the Sunday. The former was a young Wakefield, on the 14th April, 18th June, 10th man, and the other a little boy about seven years of September, 26th November, and 29th December. age. It appeared that Sutcliffe was crossing a field, when he found that a dog was following him, upon which he turned round and began to send it away. The dog ran off towards the place where the little boy was standing, with another dog. The "twa dogs" thus coming together began to growl and the constable arrived, and from this laid the inforconvict them.

WEDLOCK'S JOYS .- Samuel Horsfield was charged with threatening the life of his "better half," Mary Horsfield. The parties it appears have not lived together for a number of years, and the hus-band occasionally pays her a visit, when he breaks the windows of her house and "pummels" her, into the bargain. The magistrates consulted for a short time; during which consultation they were suddenly interrupted by the defendant (who had also seized the opportunity to whisper to his spouse) loudly and sharply exclaiming "tha'rt a liar." "That langnage won't be allowed here," bawled an officer, and the conversation again fell to a whisper. However, in a few seconds they waxed warm, and the busband londly whispered "d-m I'll give it thee for it;" upon which the lady's wrath rose to the boiling point, and she repeated "tha darn't, tha darn't!" The and she repeated "tha darn't, tha darn't!" magistrates put a period to their altercation, by telling the husband he must find surety for his future good behaviour. The woman then left the office.

found, he would be committed. in the morning, and liberated him without taking him before the Magistrates. The case has again been brought before the Magistrates, when Mr. of Woodworth, who, with a few trifling exceptions. invalidate the testimony of the witnesses, by endeavouring to prove their previous bad character. head, and looking Fraser in the face, apparently much affected, began to relate that he had been pay. Fraser repeated three times, with considerable unction, "How many times have you been locked up?" When Eastwood came to the 16s., Fraser rejoined, "Ah! you have been convicted. You don't belong to the Temperance Society, Eastwood! What are you?" "What am I? Why, a shoemaker!" After some other remarks of a similar kind, arising from cross-questions put by Fraser, the deposition of Eastwood went to show that he saw Woodworth go out of the Boar's Head, said that Fraser was a "bad un." Esther Eastwood was then examined. She deposed to having seen Woodworth taken to the Police Office; she the coat collar; he was being taken to the Police him again, and his hat fell off; upon which Woodworth attempted to pick it up, but was again struck. forward by Fraser, who took the hat up, and went into the Police Office with Woodworth. After the witness testifying that there was something in the hat, and that something was spoken, but she was not sufficiently near to hear what it was, Fraser attempted to blow it all on one side, by saying that was a charge seriously affecting his character, and that it had been got up by a party of men who had hired the poor man to further their ends. Fraser attempted to clear himself by showing that the man had not been in the lock-up for this last twelve months, and that he was then brought up on a charge of felony, but not committed, on account of the person not pressing the charge against him. He then went on to show, by a reference to certain respectable witnesses that he had had in the lockup that night, that Woodworth was not in the lock-up at all on the 3rd of February. Mr. Mitchell afterwards contrasted the characters of his witnesses with those who were said to have come from the House of Correction, and expressed an opinion that the charge remained unanswered. The Magistrates, who evidently manifested a bias towards Fraser, as a public officer, throughout the whole of the enquiry, and one of them having expressed himself that there were descrepancies in the statements, wisely remarked that Fraser might indict Woodworth for perjury, on which Fraser expressed his determination to do so, and another of the Magistrates called it a wise determination. Rare protection this for the liberty of the Queen's subjects.

FIXBY POOR RATES.—On Tuesday, the townthip of Fixby having refused to contribute its quota towards the expense of the Halifax union Devil King's Rates, the clock of the overseer was seized by the Poor Law myrmidons and bome triumphantly off to Halifax; the valorons " authorities" not daring to offer it for sale at

got to the house some ale was sent for; and, turn the £11 into £3. 3s., for which the goods shortly afterwards, Hartley found that his watch were disposed of. So much for the honesty of was missing. He charged her with the robbery, the constables and other individuals concerned. which she denied. Hartley then went for a consta- Mr. Sedgwick was insulted by Ss. 11d. being returnble, leaving her in the custody of his companion. ed to him, as the difference between the rate and Three young men came into the house, while Hartley the value of the goods sold. It appears that when was away, and after talking with the woman, again left. Hartley then returned with Rawson, who took her to the lock up; and when Hartley got home his watch had been left there by three young men. The magistrates, after reprimanding the prisoner, and autioning her not to appear there again, dismissed

FRASEB AND THE TOPERS.—On Sunday last, in the forenoon, two persons were discovered in the treet who had been drinking too largely of their torning potations (by Fraser) and one of them, eing somewhat more sober than the other, was sired by the constable to carry his companion TEA CONTROVERSY, -Audi alteram parlem, our last we directed our readers to notice certain years on our first page, and we hope all our

ders will hear both sides.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS.—Anniversary Sermons were preached in the Methodist Chapel, Sunday last.

SUNDAY FROLIC .- Richard Kirk was fined course of signature, at the druggists' shops, being twelve shillings including costs; and William Taylor

SUNDAY FIGHT.—Two young men, named Sampson Clay and John Rawnsley were charged, by the constable of Northowram, with fighting on Sun-ELECTION OF POOR LAW GUARDIANS.—The day evening. The parties met on the North Bridge, election of guardians for Halifax, took place on and one asked the other if he would fight, to which Thursday last, and as two lists had been given in, he had no objections, and a set to was the consea contest necessarily ensued. The first five names quence. They were mulced in the penalty and costs

Two EMERALDERS.—An Emeralder, named M'Donald, was charged with assaulting the landlord Radical party, was proposed by Mr. William M'Donald, was charged with assaulting the landlord Walker, of Bull Green. At the close of the poll, of the Turk's Head, on Saturday night. He was convicted in penalty and costs one pound; and, in W. Little, 671; J. Abbot, 553; J. Hoatson, 547; default of payment, committed for a month. Ellen Lynch, from "the green isle of the ocean," was charged with "bateing" another "lily of the Ingham, 144. The first five were, of course, elected. west," on St. Patrick's day. The magistrates dismissed the case, it appearing that it arose from their by the Whig faction to carry their man. Hopeless of shaw Lumb, have been elected without opposition. having both drank too deeply in the "poteen," in honour of their tutelary saint.

WAKEFIELD.

WAKEFIELD AND LEEDS SHERIFF'S COURT. -Mr. Maude, the Sheriff's Assessor, has fixed the Dog Fighting.-Samuel Sutcliffe and John following days for holding courts for the trial of causes under £20, at Wakefield and Leeds:-At October.

WIT AND WISDOM.—The other day, a person called upon the sexton of the parish church, to order a grave for his deceased child, about six weeks old. It was of course necessary to be known whefight, and the young man parted them. At this time ther it had been christened and named. When the questions were put to him, he answered to eachmation. The magistrates dismissed the case, saying No! but he was then going to Mr. Wm. Pearson's, that under the circumstances it would be hard to the registrar to have his child named. The sexton expressed himself with astonishment as follows, Goi, John, it isn't necessary when't barn's dead

INQUEST BEFORE THOS. LEE, JUN., ESC.-March 27th, at the house of Wm. Wooffenden, the George and Dragon, Flockton, on view of the body of Joseph Day, ten years of age, hurrier at the coal-mine of Messrs. Stanfield and Briggs, who was suffocated by the falling in of the roof of the pit. on the previous day.—On the 28th, at the house of Mrs. Jane Royle, the George Inn, Heckmondwike, on the body of Mary Whitehead, forty-six years of age, who died very suddenly in a pit, on the morning of last Monday week.—Also at the house of Mr. Charles Johnson, the Hope and Anchor, Dewsbury, on the body of Benjamin Allott, nineteen years of age, who was unfortunately drowned whilst endeavouring to get a horse out of the river. Verdicts our bowels yearn over the "gentle Shepherd." It accordingly.

HORBURY.-We are glad to announce that a public meeting has recently been held in this exbawling "Oh! I'm delighted." The husband was public meeting has recently been held in this extemanded, being assured that if the surety was not tensive village to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Working Men's Association FRASEB, THE DEPUTY-CONSTABLE.—A charge there; several individuals from Wakefield attended, who advocated its utility in appropriate speeches, for having taken a man into custody, kept him and it has been thought expedient to publish the and it has been thought expedient to publish the following two summary resolutions which were unanimously adopted. 1st. "That as all men are born equal, and are compelled to contribute towards the support of the State, all have an equal right to have a voice in the making of those laws by which they all night, received a certain sum of money from him following two summary resolutions which were una-Mitchell appeared for his client, a man of the name a voice in the making of those laws by which they are to be governed." 2nd. "That this meeting is confirmed his previous statements as respects the of opinion that the best way of carrying the forefacts with which he charged Fraser. After a good going resolution into effect would be to form themdeal of questioning by Fraser, in which he strove to selves into an Association, on the principle of the London Working Men's Association, having for its basis, Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Short Parliaments, and no-property qualification for members of Parliament." The strictest order characterised the proceedings, and at the close of the meeting a great number of persons enrolled their slice of the Turk appertaining to each side; better how to talk about murder and the like.

Sice of the Turk appertaining to each side; better how to talk about murder and the like.

FLECTION OF GUARDIANS.—The election of guarbolical right. So powerful, so manly, and so sinder, a man of minexible principle, and a stern defender of the great Radical principles of political right. So powerful, so manly, and so sinder, a man of minexible principle, and a stern defender of the great Radical principles of political right. So powerful, so manly, and so sinder, a man of minexible principle, and a stern defender of the great Radical principles of political right. So powerful, so manly, and so sinder, a man of minexible principle, and a stern defender of the great Radical principles of political right. So powerful, so manly, and so sinder, a man of minexible principle, and a stern defender of the great Radical principles of political right. So powerful, so manly, and so sinder, a man of minexible principle, and a stern defender of the great Radical principles of political right. So powerful, so manly, and so sinder, a man of minexible principle, and a stern defender of the great Radical principle, and a stern defender of the great Radical principles of political right. So powerful, so manly, and so sinder, a man of minexible principle, and a stern defender of the great Radical principles of political right. So powerful, so manly, and so sinder the New Poor Law for the law for having been taken into custody before. One of them, a person of the name of Eastwood, shaking his head, and looking Fraser in the face, apparently once dragged out of his own door-stead by the names as members. Horbury has long been exemwatchmen, taken to the lock-up, and he had los. to plary for its patriotic and persevering spirit of Radicalism, and we have no doubt that this Association will go on and prosper.

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION .- That indefatigable friend of freedom, Disney Alexander, Esq. M.D. delivered a very able and impressive lecture to the above Association, last Monday evening, in their meeting-room, George and Crown Yard, on "The Rights and Duties of Man;" which ever and anon elicited bursts of applause from the large and respectable assembly present on the occasion, to the top of the market, and that he (Eastwood) was perfectly sober, and had been getting a pint of ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell the next mind the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon all the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon all the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon the most enthusiastic tokens of course care of the Rev. Wm. Hill, in Bethel Chapel, Prince-decided to hire with and all, which they had presumed to hire with and all, which they had presumed to hire with and all, which they had presumed to hire with and all, which they had presumed to hire with and all, which they had presumed to hire with and all the day and all, which they had presumed to hire with a leave to hire with then examined him to show that his offence had it is needless here to descant; they have long been been merely the abuse of John Barleycorn. He generally known and acknowledged. After congratulating his audience on the great improvements ship's leave had not been usked, and so he quietly recently made in the Association, and the cheering aspect it now presents, he proceeded to set forth, in had left her husband and gone down the market to glowing and forcible language, the importance of slighted by a batch of urchins, he soon gave them civil and religious liberty on all occasions—the neit, and saw a person having hold of Woodworth by cessity of a reduction of expenditure—a reduction pence for a sight of Billy and Joey's chops at this of taxation-intelligible and impartial laws-cheap Office; and in the Lower George Yard Fraser met and prompt justice—equal rights to every denomithem, and struck Woodworth on the back; he struck nation of Christians—a further extension of the elective franchise—the right of vote by ballot—the only on condition of their taking the key again on importance of shortening the duration of Parliaments. &c. &c. He likewise argued, with great force and perspicuity, the duties which man, as a social day. We wonder whether Billy was more astonished peing, owes to himself in private life, such as so. at himself when almost kneeling to brother Jonathan, briety, industry, frugality, strict adherence to justice in his dealings with his fellow men; and emphatically insisted upon the importance and imperative necessity of every person exercising his own inalienable right of private judgment alike on all subjects, whether of a political, social, moral, or religious nature; also the incalculable advantages resulting from education, which unfolds to man his rights, and the necessity of cordial and good humoured cooperation for considering the best and most efficient of any certificates of births or marriages that may means of obtaining those rights. The venerable gentleman concluded amidst deafening clapping of hands, which having subsided, the compliment of a vote of thanks was unanimously given to him by the Act for that Union. It is gravely asserted by many delighted assemblage, which soon afterwards sepathat that his appointment was illegal, and if it were, we rated, each individual carrying away with him the salutary admonitions of Dr. Alexander, to whose appointment would be legal or valid. We advise all praiseworthy exertions in the grand cause of freedom, the women who have been so married to get mar-

too high commendation cannot be given.

BABNSLEY INSTITUTE.—Lectures were delivered to the members of this society, on Monday week, by Mr. Moulson, on the advantage of the mathematics. and on Tuesday last, by Mr. Thomas Lister, on the customs, institutions, and manners of Scotland.

BALL.—There was a grand fancy ball in the Odd Fellow's Hall on Monday night; tickets two shillings and sixpence each, and a fair sprinkling of company.

THE GREAT MAGICIAN has had two very successful nights at Barnsley.

SHAMEFUL SEIZURE FOR CHRCH-RATES. AT BARNSLEY.—A seizure was lately made upon the property of Mr. Sedgwick, one of the Society of Friends, for Church-Rates, amounting to £2. 8s. and constables' expenses 13s. 5d., which deserves Tieby.

Lewdress and Drink.—A middle aged woman of the town was brought up before the magistrates under the following circumstances:—On Tuesday like and constables. Amount of the town was brought up before the following circumstances:—On Tuesday like and constables. Amount of the town was brought up before the following circumstances:—On Tuesday like a substitute of the society marched and constables. Amount of the purpose of examining and like sovereigns were found in a let was held at the Pack Horse Inn, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and loval independent order of Odd Fellows, of Richmond loval inde night, she was in Fox Ginnel, when a man, named London, and his wife ill in bed. They proceeded in out a single objection.

the seizure was made, one of the parties engaged in it proposed taking a sofa, but the cart would not hold it, and, therefore, it was left behind!

HOLMFIRTH.

BASTILE FECUNDITY, AT HOLMFIRTH .- The soil of this wild district seems to be admirably calculated for the production of noxious weeds. "Churn-milk and thick-'uns" is rare stuff for making jolter-heads without hearts. Hence Holmfirth has the unenviable honour of providing so large a majority of candidates for infamous promotion upon the Devil-king's staff, in his demense of Huddersfield. 'The "vice" chairman of the last batch on his back to the lock-up, "nay, none so," of worthies, who served his infernal majesty as the reply "if I am to go there mysel." A life "guards," was a churn-calf from this neighbournit was afterwards provided to take them both there. another Holmfirth churn-calf; and we hear that two other churn-calves from the same dairy, are ar both sides, is a very old and very proper adage. butting their diminutive horns against their nincom-poop canisters, in angry contention about who arges brought, in our advertising columns, against shall administer the "slope, salts, and rhubarb," a Hawkers. To those charges a replication pocketing, of course, the munificent fee in such case made and provided by the rot-gut M. D.'s, the found opposed to carrying out the orders of the three-headed Devil-king.

HUDDERSFIELD.

THE LUDDITES' SUCCESSOR.—We hear that Cabbage Lane, belonging to the above body, on Mr. Brooke, the bastile magistrate is to be started Mr. Brooke, the bastile magistrate, is to be started as a candidate for the honour of succeeding Mr. Joshua Robertshaw, with neglecting to sort some Swain, as chairman to the Huddersfield Board of wool, which had been delivered out to him, be-Guardians. We tell the majority of Guardians who have been elected because of their pledges to withstand the bastile system, that if they permit this they will prove themselves traitors to the people. Let

them at least be consistent. HONLEY POOR LAW GUARDIANS .- A smart struggle took place in the village of Honley, for the election of Poor Law Guardians. The Can-

Mr. Henry Littlewood, Radical. Mr. James Brooke,

Mr. Thomas Brooke, Tory. Mr. John Robinson. Whig.

The two first named gentlemen are decided enemies to the Devil's-law. Mr. Robinson is a warm advocate for it, and Mr. Thomas Brooke is a kind hearted but weak minded man, who does not much last, the following persons were appointed by the admire it, but would "give it a fair trial." Every magistrates as overseers for the ensuing year, viz., hearted but weak minded man, who does not much admire it, but would "give it a fair trial." Every sort of despicable cavil and trickery was resorted to by the Whig faction to carry their man. Hopeless of success in the struggle, they tried to carry it by stratagem, and after sundry closetings in awful and mysterious conclave, trumped an objection to the Radical candidates, because their proposers were not known: they having been proposed by Mr.

Thomas Walker, bytcher, than whom no man in THE NEW CHURCH.—We understand that not known: they having been proposed by Mr. munication with the very parties who resisted this notable objection. On the votes being taken, a

> overseers; the returns standing thus:-Churchwarden's return. | Overseer's Return.

the returns is accurate. HUDDERSFIELD POOR LAW GUARDIANS .more chattering across the table like a magpie with charged. sait on his tail, ever and anon penning tid bits of scurrility for 'Jim Crow' between times. Open meetings will stop all that, and teach little minoritynews-monger-Clerk to know how to hold his tongue seldom he'll be spoken to by his new masters. In in trim style. He was fined £1 and costs 10s. sooth we do pity poor Bolus, the Yellow Doctor, and was a pity that so nicely concocted a scheme should fail. Three Whigs and two Tories, all Esqs., and

slice of the Turk appertaining to each side; better how to talk about murder and the like. wriggle into a majority of three above his former chums, which introduces him to the society of suncoming into uncomfortable circumstances again. We cannot say we have so much commiseration for bowl, and, at all events, he knew that his Vagrunttramped up to the Ex-Officios, and laying about him like a schoolmaster whose authority has been Jonathan, the Golcar guard, refused to let them off, the 2nd of April. We strongly calculate they will

attend another meeting of Guardians? We doubt it: and then what a falling off will there be in sticks for "Jim Crow" to build his nest with! REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES .-Wives, maidens, and mothers look to the validity be made under the direction of Mr. Floyd, the clerk to the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and Superintendent-Registrar, under the New Marriage that his appointment was illegal, and if it were, we

find the 2nd of April to be the day after April fool's

ried over again as soon as possible. Manchester, delivered two lectures in the afternoon and evening, in the Social Institution, Manchesterstreet. The large room of the Institution, on both but is much bruised internally. We hear he is in a been robbed of it. The old blockhead having made occasions, was crowded to suffocation, and many recovering state. were incapable of obtaining admission. The lectures were on the doctrine of the formation of character, and the economical plans and arrangements of the social system; and from the popular and interesting manner in which the lecturer delivered them, they made a deep impression on the

minds of the audience present. A number of

MEETING OF RATE-PAYERS .- On Monday last, a meeting of the rate-payers of the Hudderstield ham let was held at the Pack Horse Inn, at eleven o'clock

ensuing year. HUDDERSFIELD ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.-In our last we gave an account of the number of votes each candidate had at the close of the contest on the evening of Thursday, the day of election. On the following day (Friday) the Overseers, however, from some reason, published a different return, declaring F. Schwan, Esq., a Whig, elected in place of Stephen Dickenson, a Radical, who was in the majority on Thursday night; upon which the proposer of Mr. Dickenson, after taking professional advice, served a copy of the following notice on the Overseers:-

"To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Hudders

field.—As the proposer of Stephen Dickenson as Poor Law Guardian for Huddersfield, I hereby protest against the return you have published of Guardians elected, as it is not according you have published of Guardians elected, as it is not according to law, nor agreeable to the number of votes as added up on the day of election, the 29th of March. And I hereby claim to have Stephen Dickenson's name inserted as having been duly elected, in pursuance of the 40th section of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the instructions of the Commissioners, which state that the votes shall be added up on the afternoon of the day of election, and those having the majority of votes shall be declared duly elected, Stephen Dickenson then being declared to be fourth candidate who was duly elected." From Almondbury the return was as follows, the two first being elected :- Hiram Harling, shopkeeper, 297, opposed to the law; John Mellor, farmer, 295, ditto. Francis Farrand, manufacturer, 142, in favour of the pinch-belly system. Joseph Vickerman, merchant, 182, ditto; there will be a large majority out of the whole Union that will be

Somerset-House Bashaws.

BRADFORD.

CAUTION TO WOOL SORTERS.—On Monday, Joseph

STEALING BUTTER. - Jane Gill, of Bradford, reeler, was brought up at the Court House, on Monday, on a charge of having stolen a pound of butter, from a stall in the butter cross, on Saturday night.

The case was clear against her, but on account of one we believe of the same kind which is in the her being very far advanced in pregnancy, the magistrates liberated her.

STEALING A WATCH .- William Green, of Bradford, woolsorter, was charged, at the Court House, on Tuesday, by his brother, Mr. Henry Green, watch maker, with stealing a watch belonging to him. The parties were allowed a private hearing, when the prisoner was discharged, and the watch given up to the brother, who did not wish to prosecute.

