VOL. I. No. 21.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1838.

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY. OR FIVE SHILLINGS PER QUARTER.

B. JOSEPH'S LIST OF

(CASH PAYMENTS ONLY)

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

			•			
	£	8.	ď.	WAISTCOATS.		
Gentlemen's Dress Coats from			0	"HISTOORIS"	£	. s.
Sayone Tress Coats	2	2	0	Summer Waistcoats, new patterns, 7s.	-	
Saxony Dress Coats	2	. <u></u>	n		1	0
Extra Imperial Coats, best quality manu-	-	Ŭ		Splendid Challis	0	11
factured	2	12	a		0	8
Macintosh and Co.'s Patent Waterproof	_	1	U	Best Quality ditto	0	10
Great Coats, made to measure		12	n	Silk Waistcoats from	-	11
These will be found of that charac-		12	•		•	
ter which has raised B. J.'s Establish-				CLOAKS.		
ment to such eminence in the estimation			•			
	-	-		Cloth Opera Cloaks from		10
of the Highest Circles, where nothing				Spanish Half Circular Cloaks	2	5
short of easy gentlemanly elegance		•	200	Ditto a complete circle of 91 yards round		
could be tolerated.				the bottom	3	- 3
TROWSERS.				and a second second		
Doe Skin Trowsers, on B. Joseph's new		-	1	LIVERIES.		: -
principle of cutting, particularly re-			151	Suit of Livery	2	15
commended to Sporting Gentlemen	_		6	1 50 61 1 5 6	3	10
Scotch Tweed Trowsers	_	13	D,	Deet Civili Livery	•	10
Kerseymere Trowsers		15	0	CHILDREN'S DRESSES.		
Fine Quality		0	0			
Summer Trowsers, beautiful patterns,	٠.	3.0	~	Superfine Plain Cloth Dress, consisting	,	
10s. 6d. or three pair for	1	10	υ	of a Tunic Vest and Trowsers	. 1	, I
BREECHES.	_	^	~ ^	Ditto, Superior Quality, Handsomely	,	
Gentlemen's Cotton Cord Breeches		8		,,,		8
Gentlemen's Woollen Cord Breeches				Youth Dresses (of any colour) of Jacket,		
Gentlemen's Kerseymere Breeches						
Gentlemen's Best Manufactured	. 1	0	0	Ditto, Superior Quality, Neatly Braided	1.1	12

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

CONTRACTS BY THE YEAR.

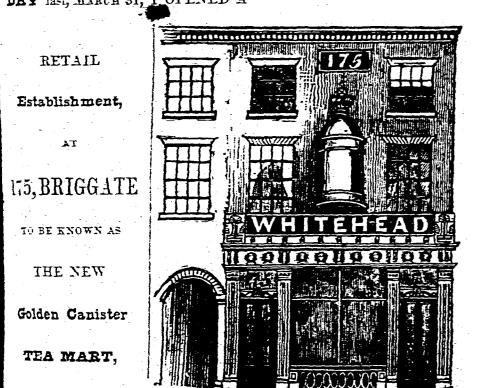
A SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE TO MEASURE AT FIVE HOURS NOTICE MACKINTOSH WATERPROOF COATS, &c. 15 per Cent. CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF LEEDS,

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 schooledged to be of the BEST QUALITY, and selling them for **Ready Money**, at the **Smallest** the same rate as at the Manufactory. 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



SEVEN DOORS

BELOW

THE OLD

Golden Canister

TEA

WAREHOUSE,

NEARLY AT THE

Bottom of Briggate

LEEDS.