APPOINTMENT OF OVERSEERS, &c .- On Friday

Suicipe.—On Thursday morning last, a man named William Wood, a clogger, and residing at Greengates, near this town, shot himself in bed with a pistol. Deceased had for some before kept the toll great majority appeared for Messrs. Littlewood and James Brooke, on which a scrutiny was demanded, and the rates searched as far back as 1824, to reduce the number of small rate-payers, by the forlorn hope had since been up and down the country seeking write to the Rev. Mr. Stephens, of Ashton, inviting of astray rate being some time unpaid. The num- employment, which not being able to obtain he be-September, 26th November, and 29th December. Of a stray rate being some time unpaid. In a number of the committed the rash act in leaster week. A great public meeting is to bed, and at the time when the youngest of his three be holden about a fortnight after Easter, of which the close of the scrutiny a difference appeared in bed, and at the time when the youngest of his three children (who are motherless) was lying by the side of him. An inquest was held on his body, and a

verdict of "Temporary derangement" brought in. THEFT.-James Sunderland, engine tender to H. Littlewood 292 H. Littlewood 292 Messrs. Cousen, of Horton, was brought before the James Brook 242 Thomas Brooke .. 241 magistrates at the Court House, charged with steal-Thomas Brooke .. 241 | James Brooke ... 238 | ing a pair of children's shoes, from a stall in the John Robinson.... 195 John Robinson.... 195 market. It was stated by the woman who kept the The question now is, which, or whether either of stall, that she observed the prisoner take the shoes, which he had been looking at, and go away with them, and that he had proceeded fifteen yards from the stall before he was overtaken. Sunderland, in the stall before he was overtaken. Sunderland, in Alas for the poor Whigs! Faded is their glory, his defence, said that having looked at the shoes, and miserably chopfallen their appearance. Forced and thought they would suit him, he was about to to bid farewell to their dear friends the Shear-Break- take them round to the woman, who was on the ing Chairman and the Churn-Calf Vice—with a pros- other side of the stall, and that being jostled by the pect of rough reckonings and many of 'em, for the person who laid hold of him on the charge, was the neat little minority-Clerk! How fearful must be cause of his getting so far from the stall. The magishis forebodings at the altered state of affairs! No trates took this view of the case, and he was dis-

Assaulting the Watch.-James Murphy, an Irishman, was brought up at the Court House, on Tuesday, charged with assaulting the watch on the preceding night. He had been at the Bee Hive and news-monger-Clerk to know how to hold his tongue gotten tipsey, and had kicked up a shine in going when not spoken to—and we calculate, it's precious home, and on the watch interfering belaboured them

SHORT OF MURDER. - Some five years ago, an old Greenwich pensioner, named Joseph Hooker, residing at Idle, came to Bradford on the quarter day to receive his pension, but never returned. Many were the nasty Rads to reject them all. How provoking! the horrid surmises as to the cause of his being 'Tis very hard upon poor Tom, though, that he missing, which were strengthened by the declarashould be kicked overboard because his brother has tions often made by one Nathan Soothill, of Idle. been made a new Skilley Devil-King magistrate. It clothier, that he knew that the old pensioner had can't be helped—people will judge of the sack by been thrown into a coal pit, near Idle, on his way the sample. And then the Halifax Bobbiner! The home. These declamations were so often and inthe Swan is rather an uncommon bird in those parts, and an answer to it was received saying that Hooker they voted Mr. Schwann a foreigner, and quietly was still receiving his pension, and was a pauper at lessly advocating the rights and interests of the poor advised him, maugre all his gobbling, to go home at Hull. A constable was dispatched thither, and again, as such birds are least troublesome "on the found the old fellow, and Soothill was liberated on Maine." Poor Jacob,—the mongrel Whig-ridden Monday night, having enjoyed a treat of ten days thereby very serious personal loss. He was an elomory, half Jew, half Christian, with a large imprisonment for his idle stories. It will teach him open typeaker, a man of inflexible principle, and a

the bye, is no better than t'other Tom, contrived to day last. There were 17 persons proposed, and the that town suffer an irreparable loss. In private life following are the number of votes obtained by each his character was as estimable, as in public life, person: Thos. Buck, woolstapler, 550; Wm. Hard- it was valuable. He was an affectionate husband, a dry honest men, among whom we hope he may find himself comfortable. We pity the poor men in their defeat, and advise them to be more careful of coming into uncomfortable circumstances again. Thos. Beaumont, surgeon, 395; John Atkinson, woolstapler, 356; John Crook, innkeeper, 339; John candid and ingenuous, he seemed to live only for Milner, manufacturer, 334; Cowling Ackroyd, 314; others, and was a model of guileless simplicity, William Hudson, attorney, 280; Thomas Cure, growhile at the same time extensive knowledge of the cer, 256; Thomas Wroe, jun. woolstapler, 243; Edworld gave him a quickness of apprehension which ward Greenwood, farmer, 216; Henry Wilson, druggist, 149; E. H. Barratt, 121; Thomas Butterworth, was a sincere recipient of the doctrine of the New the Ex-Officios, though, if ever Whigs do feel any thing, they must have felt pretty considerably ungist, 149; E. H. Barratt, 121; Thomas Butterworth, comfortable when their imperious master, Mr. gentleman, 25. We could not ascertain the number Tramping-Pauper-Power, commanded them to carry of voters for John Tordoff, tea-dealer, and Zechariah Senior, druggist. The first six were of course care of the Rev. Wm. Hill, in Bethel Chapel, Prince-

NEW CHURCH.-It was announced by the Bishop of Ripon when here, that a Church was by two mourning coaches, containing his immediate about to be built in Bradford by a gentleman relatives and friends; then came in mournful prototally unconnected with the place. We do not know who this gentleman is, but we understand the to understand who's who. We'd have given four- site is to be at the junction of Bowling and Horton religious body to which he had belonged, and the lanes; and that a Church is about to be built by members of the Radical Association, one of whom juncture. We suppose they must have looked subscription, to hold 1,200 sittings. Dr. Outhwaite downright cadaverous, especially when brother and Mr. John Rand are actively gathering subscriptions for the purpose of raising it. It is not decided where the site will be. It is said either at the top of of personal and the midst of prosperity, a pattern Westgate or Bridge-street.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.-Last Saturday ajoiner, named James Mitchell, in the employment of Mr. Lowe, filling of his voting paper, by which he claimed six lently assaulting him. Jessop stated that Mitchell votes and lost them all. Certes Billy is no concame into the New Inn on the Thursday has juror. Will little minority Clark Leeds Road, was brought before the magistrates, juror. Will little minority-Clerk ever venture to inquired for a person from Brighouse, and not receiving an answer that suited him, he fell on him and pommelled him most unmercifully. Fined £5, including costs.

Inquest.—An inquest was held, at the Market Tavern, on Saturday last, on view of the body of a child, named Mary Horn, about four or five years old. who had been burnt to death on the morning of the Thursday before, during the absence of the mother. Verdict—" Accidental death." The mot tell exactly how much! After drinking a few tives were put in nomination, but mother had left the child with some other children. quarts of ale, he went to bed, in the evening, at the carried all their candidates, viz.:— The coroner reprimanded her very severely for inn where he stayed, and thought he had put his

leaving it in such a careless manner. ACCIDENT .- On Saturday last, a joiner, named John Shackleton, fell from the top of the new church now building by Mr. Wood. He was seized with a further search, he found his purse, containing only Socialism.—On Sunday last, Mr. Rigby, of giddiness while at his work, and fell from the scaf- two pounds, under a bed in the same room, and in fold a distance of ten yards. He was taken up in which another man slept. He was quite certain he a state of insensibilty. He has no bones broken, had the money the night before, and that he had

> day, and the first of their acts was to raise the night, into the bed-room where the latter slept. The salary of the Union Clerk £40 a-year. The old person who slept in the same room with the farmer Guardians, before they went out of office, drew a also made a similar statement, and said it was imcheque on the Overseers for £404. 10s., which is the possible he could have lost his money, if he had it second for the same amount within a very short time. safe when he went to bed. On this being stated, one We do not know how they engulph the money; we of the officers thought it prudent to assist the farmer

RICHMOND.

excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by ensued between him and the magistrate, William Andrew Hartley, who was in liquor, went up to her. Some conversation took place, and she asked him to go to her house, which was in Gibbitlane. Hartley, a young man, who was standing man, who was standing near, and the worth near £11, was taken for £2. 10s. It appears that young man, all accordingly went together. When they got to the house some only worth to the fair by the house some only worth to the house some only worth to the fair by the house some only worth to the fair by the house some only worth to the fair by the house some only worth to the fair by the house some only worth to the fair by the house some only worth to the fair by the house some only worth to the fair by the house some only worth to the fair by the house some only worth to the worth in the continue to the worth to the worth in the continue to the solution. Appropriate sermon was preached by the worthing the worthing the worthing the clayton working the the township the worthing the worthing the worthing the worthing the worthing the clayton working the keep the worthing the the clayton working the keep the worthing the house some only the fair the clayton working the keep the working the keep the worthing the head of the fair by the head of the fair by the head of th school of that place. The procession then perambulated the town, and afterwards sat down, (in number 120,) to a most excellent dinner, provided by Host Husband, of the Bishop Blaze Inn, which by Host Husband, of the Bishop Blaze Inn, which was highly approved, and gave great satisfaction.

master of the Darlington grammar school, to be his possession.—Preston Chronicle.

master of the grammar school at Norton, near PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On S.

Poor Law Guardians.- Keighley has been longing to Messrs. Rouse. Remanded for further | tion by which this was done, but too late for insertion. We shall give it all next week.

VESTRY MEETING. On Thursday last, a Vestry order-book. Moved by Joseph Vicars, and seconded by John Lister, "That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby give to the late overseers, and in particular to D. W. Weatherhead for his praiseworthy and unremitting attention to the duties of his office, but above all for his consistent and unwearied exertions in opposing the introduction of the New Poor Law into this town and parish." Mr. Weatherhead having briefly returned thanks, the meeting which was numerously attended separated.

SHEFFIELD.

WORKING MAN'S ASSOCIATION.-The usual a letter was read from the Dorchester Committee requesting that a penny subscription might be got in the art of wringing money from the pockets of the up for the returned victims. This was agreed to people than the Whigs. They always remind us and three members appointed to be a committee to forward the same, and to wait on the respective him to deliver a lecture in the Town Hall, on Weddue notice will be given.

DARLINGTON.

DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Darlington Debating Society have lately discussed the question, Whether a Monarchial or Republican form of Government was most conducive to the welfare of society. Mr. T. Watson, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. S. Bell, and others handled the subject with great cock, and Coal, who did their best in support of tyranny; but so ashamed were they of monarchy, that when the evening for division came, they were desirous of having the question put, 'whether Mocompany, they agreed to fight a pitched battle for the
narchy as in England, &c. &c.' on which mode of sum of £1 a-side. They met accordingly on Sunstating the question the Republicans refused to vote, not but they were satisfied that Republicanism is field near Bradford, where a ring was formed, and superior even to British Monarchy, but refused the contest commenced. It was evident to the ecause the question was altered from what stood in the books. The society were equally divided in

THE LATE MR. WALLWORTH, -On Wednesday afternoon, the earthly remains of that lamented patriot, James Wallworth, Esq., Surgeon, of King-diately given that Barrington was killed; and ston-upon-Hull, were buried at Drypool near that Davies, with his seconds and the other parties in the town. Mr. Wallworth departed this life on the previous Thursday evening, after a lingering illness of more than two years, which baffled all the most eminent medical talent of this country. We have known few men in the large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than "He was a man, take him for all in all, We shall not look upon his like again'

was ever active, ever useful, and ever honest-fearon all occasions, in the very teeth of his own private interests, and often with the probability of suffering quent speaker, a man of inflexible principle, and a Church, and was a member of the Independent Church assembling for worship, under the pastoral the grave, bore evidence to the general estimation in which he had been holden. The hearse was followed cession a large number of the medical profession. trades' and friendly societies; the members of the delivered an address over the grave, after the with drawal of the minister. So closed the curtain of mundane observation on James Wallworth, in the of perseverance, virtue, and zeal.

LANCASHIRE NEWS.

A BLUNDERING OLD FARMER.—On Thursday

PRESTON.

ast, a stupid-looking old man, who stated himself to be a farmer, residing near Bolton, and who, in Lancashire dialect, would be described as being "regularly gomeless," appeared before the magistrates at the Town Hall, to tell the following story:—He stated that he had come to Preston to sell a horse, and had, the day before, (Wednesday) succeeded in disposing of it for about £16 or £17, but he could trousers, containing the money, under his pillow! When, however, he arose in the morning, his this statement, the landlord of the house, who is a respectable man, said that nobody but himself and NEW Poor Law.—The Guardians met on Fri- the fellow-lodger of the farmer, had been, during the questions were asked, and received very affable only say, well may the poor-rate be double this in searching his own pockets, when, singular to relate, in addition to the two sovereigns of which he spoke, a £10 note was found in the purse, which he had overlooked, and five sovereigns were found in a yourself. Farmer: Ye see my wife thout t'same; eleven were withdrawn, by him paying all the exdid not come herself, for it is clear you cannot take The brass band, from Bedale, was in attendance, and played several beautiful airs in the course of the more, 'am gooin hoam, and I'll not loss it no more,'—The parties then retired, but from the number of the more, '—The parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the parties then retired, but from the number of the numbe APPOINTMENT.—The Lord Bishop of Durham has been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Wade, second master of the Darlington grammy Wade, second master of the Darlington grammy water of the darlin PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Saturday last four

RICHMOND POLICE.—An information having been laid before the Borough Magistrates against Henry Dessaix, the keeper of an extensive bazaar, which he had opened at the King's Head Inn. The affair underwent a patient and attentive inquiry. Mr. William Howson having attended on behalf of the informer, and Mr. James Hunton on behalf of the defendant. The result has been, that Mr. Dessaix was fined in the penalty of £10, for trading under a village to return to their little boat, bound have a last four young men sailed on a shooting excursion from Preston, in an open boat, down the Ribble. They were a far as Naze Point, when their boat ran aground on the south east side of the channel. They then cast anchor, and, on the ebbing of the tide, crossed the sands to the village of Longton, for the purpose of awaiting well attended.

Total Abstinence.—On Tuesday evening last, will be a special to the village to return to their little boat, bound benefit to the village to return to their little boat, bound benefit of the will be a special from morality, taught by R. Owen, opened a room. The admirers of the system of morality, taught by R. Owen, opened a room. The subject to the succeeded in navigating excursion from Preston, in an open boat, down the Ribble. They were a far as Naze Point, when their boat ran aground on the south night, Mr. J. Rigley gave a lecture; and the succeeded in navigating the river as far as Naze Point, when their boat ran aground on the south night, Mr. J. Rigley gave a lecture; and the will be a succeeded in navigating the river as far as Naze Point, when their boat ran aground on the south night, Mr. J. Rigley gave a lecture; and the will be a succeeded in navigating the river as far as Naze Point, when their boat ran aground on the south night, Mr. J. Rigley gave a lecture; and the succeeded in navigating the river as far as Naze Point, when the clear the succeeded in navigating the river as far as Naze Point, and the succeeded in navigating the river as far as Naze Point, and the succeeded in nav defendant. The result has been, that Mr. Dessaix was fined in the penalty of £10, for trading under a £4, instead of a £12 licence. The moiety of the penalty to the informer, Mr. Miers, Jun., was, after deducting the expenses, given by him to that excellent charity, "The Benevolent Institution" of Richmond.

Richmond Poor Law Union.—The Rev. J. B. Birtwhistle, Mr. P. Brakenbury, and Mr. H. Wood, were re-elected Guardians for the angle of Longton, for the purpose of awaiting the evening they left the village of Longton, for the purpose of awaiting the evening they left the village of Longton, for the purpose of awaiting the evening they left the village to return to their little boat, bound homeward for destination; they were, however, seriously disappointed, for going in pairs, the two who followed behind, (the night being very dark and foggy) lost sight of their companions; they therefore returned to the principles on which she was lecturing for, last summer, while lecturing in Liverpool and the received them towards the boat, did not also return, there were sad forebodings that they would be lest. RICHMOND Poor Law Union.—The Rev. J. B. preceded them towards the boat, did not also return, and mr. H. Wood, there were sad forebodings that they would be lost. This apprehension did not prove to be far from the mond for the ensuing year.

Ito the vinage, and as their companions, who had gave a challenge to dispute the question in a puture and ence, which was accepted; but, on leaving the platform, she actually signed the pledge of teemond for the ensuing year.

men proceeded over the sands until they heard the rolling tide approaching them, and they then, with worsted in the struggle. The six myrmidons of the all precipitancy, betook themselves to an elevated three-headed Devil-king have been elected. We sand bank, where, by the aid of a pole, which they have received an account of the fraud and intimida-tion by which this was done, but too late for inser-kept themselves in an erect position until the water by slow degrees overflowed their shoulders. The tide then began to recede and the sands became passable. How to regain the village—the long wished-for village of Longton—was the next consideration; for they were in complete darkness, and without any land-mark save the illuminated heavens over the town of Preston. They however started for Longton, and at length, by dint of perseverance and many twistings, and turnings, arrived safely at the hospitable house of Mr. Pye,—a most providential deliverance, for at almost every footstep on their perilous journey over the sands, they were liable to be engulphed by the river Ribble on the one hand, and the river Douglas on the other, both of which rivers nearly meet on the Longton marsh, and then singularly wind their way to the opposite coast in almost a parallel line .- Preston Chronicle.

CHURCH-RATES AND POOR-LAW GUAR-DIANS .- On Tuesday week, the churchwardens of Preston issued a public notice, in pursuance, we understand, of the Poor-Law Commissioners, to the effect that persons who had not paid church-rates. were disqualified for voting for guardians of the poor for the ensuing year.

Poor Law Guardians.—Nobody are better skilled strongly of the American Jew, who never did no-thing for nothing no day for nobody. All their reform boons have special clauses, enacting that they must be paid for. "No penny, no paternoster," is the Whig maxim. Last week, when the time for electing Poor Law Guardians for Preston came, the the churchwardens put forth placards, quietly inti-mating to the inhabitants, that all who had not paid their church-rates were not entitled to vote, by which means three fourths of the voters were disfranchised. This juggle will, we have no doubt, be extensively resorted to next year, for the purpose of reducing the number of voters, and thereby enabling the Devil Kings' friends to carry their own myrmidons as "Guards" of the poor.

MANCHESTER. DEATH FROM PRIZE FIGHTING .- Some few

nights back, a dispute occurred in a beer-house, in the neighbourhood of Portugal-street, between two men named William Parrington and Richard Davis, working as carders in a cotton factory; and, urged on by some thoughtless persons who were in bystanders, that Barrington had no chance with his opponent; but, instead of endeavouring to separate them, the crowd encouraged the fight, which continued for three quarters of an hour, when Davies. struck Barrington a blow on the neck, which felled him senseless to the ground. The alarm was imme-Davies, with his seconds and the other parties in the ring, lost no time in making their escape. Barrington was conveyed to the house of Mr. T. Robinson, surgeon, Bradford-street, who used every exertion to restore animation, but without effect, and the unfortunate man expired at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. On Monday evening, an inquest was held on the body, before Mr. Rutter, at the Steam Engine public house, in Bradford, which, owing to sufficient evidence not being in attendance was adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at five o'clock.

FIRE IN A PAPER MILL. -About two o'clock on Sunday, a fire broke out in the waste-store of Messrs. Dickinson's paper mill, opposite the Manchester and Liverpool Railway station. The engines were promptly on the spot, and the fire was got under abour four o'clock. The damage, it is supposed, will not exceed £100. There have been several other fires in various dwelling-houses in the

FUNERAL SERMON.—On Tuesday evening, the Wesleyan chapel, Middleton, was crowded to excess. The Rev. Mr. West, of Manchester, preached a funeral sermon, on the death of Mary, the wife of the Rev. P. Hardcastle, who had died in child-bed on the Sunday previous. The congregation was much affected.

OLDHAM.

TOWN TREASURER. - Mr. John Knight, has been elected Town Treasurer for Oldham by the rate-pavers. It would be well if such noble minded straightforward veterans in the cause of liberty were more generally placed in posts of honour and emolument. Great praise is due to the men of Oldham for thus setting so praiseworthy an example to the country. When we see the people exercising the local franchise in a proper manner—when we see them as ratepayers making proper appointments and carrying out economy and making good laws in their own towns, it will prove that they understand their rights, and arealso determined to maintain them; the sluggish. ness of rate-payers in the exercise of the franchise is both lamentable and disgraceful; put down local tyranny say we, and a bad government will easily be

ASHTON.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE GREAT RADICAL MEETING AND DINNER.-In consequence of the Dewsbury and Ashton dinners happening both at one time, the Ashton dinner will be postponed until about three weeks after Easter, and will be holden on a Saturday evening. We understand the arrange. ments for the Dewsbury dinner are progressing, and that a splendid meeting is expected. We are glad to see our working friends so spend their holidays.

ROCHDALE.

ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.—Thursday, the 29th ult., being the day fixed for the election of eighteen Guardians for the Rochdale Union, the Radical Association were very active in finding out persons to propose for the office, who were avowed enemies to the bill. The following will show how far they have been successful. In Castleton, four Conservatives were put in nomination, but the Radicals

James Hey, veterinary surgeon. James Wilkinson, shopkeeper. Samuel Holland, butcher. Oliver Mills, woollen manufacturer. In Spotland Township :-John Whitaker, dyer.

Joseph Laycock, farmer. Thomas Holland, fuller. Joseph Butterworth, broker. All avowed enemies to the bill. In Wardleworth, there was a contest which ended in favour of the three Radicals, by a majority

of 6 or 700 votes:— Matthew Greenlees, shopkeeper.

James Whitworth, do. and manufacturer.

Edwin Greenwood, painter and gilder. In Butterworth, two opponents to the bill were

Jonathan Whitworth, fuller.

William Baines, woollen manufacturer. Wuerdale and Wardle did not appoint their Guardians. We did not hear the names of the other five, but we understand they are opposed to the bill. FACTORY INFORMATIONS .-- Mr. Webster, the Factory inspector of this district, preferred twelve informations against Edward Ainsworth, for various offences against the Factory Act-such as over-working the John Buckley, and Robert Holt, were severally fined in mitigated penalties for violating the Act. Ratcliffe Hanson was also brought before the Magistrates, upon the information of Mr. Webster, for allowing his boy, under nine years of age, to work in Mr. Ainsworth's mill, but was discharged by pay-

ing expenses. CART DRIVERS.—George Earnshaw was fined in 40s. and costs, for being at too great a distance from his cart while on the road.

Socialists.—The admirers of the system of

GREAT MEETING AT DUKINFIELD.

The annual meeting of the ley-payers was held on anday week, in the Dukinfield Sunday School, for The surpose of passing the overseers' accounts for the pear just ended, and also to elect suitable persons 1 The flit the office of overseers for the present year. The reseting was convened for one o'clock, but did not commence until two, at which time the chair was The CHAIRMAN opened the business of the meet-

my by reading the placard, and stating the objects for which it was convened.