TEA was formerly used as a Luxury only by the Rich, but now it is considered as one of the Neceswies of Life by all Classes of the Community, for although the blighting Influence of Taxation has been much to bear upon this Article with great severity, (the duty being 2s. 1d. per pound,) the Consumption gone on gradually increasing, and the importance of this Branch of Commerce now, may be estimated 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 ETNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING. Now, that the Use of Tea has become so general, the Family consumed so immense, and the Charge for Conveyance of Goods from the principal Ports in the Amount to Leeds so very trifling; THERE IS A DEMAND IN THIS POPULOUS NEIGH-20URHOOD SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT AN Establishment for the Sale of Teas at the mallest Profit ON THE COST PRICE.—TO THIS SYSTEM I SHALL STRICTLY ADTERE, 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 any Wholesale House in London, but the Quality of my Tea will be its best Recommendation to

1	The most forester 11005e in London, out the G	fuality of my Tea will be it.	pest teccommonance to	in which we are resident. And, as to the best markets, we never yet made the blunder of seeking it	
	who may favour me with their Orders:-	•		at Leeds, instead of London or Liverpool, like our noisy Calumniator, who, from mere selfish motives,	a
	BLACK TEA.	GREEN	TEA.	wishes to satisfy his avarice at the expense of his Competitors in Trade.	a
1		GOOD GREEN TEA	4s. 0d. ₽ lb or 3d. Poz.	The 2nd Charge is—" That we are not able to Sell Cheap."	C
	19MMON BOHEA 3s. to 3s. 2d. P fb.	FINE HYSON KIND	5s. 0d or 73d. 202.	Having denied the Premises that the article is not Well Bought, the only other reason assigned is	I
	NE BOHEA 3s. 4d or 21d. Poz.	FINE HYSON or		the serious item of Travelling Expenses, against which we most politely beg to balance their expensive	U
1	TPM's sources	TOUNG HISON	6s.0d or 41d. Foz.	Establishment of large Shop and House Rents, and high bred tits, and as weighty an expense as any	f.
	TRONG CONGOU,	IMPERIAL GUN-	6s.0d or43d. "	everlusting Puffing—a never-failing symptom of asthma, and that the Patient cannot long survive.	f.
1	(±11 flavour) 4s. 0d or 3d. "	POWDERFINE GUNPOWDER		We by no means dispute that Ottley and Co. keep Teas at the prices advertised, but, at such prices,	36
	TE CONGOU, (full	(small leaf)	7s.0d or 101d. 2 oz.	it must necessarily be of the very lowest description, and if their customers desire a superior article,	c
		FINEST GUNPOW-	-	they will also ask a superior price. We could afford to sell at the same prices, did we keep such a	
	Synchong Flavour) 53. 0d or 71d. 2 oz.	DER (delicious flavour)	8s.0d or 6d. 🎔 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	u
	I a n			quality goes the farthest,—and, from having adopted this course, we have nitherto maintained our Credit	W
	pursue the same System of Trade with rega	nd to COFFEE, and it is ad	mitted on all hands that	and Respectability, and have been enabled to baffle every effort of our enemies.	lc
. 1	Threst COFFEE cannot now be sold Wholesale to	inder 2s., my Prices are—for	•	But, as this is the age of hot competition, it is also the age of sterling patriotism. His attack upon	C

haest COFFEE cannot now be sold Wholesale under 2s., my Prices are-for

FRESH ROASTED COFFEES.

FINE JAMAICA or TURKEY COFFEE..... 2s. 0d. " or 6d. Four oz.

SPICES, REFINED SUGARS, ETC. EQUALLY CHEAP.

that time party spirit ran so high, that exclusive dealing was resorted to, and Mr. O. felt its effects 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, sithout Duty) considerably cheaper than it could be bought in China; this state of things was brought the principally by excessive Importations and the Scarcity of Money in this Country; and the Evil as materially augmented by a Host of nominal Importers, consisting of Retail Dealers and Others, We assure Mr. Ottley that we more frequently meet the dupes "in the Town and Country than graify their Vanity was to Contract for a Consignment of Teas, direct from the Celestial Empire, parting the real Invariance and Invariance a paring the real Importer his Profit on the cost price, thereby increasing what would otherwise have low cunning, which prompts him to ask people from whom they purchase their Tea. The quality of there is no remedy but cutting in such cases, parsenting the real Importer his Profit on the cost price, thereby increasing what would otherwise have low cunning, which prompts him to ask people from whom they purchase their Tea. The quality of there is no remedy but cutting in such cases, parsenting the real Importer his Profit on the cost price, thereby increasing what would otherwise have low cunning, which prompts him to ask people from whom they purchase their Tea. The quality of there is no remedy but cutting in such cases, parsenting the real Importer his Profit on the cost price, thereby increasing what would otherwise have low cunning, which prompts him to ask people from whom they purchase their Tea. The quality of there is no remedy but cutting in such cases, parsenting the real Importer his Profit on the cost price, thereby increasing what would otherwise have
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low cunning.