Mr. Stephens rose for the purpose of moving an Sournment. He objected to the meeting being correned at a time when a majority of the rate-payers were engaged in their daily avocations. One o'clock was a most unsuitable and inconvenient time at which to call a convocation of the people, for the purpose of discussing their parochial affairs. He could assure them that the people considered meetzage of this description, called at such a time, a mere meckery—as an insult to them. Either they were care or not-ley-payers or not-free-born Eng-Zichmen or not: if they were not, they should tell them so at once, and tell them the Act of Parliament that disqualified them. The Constitution had esercity given the people vested rights, and they by any individuals whatever. The people were beginning to say—"What use is it to call meetwhen we cannot attend them?" He would, and o'clock at night, to allow the people an opportarnity of attending.

Mr. DURHAM seconded the motion.

Mr. Grouge Woolley moved, as an amendment, that the meeting proceed with the business of the Mr. Robinson. He remarked that Mr. Stephens insinuated that there was a design on the of the persons calling the meeting, to cheat the people out of their rights. Now, he conanded that due notice had been given; that the was the same as in previous years, and the place of meeting the same. He felt confident effes work-people, who were rate-payers, the privi-Fare of attending these meetings, provided they made

Expectful application for leave to do so. san's answer was no answer at all. His 1Mr. Stephen's) arguments went to show that the time sas an unsuitable time; and that the room could sait held the ley-payers of Dukinfield. Mr. Robinsee tells us that the town's business has been transacred in the same room and at the same time for servey years previously. Why, that only proved that sources had been allowed to continue too long. The question was, whether or not the annual meetzees should be held at such time and place as would selew the people an opportunity of attending. Mr. Recipson had said that he did not believe there was

z single mill-owner who would refuse to permit any at his work-people, who were rate-payers, from attending that meeting. All that he could say, in seely, was, that if they must judge of the future from the experience of the past, he knew one mill-owner ze least, who would not only do so, but had Associated a family of virtuous females for reserving the chapel, and joining in the mode of reserving God the most agreeable to their con-

The CHAIRMAN here interposed, and begged Mr. Seemens to confine his observations to the interests The rate-payers, and the best way of promoting

Mr. Stephens-Sir, it has been said that no mill-Mr. Williams, of Ludgate-hill, said he saw persons in this district would prevent his work-people Mr. Williams, of Ludgate-hill, said he saw persons in the room who were not entitled to vote, and he trusted they would either withdraw or not take mere lackies to the commissioners. (Hear, hear.) people for exercising their judgment, and acting in consciences. cloud cheers.)

The CHAIRMAN again interposed, and stated that as absenght a room could not be found capable of exermodating the whole of the rate-payers, and also that he conceived the business of the meeting can'd be done as efficiently where they were as at ther place. He also remarked that every ratepaper had a right to examine the accounts, and see sist they were correct. No person would be allowed to see or take any part in the proceedings, unless Example was in the rate-book; and he should order person into custody who dared to contrarene his dresion. An Act had been passed which empresent the landlords to pay the rates instead of their tenants; but every tenant had a right to have has pame placed in the rate-book, and thereby be expled to vote; and if he neglected to do so, it Sunday, the 1st of April. (Laughter.) At first the would be his own fault if he were refused the privi-Less of voting. The Chairman, after some further exarks, put the amendment to the meeting, and turned out no joke, and they were to pay the money. sailed for a show of hands, upon which there were The sixty hands held up for it; the original metion was then put, when there was an overwhelmority in its favour. A poll was then demanded Es the proposer of the amendment, which was ordered to take place immediately and continue open until two clock. On Thursday, finding themselves referred in a dilemma, they colleagued together, and had paid his rate? (Laughter.) He had resisted asserted upon the Chairman, in contravention of his the payment of it. (Hear.) decision, to convert the poll into a scrutiny. The efficers then retired to a room below stairs, for take a part in the vestry.

The efficers then retired to a room below stairs, for take a part in the vestry.

Dr. Proctor wished that no party feeling should be allowed to operate, and that they should deliberate solely with a view to the benefit of the poor. rescadings. Indeed, tongue or pen cannot adewaster describe the blackgarding, brow-beating, waling, badgering, violent, intimidating, and grassy outrageous conduct of some of the gentlemen its white-bait dinners. It was said that the letter was intended for the Poor Law Commissioners at 2 liberal, enlightened, intelligent, gentlemanly, Somerset-house. mic, discreet, and learned gentleman of Staley-In fact, their behaviour was so in-

34. STEPHENS rose to protest against the return, en the ground, firstly, of its abstract illegality; smally, on the ground of parties being brought in the state who were not present at the division, and recording to take names of persons who were in finear of an adjournment; thirdly, that Mr. Wm. Basier had exercised the grossest intimidation. beside the officers and threatening every who came to tender his vote, that if his were were not found upon the rate-book, he would Be summoned for a trespass upon the premises, and that he had taken down several names for that Under section 46 they could order the guardians to parsese; fourthly, that the constables were ordered Experence men who had committed no breach of fix. They could dismiss all paid officers, and when peace, and who had not said any thing having once so dismissed, no officer could again fill any said a tendency; fifthly, on the ground that constitution. They could stop relief to all able-bodied were placed at the door to prevent the ingress

received, and declared the amendment was carried,

being 63 for it, and only 13 for the original

The CHAIRMAN requested Mr. Stephens Formuch him with a written protest, which Mr. contempt of the high and mighty commissioners was Explicias declared his readiness to do, on condition to be fined £5 for the first offence, £20 for the also be was allowed to write it whilst other persons was allowed to state their objections to the legality of the remin.

This being peremptorily refused by the Chairman. 32 STEPHENS moved an adjournment of the The Chairman refused to put it, and called upon the tardy clause, the separating of man and wife, and averseers to read their accounts, upon which a scene other cruelties. It was of no use to say that these indescribable confusion took place, some calling powers were not used. They existed, and if it was not fire accounts to be read, and others demand not for the opposition of Whig, Tory, and Radical to the commissioners, they would soon find the weight ing that Mr. Stephens be heard. The clamour and man continued for a considerable time, but order at length restored, the accounts were read. Serve discussion ensued upon some of the items, said the question after all was, whether the commisessents one in reference to the payment of men much to be made in the payment of th In some cases none at all. A comthey would find that the commissioners would not they had passed it they had acted upon they would find that the government, in

applied either directly or indirectly for the arbitrary powers? He would give them an instance of the New Poor Law? Which was of their conduct. In the parish of St. Pancras, == wared in the negative. The accounts were then | when the Poor Law was first introduced, the parish zezed manimonsly.

interest of Guardians, from which we learned Commissioners wrote to say that that diet-table had the ideases. Bailey, Gee, and Woolley, had been not emanated from them. Shortly after, the very reasonated Guardians for the Dukinfield section of day on which the Guardians of St. Pancras first met As in the diameter of the Dukinneld section of the Act of Partochoose their chairman, a packet arrived from Somerset-house, which they opened, expecting they had some prize or other. What did the vestry think they have the discovery they had some prize or other. What did the vestry think it was? Why, the very identical diet-table which the largest circulation in the place where they are se elected, no notice was given except in the nothing at all to do with; -(hear, hear,)-and the Morrhester Guardian, a paper that is never even whole was subsequently discovered by the messenger that the parish of St. Dunstan, which was not returning nearly out of breath, and stating that he under the Poor Law, was one of the worst governed backed at much less read, by the people. That Mr. returning nearly out of breath, and stating that he under the Poor Law, was one of the worst governed bad left the wrong parcel. (Laughter, and cries of parishes in the kingdom, while St. Bride's, which with the express sanction of a majority of "Hear.") It was said that the New Poor Law was was under the Poor Law, was one of the best.

Barrier - Carlo Sal Control Control Control

heers.

The CHAIRMAN called Mr. Stephens to order, and said he could not listen to such language. Mr. STEPHENS was proceeding to address the meeting, when a person said that Mr. Robinson had

who were the agents of the Devil. Whilst under the excitement he said that Mr. Stephens was were not so. (Cheers.) Men became demoralized uttering falsehoods. He regretted that he had been and drumken when they were neglected. (Hear.) betrayed, through the warmth of his feelings, to Would they believe it, that under fhis New Poor make use of the expression, though inadvertently, and begged to apologise for having done so.

not intended to apply to him personally but to the office which he filled, and that no man who wished to stand well with his poorer neighbours or his God, either could or would accept so degrading an office. Messrs. Ashton and Wilde were re-elected overseers for the present year—the assistant overseer to find security to the amount of £250. Mr. Bardsley was re-elected assistant surveyor of the highways at a salary of £50 per annum. The constables

accounts were unaudited, and consequently unfit to lay before the meeting, which caused some disatis-faction. It was agreed that they should be ex-amined by the select vestry. A new vestry was then appointed, of which Messrs. Stephens, Sael, Robinson, and Durham were chosen members. The surveyors' accounts were then read and passed. and a fresh board of surveyors elected. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated, after lasting from one to half-past seven clock. This was one of the most extraordinary meetings we were ever present at, and is unparalleled in the annals of parish affairs. There were not more than two hundred persons present during any part of the proceedings; yet some person took upon himself the responsibility of calling the whole constabulary force of Staley-bridge and Dukinfield. and quartering them at a neighbouring public house, so as to be prepared should their services be necessary. The object of the Malthusian party was to create disturbance, for which purpose they engaged an ignorant, ill-bred, vulgar fellow, who is a trusted. (Hear.) In conclusion, he wished to see the cotton master, to be their Jack Rackett. They foolishly supposed that the foul-monthed language they could not, as heretofore, do without the inter-

and beastly insolence of this contemptible thing would put Mr. Stephens off his guard, and cause lim to use expressions that might lead to a riot, and then they would have an opportunity of apprehending him. They were completely foiled in their designs, for Mr. Stephens was quite cool, calm, and collected. whilst they were foaming with rage at their defeat. and the great sap who undertook to abuse Mr. Stephens at their bidding is the laughing stock of the children in the streets.

PARISH OF ST. BRIDE.—REJECTION OF THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT. Yesterday week a public vestry of this parish was held to fix the sum of money necessary for the poor from last Lady-day to next Midsummer. Notice had been given that three motions would be submitted to the meeting, to the effect of emancipating the parish from the Poor Law Amendment Act. Placards had been distributed announcing the vestry, and at the time of meeting the room was crowded to excess. So large an assemblage had not met since the parish meeting in favour of the Reform Bill, Mr. Church-

warden Cooke took the chair. any partin the proceedings. (Cries of "withdraw.") He wanted merely to assert, and he would maintain, The CHAIRMAN.—That was not necessary: they could remain, but only as spectators. Mr. Bignox (clerk to the overseers) said, it had been usual to lay estimates before the vestry for the sums demanded; but at present that could not be done. The matter was taken out of their hands, and they were called upon to pay a certain sum. It was £750, and, with certain debts due, they must

> make it £1000. Mr. PENELLER moved that £1000 be declared necessary. Mr. Pickerell.-Will Mr. Bignon tell us what the £1.000 is for :Mr. Bignox said he could not.

Mr. PICKERELL.—That is very strange. The rates have been raised from 11s. to 10s. Mr. Bignon.—They were ordered to make three payments, and strange to say the first was to be on order for payment on that day was taken to be a hoax, and was scribbled on and not heeded; but it A 7d. rate would be required.

It was agreed that the settlement of the rate should remain over until the motions on the paper were discussed. Mr. Bacon said they were about to take a jump of more than 33 per cent, on the rate. Mr. WILLIAMS (Ludgate-hill) asked if Mr. Bacon

The CHAIRMAN said those liable to rates could

[Considerable laughter was here caused by a letter being received by the Chairman, asking the patronage of the vestry for an hotel celebrated for

Mr. Bacox rose to move the first resolution, which was-"That the inhabitants of this parish are capable of managing the whole of their parochial capable of managing the whole of their parochial affairs, without the aid or control of any other persons down stairs to protect the people from sons." He had been objected to as not being a Est il the larce and assault. After two or three rate-payer, whilst only two persons in the parish paid more than he did, and he paid three times as much as the gentleman from whom the objection came. He (Mr. Bacon) was with Ministers when they were right, but against them when they were wrong. He was against the Poor Law Act, because of its great and sweeping powers. It was merciless and arbitrary. By section 15, the Poor Law Commissioners could make rules for parishes as they pleased, and alter them when they pleased. Under the 21st section, they could attend all local boards and vestries. The 25th section empowered them to build, alter, and enlarge workhouses, without the consent of the parishes. By the 26th section, and the 32d, they could unite parishes, and dissolve or lessen the union, without consulting the parishes. appoint officers, whose duties and salaries they could paupers or their families out of the workhouse, and if the guardians gave relief, they could refuse to allow it. Section 54.—Any person guilty of any second, and for the third he could be imprisoned and put to hard labour. (Hear, hear.) Section 98.—Any man too poor to pay the first fine could be imprisoned for three months. These were facts, and he might harrow up their feelings by alluding to

of their clutches. Mr. OBBARD here interrupted the speaker, and sioners exercised those powers? was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Seel, fail to exercise them. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. it. They had sold their property under it, and it arresting your fellow-workmen, at an unusual hour on a Saturday night, throwing them into a dungeon, Bacon) would seriously ask, were they ready to put was not possible for them had beard a great deal about the arbitrary character without even a mattrass to lie upon, detaining them had beard a great deal about the arbitrary character without even a mattrass to lie upon, detaining them of the bill, but it had not been stated to them what in prison seven months, dragging them repeatedly authorities got hold of a diet-table which was cirsame discussion then took place respecting the culated amongst the parishioners. The Poor Law

Mr. Stephens enquired of Mr. Robinson, the ficularly as to the payment of labourers wages out the ficularly as to the payment of labourers wages out the ficularly as to the payment of labourers wages out the rates; but they must remember that they were not here in an agricultural district, and they introduced to remedy the defects of the old, par- (Oh! oh!) ticularly as to the payment of labourers' wages out Mr. Dev

would can foreigners should come into a parish and take the management of the affairs out of the hands of those who were best acquainted with and most deeply interested in them, particularly when those foreigners were irresponsible? (Hear, hear.) He was no politician, but he protested against any Government, whatever might be its principles, sending their commission-spies into every parish. (Hear.) of the rate, it was only necessary to remind them life he had been connected convinced him that they afford to give them good drugs out of such a paltry payment? And then again a few lively leeches were sometimes required, but perhaps the expense of those had not been provided for, because it was considered that the commissioners would sufficiently per-form the sucking operation. (Laughter.) Lord Radnor had told them that the poor were labouring under dyspepsia, arising from over feeding. (" Oh oh" and laughter.) If such were the case with the poor, he should like to know what must be the condition of the aldermen and commissioners? (Roars

of laughter.) They must support the poor well if they ment to have work well done, and he need not tell them how much of the wealth and greatness of the country depend upon the labour of the poor. (Hear.) If they were fed upon the "cheap and nasty" diet, which was not fit for a pointer puppy (hear), how could they be expected to be able to work? Lord Brougham who were so treated in peace be asked to fight their battles in war? (Hear, hear.) Lord Brougham when Henry Brougham professed to be the poor man's friend, and yet he was the author of this cruel bill, which seemed intended to drive the poor from the land. Lord Brougham seemed to think that no man ought to be poor. He (Dr. Proctor) would say that no man, whatever might be his talents or circumstances, was secure from poverty. Many of those whom he then addressed might be reduced from a state of comparative affluence even by the non-payment of their bills by those whom they ference of the commissioners, he would vote for putting themselves under them, but he would not blindly and without cause snbmit to be the victims of the arbitrary powers with which the com-missioners were vested, and which they might exercise whenever they pleased. (Loud cheers:)

Mr. R. Taylon said, even under the old system parishes were subject to control. Was it not control to have their accounts passed before a magistrate? Was it not control to have the refusal of relief by the overseers set aside by the order of the magistrates? He knew well that no measure of human legislation could be perfect. There were imperfecions in the old Poor Law, and in the present one, but upon comparison, he contended that the imperfec-tions of the old law were greater than those of the new. Mr. Taylor then went into a long statement of the abuses of the old law, alluding particularly to the promiscuous huddling together of persons in fourpenny rate was sufficient? It was rather an and happy. Blessed Morpheus! Thou whose amworkhouses, and the cruelties practised towards extraordinary jump from 4d. to 7d., and he should ple cloak wraps the beggar and the king, the slave and the treat that the stand happy. women, often when in labour, to prevent the gaining of a settlement. He should give the resolution his

determined opposition. Mr. Bacon said it was scarcely necessary to notice Mr. Taylor's special pleading about control. They were all—even the Queen—the Lords and mere lackies to the commissioners. (Hear, hear.) that they were fully competent to raise and spend their own money. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was then put, and carried by an

immense majority, there being only a few hands held up against it ex officio. The result was received with lond huzzas. A parishioner then rose to second the resolution,

Mr. WILLIAMS (of Ludgate-hill) again objected. He said he was sorry to do so, but the gentlem in was not in a position to occupy the attention of the

It turned out that the rate-payer had had time given him to pay his rates, but those who objected to him said that he had been altogether excused. Mr. Bignon asked who were really qualified to

The VESTRY CLERK said, that no person who wed more than two quarters' taxes could vote. The CHAIRMAN was bound to say that he could not hear the parishioner unless he could prove that he was not within the exception.

Mr. Bacon said, that sooner than the question should be lost by such liberal conduct on the part of its opponents, he would move the resolution. (Cheers.) He proposed, in a brief speech, the following:—"That the resolution of the public vestry, on the 17th of February, 1837, in these words-'That it is the opinion of this vestry, that the introduction of the New Poor Law Bill into the city of London, and the formation of the whole city into one union, will not only benefit the rate-payers, but improve the condition of the poor, and provide greater comfort for the aged and infirm; and, therefore, this parish desires to participate in the benefits to be lerived from the union, be now rescinded."

Mr. HENLEY seconded the motion. Mr. Bignox was altogether opposed to the present proceedings. He defended the expenditure of the parish as economical, and contended that, under the powers given by the New Poor Law, the rates were more satisfactorily collected. He could not yield to what had been said in respect to salaries by Dr. Proctor; he wished that gentleman would give them facts. A deal of economy and saving had been effected throughout the country by the working of the Poor Law Bill. Under the old system many thousands of parishes with not more than 50 to 300 paupers had all the expensive machinery of parish government. That was not the case at present. A great saving had been made by putting the manage-ment into fewer hands, and the saving thus effected was far greater than the amount paid in salaries to the commissioners and others under them. (Oh, oh?") Many, he was aware, had come to that vestry not to hear, but to vote. ("Oh, oh!") It had been said, that the New Poor Law was not required for London. To show that it was as much required here as in the agricultural districts, he would only say that the cost of a papper in London was as 20s.

o 7s. in well-regulated country parishes. Mr. Lowe, as a guardian, must say, that the poor in St. Bride's had 12 ounces more solid food per week than they had under the old law. They had also tea and sugar given to the old. As to what had been said with regard to the medical attendants, he could only say that many highly respectable surgeons were anxious to get the employment, and when Dr. Proctor spoke of the number of persons A whom a parish doctor had to attend, he should remember that all the parishioners were not paupers, and that they were not all sick. (Laughter and

Dr. Procton contended, that two-thirds of the agricultural population were poor. It was true that there were overseers, &c., in small parishes under the old act, but they were not expensive. They, however, lived in the district, and were under the ufluence of their own measures, whilst the commissioners under the present act were safe in Somerset House from the consequences of any directions they might give. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Byrne (Chairman of the Board of Guardians) said, the commissioners had never attempted to interfere with the board of Guardians, either in the election of officers or the mode of giving relief. Mr. OBBARD moved as an amendment " the pre-

control of public opinion. . . Mr. West seconded the resolution. Mr. Woon (president of the "Cogers") agreed with Lord Brougham (much laughter) as to the with Lord Droughant character of the character of this act. Its operation showed that it was daily elevating the moral character of the poor, and teaching them to depend on themselves. ("Oh! oh!" and laughter.) The money saved by the contributions, to fill his hat with alms, in the their contributions, to fill his hat with alms, in the their contributions, to fill his hat with alms, in the contributions and distress, he lays crimes but obtained by a reduction in law expenses. He thought that the best illustration he could give was,

Assistant Tramping Poor Law Commissioner, who was the paid-servant of the three Commissioners at London, who were the Agents of the Devil. (Loud call foreigners should-come into a parish and to anticipate that their very names would become highly and entirely applause:—

Assistant Tramping Poor Law Commissioner, who were, however, surdities as had that night been uttered. The cry in the privileged "orders." We select, however, surdities as had that night been uttered. The cry in the privileged "orders." We select, however, astronomy, trigonometry, the use of the globes, much greater. Was it necessary that men whom he raised against the Poor Law Commissioners led him the following single sentence as the one we most algebra, single stick, (if required), writing, arithment of the privileged "orders." We select, however, astronomy, trigonometry, the use of the globes, much greater. Was it necessary that men whom he highly and entirely applause:—

Assistant Tramping Poor Law Commissioner, who were the Agents of the present law were, however, surdities as had that night been uttered. The cry in the privileged "orders." We select, however, astronomy, trigonometry, the use of the globes, who were the Agents of the Devil. (Loud become highly and entirely applause:—

Assistant Tramping Poor Law Commissioner, who were the privileged "orders." We select, however, astronomy, trigonometry, the use of the globes, which is the following single sentence as the one we most all the following single sentence as the one we most all the following single sentence as the one we most all the following single sentence as the one we most all the following single sentence as the one we most all the following single sentence as the one we most all the following single sentence as the one we most all the following single sentence as the one we most all the following single sentence as the one we make the following single sentence as the one we make the following single sentence as the one we make the following single sentence as the one we

Mr. Robinson, in explanation, stated that his ing their commission-spiesinto every parish. (Hear.) of the rate, it was only necessary to remind them feelings had been irritated by Mr. Stephens' landing their commission-spiesinto every parish. (Hear.) that the rate had been a fourpenny rate, and they guage, and by being designated the servant of men Liong experience in 18 parishes with which in early were now called upon for a seven penny rate. Mr. were now called upon for a sevenpenny rate. Mr. Wood had called St. Dunstan the most corrupt, and St. Bride's the most pure parish, and to strike a balance between them he (Mr. Wood) wished to tuck them up together. (A laugh.) Talk of ab-Law many medical men were employed at £100 a surdity, what absurdity could be greater than this, year to attend 8,000 persons! (Hear.) It: was impossible that they could attend them well, and they to grant them £1,000 or £1,100, without being able Mr. Stephens expressed his perfect satisfaction possible that they could attend them well, and they to grant them £1,000 or £1,100, without being able with the apology of Mr. Robinson, and begged to had this salary whilst the relieving overseer had £70 to inform them what one single penny of it was assure him that the remark which he had made was or £80. (Hear, hear.) How could the apothecary for? (Laughter and cheers.) In the conversation as to the legality of rescinding the resolution, a decision of the Lord Chancellor was referred to; they must remember that it was not to the Chancellor, but to the Queen's Bench, they would have to missioners. (Cheers.)