The profit of the cost price, thereby increasing what would otherwise have
senting the real Importer his Profit on the cost price, the cost price has been dependent on the cost price has been dependent

former would be a kind of recommendation; the latter an associate associate associate associated as have not yet arrived; however, these are the most harmless Merchants in the World, for their cannot be undervalued, and their veracity is unquestionable.

less 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 Imtent, consequently, Fine Teas are now much Cheaper to the Consumer than Teas of Inferior Quality.

Coffee Market has been in the Consumer than Teas of Inferior Quality. Coffee Market has been in a very unsettled state ever since the West India Planters obtained a bribe Twenty Millions to induce them to perform an Act of Justice and Humanity, for by this additional tital they have been enabled to hold back their Produce in order to secure Advanced Prices, and 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 has taken care to pick the Plums from the Pudding, by studiously avoiding the laborious occupation of a To my numerous Friends I return my most sincere Thanks for their Support and Patronage, and beg desire them it shall ever be my study to merit a continuance of their Favours.

Your Obedient Servant,

75, Briggate, and also at 111, Kirkgate, Leeds; and High-Street, Knarest rough. WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE, HEATON'S COURT, BY No. 6, PRIGGATE, LEEDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a half-yearly Dividend, at the rate of 10 per Cents per Annum, will be paid to all Shareholders in the Northern Star; and the money for that purpose will be placed in the hands of the Treasurer, on Monday, the Twenty Third of April, the list of Accounts will be Published.

TO LET.

BEER-HOUSE TO LET, in Lady Lane, A known by the Name of the NEWCASTLE INN, with Conveniences for Brewing, and at a moderate | Chapel. Valuation.

RUN-AWAY APPRENTICE.

RUN-AWAY APPRENTICE.

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.

TO VICTUALLERS AND TAVERN

KEEPERS.

Leeds, 4th April, 1838.

A T a MEETING of the Inhabitants of the Constable to the Rates of Ange as well as effectual. All Scrofulous Swellings, Abscess, and every sort of Glandular Tumour, eradicated by a combination of new and powerful remedies, by Accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the Highways, for the Year ending the 26th Day of March the Reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, initialed "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways in that part of Great Britain called England,"

TO VICTUALLERS AND TAVERN

KEEPERS.

Leeds, 4th April, 1838.

A T a MEETING of the Inhabitants of the Canses fully treated, WITHOUT THE KNIFE, by a system which is safe as well as effectual. All Scrofulous Swellings, Abscess, and every sort of Glandular Tumour, eradicated by a combination of new and powerful remedies, by

J.L. WARD, Surgeon, 18, Trafalgar St.

The practice of cutting, universally resorted to for the treatment of this painful and dangerous malady, is thus happily exposed in the Doctor of that part of Great Britain called England,"

Mr. STEPHEN MITCHELL in the Chair:

"Cancer has surprisingly increased in these king-"

KEEPERS.

TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

THE BREWERS' ARMS Public-House, occu-pied by Mr. Charles Cox, Wine and Spirit Once in each of the Leeds Newspapers. Merchant, Nos. 22 and 23, Kirkgate, Leeds. There is 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 Lucrative Business.

For Information, Rent, and any other Particulars, apply personally, or if by Letter (Post Paid), to Mr. Sugden, Auctioneer; or
T. F. FODEN,

SOLICITOR, LEEDS

TO LETTER-PRESS PRINTERS, BOOK SELLERS, AND STATIONERS.

PRINTING AND WRITING INKS.

Inks, Great Hampton Row, BIRMINGHAM, By Salaries to Officers and Stationers to his Inks, feeling assured that they To Interest paid the Treasurer for Money cannot be surpassed, either for Richness of Colour, advanced..... or Quickness of Drying. One single trial will prove the fact.