The amendment was then put, followed by the resolution, and the chairman declared the latter to be carried. The majority for the resolution wasvery Mr. Wood demanded a division amidst much confusion.

Several gentlemen, supporters of the Poor Law,

thought a division unnecessary. A division, however, was persisted in, and took place, but the majority was so utterly beyond dispute that the numbers were not counted, though the opponents of the resolution were clamorous for the numbers being taken; but The CHAIRMAN, after considerable confusion, said

he declared the resolution carried. A poll of the whole parish was then demanded by Mr. Williams and Mr. M'Loughlin, but it was discovered that their demand in writing was not pertinent, therefore another demand, signed by Mr. Williams and Mr. George Proctor was handed in.

The CHAIRMAN then appointed the poll to commence at ten o'clock on Monday last, and to close

Mr. Swain (who had been very active with the the poll would be taken by ballot, as was the custom of the parish. The CHAIRMAN said yes, certainly.

Dr. PROCTOR then moved, and Mr. Swain seconded, the following resolution, which was also passed by a great majority; -" That no money which is now, or shall in future be, raised for the which is now, or shall in future be, raised for the most prejudiced thief, peeping from his casement relief and support of the poor of this parish, shall on such a night, might, without shame or remorse, be expended by any persons other than the trustees with not a blush upon his cheek, have resolved to go and overseers appointed by public vestry."

A poll was also demanded upon this resolution.

A sum of £1,100 was then proposed to be raised for the relief of the poor for the ensuing quarter. On the question being put. Mr. Swain wished to know how it was that they now wanted a sevenpenny rate, while for the last had it not been locked. quarter, which was the most severe in the year, a

had been reduced 15 percent. Mr. Swain said that could only raise the rate to hunted wretch, and comest to him with hope among the straw,—thou didst visit Barnaby Argus, watch—Mr. Bacon suggested that this vote should be now man of Bishopsgate, in his deal-board castle, making 41d. and a fraction, but not by any means to 7d. acceded to, and it hereafter they found any trickery him, in soft delicious dreams, no less a potentate

The vote accordingly passed, and the vestry then broke up, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Poetry.

DO KINGS OR NOBLES CARE FOR US? (From Tail's Magazine.) When you behold a king enthroned, Or toiling to a foolish feast, Or queens in luxury enzoned, And treated like some heavenly guest-Restrain yourself, keep on your hat, Make not the least degrading fuss;

For, when the truth is spoken, what Do kings or nobles care for us? When you behold, with rakish lords, A pompous bishop takes his place, And mark his empty, measured words, And simpering nothingness of face-Restrain yourself, keep on your hat, Make not the least degrading fuss; For, when the truth is spoken, what Do lords or bishops care for us? When you behold a reckless lord,

Great by his grandfather's deserts, And frown as if a man of parts— Restrain yourself, keep on your hat, Make not the least degrading fuss; For, if the truth were spoken, what Does any lordling care for us? When at the hustings called to vote,

And having passed the taxman's shrift, You stand unshaved, in thread-bare coat, To send a gentleman to thrift,— Restrain yourself, keep on your hat, Your power isshort, and think of this: Twere shame to cheer an empty flat, Or help a scoundrel to a place. When pensioned peers or downgers, With thousands by the month or year,

Pretend to open up their purse,
That they may in the prints appear—
Is't not as ocean should give back
A wave, while fifty thousand streams Make barren many a beanteous track To fill her?—whence, then, your acclaims The WORKING MAN should have one thought-To be for ever free to toil; And keep the wealth so dearly bought, To make his own hearthstone to smile.

Some toil in this, and some in that;
But o'er the great you make no fuss;
Their toils may soon be told—and what Does any great man care for us? The right divine to govern wrong
Is now an old insanity;
And lordly beggars will crelong
Be—what all beggars ought to be; To such, all such, keep on your hat;
Despise their coldness or their fuss;
Despise them—were it even that

They should affect to care for us. PHILO-BERANGER.

PATRIOTS SECOND LETTER to the British people on the present state of the country, &c., &c., with a letter to the operatives, and another to the Queen. A GULIELMO B . . . London: Saunders and Otley, Conduit-Street. This is a very spirited and energetic little work,

Literature and Reviews.

any sympathy with the people, but who like a white bird in a flock of crows, stands prominently forth conspicuous only for his approximation to purity. We subjoin the following extracts from the letter to the Cotton Spinners.

was inclined to believe that, if not guilty, they were and again resolved by one vigorous effort to turn the much to blame; but in attending the meeting which they could scarcely forget, that the guardians being subject to annual election were completely under the control of public opinion.

In prison seven months, uragging them repeatedly from Glasgow to Edinburgh, compelling them to convey and support a large number of witnesses at their own charges, and obliging them to incur for their defence, the disgracefully large expense of three thousand pounds, presents a hideous picture of arbi-

trary meanness and cruelty.

"Daniel O'Connell is against you, and it is rather fortunate than otherwise that the demagogue has hour of their difficulty and distress, he lays crimes to their charge, which the poor men never dreamed thought that the best mustration no could give was, to their charge, which the parish of St. Dunstan, which was not of committing, and like a true mountebank, in the under the Poor Law, was one of the worst governed face of his constant calls upon them to agitate, agitate, he jumps round and tenders his support to the government to crush them. He objects also to a

highly and entirely applause:

"The second is, that your Majesty, of your goodness and mercy, may be graciously pleased to grant a free and unconditional pardon to the unfortunate paralleled." The following sketch will give Cotton Spinners of Glasgow."

THE MAGAZINES.

The NEW MONTHLY of the present month from it to universal attention.

"I should have mentioned another advantage which Havre possesses over Liverpool, and, indeed. over all our English towns. Inever saw either men appeal; and as he had said before, and he defied or women intoxicated. Labouring under the scorchcontradiction, all the decisions of that court in cases ing sun, brandy so cheap, that even an Englishman where a local act existed had gone against the Comthree-halfpence, they go soberly, if not quietly, to their beds, satisfied with their salad supper or their cup of coffee.

Have you Temperance Societies here?

"No." said the French lady of whom I enquired.

we do not need them. "I thought of the disgusting scenes produced by English drunkenness, and was ashamed for my country."

The next is "The Romance of a Keyhole," DOUGLAS JERROLD, is an exceedingly spirited. and humurous description of various scenes and revelry by a Brazier, named Jeremy Dunbrown; hension. there are seven chapters in the story. We give the first, which, though very good, is not equal in point either of interest or humour to the succeed-coffee-room clock. "There will be nobody here "Pat twelve o'clock!" wailed an old watch

man as he crawled along Bishopgate Within; the gusty wind and pattering rain drowning the modest cry of the venerable guard. "Past twelve o'clock!" he mouned; and the wind rising, and the shower he moaned; and the wind rising, and the shower thickening, the watchman paused, gathered up his rheumatic joints, now lowered his lantern to the pavement, now raised it towards the mud-black o'clock to-morrow morning, and have only threeopponents of the New Bastile Law) said of course pavement, now raised it towards the mud-black sky, and finding all things safe, turned himself round and hobbled to his box. In sooth, it was to pay a high, an undeserved compliment, to the prowess of any known burglar, to suppose that on such a night he would leave his down, goose-feather, flock, or straw, to force a door or pick a lock. The

to bed. In such a night, sure we are that virtue and wealth might safely sleep with the door on the latch; nevertheless, the folks of Bishopsgate Within, from the mere force of habit, drew their bolts and turned their locks. It had been well for Jeremy Dunbrown had his door been barred-better still

"The watchman was ensconced in his box, asleep like some explanation on that point.

And the tyrant,—thou who dost stand between the fierce wrath of man and man,—thou who at night callest off the pack of worrying cares from the had been practised upon them, they could (having than beadle of the ward! The coat of squalid drab passed the resolutions of that evening) reduce the had ripened into regal purple—the greasy hat was bound with gold, and jutted boldly out at three corners, the old crab-stick had shot up to a staff, surmounted by the silver knob of high authority-and. walking at the head of fitty boys and girls, Barnaby Argus, watchman, heard not the wind, felt not the rain,—so weather-proof did dreaming fancy make him. The beadle strutted and exulted—but the

watchman remained a caput mortuum in the box. "Past twelve o'clock, and—oh! shame to the ripe manhood of fifty—Jeremy Dunbrown, his senses muffled in strong drink, sought his home. Let the truth be said, though the shame fall upon Jeremy: Dunbrown was drunk; yea, so drunk, that unassisted he had not that night approached his household gods, at the hour we write of, fast asleep—for Jeremy, having the street-door key in his pocket, kept not the lures sitting up. Dunbrown was a bachelor; hence, it was his peculiar boast at the club, that he kept nobody waiting for him save the fleas.

"We have inferred that Jeremy wound not his way down Bishopsgate alone. No: great is the beneficence of Bacchus, who numbers in his train thousands of little lacqueys, to sober eyes invisible, whose duty it is to lead the votaries of their purple master safely home. The water-drinker could not see the jolly little satyr with its small kid hoofs clattering along the stones of Bishopsgate, keeping Jeremy Dunbrown from posts and gutters,—now steadying his right leg, now the left—now, flinging a vine or hop-plant over him, pulling him back lest he fall upon his nose—Jeremy all the while smiling, and uttering half-words from the corner of his mouth. in acknowledgment of the benevolence. These bacchanal fairies, thousands though there be-for were they not, how would frail mortals find the door?are not distinguishable by the profane sober; nor are they to be seen by the small drinker, by the petty rascal who simpers over a gill and thinks himself Silenus. No, no; a man must labour in many vintages to be worthy of such a body-guard. Happy are we to assure the world that Jeremy Dunbrown

was that man! "Jeremy, aided by his good genius, shuffled down the empty street, the wind blowing, and the rain falling. At length Jeremy reached the iron rail that skirted his ancient home. 'All's right!' said Jeremy; and, as he spoke, the vinous fairy quitted its charge (leaving it in order to see safely to his door the Reverend Doctor Magnum, at that moment much debilitated by a recent argument at Alderman

Bung's on Hebrew roots).
"All's right!" repeated Jeremy, and he laid his flattened palm against that consecrated piece of wood, his own house-door. 'All's right!' and Jeremy, with a smile sent from his very heart, a smile flickering in his soddened face, drew from his breeches pocket the street-door key. Ten minutes more, and Jeremy would be stretched between his "Jeremy, with the key in his hand, sought to turn

the lock: it was very odd—very strange—rather annoying, but Jeremy could not find the key-hole. Jeremy smiled, growled with fixed teeth, scratched Lamb instead of adhering to "the English Custom with the key all over the door, still—where was the (a wise one) of bowing in frigid silence." The key-hole? Then Jeremy stood as upright as cir- whole paper is an excessively laboured turgid mess of cumstances would permit—coughed—and grasping the key anew, made a reckless dash at the door, as There is also a letter on the Corn Laws from if-trusting to the guidance of his good genius, he hoped to find the aperture; when the key, struck by the violence from his hand, rang upon the doorstep, and Jeremy, muttering objectionable onthe, dropped upon his knees and groped about the wet mud for his lost treasure. 'It's all right!' said Jeremy, when, having searched for ten minutes, he again rose upon his legs with the recovered key, This is a very spirited and energetic little work, which—so great was his presence of mind—he from the pen, we suspect, of one who appertains to carefully cleaned with the tail of his coat. Mud that "order" which may be least of all suspected of any sympathy with the people, but who like a white bird in a flock of crows, stands prominently forth scrape the key, as he thought, over every inch of the door—' exceeding odd—never knew such thing in born days—remarkable—strange to a degree—ha! ha! capital joke—capit—damn the key!'

"When I perused the incomplete and garbled state-ments of the press on the trial at Edinburgh, of your unfortunate and persecuted fellow-workmen, paused from his toil—looked up the street, down it, "I see it,"—cried Jeremy Dunbrown.—"I see it !

has stolen the key-hole!' well down ere his eyes were closed; and, snoring hard, with the unappropriated key grasped in his right hand, Jeremy Dunbrown sat in the shadow of his own double-locked door—sat and slept."

The remaining contents are "Female Portrait Gallery," from Sir Walter Scott, L. E. L; "My First Visit to Brussels, T. G. Grattan; "Wedding l'actics;" "Manager's Note-Book;" and several Union Pieces; besides the Conversazione in which several new works are noticed."

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. PART I.

EDITED BY Boz. This work promises, so far as we can judge from

"Hear") It was said that the New Poc Law was one of the best introduced to remedy the defects of the old, particularly as to the payment of the Ashton Board of Guardians, Mr. Devry said, in accepting the office of the condition of the power law, has observed the had received any information from the Device Law, the Character, as to whether the world condition of the power law was mader the Poor Law, was one of the best in the way. As an edge to the power law was to such a condition of the power law was to such a condition of the power law was to such a condition of the power law was an improvement of the condition of the power law was in proportion to the condition of the power law was an improvement of t

paralleled." The following sketch will give the reader an idea of one, at least of Mr. Squeers' quali-

"Mr. Squeers's appearance was not prepossessing. He had but one eye, and the popular prejudice rung in favour of two. The eye he had was unquestionhe NEW MONTHLY of the present month contains "Gurney Papers," No. 16, a prosy uninteresting continuation of former papers, evincing neither tact nor talent. "Old Madeline" is a was much wrinkled and puckered up, which gave neither tact nor talent. On manufacture is a was much wrinkled and pucketed up, which gave simple affecting story well told, by Mrs. C. S. him a very sinister appearance, especially when he smiled, at which times his expression bordered closely on the villanous. His hair was very flat and the and where it was brushed etc. scenery in the neighbourhood of Havre and Hon-shiny, save at the ends, where it was brushed stiffly fleur. We recommend the following sentence up from a low protruding forehead, which assorted well with his harsh voice and coarse manner. He was about two or three and fifty, and a trifle below the middle size; he wore a white neckerchief with long ends, and a suit of scholastic black, but his coat sleeves being a great deal too long, and his trousers a great deal too short, he appeared ill at ease in his clothes, and as if he were in a perpetual state of astonishment at finding himself so re-

spectable.
"Mr. Squeers was standing in a box by one of the coffee-room fire-places, fitted with one such table as is usually seen in coffee-rooms, and two of extraordinary shapes and dimensions made to suit the angles of the partition. In a corner of a seat was a angles of the partition. In a corner of a seat was a very small deal trunk, tied round with a scanty piece of cord; and on the trunk was perched—his lace-up half-boots and corduroy trowsers dangling in the air—a diminutive boy, with his shoulders drawn up to his ears, and his hands planted on his knees, who glanced timidly at the schoolmaster circumstances arising out of a night's drunken from time to time with evident dread and appre-

"Much vexed by this reflection, Mr. Squeers, looked at the little boy to see whether he was doing anything he could beat him for: as he happened not to be doing anything at all, he merely boxed his ears, and told him not to do it again.

three oughts an ought—three two six—sixty pound.
What's come of all the boys? what's parents got into their heads? what does it all mean? "Here the little boy on the top of the trunk gave violent sneeze.

"Halloa, Sir!" growled the schoolmaster, turning round. "What's that, Sir?" "Nothing, please, Sir," replied the little boy.
"Nothing, Sir!" exclaimed Mr. Squeers.

"Please, Sir, I sneezed," rejoined the boy, trem. oling till the little trunk shook under him. "Oh! sneezed, did you?" retorted Mr. Squeers.
'Then what did you say nothing for, Sir?" In default of a better answer to this question, the little boy screwed a couple of knuckles into each of his eyes and began to cry, wherefore Mr. Squeers knocked him off the trunk with a blow on one side

of his face, and knocked him on again with a blow on the other. "Wait till I get you down into Yorkshire, my young gentleman," said Mr. Squeers, "and then I'll give you the rest. Will you hold that noise,

"Ye-ye-yes," sobbed the little boy, rubbing his face very hard with the Beggar's Petition in "Then do so at once, Sir," said Squeers. "Do you hear?"

As this admonition was accompanied with a threatening gesture, and uttered with a savage aspect, the little boy rubbed his face harder, as if to keep the tears back; and, beyond alternately sniffing and choking, gave no further vent to his

emotions. "Mr. Squeers," said the waiter, looking in at this uncture; "here's a gentleman asking for you at the bar.' "Show the gentleman in, Richard," replied Mr.

Squeers, in a soft voice. "Put your handkerchief in your pocket, you little scoundrel, or I'll murder you when the gentleman goes." The schoolmaster had scarcely uttered these words in a fierce whisper, when the stranger entered. Affecting not to see him, Mr. Squeers feigned to be intent upon mending a pen, and offering benevolent

advice to his youthful pupil.
"My dear child," said Mr. Squeers, "all people have their trials. This early trial of yours that is fit to make your little heart burst, and your very eyes come out of your head with crying, what is it? Nothing; less than nothing. You are leaving your friends, but you will have a father in me, my dear, and a mother in Mrs. Squeers. At the delightful village of Dotheboys, near Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire, where youth are boarded, clothed, booked washed, furnished with pocket money, provided with all necessaries-"

"It is the gentleman," observed the stranger, stopping the schoolmaster in the rehearsal of his advertisement. "Mr. Squeers, I believe, Sir?" "The same, Sir," said Mr. Squeers, with an assumption of extreme surprise."

TAIT'S MAGAZINE.

The first is a well written article on the Negro Slavery Abolition Question, in which the eloquent speeches recently delivered on this important subject, by Lord Brougham, are largely quoted so as to place it before the reader under the most spiritstirring aspect. Then comes one of Ebenezer Elliot's Ballads. "The storming of Badajoz." Besides which, we have in the poetical line " a Hymn for the Students of Gottingen," "The Day Storm of Thunder, and a piece of excellent advice which we have transferred to our Poet's corner under the

title of "Do Kings or Nobles care for us." Of the other original contributions, the " autobio graphy of an English Opium Eater. Recollections of Charles Lamb," is a long tiresome effort at magnifying a few personal anecdotes and supposed traits of character into a book. A whole mortal column is devoted to a description of the manner in which the said Charles Lamb rises, or rather comes down from his stool to receive the opium eater; then follows a grave recital of the opium eater's reasons why he presented his hand to the said Charles There is also a letter on the Corn Laws from ELLIOT. Besides lengthy and valuable extracts from Mr. Bulwer's last novel, Miss Martineau's "Retrospect of Western Travels," and Miss Lawrence's Historical Memoirs of the Queens of

FRASER'S MAGAZINE.

The first article in Fraser this month, is an admirable piece of special pleading, entitled "A Hundred Months of Liberalism," in which the writer proves most Jesuitically that all the ills and mischiefs the state is heir to, have arisen from the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, in 1829. He also proves by a process of reasoning peculiarly his own, (that is to say dogged assertion without any reason at all) that "Liberalism is infidelity." He is very angry with the Irish Ecclesiastical Commissioners, because their exertions have been terminated too soon, and very angry with the Scotch Ecclesiastical Commissioners, because theirs have been protracted too long. He is angry with Lords Russell and Melbourne, for treating the Dissence the dishonesty of the times!—some damned thief with a decent shew of civility. He is angry with every body who thinks it an unjust thing to make "As Jeremy said this, his legs slid from under him, and he came—as his good luck would have it— on account of his religious creed. And all this is softly down upon the door-step. He was scarcely very natural. We never yet knew a dog looking very natural. We never yet knew a dog looking anxiously at a bone from which he had previously torn large slices of delicious meat, but which he had been prevented from picking perfectly clean, that was not angry at every thing, and every body, who contributed to keep it from him. The amusing part of the matter is the simplicity of the poor man in deluding himself into the opinion, that because the people have manifested in the clearest possible way that they are sick of Whig trickery and dishonesty, they are, therefore, necessarily anxious to hail the return of Tory Domination.

"Our present governors would readily do the bidding of their masters, the Infidels, Dissenters, and Papists of the empire; but there is an hindrance in the way. And what is that hindrance? It is, the

Further on, he asserts boldly that the Conservative ceased me worked any and night at the last can be kept, I will not say comfortably, of the peace of the agricultural district. The Poor leaders are now called upon by the people of Englished over the proceeds of his industry to the but from actual starvation on their native seil, is it Law has nothing to do with the peace of the district, leaders are now called upon by the people of Englished, and Scotland, to reassume the reins human aid, three days more and she was a corse: By taking a retrospective view of their condition it. land, Ireland, and Scotland, to reassume the reins of government. This might be true, but we should like to see it tried, we should like to see Parliament dissolved, and a new House chosen by the free and new House chosen by the free and new House chosen by the free and she was a corse; three kingdoms. Let this be done, and if the Construction of the country leaders still find themselves called on to grate the government of the country we will not permitted to see it consigned. At such moments soubriquette, which has displayed its operative luxuries we had indulged in being one pot of porter, munificence in an expense of several hundreds of munificence in an expense of several hundreds of pounds, for a wooden hovel, in which to shelter from pounds, for a wooden hovel, in which to shelter from pounds, for a wooden hovel, in which to shelter from have never felt hunger—I have to excess. It is when let us look at the numerous and expensive wars, our petitions, and what has been the result? Why, the rainits select patron, the recreant Radical. Always have never felt hunger—I have to excess. It is when give the "people" some sound and useful advice, in every word of which we heartily concur, and to every sentiment of which we cheerfully respond, premising that by the term "people" we have no oracular hoens poeus reservation of meaning, but mean hoens poeus reservation of meaning, but mean fightful denunciations against Providence and the fightf

boldly their principles—advocate, constantly and extensively, but temperately their principles; and let them bear the trite but wholesome adage constantly in mind, that

" Magna est l'eritas, et prævalebit."