Printing Inks in superior Black and Fancy Colours, suitable for Wood Engravings and Fine Letter Press Printing. Lithographic Inks and Printer's Varnish. The whole of Mr. Hardy's Inks are kept on Sale by Orders from the Country attended to.

J. HOBSON,

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

MAKES this Opportunity of returning his best Thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the Support they have hitherto rendered him, and begs to assure them that no Efforts of his shall be wanting to merit a Continuance thereof. Every kind of LETTER-PRESS PRINTING neatly and promptly executed; such as Posting Bills, Circulars, Invoices, Way Bills, Law Forms, Pamphlets, &c. &c.—Bookbinding in all its Styles

Just Published, Price 1s. 6d. Member of Parliament. Second Edition, containing the Confirmation of T. Attwood, Esq., M.P. for Birmingham, of the Principal Charge brought by Mr. O'CONNOR AGAINST Mr. O'CONNELL. Star."

respectfully solicit a continuance of their support.

Business in which we are engaged."

Dealer in Sugar, &c.

JOHN DEEGAN.

INFORMS the People of STALEY-BRIDGE, and the Neighbourhood, that he can Furnish them with the "NORTHERN STAR," every Saturday Morning, upon the Arrival of the Mail, also with other Newspapers, and all the Cheap of the Shop, No. 2, King-street, Huddersfield,

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.

Mr. STEPHEN MITCHELL in the Chair; Resolved,

JAMES EMMOTT, JOSEPH WOODHEAD, THOS. BLACKBURN.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the Highways of Leeds, between April, 1837, and March, 1838:—

Do. Arrears for 1836.....

advanced..... £5086 5 0

JOHN CROYSDALE, Auditors.

This Day is published, Price 3d.

SERMON against the POOR LAW A AMENDMENT ACT, proving it to be Irrational, Inhuman, and Unscriptural. By the Rev. W. V. JACKSON, Minister of the Christian Society, Leigh.

Price One Penny. A LETTER to the SOCIALISTS on Irresponsibility. By RICHARD CROWTHER.

Also, Price Twopence.
The FIRST DISCOURSE on a NEW

SYSTEM of SOCIETY, as delivered in the Hall of Representatives, at Washington, in the presence of the President of the United States, &c. By ROBERT OWEN.

Price Fourpence.

The ART of PAWNING, or the Poor Man's A SERIES of LETTERS from FEARGUS System of Pawning, Redeeming-back, and Selling rapidly. She, as well as myself, had, therefore given of CONNOR, Esquire, Barrister at Law; to with Caution, and Observations thereon: Also, a up all hopes of being relieved, until having seen that a most extraordinary Tumour was removed be taken by Law, and an Abstract of the Act of from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen.

Note 18. 0a.

Without being imposed on; including the whole any service, for the Lumon commend to give any service, for the L Conduct during the Agitation of the Question Parliament for regulating the Business of Pawnof Catholic Emancipation; together with an Ana-lysis of his Motives and Actions, since he became a USEFUL KNOWLEDGE for the unfortunate or

SCOTCH TEA DEALERS VERSUS PUFFERS.

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

week's Northern Star, and which emanated from the Puffing Establishment of Ottley and Co., in which

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

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?

We totally deny the assertion that we are generally dependent for our Tea on Dealers in the Towns

in which we are resident. And, as to the best Markets, we never yet made the blunder of seeking it

But, as this is the age of hot competition, it is also the age of sterling patriotism. His attack upon us as a body proceeds from no selfish or sordid motive! Not it. Ottley, honest man, cares nothing about profits, if he can only benefit the consumers of Tea!! Such pure disinterestedness will surely

the bill won't come to the King, the King must go to the bill," and recanted. As a proof of his sudden

and miraculous conversion, and as a token of his sincere repentance for his past dereliction, (not to the

Public, but his till,) in a few days the little automaton coffee grinder, in his window, wore Egyptian

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

this alone, accounts for the impotent rage of the Southgame Puddelbock. 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 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 secre that it is an idle and an easy one. We presume he would find the labour so irksome, that he would soon wish himself at the back of the

The object of this Advertisement is to direct their attention to one which appeared in the last

of Public Patronage.