Let them, however, always beware of doubtful characters, of trimming politicians, of "liberal Couservatives," the modern Sphinxes, with human visages joined with the bodies of brutes. Let them always demand of any one who claims favour and confidence at their hands, whether his views are clear and consistent on fundamental points. Two or three leading principles, at least, ought to be kept constantly in view; and every candidate for public favour tested by them. But, further, while the people rely peacefully on their principles, let them for the triumph of those principles, depend, under God's blessing, MAINLY ON THEIR OWN EXERTIONS." Of the literary articles "The Yellow Plush Correspondence" is amusing, but terribly overstrained.

"Our Club at Paris" is a silly thing. The long dissertation on Railroads will require more time for a careful reading than we can afford this week.

is irresistibly comic in several of its seenes and The character of Coffy, the Irish servant, is finely drawn. There are some other pieces which we have | "Nor L" says the lady's maid. not had time to read.

"Ensign O'Donoghue's Packet from Belgium

LIFE IN LONDON. - I had been about twelve months "upon town," and had the felicity of owing divers sums to tailors, bootmakers, batters, &c., and when I knew not where to turn for cash, I was "Nor I in mine," says the minister. agreeably surprised by X—— and the Impulsive proposing a scheme to pay all my debts without cosing me a farthing. The scheme was this:

X— had bills of exchange for all sums and at all the proposition of exchange for all the proposition of exchange f dates, I was to indorse these to my several creditors, and take the difference; for instance, say I owed out of debt, and having obtained a supply of money. went on as heedlessly as ever. There is one peculiarity about all bills of exchange—they become due; so it was with mine. Not one of the many acceptances I had endorsed to my creditors were honored; all came upon me. One sunshiny morn-

sex, Kent, de. Again the subject of wedlock was renewed, but this I firmly negatived, and within one fortnight Bob coolly showed me the Gazette, amid the list of bankrupts, in which, my name appeared, with the description of "picture dealer." It was when X— and his friends explained to me how "I should be pulled through," that my eyes were first opened to the mass of perjury by which this was to be effected. The parties had my acceptance of the parties of tances on which third, fourth, and fifth holders were to prove, and then sign my certificate, they, in numand carry one," as Bob called him in his moods. He had received a letter from my father, requesting to know the extent of my embarrassments, with a new to their liquidation, and then to bring me back. tended journey with X—, when my trusty friend Thoroughgood arrested me at the suit of Madame - (the lady who had vowed her heart's affection to me) for £320, "due unto her for board, lodging, and money lent." I had never dreamt of such a claim, and of course had never named it to my uncle;

he was outrageous, wrote angrily to my father, who replied that I deserved no pity. I found none—I was a prisoner. By one of the agreeable fictions law abounds, a man must get arrested twice ere he issued, a habeas procured, and, in company with a was the best way of getting on in the world.—Muleral functionary, I dashed off to Mr. Jones's Hotel, then called Abbott's Priory. I passed the gate, and was left to wander about the prison as I pleased, no room-no bed-being assigned to any cell with its mattress and rug, are shown him; a prisoner for debt, if without the wherewithal to purchase food and shelter may perish in the open air. I had paced the racket ground once or twice, when a tall sandy man, who was "very shaunty, though his hair was a leetle out of his hat," ten dered his services; and at the expense of 25s. per Week, I obtained a furnished room, No. 4 in 7. The rate; thither I went, and stood for my likenessthat is to say, I encountered the scrutinizing gaze of the turnkeys, who take this method of recogcompromise with one or two, and superseding on with regard to others, he obtained his liberty, and saled to America, where he now is. After his departure his servant, whom he had defrauded of hush money, revealed the secret; he had his whole fortime in large notes placed in the hollow heels of his boots, which he always cleaned himself, and took to bed with him: Notwithstanding the revels

broken down merchant had (in half a room) a wife and four children; the owner occupant of the other half of this apartment was a little sotish shoemaker,

who, when drunk, practiced ananyances, easily conceived, towards his unfortunate fellow-lodger. When

remonstrated, he threatened to complain at the

rate, and get his wife and children locked out, they

being only permitted in the prison as a matter of coursey. Conceive such a case, reader—conceive half the prison and education arrayed half the matter by birth and education arrayed shoulder in the hearing of Mrs. R—said her children yet this was rather the result of low education than natural materials.

education than natural maternity, as the sequel

mail hor, and the parents, who could but scantily prome food for the infant; had no means to purchase medicina. in their fellow-lodger—his fits of intemperance

Further on, he asserts boldly that the Conservative ceased he worked day and night at the last, and England can be kept, I will not say comfortably, of the peace of the agricultural district. The Poor assuredly had that timely succour not arrived, this scene would have closed the adventures of

A MAN-ABOUT TOWN.

Varietics.

NO LYING IN ENGLAND.

"What is lying?" said the English courtier.
"Can't say, indeed, sir," says the footman.
"Never heard of it," says the tradesman. Never beroughmongered with it," says the Peer. Never bribed with it," says the Member of Par-

Never subscribed the thirty-nine articles with it," says the collegian.

Never pretended to a call with it," says the clergyman. Never noto-episcopali'd with it," says the bishop. Never doctor'd my port with it," says the wine-

Never concealed a motive with it," says the partizan. Never puff'd with it," says the bookseller.

Never used it in my bread," says the baker. Nor I in my bill," says the tailor. Can't conceive how anybody ever thought of it,

says the innkeeper. Never made an excuse with it," says the fine lady. "Am a horrible sinner, but never went so far as that" says the Methodist.

"Never uttered one to my wife, pretty jealous soul," says the husband. Nor I to my husband, poor man," says the wife. Nor I in one of my speeches," says the king.

"How to GET On."-The Apothecary Method -"Don't you see?" said Bob; "he goes up to a Hobby £89. I took him a bill with only a few weeks house, rings the area-bell, pokes a packet of meditorun for £150, drawn by Jack Nokes upon the cine, without a direction, into the servant's hand, Honorable Mr. —; Hobby shook his head at the and walks off. Servant takes it into the dining-acceptor's name, but was satisfied (knowing my parlour; master opens it, and reads the label, family) with the indorsement; I received £70, Draught to be taken at bedtime—pills as before—which I handed over to X—. This being done lotion as usual—the powder. From Sawyer's, late Nockermon's. Physicians' prescriptions carefully lotion as usual—the powder. From Sawyer's, late Nockermon's. Physicians' prescriptions carefully life itself, are to be separated from both, and put prepared; and all the rest of it. Shows it to his into the hands of some monster, in human shape, wife, she reads the label; it goes down to the servants-they read the label. Next day the boy calis: 'Very sorroy-his mistake-immense business-great many parcels to deliver-Mr. Sawyer's ing the Impulsive entered my bed-room; "The compliments—late Nockermorf.' The name gets game's up, eld Tar," said he "you must toddle." known, and that's the thing, my boy, in the medical The English of which was, I must get out of the way way; bless your heart, old fellow, it's better than way; bless your heart, old fellow, it's better than to avoid arrest. I did so; dodged into Surrey, Sus- all the advertising in the world. We have got one feur-ounce bottle that's been to half the houses in or die, from a diet of 151d. per week. All this in Bristol, and hasn't done yet."-(From the Pickwick Papers.)

"How to GET on."-THE ROGUE'S ME-THOD.—A London thief, of any notoriety, after say the power of legislation shall remain in the having been a short time in Sydney, would scorn to hands of the aristocracy; but if a freeman, say I place himself, or his assignee wife, in so mean a will have my right, or lose my life; for a life of vehicle as a gig: nothing less than a carriage and misery is worse than death. In conclusion, I pair is commensurate with the rank in felony to would therefore say to the people of England, which they have arisen in Australia. A better Universal Suffrage, or right, call it which they will, bers and amount swamping my real creditors, which they have arisen in Australia. A better Universal Suffrage, or right, call it which they will, Though my credit had been destroyed, and my idea of the effect of all this upon a stranger cannot or nearly universal slavery, is the approaching concharacter semewhat injured, I was really guiltless be conveyed than by the following appendit of their country. of any premeditated wrong, and resolutely opposed officer who visited New South Wales on leave of all the schemes that were "to make me right as a absence from his regiment in India.—Having gone officer who visited New South Wales on leave of trivet." Such were the state of things when my with a friend, in a gig, from Sydney to the races at uncle Jeremiah came to town. Reader I was—as I Paramatta, they were passed on the road by many did, and you may imagine—once more free. I was genteel equipages, including close carriages, curtruly grateful to Jeremiah, and bore with "old dot, ricles, and landaus. In answer to the stranger's questions, his companion informed him that one brilliant 'set-out belonged to Sam Such-a-one, who had been a convict, but was now a free man, and a I gave the list, concealing only some trifles that I man of fortune; that another was the property of a was ashamed to add—those trifles formed my an- convict, who kept a draper's shop in Sydney, but formed in the habitations of the workmen. and novance for years. Matters were happily in train was assigned to his wife, who had brought out with for my return; I wished, though I dreaded it; the him a large sum of money; that a third belonged to places were booked, and I had chatted over my in- a ticket-of-leave-man, who had obtained that indulgence almost immediately after his arrival in the colony-and so on. At the race-course, where "all the beauty and fashion" of felonry was assembled, the stranger's astonishment was complete at the number of instances in which he obtained similar answers. After some graver reflections on so singular an exhibition, he ironically remarked, that he thought he had better return as soon as possible with which that uncommon process called common to India, for the purpose of there committing some crime that should subject him to a short sentence of can visit the Queen's Bench. A second writ was transportation, for it really seemed to him that that parents and children are summoned by their task-

A MONKEY OF DISCRETION.—In a country town, no matter where, there lived the worthiest and In-comer. When a felon is brought to gaol, his most philosophical of old bachelors, with a warm good a style and manner as Domine Sampson himself could have performed the feat. Now his master's housekeeper made the best preserved apricots ming every one in their custody. Most persons in the county, and, when the said apricots were en-Numbers of men who refused to pay their creditors and was put nearly opposite to Jacko, who occupied Tere lavishing away hundreds in reckless expenses his usual station. The host helped first one and then here. But the most dashing bencher of my day another to some of this exquisite tart, but forgot poor seventy years, I verily believe, that their tasks, in
a Mr. F—n, who had been a banker; it Jacko, who had been devouring it with his eves, and stead of being doubled, might have been reduced one
belf: and their reasons and a second or a banker; it Jacko, who had been devouring it with his eves, and belf: and their reasons and a second or a banker; it Jacko, who had been devouring it with his eves, and their reasons and a second or a banker; it Jacko, who had been devouring it with his eves, and their reasons are a second or a secon was supposed that he had concealed a large sum, was too well bred to make any indecorous snatch at the but all attempts at tracing it failed. By a small object of attraction, as most monkeys would have to the right and left, and finally fixing his eyes on the guest opposite, he quietly lifted up his hand, behind his master's back, and gave his tail such a plug as made the possible for every man, woman and child in the kingdom. But I should like to be informed how many families there are in our boasted township, plug as made the possible for every man, woman and child in the kingdom. But I should like to be informed how many families there are in our boasted township, plug as made the powder fly, withdrew his hand in an instant, and sat with a vacant expression of the If you deem the above worthy of a place in the Star, greatest innocence. People do not like to have their of all the moneyed benchers, I found my imprisonment inksome; the impulsive never called, and gave him another, but even the eloquent expression of excused himself in the words of Roy,— The air of the tabouth is not over wholesome for a short of it. It said as plainly as look could speak, Highlander and the country of the short of the tabouth is not over wholesome for a short of it. It said as plainly as look could speak, Highlander and the country of the country o Highlander's constitution." Sometimes I was en Don't be angry—don't strike—they did not see it—abled to abled to minister somewhat to the wants of my I beg your pardon but I must have a bit of apricot poorer named and the wants of my I beg your pardon but I must have a bit of apricot poorer partners in my imprisonment; of one scene tart. He was forgiven and helped.—New Monthly. of one scene tart. He was forgiven and helped.—New Monthly. broken down manufacturers in the life:—R—, a

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

ferent to life; I had not energy sufficient to write a note, for there were yet those who would have lent note, for there were yet those who would have lent not in a trifle; I felt as if I could willingly sleep into nothingness. The action on the lieutenant was very different; on the third morning he broke into of whom are now mining away from starvation. want had utterly subdued him—he wept like a paparent working of Providence as regards the destines of your native land. There are bright of the best description. In such a state of society as ours, it is of more importance to observe what the people themselves are deing,—than what their political leaders are planning. In political matters let the people cling to their principles—maintain boldly their principles—advocate, constantly extentive of the present of the present of the present of the people, and something of the present was it respects the French war? And, as trespects the French war? And, as trespects the french war? And, as the respect of the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the contract of the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the contract of the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the contract of the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the contract of the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the contract of the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the contract of the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the contract of the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the contract of the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the contract of the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the contract of the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the present one with Canada, but some thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the present one with Canada, but some the present one with canada and dishonourable; and then your canada previously and unreasonably laid down by themselves, brought upon them an additional burden; and feeling that inconvenient and impolitic, according to their notion of policy, and having the power to alter it, they set to work in right good earnest, and carried a measure through Parliament, best known to the people by the appellation of the Corn Laws, in consequence of which, they were enabled to double, and in many instances treble, and more than that, the rents of their property; by which means, as I said before, they not only imposed the whole of those taxes, but something more, upon the people, turning a national calamity into an aristocratical blessing. Many other laws, equally cruel and oppressive, might be enumerated, in proof of the cause of the people's miseries, being the exclusive privilege of a fraction of the people to legislate for the whole. But enumeration is unnecessary. Common sense must perceive, and honesty own, that so long as the legislative power is wholly confided in the hands of the anistocracy,—men whose prejudices and interests are opposed to the good of the public, the miseries of the mass will be continually magnified. Whether they be termed Whigs, Tories, or anything else, is a matter of no consequence. They are beasts of prey, without humanity, and without mercy; and, therefore, if the masses do not immediately combine, with spirit and determination, to have their right in legislation, the result is evident. They will be slaves of the most degraded order. Look at the hellish design of our rulers, after a long run of unequalled misrule and oppression, by which a vast proportion of the useful people of these realms, the labourers, have been reduced to a state of destitution; and by the continnance of which, all soon will be. They have made a law called the Poor Law Amendment Act. the manifest design of which appears to be the earthly comfort. Bastiles are to be erected, having a small yard, surrounded by an high and lofty wall, over which nothing can be seen except the arch of heaven; for that situation, the labouring men of England are to exchange their liberty to range abroad, and view the various scenes of nature and art. Their wives, here, are to be taken from them, not any more to be seen or spoken to—their children, also, their theme of consolation and object of their tenderest feelings, more dear to them than even life itself, are to be separated from both, and put lamb-for sure I am, that no one possessing human feelings, will be tool or instrument in that cruel establishment. In this nethermost hell, the consolation of the dissenter, arising from the religious ceremonies to which he has been accustomed, is to be cut off; and last of all, though perhaps not least, the inmates of this infernal abode are to live, consequence of poverty, which has been forced upon them, by laws of robbery and extortion. Now, after this, I say to every man, wilt thou be a slave or a freeman? If a slave, as above described,

> I remain, Gentlemen, Your's most obediently,

JOHN BEAUMONT. Meltham, 14th February, 1838.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,-I am one of those who have seen the time when all manufacturing labour was perwhat is more, when all the carding, all the spinning, and all the weaving, were performed by the human hand; all carding by a single pair of cards, one worked in each hand; all spinning by the single thread; and all weaving by throwing the shuttle from the one hand to the other. In those days each particular family went to work in the morning whenever it suited their own pleasure or convenience, and also left it at any moment they pleased. Parents had their children under their own care, during their infancy, and under their own training and management during their minority, and apportioned their tasks according to their own discretion. Now, so far as the Factory System extends, both masters to their work at a much earlier hour in the morning than they had previously been, and are also confined much closer through the day, and compelled to be more active and more diligent, and, after all, confined a greater number of hours each day, than they have previously been, so that, table, where he was seated on a high child's chair, and yet after all, what have we to do now, as a peopext to his master, and took off his glass of perry in ple, more than we had to do then? We have now following morning I was requested to attend at the the same time and measure of his patron, and in as only food, raiment, and other necessaries to produce, If the interests of the working classes had been

properly represented in Parliament, during the last half; and their necessaries and comforts have been doubled. I have been told that the annual produce of the Kingdom, if equally divided, would amount they have to pay for rent out of their present pittance. please to insert it therein.

J. KNIGHT.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,—If you think that the following copy of a letter which I sent to Lord Howick, is worth inserting in your valuable paper, you may insert it.

ABRAHAM HANSON. TO LORD HOWICK.

My Lord, On the debate on Mr. Fielden's motion for a total repeal of the Poor Law Amendment Act, which took place in the House of Commons on the 20th of February, you asked the Hon. Member for Oldham, if the agricultural labourers were discontented with the measure, when the Hop. remarked that the past year had been a year of unexampled pressure, and yet there had been no fires, no acts of incendiarism; this was a proof

progressive, and all your acts along with the acts of government is to lighten the law, in order to stop its progress; but you cannot, circumstances are against you, the spirit of the age is an irresistable power, the New Poor Law will accelerate its movements. That bill aims a deadly blow at wages. This will suit those bill aims a deadly blow at wages. This will suit those men who live upon fixed income, those cornorants, who want labour cheap and money dear; it is the interest of those knaves to grind the labourer to the dust, but at the same time, it will hurl those profitmongers into the vortex of poverty. Those men live directly by the productive classes, and low wages will not suit the purposes of those men; for as the labourer becomes poor, their poverty will increase in a like ratio at the same time. If you want to make independent abourers, my Lord, you must legislate so as the labourer will be able to realize good wages by his industry, for a bastile will not make him indepen-I am, my Lord, yours,

ABRAHAM HANSON, Elland, March 12, 1838.

MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET APRIL 3. The arrivals of Wheat and Beans to this day's market, are smaller than last week; Oats and Barley rather larger. There has been a fair demand for Wheat at last week's deprivation of the rest of the community of every prices. The best Barley has made rather more money, the secondary qualities, no alteration. Oats, Shelling, and Beans have not varied in price. Rapeseed without alteration. WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 6019s. Norfolk, Suilolk, Essex, new red, 53, 55, fine 50s, wht. 56s 63s Lincolnshire and Cambridge, do 52s, 54s, do 57s, do 56s 61s Lincolnshire, ... do 26s, do 30s 31s 64lbs... 2½ a 2¾ Market Hides, 96 a 104 lbs... 3½ a 4½ Yorkshire, Wold & Boronghbridge, do 26s, do 30s 33s Ditto, 64 a 72 lbs... 2½ a 3 Ditto, 104 a 112 lbs... 4 a 5 Ditto, 72 a 80 lbs... 2¾ a 3½ Calf Skins (each)... 6s 0d Do Grey. do 32s 34s Ditto, 80 a 88lbs... 3 a 3½ Horse Hides, ditto... 8s 0d Tick, 80 a 96lbs... 3½ a 3¾ Horse Hides, ditto... 8s 0d Potato, new, 24s, 25s, old 27s

ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK.

Shelling 200 Fleur 210 Tares.... THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING MARCH 20th, 1838. Wheat. Oats. Barley. Beans, Ryc. Peas. 4316 615 2799 375 — 56 58s. 7d. 23s. 2d. 31s. 3d. 38s. 11d. —s. 0d. 36s. 11d

LONDON WOOL MARKET, BRITISH & FOREIGN.-Mon. As most of the sellers of British Wool are holding their Wool for advanced rates, which even needy purchasers are not inclined to accede to, but little has been doing since our last report at unaltered prices.

Down teggs, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; half-bred do., 1s 6d to 1s 9d;

Down ewes and wethers, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; Leicester hogs,

1s 3d to 1s 5d; Leicester wethers, 1s 1d to 1s 2d; blanket

wool, 9d to 1s; flannel do. 1s to 1s 4d; skin combing, 1s 0d to 1s 11/4d.

The prices realized at the last public sales being satisfactory to the sellers, the Foreign Wool trade is steady, and the prices are firmly supported. Since Monday last the imports have

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, APRIL 2. The weather since this day se'nnight has been very fine, much sun generally during the day, whilst the nights were mostly very foggy and cold, that, except on stiff soils which now require moisture, spring tillage has proceeded favourably; this month, however, has commenced very cold, having had sharp frosts during the two past nights, the thermometer registering yesterday morning 27 degrees and this morning only 25 degrees, too severe for the Wheat plant which has been unfavourably spoken of in many places, and as yet no only 25 degrees, too severe for the Wheat plant which has been unfavourably spoken of in many places, and as yet no warm rain to recover or improve it, where it has thus suffered from the severity of the past winter, if yet past it can be said to be. The supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans and Peas, from Essex and Kent was only moderate; of the two former articles there was rather an increased quantity from Suffolk, and from Norfolk a large quantity of Barley, but only limited fresh arrivals of Oats, and these principally from our own coast, having had few vessels in from Sotland or Ireland since Friday. The condition of the Wheat on sale this morning was much improved. and nicked samples track a steady town, no matter where, there lived the worthiest and most philosophical of old bachelors, with a warm heart and a sound head, from whose well-powdered exterior had dangled that most respectable ornament, a queue. Our bachelor entertained a monkey of such good breeding and so much discretion, that Jacko was permitted to make one at the dinner table, where he was seated on a high child's chair, not quite, twice as much work in the course of a year as they performed previous to the introduction of that machinery of which we boast so much, and whose power is said to be many times as great as all human power put together, and yet after all, what have we to do now, as a peoper to him master and took off his class of perry in ple, more than we had to do then? We have now ple, more than we had to do then? We have now only food, raiment, and other necessaries to produce, and we had all those things to produce then; and what is the most wonderful of all, and lamentable as well as wonderful, that we have far, far more hunger, nakedness, and theft in existence now, than we had in the days before this machinery was introduced. Are not all these facts proof positive, were fully as dear, and so that may now be considered as cleared off the market, either to speculators or dealers, and as the number of vessels, with this article at seals is known to be limited, and supplies of English and Scotch continue on a moderate scale; all sorts were held on higher terms, but the sales effected were only to a limited extent, and at 6d per qr. over last Monday's quotations. Linseed and Rapeseed introduced. magine that prisoners in the Queen's Bench are shrined in a tart, the golden fruit set off by the super- introduced. Are not all these facts proof positive, were fully as dear. During the past week a brisk demand there on suspicion of debt—no such thing; those incumbent trellis, a more tempting piece of dattiserie that we have totally lost all that kind of wisdom could hardly be laid before man or monkey. One of the world, but had been blaced in limbo by some raised of an attorney."