Huddersfield, March 29th, 1838.

READY MADE CLOTHES SHOP.

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

SURGERY.

"Cancer has surprisingly increased in these king-doms of late years, and it is of consequence for the public to know that there is no operation in the Resolved,
That the Accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the Highways of the Township of Leeds, for the last Year are audited and passed; and that the Abstract thereof, submitted to this Meeting, be published Once in each of the Leeds Newspapers.

STEPHEN MITCHELL,
Chairman.

Chairman.

Public to know that there is no operation in the whole range of Surgery more unsuccessful than that of the excision of the occult Cancer, more especially that of the breast. Dr. Munno the elder, says, that of sixty cases in which the operation was skilfully performed, only two remained free from the disease at the end of two years; and SCARPA, whom all will admit to rank among the most distinguished Surgery more unsuccessful than that of the excision of the occult Cancer, more especially that of the breast. Dr. Munno the elder, says, that of sixty cases in which the operation was skilfully performed, only two remained free from the disease at the end of two years; and SCARPA, whom all will admit to rank among the most distinguished Surgery.

geons of Europe, remarks that, in a long and extensive practice, he has operated for this malady but three times with success."

In full accordance with this testimony of the most extensive practitioners and eminent men of science, 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 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. JOHN CROFT HARDY,

By Balance due to the Bank last year... 274 8 11

By Cash for Stone and other Materials... 2536 17 0

By Cash for Stone and other Materials... 2536 17 0

By Wages to Masons and Paviers 1978 11 2

But having witnessed the continuation and extension of a great public evil; the infliction of unnecessary pain and misery upon the sufferers from these distressing maladies, by an adherence to the By Salaries to Officers 0 0 barbarous expedients which are adopted in what is 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 on my wife, as I believe was never equalled. I think it equally my duty to make the particulars of it fully known. For the long period of thirty-two years, my wife, Elizabeth Goodworth, was afflicted with a growing Tumour on the 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, experienced Medical Men in Yorkshire, and was 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.

she has enjoyed perfect health, and is as active as any woman in the whole of this populous town. This enormous Tumour, with many others, may e seen at Mr. Ward's Surgery. Given under my hand, this the 18th day of September, 1837. JOHN GOODWORTH.

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 be Elected to manage the affairs of the Company, still considerably larger than the other cheek bone, and to continue in office Six Months, and that Five and when I arrived at the age of thirty-seven, the tumour had increased to an alarming size. I went to the Whitworth doctors, to the Leeds Infirmary, and to all other persons that I thought were likely, and the late Mr. Greenwood of this place, who was considered one of the most skilful medical men to be found, said that if it was cut it would kill me, and all the faculty that I consulted, told me that it could not be removed in any other way. But I am grateful to Divine Providence that I ever heard of the fame and abilities of Mr. Ward, for by putting my- of which shall be first laid before a full meeting of self 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 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 of the other doctors' predictions. P.S.—The tumour which he removed from my

meetits 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 face may be seen any time, by applying Public) are a most stiff-necked and perverse generation, blind to their own interest, and himself one Ward, 18, Trafalgan Street, Leeds. face may be seen any time, by applying to Mr. J. L.

MODE OF ERADICATING TUMOURS.

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, 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 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 enormous size. She has recently had this substance Removed without Cutting. The case is at present highly interesting as the Cure is now progressing.

MR. THOMAS RUDDLESDIN, Earlsheaton, was much distressed with a deep seated Tumour. so 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 Charitable Institution in Halifax, on the strength of your assertion? If you can screw your courage to situate as that the Knife could not be used without the frightful mutilation of his person. The Tumour Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet Street; Purkess, was occasioned by a hurt received while lifting a Compton Street; Clements, Little Pulteney Street: 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, Clarke, Warwick Lane, Paternoster Row; Heylies principally in this Neighbourhood, who will dare you to the Trial before the eyes of the Public. If and was perfectly cured in sixteen weeks. This is wood, Manchester, and all sellers of periodical public. you prove your assertion, we will forfeit the above-mentioned Sum, to be applied as aforesaid; and if we 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 Sold allet there be no mistake; don't show the white feather.

CHALLENGE.

A S a Set of Brawling, Pothouse-Party Politicians have, during the last two Years, most industriously circulated the following trumped-up Story, for ously circulated the following trumped-up Story, for the Purpose of injuring my Business, viz., That a Person (without a Name) wanted a Hat of a Size and Shape which I had not in my Shop, and as I was to have some in a few Days, h. (Mr. Nameless) agreed to wait. At the Time appointed he was suited; and on calling at the Boot and Shoe, he showed the Hat, and Mr. Baildon coming in at the Time, he was asked his Opinion of the said Hat, and is made to reply, "Oh! it is a very good Hat, and was bought at my Shop yesterday for 12s.;" and as Mr. Nameless had paid to me 24s. for the Hat, I have been held up on this Account as a perfect I have been held up on this Account as a perfect

I had intended this Affair to die a natural Death. but by the Advice of my Friends I now publicly 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 whatsoever; and I shall take it as a particular Favour, if he or any of those 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 nurchase Mr. Baildon's Son's Stock when he left the purchase Mr. Baildon's Son's Stock when he left the Town, but as I sell many Hats wholesale, it would not suit my Purpose to buy retail. L. PITKETHLY.

No. 34, Buxton Road, Huddersfield, 29th March 1838.

HENRY JACOB,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL FURRIER
and CAP Manufacturer, begs most respectfully to inform the Public that he has REMOVED his Business from No. 4, Market-Walk to Part of the Shop, No. 2, KING-STREET, lately Occupied by Mr. Gledhill, Tailor, where he intends to carry on all the Branches of his Busi-

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 I COMPANY for the P called "regular practice," he has been induced to a 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, and had in a great measure deprived her from let at a moderate Charge, having been so long felt, attending to her family. For above twenty years, not only by the Trades and different Societies, but she repeatedly sought relief from many of the most by the great body of the Inhabitants of Newcastleupon-Tyne and the surrounding district, for Public upon several occasions admitted as a patient in Meetings, Dinners, Lectures, Musical and other Guide, shewing how he may pledge his Property the Leeds Infirmary, but no means used were of Entertainments, the frequency of which would no without being imposed on; including the whole any service, for the Tumour continued to grow more doubt be greatly increased, were it not for the not only add to the present splendour and beauty

> 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 Societies; and that such Building be Erected in such a Situation of Newcastle as will ensure general Convenience.

of the Town, but also be a source of great Profit

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 a Quorum.

the Proprietors.

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

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 Trea-

surer, Thomas Doubleday, Esq., Northern Liberatur 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, of the most neglected and ill-treated philanthropists of the age. As a proof of his sacrificing individual to public interest, we may adduce a fact worthy of notice. At the last Halifax Election but one, Mr. O. superior Efficacy of Mr. Ward, Es, Trainigan Street, Leeds.

A SPLENDID ILLUSTRATION OF THE Chemist, Ouseburn; and to the Secretary, Side, Superior Efficacy of Mr. Ward's near foot of Dean Street.

No doubt a straight forward and conscientious vote! At MODE OF ERADICATING TUMOURS. FORM OF APPLICATION :-

To the Provisional Committee of the Joint Stock Company for the Erection of the "Working Men's Hull. Shares in the

Gentlemen, I beg to apply for above undertaking. Name. Trade or profession,

Street or place of residence.

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and the Public in general, to possess themselves of a Copy, as it is the only one from which they can judge fairly and impartially of the whole matter. The whole will be completed in 20 Nos., 17 Nos. of which are now on Sale. The remainder of the Nos. will be ready in a few days?