Shrined in a tart, the golden truit set on by the super-tintroduced. Are not all these facts proof positive, there increased for Cloverseed, and red brought an advance of 2s. to which is necessary for the guidance and direction of the specific of the

CURRENCY PER IM	PERIAL MEASURE.
Regar Vant Cud-11 Et Co	Malt, Norfolk Pale 52 60
Essex, Kent, Suffolk 51 62	
White	PEAS.
White do do \$4 02	Hog and Grey, new 31 32
Vorbahina	PEAS. Hog and Grey, new 31 32 Maple
West Conning D.A.	White Boilers 37 40
Yorkshire West Country Red White, do Northunberland and Scotch White	BEANS.
Northworked and	Small
Scotch White 50 54	Small
DOUGHT TITLES DU DA	Harrow 35 42
Fine do	Mazagan
Moray-Angus and Rothshire Red 0 0	
White 0 0	OALS.
Irigh Rod Nom	English feed 19 22
Do White Re to	Short small Poland 22 . 26
RARTEV	roland 22 26
Grinding 9x 00	Scotch, common 22 24
Distilling 90 90	Scotch, common 22 24 Potatoe 24 30 Berwick
Multing Now 91 20	Derwick
Thoughar Now	Irish, white 20 26 Do. Potntoe
Mult Renum	Do. Potatoe
40 UV	Do. Black 20 22
IMPERIAL	AVERAGES.
14	ht Burle Oats Rye Bns. Peas.
Week ending Feb 16th 1838 55	3 28 9 20 0 29 6 32 7 32 9
23rd 16 155	2 28 6 20 6 27 6 20 6 20 7
March 2nd 44 55	2 28 6 20 9 27 6 32 0 32 10

9th " 55 428 60 60 9 3 32 5 33 4 16th " 56 328 10 20 8 31 6 32 9 33 0 23rd " 5610 29 6 21 2 30 7 33 1 32 9 23rd . " Aggregate Average of the

Possessions out of

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN per Imperial Quarter. WHAT NEXT:

according to your opinion of the contentment of the agricultural districts, and you attributed that contentment to the working of the New Poor Law, Industrious and useful millions of the people of according to your opinion of the contentment of the agricultural districts, and you attributed that the agricultural districts, and you attributed that contentment to the working of the New Poor Law, Now, my Lord, this assertion of yours proves that you do not or will not understand the real cause qrs. 31s. 10d. Pess, 906 qrs. 33s. 8d. Rye, 128

[Whenever the word stone occurs in these prices throughou this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of I libs and such only, no other being lawful.] Index from the second 60 Short-horns, Runts, Devons, and Herefords from Warwickthe rainits select patron, the recreant Radical. Always the results when the result moderate supply, were Dorsets.

Per stone of 8lbs. to sink the offal. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. s. d. Inferior Beef . . . 2 2 to 2 6 | Prime Beef 3 4 to 3 8 Ditto Mutton . . . 3 4 . . 3 6 Ditto Mutton . . . 4 8 . . 5 0 Middling Beef . . 2 8 . . 3 0 Lamb 6 6 . . 7 0 Ditto Mutton . . . 3 8 . . 3 10 Veal 4 4 . 5 0 LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET. Beasts, 2,634—Sheep, 21,630—Calves, 64—Pigs, 301. Live Cattle at Market on Friday last, Beasts 538—Sheep 3,529—Calves 68—Pigs 541.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, (MONDAY. The arrivals of slaugtered meat since our last have been compared with those in the preceding week, somewhat on the decline. However, the general quality of them has been much primer than we have witnessed for some time past. know nothing of man in the mass, you have only About 60 packages of meat have arrived hither in the above studied him in theory. If you knew the age we live in, you would acknowledge by what feelings the productive classes are at present actuated, you would admit that it is but a continuation of the feelings which in past ages had freed your own order from a pressure which had become intolerable. I will allow that you see the movement towards self-goverment | meat these markets are tolerably well supplied; whilst the trade is heavy, at but little alteration in the quotations.

> Whitechapel Market price of Fat, 3:21d. ... quantities HAY AND STRAW (per load of 36 trusses.) Smithfield. L. s. L. s. | Whitechapel. L. s.

TALLOW AND CANDLES.

Straw ... 1 18 a 2 2 Straw ... 1 16 a 2 0

Cumberland. Portman, Edgeware-road.

Hay ... 4 0 a 5 0 Hay ... 4 16 a 5 5

Clover ... 5 0 a 5 15 Clover ... 5 0 a 5 15

Straw ... 1 18 a 2 2 Straw ... 2 0 a 2 6 PRICES OF HOPS IN THE BOROUGH. There has been a brisk demand for pockets during the last

Farnham £7 0 to 9 0 | East Kent, Pkets £4 0 to 6 Mid.Kent Pkets 3 15 . . 5 12 Weald of Kent do 3 10 . . 4 0 Bigs........... 3 15 .. 5 0 | Sussex Pockets .. 3 5 .. 3 16 THE WATERSIDE POTATOE MARKET.

week, and considerable business done at full prices.

The market was in a state of stugnation during the last week, being completely glutted with potatoes of every de-HIDES (per lb.) d. d. | ____ Market Hides, 96 a

METALS LEAD. & s. & s. | Litharge ... 23 10 a 0 0 (per ton) ... 21 10 a 21 15 | TIN. s. d. s. d. Sheet (milled) 22 10 a 22 15 | In Blocks... 92 0 a 92 6 White 30 10 a 31 0 | Sheets, per lb. 0 11 a 0 0

LEATHER (per lb.)

 Bull Hides
 10 a 13 (dozen.)
 14 a 18

 Vitriol Butts
 16 a 17 Ditto, 40 a 50 lbs
 15 a 21

 English Butts...... 14 a 24 | Ditto, 50 a 60 lbs..... 16 a 22 | Foreign Butts...... 14 a 18 | Ditto, 70 a 100 lbs..... 14 a 20 | Foreign Hides...... 10 a 12 | Large Seal Skins..... 11 a 15 English Horse Hides.. 10 a 13 | Bellies...... 6 a 8 Shoulders..... 7 a 13

> SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND SPICES. Jamaica, Fine 110 0 a 124 0 Cinnamon lb. 3 4 a Middling... 104 0 a 108 0 Cloves (Am-Ordinary... 84 0 a 102 0 boyna) ... 1 0 a 1 Demerara and Berbice good Middle O. 110 0 1 Mace 2 8 a 7 Mace 2 8 a 7 Middling.. 106 0 a 116 0 Good and fine Nutmegs (ungarb.).... 4 10 a 5 Ordinary .. 84 0 a 102 0 Pepper (Cay-Ordinary and Broken 69 0 a 82 0 Pimento (Ja-Dominica, maioa.... 0 3§ a Middling .. 98 0 a 120 0 Ginger (Jamaica)
> White..... 80 0 a 130 Good and tine | White..... 80 0 a 130 |
> Ordinary ... 80 0 a 96 0 | Fine large ... 140 0 a 210 |
> St. Domingo 42 0 a 44 0 | Barbadoes ... 48 0 a 56 |
> The standard formula in th

MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, March 31. At our market this morning there was a tolerably good show of samples, and a fair inquiry for all articles. Wheat of prime quality was sold on quite as good terms as on this day see naight, and the trade being low in stock of Flour, holders firmly demanded late rates, and for some choice marks rather higher prices were obtained. Outs and Outment were in steady request, and good qualities supported the previous quotations. The sales made in prime descriptions of Malt and Beans were at fully last week's prices, but inferior bulks were difficult to dispose of without submitting to lower rates.

Mocha..... 72 0 a 120 0 East India.. 22 0 a 32

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, MARCH 28. English Wools.—Down ewes and wethers, 13d to 14d down tegs, 15d to 16d; combing fleeces, 14d to 15d; combing skin, 13d to 15d; super skin, 14d to 16d; head skin, 12d to

Scotch Wools.—Laid Highland, 9s 0d to 9s 6d; white ditto, 11s 3d to 12s 0d; laid crossed, 12s 0d to 13s 0d; washed ditto, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; laid Cheviot, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; washed ditto, 16s 0d to 20s 6d; white ditto, 24s 0d to 28s 0d per stone of 14lb Irish Wools.-Irish fleeces, mixed lots, 131d to 15d; Irish wethers, 13d to 14d; Irish hogs, 15d to 16d; Irish combing skin, 13d to 14d; Irish short skin, 11d to 13d per lb. Foreign Wools.—Russian Wool, 6d to 7d; Odessa, fine.

roreign wools.—Russian wool, od to 7d; Odessa, line, 12d to 21d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 4d; Mogadore and Barbary, 3d to 4d; washed Peruvian, 84d to 94d; unwashed ditto, 6d to 7d; Portugal R., 10d to 12d; ditto, low marks, 84d to 94d; German fleeces, 14d to 16d; ditto, assorted, 17d to 20d; ditto, lambs, 18d to 30d; Spanish R., 17d to 22d; ditto F. S., 15d to 22d; New South Wales, 12d to 21d per lb.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, April 2. The supply of Beasts at market to-day has been tolerably large for the time of the year, many of which were of very large for the time of the year, many of which were of very good quality, but we cannot note any alteration in prices from our last week's quotations. We have alteration in prices moderate supply on the which have been but of middle quality for the time of the state of last consequence of the great demand for Mutton there were the deficiency of the great demand for Mutton there were the deficiency of the great demand for Mutton there were the deficiency of the great demand for Mutton there were the deficiency of the said at the close of the market, which, upon the whole, may be considered a brisk one. Good Beef readily sold at above 6d., middling 6d., and a very few at 51d. Good Wether Mutton of Beasts, 1,000; Sheep, 3,328.

> LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Monday Evening, March 31, 1838.

The demand has continued good, but although the disposition to sell has somewhat abated, prices of the fairer and lower qualities of American have again given way 1d. per 1b.; whilst the good fair and good, being scarce, have commanded full rates. Brazil and Egyptian are without change. 2;340 Surat offered yesterday, by auction, went off heavily, only 770 having sold, at 1d. to 1d. reduction in the inferior qualities. Speculators have taken 4,300 American, and exporters 1;600 American and 100 Surat, and there have been forwarded into the country unsold during the month 5,200 American, 250 Pernambuco and 150 Egyptian. The sales, which amount to 25,630 bales; consist of—

290 Sea Island ... 15 to 36
70 Stained do ... 6 to 13
8070 Bowed Geor. 5 to 8;
8700 Mobile ... 5 to 6;
9810 New Orleans 5 to 9
70 Laguayra 6 to 8
70 Paragraphico 981b New Orleans 51 to 9 70 Lagusyra 61 to 8 760 Permissibuco, 160 West India 61 to 81 160 Maranham 81 to 91 70 Madrus 4 to 51 160 Sawginned 7 to 8 — Bengal 31 to 5 The Imports for the week are 33,716 bags.

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cottons into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of Japanese to the 24th inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the same periodlastyear. Into the kingdom this year:

Increase of imports as compared with same period last year, bags 81.737 EXPORTS IN 1838.

American, 3,422—Brazil, 25—East Indies, 1,622

Total in 1838 4,821 bags.

Same period in 1837 17,308 There has been more activity in the market to day firm last week. 4,000 hags have been sold, and the demand apparently would have carried off double the quantity had Carton offered at the prices of last week. The sales on Saturday were 3,000 bags.

The demand for Sugar has at length improved, and prizes have in some degree recovered from the depression notice. I last week. The sales of British Plantation are, however, coasined to 600 lands, as there are not many offering; but in Drag and Mauritius the transactions have been extensive, amounting to 4,000 bags of the former, at 62s 6d to 64s 6d for low to good white, and 65s to 66s 6d for fine, and 5,000 mate Mauritius, at 61s to 64s per cwt. The transactions in foreign Sugar consist of 370 bags Manilla, at 20s 9d, and 3,130 bags. Lima, at 21s 6d for low moist brown, to 25s 6d for fair yellow. In Molasses, 130 puncus. Berbice, via Halifax, have been said, but the price has not been allowed to transpire. The mathet continues barely supplied with suitable qualities of Plantations Coffice; the only transaction comprises 250 bris. Trinidad, and which sold at rather lower rates. Nothing done in foreign. 100 bags Trinidad Cocoa sold at the quotations, a small has a Pimento at 3 %d, 100 bags black Pepper at 41d per lb., and 65 robins of inferior East India Ginger at 21s 6d per cwt. Carolina Rice has been more in request, and 220 tees. have been sold as the trade at 34s per cwt. duty paid. No sales reported in East. India. Very little business has been done in Rum, the sales being contined to about 50 punchs. at former rates. The demand for Sugar has at length improved, and prize being confined to about 50 punchs. at former rates.

Of the vast quantity of East India Drysaltery articles brought to public sale this week, only the following were the posed of: viz. 110 chests Lac Dye, of various marks, at 11d as s 6d per lb.; 70 chests Shell Lac at 80s to 87s 6d; 190 chestor Gum Arabic, at 29s for brown to 62s for fine quality; 35 chests Gum Animi at £4 2s 6d to £7 and 33s for siftings; 35 bales Gum Anim at £4 2s 6d to £7 and 33s for siftings; 35 barrs
Bengal Safflower at £4 2s 6d to £5 7s 6d; 12 hlds. Time 1 2s
56s 6d to 58s 3d per cwt.; 3 tons Terra Japonica at £25 garton; 45 bales Munjeet at 14s to 15s per cwt.; 3 chests Marsila.
Indigo at 4s 5d to 4s 10d per lb. and 524 boxes Cassia higner
at 58s to 59s. Nearly 1,000 bags of Saltpetre are reported, 21
20s for low quality, and 28s 6d for fine. 500 bags Nitrate 25
Soda have been sold at 15s.

DYEWOODS.—The sales of all descriptions have only been to a moderate extent, and con isted principally of 50 tons of Campeachy Logwood at £9; 150 tons of Savanilla Fuedia & £5 5s, and some Barwood, at steady rates. The demand for Turpentine has improved, and an advance of 6d per cwt. has been given; 13s has been paid for 1,000 brls. of fair quality, and 13s 5d to 13s 6d for 400 brls. of good quality; the maximistic is firm at this advance. No sales in Tar. Montreal Pot works. Pearl Ashes go off very slowly, in small parcels, and passed quotations are not easily obtained. Quercitron Bark continues scarce, but is not in much request. American Flaxeed, in sowing, is in good demand, and several parcels have been disposed of at 70s; nothing done in Cloverseed. There have been no public sales of Hides this week, and those by grisseare confined to 1,700 salted New Orleans, at 31d to 31d year Ex.

The sales of Tobacco are about 90 hhds. chiefly stemmed, as

The market for Brimstone still continues very dull; seamely an inquiry this week, yet no alteration can be noticed in the prices. There has been a little demand for Shumac, and 322 bags Sicily have realised 14s to 14s 6d, and 150 bags Tymlese 10s 6d per cwt. A few sales have been made in Cream at Tartar at 60s to 62s per cwt., and the market is almost bare of this article. No sales in Madders or Madder Roots. In Olise Oil, the sales are 25 time at the quotations. In Fish Oils, the business is still contined to Cod, of which about 50 tune Newfoundland have been sold at rather higher rates, and bokkers now ask a further advance: Seal Oil is without demand, Seesanow ask a further advance: Scal Oil is without demand. Sema-parcels of Linseed Oil have been sold at the quotations; in pake Rape little doing. The transactions in Palm Oil this week are to the extent of about 100 tuns on the spot, at £45 to £45, nothing now offering under the latter price; for arrival, ser-sales effected. Some business has been done in Oil of Tury time at our quotations, and higher rates are now demanded. The sales of Petersburgh clean and out-shot Hemp are to the extent of about 130 tons; 100 bales Jute sold at £12 153 par-ton. A moderate business is doing in Tallow, at our quota-

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, March 329

BANKRUPTS.

RICHARD CLARK, Bognor, Sussex, hotel keeper, & surrender April 6, at one o'cleck, May 11, at twelve, as the Bankrupts' Court, Solicitor, Mr. Lock, Surrey-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings, Thungmorton-street.
THOMAS ROBSON, East-cheap, operative chymist, April 5, May 11, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicing. Mr. Crosby, Church-court, Old Jewry; official assignce, Mr. Pennell, Easinghall-street.
FRIEND LAWRENCE, New-cut, Lower Marsh, Eastern Court, Court,

beth, general dealer, April 5, May 11, at twelve o'clock, at the Bankrupts'-court. Solicitor, Mr. Spyer, Broad-street-buildings; official assignee, Mr. Abbott, King's Arms yazik. April 10, at twelve o'clock, May 11, at eleven, at the Bask-rupt's court. Solicitor, Mr. Dods, Northumberland street.

Strand; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Birchin-lane, Comp. RICHARD FRANCIS WEBB, Wellclose-square, White-chapel, ship chaudler, April 10, at one o'clock, May 11, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messis. Swam and Martin, Little James-street, Bedford row; official assigners. Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

JONAS STEAD, Armley, Yorkshire, cloth manufactures, April 7, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the Court House, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson, and Sanders, Middle-ROBERT MACK MORNEMENT, Burnham Westgate, Norfolk, grocer, April S, May 11, at ten o'clock, at the Grown Inn, Fakenham, Solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Blake, Fakcon-street, Aldersgate-street.

JOHN MAY, Newport, Isle of Wight, Hampshire, mercer, April 9, May 11, at twelve o'clock, at the Bugle Inn, Nor

port. Solicitors, Mesers. Festers and Evans, Raymond-budd-

ings, Gray's-inn.
JOHN LORDEN, and NATHANIEL HADLEY, Reves bay, Kent, builders, April 17, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the Guidhall, Canterbury. Solicitor, Mr. Kaye, Symonton inn. Chancery-lane. square.
THOMAS HOOD, Birmingham, currier, April 7, May EF, at twelve o clock, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Somcitor, Mr. Chaplin, Gray's inn-square.

JOHN HENDERSON, High Crosby, Cumberland, Excess dealer, April 10, May 11, at 11 o'clock, at the Crown and Mitre Inn, Carlis e. Solicitors, Messrs. Capes and Stuare. WILLIAM ROUTLEDGE, Oakshaw, Cumberland, extitedealer, April, 10, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the Crosen and Mitre Inn, Carlisle. Solicitors, Messrs. Capes and Stuart, Bedford row.

ADAM SCOTT, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, Solicitors, April 14, May 11, at two o'clock, at the Vine Inn, Stourbridge. Solicitors, Messrs. Clowes and Wedlake, King's Bench-walks.

WILLIAM WALKER, Kingston-upon-Hull, warefromeman, April 18, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the George lext. Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Rosser and Sozza Gray's inn-place, Gray's inn.

April 25.—J. Walmsley, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cottume spinnier. April 26.—W. Walmsley, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinner. April 18, R. Jones, Liverpool, grosses, April 23.—W. Bolton, York, linen-draper. April 23.—A. Birks, Manchester, linen draper. April 23.—R. W. Rusley, Manchester, marchant. worth, Manchester, merchant. CERTIFICATES-APRIL 20.

. Burke, Liverpool-, coal dealer. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Graham and Calvert, Kingston-upon-Hull, engravers. The stand Wood, Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstaplers. F. Hudson and Co., Huddersfield, linen drapers. J. Hamor and Son, Walmaley, Lancashire, stone dealers. E. Green and Co., ton dealers, and F. M'Lean and Co., cigar merchants, Liverpool, Hyams and Ephraim, Liverpool, jewellers, Oughton, Sar, and Co., Manchester and Newtonheath, silk manufacturers. Riley, Brook, and Co., Huddersfield, Riley, Brooks, and Riley, King's Arms yard, and W. Brook and Sons, Dessard, and Magdburgh, Germany, merchants; as far as regards. and Magdburgh, Germany, merchants; as far as regarded J. H. Riley. I, Roebuck and Sons, Leeds, fancy stuff meschants; as far as regards W. Roebuck.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 2. INSOLVENT.

March 29,-William Davey, Birmingham, spoon mann-March 29.—Edward Russell Bell, Hoxton Old-town, 233 Wellington-street, Southwark, common-brewer.

AND EN BROWN, laceman, Regent-street, Middless, to surrender, And Quat one, and May 15, at eleven, at the Court of Pankruptcy. Lucking on official assignee, Basing-hall street; Parken and Webster, New Bowell-court, Caray-street; Lincoln's instirids. JOHN WOODHOUSE, rintualler, Stafford, April 18, and May 15, at eleven, at the New Hotel, WolverhamptezAlger, Bedford-row; London; Rogers, Stourbridge, WorcesterJOHN WINDER, tobacconist, Bedfordbury, April 12, at
half-past twelve, and May 15, at twelve, at the Court of
Bankruptey, Basinghall-street. Whitmore, official ussignee, Basinghall-street; Stafford, Buckingham-street,
Strand. WILLIAM HENRY HORMSFIELD, draper, Preston Lancashire, April 13, at one, and May 15, at twelve, at the Town hall, Preston. Parker, St. Paul's Church-yard

JOHN BARTON BALDWIN, merchant, Whitkirk, York John Barton Baldwin, merchant, Whitkirk, FarkJohn Barton Baldwin, merchant, Whitkirk, Farkshire, April 24, and May 15, at one, at the Court-house,
altereds. Wight-worth, Ridsdale, and Craddock, Gray-sing,
Leeds. Wight-worth, Ridsdale, and Craddock, Gray-sing,
London: Upton and Clarkmin Leeds.
London: Upton and Clarkmin Leeds.
ROBERT 218 307, cheeseint ager, Greenwich, Awil 9, at
half-past ten, and May 16 at aleven, at 22 Court of Basihalf-past ten, and May 16 at Leeds and Co. Mineing lane.
THOMAS EATMOUGH, Callow-chandler, late of Basiburns, Lancashins April 30, and May 16 at twelve, at the
burns, Lancashins April 30, and May 16 at twelve, at the
burns, Lancashins April 30, and May 16 at twelve, at the
burns, Lancashins April 30, and May 16 at twelve, at the
John Philipolal Responder, Rochald, Amil April
10, and May 3, aftive, at a Court of Bankrupto, Faller,
hall street. Belcher, Official Assigner, W. Williams, Alfredplace, Bedford square.
THOMAS JULINSON, draper, Europhorough, April 24 and
May, 15, at eleven, at the Court houseway, des Johnsen,

May, 15, at eleven, at the Court-houseway da; Johnson, Son, Weatherall, Temple, London; C. and L. H. Wood,

Manchester.