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OWEN and the Rev. J. H. ROERUCK. Price Medical Practitioner, chiefly in reference to this lamentable Complaint, has therefore extended over a period of THIRTY-TWO Years. Under these ranted in claiming the continuance of public

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 & Street, leading out of Commercial Street. Advice Gratis, from Eight o'Clock in the Morning till Ten at Night. Medicines sent to any part of the Country, the

MITCHELL'S STOCK OF MITCHELL'S STOCK OF Invermed arrangements for holding a Public part of them, on the Seventh Day of April next, Meeting in the Market-Place, on EASTER, and the Elementh Ray of Market Reventh Cloth and Risper life, are Selected from the Dest of Cloth and Risper life, are Selected from the Dest of Cloth and Risper life, are Selected from the Dest of Cloth and Risper life, are Selected from the Dest of Cloth and Risper life, are Selected from the Dest of Cloth and Risper life, are Selected from the Dest of Cloth and Risper life. The Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life. The Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life. The Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life. The Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life. The Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life. The Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life. The Risper life is the Risper life, and the Risper life is the Risper life, and the

Mind enquire for JOSEPH MITCHELL, Cloth, Fustian, Blanket, and Hat Establishment, FRIAR-GATE, PRESTON.

R. BUCHANAN, TAILOR, HUDDERSFIELD.

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 NALS, which may be had upon the usual terms:

The NORTHERN STAR, and the other LEEDS PAPERS, may be had every Saturday Morning, Every person who wishes to have the medicine genuine immediately on the arrival of the Post. A stock of will please to observe each bottle has upon the stamp,

Tea, Coffee, and other Refreshments to be had Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and other Non-Intoxi- 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. cating Beverages kept constantly on Sale.

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MR. ESKELL,

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

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67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Messrs. Sutton and NATIONAL EDUCATION. By R. D.

Mr. Eskell wishes to impress upon the Ladies and Gentlemen not to have the least prejudice against his Co., Bow Church Yard; and Mr. T. Butler, 4, Owen and Francis Wright.

Artificial Teeth, for they are both useful and ornamental; his principle is quite different from any other, | Cheapside, London. 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

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important a condition as persona, appearance cannot fail of being interesting.

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 other, sometimes obtruding themselves beyond the bounds prescribed by the circular formation of the noder such circumstances they require regulating, which greatly adds to the agreeable appearance little he valued the almost endless variety of Drugs

THE SYSTEM OF NATURE Orders from the Country, accompanied with Remittances, punctually attended to, and the Lowest Price charged both to Retail and Wholesale Dealers.—Country Booksellers, Hawkers, &c., will set of Teeth are so generally acknowledged and admired, that to offer further observation on this head

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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

Fixing complete Sets of Teeth.—Complete sets by the assistance of a new invented spring, which Fixing complete Sets of Teeth.—Complete sets by the assistance of a new invented spring, which justly called the all-sufficient medicine for mankind.

Mr. ENOUY, founder of that useful and philan-Attendance from Ten till Four, at his residence, 122, 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.

A TREATISE IS JUST PUBLISHED ON THE VENEREAL & SYPHILITIC DISEASES, AND GIVEN WITH EACH BOX OF

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when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public

the superlies to make use of his name.

See also the case of Mr. Elkington, of Methering.

See also the case of Mr. Elkington, of Methering.

Amount of this Galette Office, in that city, who received immediate relief from a few doses of this made, and provides time, so was his usual affliction.

Sold by Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London; and the propriete imperiture practice, his arrice is superior; in his practice he unites amily methers to those troubled time, so was his usual affliction.

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found inferior in Quality to those of any other House found inferior in Quality to those of any other House in the North of England; and from his extensive Trade, and the great Support which he has received from the Public, he is enabled to Sell at Prices which bring his valuable Stock within the reach of 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.

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-Place, to which Meeting and Dinner the following Gentlemen are invited:

Feargus O'Connor, Esq., John Fielden, Esq. ance of his Certificate.

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 deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint; but to give Notice to Messrs. Makin-Esq., Editor of the Leeds Times, Col. Thompson, Dr. Fletcher, of Bury, Mr. J. Taylor, of Rochdale, and several other Gentlemen, Friends to the Cause.