Every Lancashire, Newcastle, and Scotch Pur-DAY, will be presented with

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT

RICHARD OASTLER; Esq. FROM A STEEL ENGRAVING, GRATIS.

He is the Father of the Poor, the Defender of the Oppressed, and the Dread of the Tyrant.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF RICHARD OASTLER.

(Continued from our last.)

He could not bear the idea of going into trade, and was greatly embarrassed in the choice of a congenial profession, having been thus thwarted in the favourite object of his genius and ambition. He was at last articled to Mr. CHARLES WATSON, an eminent architect, then of Wakefield, and afterwards of York. This profession Mr. OASTLER was obliged soon after to relinquish, in consequence of a weakness in his sight. This occasioned him fresh disappointment and regret.

Twice baffled in the plans he had formed for his future life, he abandoned all similar expectations, and at once made up his mind to go into business. He began as a Commission Agent, and, by the steady application of his naturally active and vigorous mind, rose gradually into deservedly high credit and respectability as a tradesman. It was not long before he ranked amongst the principal merchants in Leeds-respected for his sterling integrity and honour, and considered as one whose superior talents for business would shortly raise their possessor to affluence and distinction. But the expectations of his friends were to be frustrated in this particular, as his own had been in former designs. Soon after the general peace, Mr. OASTLER examined minutely the state of his affairs; and, not finding it to correspond with his calculation of what ought, to have been its comparative prosperity, and also foreseeing a change in the mode of carrying on the business of the country, he determined, contrary to the entreaties and remonstrances of his numerous friends, immediately to abandon, and never again to resume, his mercantile pursuits. It was in 1820 that Mr. OASTLER was made a bankrupt, in spite of all the efforts made by his friends to induce him to continue his business. He refused all their offers of credit and assistance. He was in no want of either money or credit at the time, but did not think he could, and, therefore, would not, as an honest man, run the slightest risk, when that risk was at the expense of others. Our limits forbid any detail of this memorable event in Mr. OASTLER'S life. Though eighteen years ago, it is still fresh in the memory of many in Leeds, and will never be forgotten, we are persuaded, by those who, at that usual manner. Five were absent, but two out times became acquainted with the facts of the case. Mr. OASTLER has much to be proud of in his singularly eventful history; but were we asked to point to any one circumstance of his whole life, as illustrative of the mental and moral grandeur of the man, we should single out his bankraptcy in 1820. Never in this world did any man display more transparency of character-honest, honourable, and magnanimous voluntary humiliation, than did Mr. OASTLEB on the occasion be-

In October, 1816, Mr. OASTLER married MARY TATHAM, of Nottingham, of a well-known and much respected family in that town. They have had two children, Robert and Sarah mentioned above, who O'Harra. It appeared that on the 29th of January both died in their infancy.

In July, 1820, the year of Mr. Oastler's bankruptcy, his father, who had been for many years steward to Mr. THORNHILL, was taken ill and died. Unsolicited and unexpected by Mr. OASTLER, Mr. THORNHILL wrote to him to say, that of course he would succeed his father as resident steward on the Yorkshire estate. This offer Mr. OASTLER accepted: left Leeds, and in January, 1821, removed to Fixby, where he has continued ever since.

Mr. OASTLER has always acknowledged the overruling hand of Providence in thus disposing of his intended schemes as to a final settlement in life. Better opportunities and more constant facilities for a practical acquaintance with human nature, in all the varieties of station and condition, in which it can be placed, were never afforded to any more than to Mr. OASTLEB. No man has ever availed himself of them. when afforded, to better advantage, and for a better purpose, than he has done, as will be hereafter manifest. Both before and subsequently to the year 1820, Mr. OASTLER had the most flattering attentions paid to him by some of the first men in the mercantile world, and many munificent offers of assistance and co-operation; but all were respectfully declined. He believed himself called to other work-what that was he could hardly tell-but the presentiment that he was to be of far greater service to his fellow creatures than a diligent application to business will allow, always appears to have followed him through life, and to have been practically acted upon, as far as circumstances, from time to time,

Mr. OASTLER'S private character stands not merely unimpeached, but unimpeachable. It is no exaggeration, but bare truth, when we say, that there is no man living of whom less evil and more good may be said, than of Mr. OASTLEB. He is every where the same man. We never knew any one whose outward aspect underwent so little alteration. from change of time, place, and circumstance. Integrity, justice, honesty, and truth, are finely blended with unsuspecting frankness, generous, warm-hearted, good old English feeling, that altogether make a man, whom all must both him escape without punishment. After looking reverence and love. Mr. OASTLER has an inexhaustible fund of native humour. There is a mitted to the House of Correction. He should dash of fun and frolic even in his more serious disarms, for the time at least, the deadliest and the fiercest of his foes. But it is at home that we love Oastles most. He has always been the beau ideal pieces, that wins way in spite of all opposition, and of the old English character in our imagination. stinctive sense of honour, and an apparently blunt, but yet a delicate attention to the wants of all around him; indignant at wrong, especially when the wrong is done to another rather than himself—detesting the hypocrite and double dealer, but in every thing the hypocrite and double dealer, but in every thing the first and the prisoner in the discovered that the prisoner impolicy of freeing one portion of the apprentices and keeping the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state of society must be attended with serious danger, the result of inevitable irritation at the difference in the condition of the difference in the cond Stern in virtue, inflexible in purpose, with an in- partly gone into, it was discovered that the prisoner else, kind, easy, playful, and uniformly the samehe makes Fixby a happy home to tenantry and servants. At Fixby, too, his social qualities endear him more closely to the many friends who are favoured with his more intimate acquaintance. Long may he live, the man-the husband-and the friend—the love of his country—of all that God has ade.

In politics, Mr. OASTLER has been a Tory from a child. This is the more remarkable, as all his relatives were, and most of them, we believe still are. Whigs or Liberals. It is not unlikely that some early association, of which a mind like his for the day in the second Court. would be peculiarly susceptible, might have given the first hiss and direction to his thoughts, as he began to reflect on political subjects. Such was the fact, whatever might have been the cause. So early as 1807, when at Wakefield, he was actively engaged with Mr. HENRY PETERSON on behalf of WILBER-PORCE and LASCELLES. At that time, WILBERFORCE, the Christian defender of the injured Negro, was traduced, vilified, and denounced by the BAINES party, much in the same way as Mr. OASTLER, the Christian champion of his oppressed countrymen, is

defend the man who advocated the rights of humanity chaser of the NORTHERN STAR of THIS against the hypocritical professions of liberality and religion.

> stirring man in Yorkshire politics, though never as a mere party man. He has never defended his party in any measure which he considered oppressive in principle, and injurious to the general welfare. He indignantly opposed the Tory prosecution of Queen CAROLINE-on the ground that the King, her accuser, did not come into court with clean hands. The Gagging Bills, and other similar acts of Tory Administrations, Mr. OASTLER always condemned and resisted as unconstitutional, arbitrary, and tyrannical. We have never yet seen him shrink from the unwelcome duty of exposing the political inconsistencies of the party to which he belonged, however firmly convinced of the soundness of the principles on which the system, adopted by that party, is supposed to rest, or however warmly attached to the individuals who, in his judgment, have pursued a mistaken and dangerous course. We can give no stronger proof of this than the manner in which Mr. OASTLER always speaks of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and other leading Tories, in reference to the New Poor Law. (To be concluded in our next.)

> > WEST RIDING SESSIONS.

PONTEFRACT, MONDAY, APRIL 2.

These sessions commenced on Monday last, at the Court House, Poutefract, before Lord WHARNCLIFFE a watch and key, at Bradford, the property of and a numerous body of the Riding Magistrates. The Hugh Young. Jonathan Lord, 23, stealing a pair business is less this year than for many preceding ones, owing to the establishment of the Sheffield Intermediate Sessions, nevertheless there are 71 prisoners for felony and misdemeanours entered on the calendar for trial. After the Court was formed, several gentlemen qualified as Magistrates. The following is a list of the

GRAND JURY. Mr. John Jones, of Wakefield. Foreman. Mr. Charles Clapham, Wakefield. Mr. Henry Craven, Ditto. Mr. George Cooke, of Pollington. Mr. Benjamin Crossland, South Milford. Mr. John Cape, Selby. Mr. George Eccles, Ditto. Mr. W. Hallilay, Snaith. Mr. Thomas Fisher, Selby. Mr. Joseph Jennings, Wakefield. Mr. Richard Long, Ambleton.

Mr. William Lister, Halifax. Mr. Richard Lumb, Ditto. Mr. Charles Milne, Ditto. Mr. Thomas Nicholl, Ditto. Mr. Henry Richardson, Barnsley. Mr. John Ray, D Mr. Henry Eadon, Snaith.

The CHAIRMAN was happy to inform the gentlemen of the jury that the number of cases for trial were less than usual, and they were all of such a nature as to need no special direction from him. They consisted mostly of cases of petty felony and larceny. He should not therefore occupy their time with any further remarks, except giving the usual instructions, which his Lordship proceeded to do.

C. H. Elsley, Esq., the Clerk of the Peace, then called over the list of Bailiffs.

The Noble CHAIRMAN directed that those who did not answer to their names should be fined in the five had a sufficient excuse. The Court then proceeded to hear cases of

bastardy, which occupied the whole of the day. BUBSIDIARY COURT. Soon after twelve o'clock, a subsidiary court was formed, at which Mr. ALDERSON presided. The fol-

lowing cases of felony were disposed of: Thomas Brenyard, aged 42, was charged with stealing a quantity of hay, at Selby, the property of Samuel Gutteridge.

John Weldrick, and another witness, deposed, to seeing the prisoner come out of the prosecutor's he refused to answer, but threw down the hay and went away. Guilty. Two months imprisonment and hard labour. Robert Byitt, 23, was charged with stealing, at

Kippax, a handkerchief, the property of James last, the prosecutor went with his master to Kippax Park, on a visit to Mr. Craike. He put his handkerchief in the servant's hall to dry; and when he went for it again, it was gone. He questioned the prisoner as to whether he knew any thing of it, and ne denied that he did. The stolen article was afterwards found in a gig box, of which the prisoner had the key. Thos. Davison Bland, Esq. deposed, to asking the prisoner if he knew any thing of the handkerchief, and whether he had the key of a gig box. The prisoner said, he had taken the handkerchief, but he intended to restore it. The hundkerchief was a blue and spotted one. It was produced by the constable. The prisoner in defence said, that he took the handkerchief in a lark. Gnilty. Four

months to hard labour. There was another indictment, for stealing a handkerchief against the prisoner, but it was not proceeded with.

John Barns, for stealing a pillow-case, and a cap, at Campsall, the property of John Hague. Guilty. To be imprisoned one month with hard labour. John Hirst, 53, was charged with stealing a quantity of wool, the property of Mr. John Flatman, of Wakefield.—Mr. J. MAUDE appeared for the prosecution, and stated the particulars, which we published last week. Mr. Mande said, that although the

evidence did not go to show that the wool was taken away from the premises, yet it was sufficient to constitute larceny, if it was removed, under suspicious circumstances, from one part of the room to the other. The Chairman, in summing up the charge against the prisoner, stated, if the jury believed the prisoner did not enter the warehouse with a felonious intent, they must give him the benefit of it; if. on the other hand, they did believe that he entered with a felonious intent, his not taking the wool away should have no influence with them, for if the wool was only removed three inches, it would constitute felony. Guilty. To be imprisoned four months.

with hard labour. Edwin Mountain pleaded guilty to stealing, at Wakefield, a quantity of knives, forks, and other articles, the property of Wm. Fortune, of the Saw Inn. Wakefield; also a cloth shawl, the property of Mr. W. Rhodes, of Horbury.—Mr. Ingham appeared on behalf of the prisoner. He stated, that in con-

Mr. Dunds, for the prosecutors, said he was more subject to collecting fits; and if the counsel for the prisoner attempted to prove the innocence of the prisoner, he must enter into evidence. The CHAIRMAN, after consulting the other magis the prisoner had effected were too important to let

trates on the Bench, said that the robberies which with all the leniency they could on the case, they were of opinion that the prisoner should be comrecommend the friends of the prisoner to see, after his discharge, that he did not go about the country

ton and Singleton and Harrison, timber merchants, at Leeds. After the case for the prosecution was

in the sentence, as he was not wishful the poor girl

matter having arrived shortly before going to press. Transported for Seven Years. Mark Wood, 18, stealing wool and a sheet, at Manningham, the pro-of Wilfred Baldwin. William Ramsden, 18, steal-ing a book and a piece of bacon, at Stansfield, the property of James Crowther. Henry Brimhall, 28, stealing horse gears, at Huddersfield, the property of Joseph Hepworth. Charles Crofts, 28, and Henry Williamson. stealing horse gears, at Huddens, 28, and Henry of Joseph Hepworth. Charles Crofts, 28, and Henry Williamson, 22, stealing a quantity of forks, at Sheffield, the property of George Nurrill. John Park, 25, obtaining money under false pretences at Ilkley, from John Lister, with intent to cheat and defraud him of the same; also obtaining eight barrel cocks by false pretences, at Bradford, from Thomas Clarkson, and the Poor Law Amendment Bill.

In answer to a question by Mr. CHALMERS, enisrepresented, slandered, and hunted down by that 25, obtaining money under false pretences at Ilkley, very self-same party, who now hold up Wilberforce from John Lister, with intent to cheat and defraud a hero, or worship him as an idol. Mr. OASTLER false pretences, at Bradford, from Thomas Clarkson, defended WILBERFORCE when it was almost death to with intent to cheat and defraud him of the same.

Imprisoned Twelve Months .- Samuel Baxendale, stealing a hen, the property of John Smith. George Shaw, 23, stealing lead at Linthwaite, the property of William Cotton.

Nine Months.—Thomas Inman, 36, stealing a coal cover at Rothwell, the property of William Singleton From that period, Mr. OASTLER became a very

and another. Six Months .- David Lumb alias Hartley, 22, stealing an umbrella at Dewsbury, the property of William Cardwell. Henry Cowlishaw, stealing a watch and other articles at Winesbank, the property of George Hutchinson.

Four Months .- Richard Rideal, 19, stenling mantity of ropes at Halifax, the property of James Bray. Robert Byitt, 23, stealing at Kippax, a handkerchief, the property of James Ridsdale; also, a handkerchief, the property of James O'Harra. John Hirst, 53, stealing wool at Wakefield, the proproperty of John Flatman and another.

property of John Flatman and another.

Three Months.—Joseph Shaw, 34, and Samuel Ackroyd, 33, stealing a quantity of lead at Linthwaite, the property of William Cotton. James Milner, 25, stealing hay at Calverley, the property of John Whittan. Jesse Holmes, 24, stealing knives and forks at Sheffield, the property of John Wragg. Septimus Greaves, stealing scissors at Sheffield, the property of Thomas Wilkinson. Edwin Mountain, stealing at Wakefield knives and forks. Mountain, stealing at Wakefield knives and forks, and other articles, the property of William Fortune; also a cloth shawl, the property of William Rhodes.

John Hudson, alias, Charles Jackson, 15, stealing linen cloth at Bradford, the property of James Beddoe. He was whipt into the bargain.

Two Months.—Thomas Brunyard, 42, stealing hay at Selby, the property of Samuel Gutteridge. Thomas Cook, 18, stealing a hempen sheet, potatoes, and other articles, at Horton, the property of Robert Stables, at Ackroyd. Daniel Judge, 17, Michael Collis, 18, and James Collis, 14, stealing hempen pack-sheeting, at Wooldale, the property of Joseph Hinchliffe. Thomas Berry, 17, stealing

The stephen Riley, 36, stealing a pair of shoes, the property of Matthew Bell. John Barnes, 51, stealing a pillow case and a cap, the property of John Hague. William Riley, 18, stealing a handkerchief at Huddersfield, the property of Robert Routledge. Charles Stansfield, 34, stealing a shirt, at Daiton, the property of John Wildows. Daniel Varley, 30, stealing coaling of children would be placed on it. His Lordship expected there would not be much further delay.

Sir G. GREY, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Langular tree.

MONDAY, April 2.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to an inquiry from Lord G. Lennox, stated that the commission promised for inquiry into the system of promotion in the marines had not been yet appointed, as it took some time to determine on the names that should constitute it; but that a marine officer would be placed on it. His Lordship expected there would not be much further delay.

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Sir G. GREY, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Langular tree. stealing wood at Salterforth, the property of John Widduss. Daniel Varley, 30, stealing coals at Skipton, the property of John Burton Sedgwick, and another. William Brown, 40, stealing a pair of trowsers, at Sheffield, the property of George Foster. Ann Sykes, 23, stealing handkerchiefs at Sheffield, the property of George Shepherd. Ann Jagger, stealing a gold ring and other articles, at

Wakefield, the property of David Green.

Six Weeks.—James Etcheles, 19, stealing a sack and some flour, at Almondbury, the property of

Fourteen Days.—Thomas Maquire, 12, stealing a pair of stays, at Halifax, the property of John Hey. Joseph Hartley, 52, stealing a shawl, at Wakefield, the property of Susannah Butterworth. James Ball, 22, stealing a hat, at Cowick, the property of James Gardiner. Jane Clayton, 39, stealing meat, the property of William Bland.

Discharged.—John Beckett, 41, charged with having been indicted for a felony at Doncaster sessions, January, 1838, to which indictment he hath not vet appeared or pleaded. David Bedford, 38, charged with stealing meat and other articles, at Worsbrough, the property of Samuel Cooper. Peter Charlesworth, charged with stealing hay, at Dewsbury, the property of Israel Oldroyd. Recognizances estreated.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

Lord BROUGHAM presented about 200 petitions for a total abolition of slavery. The Noble Lord was upwards of half an hour in presenting the petitions.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

The Royal assent was given by commission at a quarter before five o'clock to the Quakers and Moravians Relief Bill, seeing the prisoner come out of the prosecutor's the Custedy of Insane Persons Bill, the Paynton Harbour fold, and that they went and spoke to the prisoner: Bill, and several private bills. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Marquis of Landsdowne. There were several ladies in the body of the House during the ceremony.

The Lord CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE brought up the report of the committee lately appointed to inquire into the allegations respecting some prisoners in the Penitentiary at Millbank.

Lord LYNDHURST gave notice that when the evidence should have been printed he would call attention to the

Lord WHARNCLIFFE gave notice that after the recess he would move for a committee to investigate those cases arising out of the Poor Law, which his Lordship had brought forward on a former evening.

The Earl of ABERDEEN, moved for a return of the expense attending the Church Commission in Scotland from is appointment in 1835 to the present time. The return was ordered.

In an interchange of explanations at the end of the debate some high words passed between Lord Melbourne and the Earl of Aberdeen, in consequence of a charge of a breach of faith brought by the latter against the Government.
On the motion of the Earl of Devon, a committee was appointed to inquire into the present state of New Zealand and its population.

The Mutiny Bill, and the Marine Mutiny Bill, severally passed through committee. The First Fruits Bill was read a second time and their Lordships adjourned.

The Earl of WICKLOW moved for the production of the orrespondence between the authorities of the post-office and the Rev. Mr. Nangle, relative to not passing a newspaper, called the Achill Herald, through the post-office, which motion fter some discussion, was agreed to The First Fruits and Tenths Bill having passed through ommittee, and the Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

aving been read a third time and passed, their Lordships

TUESDAY, APRIL 3. Many petitions were presented for the immediate abolition

of the Negro Apprenticeship System.

Earl STANHOPE presented petitions from Staley-Bridge and other places for the repeal of the New Poor Law. A long conversation ensued on the merits of the bray Yeomany, so noted for their valiantly entting down the women and children at Peterloo. Sundry Noble Lords pathe-tically lamented the loss sustained by the country, in the disbanding of this patriotic force. The Bills on the table were forwarded a step, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

Mr. FECTOR took the oaths and his seat for Maidstone. The Midland Counties Railway Bill was read a second time nd ordered to be committed. An immense number of petitions for the total abolition of

Slavery were presented. sequence of the prisoner being subject to epileptic fits, his intellect had been impaired, and that it was under the influence of insanity he committed the whole) for the Abolition of Negro Apprenticeship were presented—by Mr. O'Connell, 40; Lord Morpeth, 30; Sir the robberies.

Mr. Dunds, for the prosecutors, said he was more subject to collecting fits; and if the counsel petitions, he had distinctly explained that he could not advo-cate their prayer. Lord Stanley presented petitions from West

indiaproprietors.
Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND then rose to move, "That this House is of opinion that the Apprenticeship in the British Colonies, established by the 3rd and 4th of Wm. 1V. chapter 73, shall terminate on the 1st of August, 1838." In a long speech, Sir George laboured to prove that the understanding of the friends of the Negro at the time of the passing of the of the friends of the Negro at the time of the passing of the Emancipation Act was, that Slavery was to be abolished in deed and in truth. They had the distinct promise of Mr. Secretary Stanley, that the "condition of the apprentices should be precisely that of workmen in England." Now, had that promise been kept? Were the apprentices precisely in the condition of English workmen? Sir George quoted numerous statements, chiefly from a narrrative of James Williams, by Mr. Sturge, to prove that the apprentices are subject to the most cruel treatment; and that, in contravention of an express provision of the Emancipation Act, women are barbarously flogged at the tread mill. Sir George dwelt on the

a bastardy case in the other Court. The further hearing was therefore postponed.

Jesse Holmes, 24, was charged with stealing a quantity of knives and forks, the property of Mr. John Magg, manufacturer, Broomhall-street, Sheffield, on the 29th March last. To be imprisoned for three months, with hard labour.

Ann Systes was charged with stealing at Sheffield, several handkerchiefs, the property of Mr. George Shepherd, pawnbroker. The prisoner's father spoek to her character, and stated that she had always been a dutiful daughter. Guilty, but recommended to to mercy. To be confined for one month. Mr. Dunds enquired whether hard labour was included in the sentence, as he was not wishful the poor girl should be punished too much, though he armed a direct of the sentence, as he was not wishful the poor girl should be punished too much, though he armed and reading the motion, took the same line of society must be stiended with serious danger, the result of inevitable irritation at the difference in the condition of the treatment of the condition of the scaling at the difference in the condition of the scaling at the difference in the condition of the stiend with serious danger, the result of inevitable irritation at the difference in the condition of the stated a variety of knives and forks, the property of Mr. PEASE is seconding the motion, took the same line of an unexpired Lease of about Eight Years, and many valuable Fixtures, belonging to the House and Premises. Upwards of £600 have been expended in improving the Property, which is one of the best situate in Leeds for carrying on an Extensive and treadful gap in the population. Women had given birth to children in the fields, having been refused permission to go home. In Demarks, the hospitals were places of punishment. Mr. Pease been such as a population. Women had given birth to children in the fields, having been refused permission to go home. In Demarks, as fearful gap in the population. Women had given birth to children in the fields, having been refused a

in the sentence, as he was not wishful the poor girl should be punished too much, though he appeared for the prosecution. The Chairman replied that the sentence did not include hard labour for females.

William Brown pleaded Guilty to stealing a pair of trousers at Sheffield, the property of George Foster, tailor and draper. To be confined for one month with hard labour. This case finished the business for the day in the second Court.

The following are the principal of the sentences up to Wednesday night, which we give in consequence of being unable to furnish a longer report, an unexpected press of advertisements and other important matter having arrived shortly before going to press.

Sir GEORGK GREY begged to remind the House, that the Colonies had prospered under the apprenticeship system, that the compensation money had been laid out on the estates of the planters, and bettered the condition of all connected with them; that the exports had been increased, and the economical condition of the country improved He called upon the House to dispel the illusion which prevailed on this subject, and to deal with the question calmly and dispassion-ately. He was perfectly aware of the strong feeling which existed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the change proposed in this country in favour of the c

rose at a quarter past twelve. FRIDAY, MARCH 30. A new writ was ordered for Rast Lothian, in the room of Lord Ramsay, now Ewl of Dalhousie.

On the motion of Sir G. STRICKLAND, the Kirkstall, likley, and Shipley R ad Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Sir G. STRICKLAND, the Dudley Hill and Killinghall Road Bill was read a second time.

On the motion of Sir G. STRICKLAND the Wibsey and Huddersaeld Road Bill was read a third time and

Sir GEORGE GREY said he had no objection to furnish a et an of the whole expense of the Earl of Gosford's mission to Canada.

The adjourned debate on the abolition of Negro Apprenticeship was then resumed.

Mr. JAMES, who had moved the adjournment on the prions night, supported the immediate abolition.

Sir EDWARD SUGDEN expressed his intention to we

for the Government Bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL took occasion to reprove Lord Brougham for introducing party politics into his anti-slavery speeches at Exeter Hall; for which he was unpardonable, if it were true, as was said, that Lord Brougham himself was the chief opponent of immediate abolition in the Grey Cabinet.

This last statement respecting Lord Brougham was confirmed by Lord HOWICK; who declared that Lord Brougham's

firmed by Lord HOWICK; who declared that Lord Brougham's opposition was fatal to his own plan for the abolition of slavery without any intermediate stage. Lord Howick professed his adherence to his former opinion, which he had only arrived at after much deliberation and many opportunities of ascertaining facts, that the apprenticeship or transition state was an evil. Still having entered into a solemn covenant with the planters, and the term of apprenticeship having approached nearly to a close, he would not now be a party to its infraction. Lord Howick also claimed more consideration than there seemed a disposition to allow for the very difficult circumstances in which the planters were placed. They were ordered by Parliament to fulfil duties which it was almost impossible they could perform without reproach.

they could perform without reproach.

Mr. WM. GLADSTONE delivered a very able speech.

He avowedly came forward to vindicate the West Indian pro-He avowedly came forward to vindicate the West Indian pro-prietors from the vague charges soo long imputed to them, and they could not have chosen a more able advocate. He relied chiefly on general statements derived from despatches of governors and reports of magistrates, which affirmed the prosperity of the Colonies, and the good conduct and con-tentment of the blacks. He warned members against credit-ing all the stories got unagainst many a human and he ing all the stories got up against men as humane and honour able as themselves. The House divided:—

For Sir George Strickland's motion for imme-

Majority against the motion.... 64
The Government Bill was then read a second time, and Mr.
O'Connell gave notice that, on its going into committee, he would move, as an instruction, that on the 1st of August, 1838, all female apprentices be made free.

Mr. BULLER moved the second reading of the Controverted Elections Bill; which led to a very extended discussion. Sir R. PEEL admitted the imperfections of the present system. He suggested that there should be a committee appointed to inquire into the conflicting decisions; and that he should not object to the appointment, on the nomination of the Speaker, of a general election committee, who should name thirty or more committees, to try disputed peritions. petitions.
Mr. O'CONNELL moved, as an amendment, that the bill

be referred to a committee.

Some discussion then took place, and the House divided when there appeared—

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

Mr. POULTER was declared duly returned for Shaf-Col. SIBTHORPE moved for "a return of the present valucol. SHITHORPE moved for "a return of the present valuation, as far as can be ascertained, of all the property in lands, manors, forests, liberties, or of any nature whatsoever, which originally belonged to the several monastries, abbeys, chapetries, or other religious houses, which under various pretexts, and for other purposes than those for which they were established and endowed, have been from time to time alienated from the service of the church; also a return of the manes of the individuals to whom and the periods at the names of the individuals to whom and the periods at which such was granted, and by whom they are now seve-

Captain JONES seconded the motion. It was negatived without a division.

Mr. GILLON, in rising to bring forward a motion for the total abolition of the soap tax, contended that the consumption of the article had greatly decreased in consequence of the oppressive nature of the duty. He moreover maintained that the facilities afforded to smuggling proved most infurious to the fair trader. The smuggler was now enabled to give the public as good an article as the fair trader, without subjecting himself to any liabilities to the Excise. In the manufacture of soap the labour was cheaper than in that of most other articles, and the materials that were used were expensive. No improvement had taken place in the manufacture of the article since the reign of Queen Anne, and the persons engaged in the trade were subject to many veratious annoyances. By the absurd regulations framed in the reign of Queen Anne, the British manufacturer was driven out of the South American markets by the North Americans and the French. One great reason why the two each to be cheliched. rench. One great reason why the tax ought to be abolished was the inequality of its pressure upon the different classes of society. The poorest man paid as much as the richest, for the duty on the highest and the lowest was £17 per ton. The Hon. Member in the course of some further observations said, that in the Excise department, by the adoption of better system than the present, a saving to the amount of £450,000 a year might be effected. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the duty on

Mr. HUME seconded the motion.

Lord SANDON afterwards moved as an amendment that the duty on soap be reduced one-third."

Of course the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER could neither spare the whole duty nor a third of it—and after some chaffering both motions were withdrawn.

Mr. BEAMISH obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the sale of bread in Ireland. In answer to a question from Mr. Warburton, he said that its object was to assimilate the Mr. GILLON moved for an account of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom in the years ending 5th of January, 1836, 1837, and 1838; distinguishing the actual payments for the expenses incurred in the collection and management of the revenue, for the charges of the public debt (the terminable annuities being also valued by mate), for the expenses of the civil government. allowance to the Royal Family, and to his Royal High-ness Prince Leopold: the establishment of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the expenses of the two Houses of Parliament, and the civil departments, the other pensions on the consolidated fund, or the gross revenue, and the civil list:—Also the payments for the administration f justice, diplomatic expenses, and the payments on account of the sum voted for the army, navy, and ordnance services. Also, public works, bounties, Post-office, the quarantine and warehousing establishments, and all other payments not coming under any of the foregoing heads; with an appendix, showing the several items composing each head of the

After a few words from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the motion was agreed to.

The Marquis of CHANDOS said that he intended to propose a resolution, of which he sent a copy to the Nohle Lord the Secretary to the Colonies. The resolution was in the following terms:—"Resolved that it is the opinion of this House that the duties of Lord Commissioner and Governor General of her Majosty's North American provinces should be conducted with the utmost degree of economy consistent with the public service, and the just and ample reward of all persons employed. That it appears by returns which were laid before this House, that the amount of expenditure for one year on account of the establishment of Lord Gosford was £12,678, and that it appears to the House that such establishment was formed on a just and liberal scale, and is a proper precedent to be acted on with respect to the estab-lishment to be provided for the Earl of Durham."

This gave rise to a long talk about whether Lord Durham ought to have power to drawen the national purse "ad libitum," or whether he should be restricted to some fixed sum. The resolution was lost by a majority of two.

The minutes of evidence taken upon the Excelam election petition were ordered to be laid on the table of the

The Haileybury College Bill was read a third time.
The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the
House adjourned at half past two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4. The London Railway Bill was read a third time. The Linlithgow Bill read a second time and committed.

Mr. WALTER CAMPBELL brought in the Salmo

Fisheries' Bill. A great number of petitions were presented on various

TO VICTUALL ERS AND TAVERN KEEPERS.

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Orders from the Country attended to.

FUNERAL SERMON.

ON Easter Sunday, April 16, 1838, a SERMON, Under these circumstances to curtail their production.

World of Mr. JAMES WALLWORTH, will be delivered in BETHEL CHAPEL, PRINCE STREET. HULL, at Six o'Clock in the Evening, by the Rev. W. HILL, Minister of the said Chapel.

BIRTH.

THREE CHILDREN AT A BIRRH.-Elizabeth, the vife of John Brown, No. 1, Edgar-street, York Road, Leeds, was on Monday morning. April 2nd, brought to bed of three living children, two girls and a boy, who are all doing well, the parents being extremely poor, but very honest. It is hoped the friends of humanity will come forward to their assistance.

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at St. John's church, by the Rev. Robert Taylor, Mr. Francis Wilde, printer, to Miss Elizabeth Mathers, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Mathers, millwright, all of this town. On Friday last, Mr. John Hudson, woolcomber, o Mrs. Mary Ann Topham, both of Kirkstall. On Saturday last, Mr. Marmaduke William Vatson, bookkeeper, to Miss Clementina Highton, both of this town.

Same day, Mr. Thomas Poulter, warehouseman, o Miss Jane Johnson both of this town. Same day, Mr. William Baxter, cloth dresser, Wortley, to Miss Maria Sheard, of Leeds. On Sunday last, Mr. James Wright, gentleman, of Leeds, to Miss Ann Harrison, of Shadwell. Same day, Mr. Joseph Lunley, cloth dresser, of Leeds, to Miss Ann Pickersgill, of Wortley. Same day, Mr. Joash Nicholson, engineer, of Holbeck, to Miss Sarah Nicholson, of Hunslet. Same day, Mr. Thomas Pelkington, hair dresser.

o Mis Elizabeth Darby, both of this town. On Monday last, Mr. John Renton, butter factor, o Miss Susannah Lumb, both of this town. Same day, Mr. Moses Hanson, grocer, of the Haigh, to Miss Grace Reyner, of Leeds. Same day, Mr. John Farrington, coppersmith, to

Mrs. Jane Lester, both of this town. Same day, Mr. John Holmes, stuff singer, to Miss Ann Horner, both of this town. On Tuesday last, Mr. Richard Wilson, warehouse man, to Miss Mary Ann Wilson, both of this

Same day, Mr. William Wilson, shoemaker, to Miss Mary Brice, both of Woodhouse. Ou Wednesday last, Mr. James Chappel, earthenware manufacturer, to Miss Mary Blyth, both of

Hunslet. Same day, Mr. Edward Blakey, joiner, to Miss Martha Swithenbank, both of this town. Same day, Mr. James Binner, cloth presser, to Miss Eliza Pearson both of this town, On Sunday last, at the Superintendent Registrar's Office, in Westgate, Otley, Mr. James Grayson, of Yeadon, to Mrs. Ibbetson, of Rawden. This is the third marriage which has taken place in the Otley

On Thursday week, at Sutton, by the Rev. G. F. Sturge, Mr. R. R. Frith, grocer, to Miss Anne Hudson, young stdaughter of the late Samuel Hudson,

district since the new marriage act came into opera-

of Stoneferry.

Lately at Sandal Magna, Mr. William Smithson, of Knottingley, to Miss M. Hagne, of Ponter On Monday last, at Sculcoates church, Hull, by the Rev. Thomas Dikes, Daniel, fourth son of the late John Morris, Esq., of Ryder Wells, near Lewes,

Sussex, to Jane, third daughter of the late James Wimble, of Hull. On Thursday last, at the parish church, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Gurney, William Chadwick, Esq., of Arksey, near Doncaster, to Hannah second daughter of John Holland, Esq., of Slead House, near Halifax.

On Tuesday last, at Elland church, by the Rev Mr. Atkinson, Mr. William Wright, tailor and draper, to Miss Hannah Allinson, both of Halifax. On Tuesday last, at the parish church, Bingley, Mr. Richard Kettlewell, of Bradford, to Miss Sarah Naomi Ruth Greenwood, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Greenwood, Field Head, Culling-

DEATHS.

On Thursday, aged 36, Ann, the wife of Mr. Samuel Moxon, cloth-drawer, of this town. On Wednesday last, aged 27 years, Mr. John Sharp, jun., joiner and builder, of this town, late of Montreal, Canada.

On Thursday last, after a tedious illness, in the 14th year of his age, Mr. Benjamin Raper, ironmonger and gunmaker of this town. On Monday last, at his house in the Groves, York aged 51. Mr. George Cooper. Same day, Mr. Jackson, hatter, Spurriergate, of

Same day, at Bedale, in her 62nd year, Mary, relict of the Mr. Thomas Place, chemist and druggist, of

that place. On Sunday last, at Haddockstones, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, in the 25th year of her age, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Dennis Peacock, of that place.

Same day, in her 26th year, rejoicing in the hope atoning blood of Christ, Mary, only daughter of Mr. John M'Lean, of Lendal-street, in York. On Tuesday week, after a few days illness, aged 82, Mr. W. Shackles, late linen draper, of Hull, much and deservedly respected.

On Wednesday week, aged 30, Mr. John Atkin, mast block and pump maker, of Hull. In him the Conservative interest has lost a devoted advocate. On Tuesday last, Mary, wife of Mr. John Harding, of Broughton Lane. On Thursday last, at an advanced age, Nancy, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Laycock, plasterer, of

Bradford. Same day, at an advanced age, Mr. W. Smith, for many years the postman of Messrs. Garnett, worsted spinners, of Bradford; and on the same day, at an dvanced age, Mrs. Martha Wood, mother of Mr. oseph Wood, the present postman.

On Monday last, in his 53d year, after a short illness, deeply regretted, Mr. John Gaukroger, joiner, of Shaw Syke, Halifax. On Saturday last, in the 85th year of his age. Mr James Riley, farmer, of Rygate in Ovenden, formerly and for many years resident at Hoyle House, in

Warley.

On Saturday last, Jane Peacock, aged 28, George street, Bradford. Same day, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Peter. Green, North-street, Bradford, aged 13. Same day, aged 66, Jane Stead, Prospect Row Bradford On Friday last, aged 9 years and 3 months, John

second son of Mr. J. Rodgers, Burlington-street, Greenheys. On Thursday last, of typhus fever, in the 43rd year of his age, the Rev. William Keeley, catholic priest at Stockport. The deceased had visited two cases of typhus (which was extremely prevalent among his flock), on Monday the 19th ult. and was attacked by the disease on the following day.

On Saturday last, William Hutchinson, pipe maker, Chapel Town, Halifax. Mr. Gaukeroger, timber merchant, was seized with of apoplexy, when in the public market on Saturday, and died on the Monday following. On Tuesday last, at High Wathcote, near Richmond. Mr. Richard Elgay, 71. On Mondaylast, at Dalton on Tees, Mrs. Hannah

Heaviside, aged 83. Same day, at Croft, Mr. Robert Robinson, aged 36 years. pied by Mr. CHARLES Cox, Wine and Spirit On Tuesday last at Blackevell, Mr. William

There is a good supply of Wheat, and larger of Barley to this day's market. Fine dry samples of Wheat support the rates of last week, but all other sorts are rather lower. Oats are without alteration.
The best samples of Barley maintain last week's prices, but all secondary samples go off slowly. Dry New Beans are in request, at full prices; but such as are soft and different.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS, Tuesday, April 3 .-In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, during the past week, the demand has been unusually limited MANUFACTURER of Printing and Writing for every description of manufactured goods. The Inks, Great Hampton Row, BIRMINGHAM, individuals engaged in the warehouses continue fully engaged. PRICE OF HAY in Leeds, 8d. to 9d.; Straw

43d. per stone. TALLOW.—The price of this article in Leeds is

5s. per stone, with a fair average demand. BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, March 29 .- The

continued dull trade, and the decline that has taken place in Wool, have caused, we trust, only a temporary stagnation, as there is even with the present very limited demand, a strong conviction, that in a short time a better demand and higher prices will take place. Prices seem to run now at our last December quotations.

BRADFORD YARN MARKET. There is little. business done to-day, and that at lower prices. Under these circumstances Spinners are determined

BRADFORD PIECE MARKET. We have no improvement to record in this market; we must refer to our last reports for a description of the state

WAKEFIELD WOOL MARKET, April 6 .- While prices have again receded a little this week, we have to notice a better enquiry and more sales passing; so that unless there is a considerable diminution in the consumption now going forward, we do not look for any further decline in the price of wool.

MANCHESTER.—The market has again been exceedingly flat, and goods and Yarns are both lower than they were a week ago, with a very limited demand. A failure of a print-house (but of no very great extent) was announced on Tuesday.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, April 2_ We have experienced another uncommonly dul market to-cay; there were a pretty numerous attendance but very little little businuss done in any kind of good; and those which were sold only fetched miserably low prices. In Wools we cannot quote any material alteration from our lasi, either in the sales or in Pieces. A very great gloom seems at present to hang over the trade altogether.

WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, April 4 .-We had a large supply of Stock at market this morning; the attendance of buyers was plentiful. yet the market was heavy, and prices a shade lower. Beef, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per stone, Mutton, 61d. to 63d. per lb. Beasts, 404; Sheep, 5,700. There was a good show of Lean Cattle and Calvers.

YORK CORN MARKET, March 31,-We had but few samples of Wheat and Barley showing at this day's market; the former was ready sale, at last week's prices; the latter was in good demand. at an advance of 1s. per qr.; Oats and Beans fully support our previous quotations; and, in some instances, even higher rates have been paid for prime samples.

BOROUGHBRIDGE CORN MARKET, March 31. Wheat, 56s. to 62s.; Barley, 27s. to 31s. per qr.; Beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel; Oats, 10½d. to 12d. per stone.

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, April 2.-We had an excellent supply of Fat Beasts and Sheep, and no want of customers, yet the market was rather dull, and prices a little lower. Fat Beasts, 519 : Lean do. 714; Sheep, 1,240; Lambs, 6.

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, April, 2.-A large supply of wheat which sold rather lower. Wheat, 13s. 6d. to 15s.; Oats, 5s. to 6s.; Barley, 8s. to 8s. 3d.; Beans, 8s. 3d. to 10s.; Peas, 8s. to

9s. 6d. per bushel. Butter, 14d. to 16d. per lb. DRIFFIELD FORTNIGHT CATTLE MARKET APRIL 2.—At our market this day, we had a pretty good supply of Fat and Lean Beasts, with a good attendance of buyers; but owing to the farmers having plenty of turnips, only a limited supply of Sheep. Beef fetched from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per stone; Fat Mutton, 61d. to 7d. per lb. In-calvers

were in good demand. HOWDEN CORN MARKET, MARCH 31. Total Quantities, Per Qr. Tot. Amount. Imp. Measure. £. s. d. £. s. d. Wheat 469 .. 2 17 2 .. 1341 0 0 Barley 58 .. 1 8 1 .. 81 10 0 Oats 226 .. 0 19 11 .. 125 11 6 Beans..... 110 .. 1 14 4 .. 188 18 6

HOWDEN SPRING FAIR .- Great preparations are making by the Innkeepers and others for the approaching Spring Fair, which commences on Monday, the 16th April, it being confidently anticipated that the attendance of dealers, farmers, &c., will be very numerous, in consequence of the principal graziers in the neighbourhood having entered into an agreement with the London dealers, &c., that they will send all their best horses to the Howden Spring Fair in preference to that of Lincoln, and the risk of crossing the Humber. We believe that the Howden Michaelmas Horse Show is now acknowledged as decidedly the first in the United Kingdom, and we trust that, ere long, the Howden Spring Fair will be as celebrated. The Agricultural Show of Cattle, on Tuesday, the 17th, is also expected to attract a great number of visitors.

HULL CORN MARKET, April 3.-We had very short supply of Wheat at our market again this morning, and higher prices being demanded the trade ruled dull; the rates of last week, however, were fully maintained. Not much Barley offering, and no alteration in value can be noted. Dry New Beans obtained fully our quotations, but the supply was short and many of the samples were soft. Oats come sparingly to hand, and rather improved prices were obtained. Rapeseed supports its price, but very little doing in it. No alteration can be noted, in Linseed.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, March 31.-Farmers continue to bring short supplies of Wheat, but the deficiency has been well made up by arrivals from Norfolk and Suffolk. The trade to-day has ruled much the same as on this day week, and good of a glorious eternity through the efficacy of the dry samples were fully as dear; runs of south country red Wheat, 62s. to 63s. per qr. of 63lb. per bushel. Fine Rye met a fair sale at the quotations. Barley and Malt sold slowly, and prices unaltered. Peas were not dearer, but good boilers continue in request. The supply of Oats was moderate, and rather higher prices were demanded. The weather having been more favourable this week, clover seed was more inquired after, and good samples of new red met a ready sale. With a continuance of fine weather, we may expect a much brisker demand soon. Shipments to this quarter should, therefore, be made without loss of time.

> LEEDS:-Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUE O'Connon, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by Joshua Hobson, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12, and 13, Market Street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Hobson, (for the said Fear-gus O'Connor,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market Street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market Street, and the said Nos. 12, and 13, Market Street, Briggate; thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Offices, one Premises.

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R. Hurst, Postmaster. [Saturday, April 7, 1888.