Tickets Two Shillings each. 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 Porritt, Batley Carr; of Mr. James Auty, Flying Horse Inn, Ossett Street Side; of Mr. Joseph Whiteley and of Mr. Luke Firth, Heckmondwike; BEGS leave to return Thanks to his Friends and the Public for the Support he has hitherto or at the Room of the Association, on Monday Mann, Greyhound Inn, Birstal; and of SAMUEL his numerous Friends and the Public, that he has No. 15, Giles-street, top of York-street, Leeds.

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

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Poreign and Domestic Entelligence.

latter proposed. The Czar is most anxious to have 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 thought from this that the Czar will not come at with having committed a felony under the following all into South Germany.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 22,-Belgium will be worthily represented at the coronation of Queen Victoria. Like the Dukes of Devonshire and Northumberland, the Prince de Ligne undertakes the honourable mission at his own expense, -Courrier

BRUSSELS, MARCH 28.-Mr. Willocks, the Cahinet 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 ceded by the twenty-four articles, it is objected that the King of Holland having taken seven years to decide on accepting the terms to which he now offers to accode, 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 of a distinct claim-for the arrears of the interest of the debt charged upon Belgium; it is demanded that 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 Cabinets of Paris and London, brought by the last conriers from those capitals. They have been prepared by the Ministers, and communicated to influential persons. Supported by the two Powers which are really our allies, the Ministry will perhaps have sufficient energy to persist in demands which obtain the assent of the country; but if it is unhappily abandoned to itself, it is certain that it will give way. -Commerce Belg.

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 positively declared that they abided by the treaty of the twenty-four articles, and to have advised the King to accede to it. They are stated to have expressed their fears that if new negociations were opened, new and greater difficulties might arise. The wise resolution taken by the King soon after the at Liverpool.—Liverpool Standard. receipt of these resolutions is now known. Majesty, out of love for his-faithful people, has resolved to listen to the wish expressed as well in this 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 been notified to the Conference. As all the members of that assembly were not in London, Lord Palmerston accepted the declaration, ad memorandum, to communicate it immediately to the members of the Conference. So the matter stands at present, and every body is impatient to learn what will be the

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 friend, who gave her two glasses of liquor, and she 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 from home she sold her apparel and goods, and went to a house of ill fame in Mill-street. Mr. Parker 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 so in consequence of ill 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 riolent assault upon his wife. Mrs. Onley, who appeared to labour under severe illness, was desired by the Magistrates to sit down; and on been sworn said she had no desire to press the charge. She had received a series of the reatment from him during the last thirteen years, but she hoped that he would behave better in future. Onley, who hung down his head, said he was really ashamed of himself, and sorry for his conduct, but 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-Your 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, a genuine son of the ocean was charged with being drunk in the Market-place. On being asked what and we had a drop too much, that's all have to say, I know I was fresh." Mr. Parker derived that he had acted like an honest fellow, and he hoped that his ready confession of his fault would have some effect upon the Mayor. His worship said, indeed, it would. He should discharge him this time, but

of this abominable offence against public safety, requires some much more vigorous effort for its sup-Pression 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 weeks received accounts of a similar nature to the above, and it is really high time the practice was put an end to. It seems that magisterial power is not sufficiently effective for the purpose, for notwith-standing constant fixes and forfeitures, the offence goes on. A Barnsley correspondent, on the affairs of Wrage, the short weight baker, observed that

open passage, at two o'clock in the morning. Ann sid she was very sorry—very sorry, indeed, but she would promise never to come there again. The

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. The Monarchs of Prussia and Russia, which the got over much, and could get no further, and the who had her seized, and a strait waistcoat put upon ship had sailed without him. The Mayor said under her, in which she was confined for a considerable to keep himself sober in future. - Discharged. CHARGE OF STEALING .- Andrew Banter. a

> 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 of bronze, about three months since, as a lad had brought some to him to cry, saying that he had found it in Wilcomlee, when the snow was on the ground. Mr. Warten, their principal clerk, made inquiries, and found that about ten days previous they had sent a parcel which corresponded in anpearance 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 got it from a lad called James Smithson, who had of his insurance could not be ascertained. The cause sarily to give rise to doubt as to the degree of his been working on board the sloop. Mr. Warten had of the fire is also unknown. 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 upon, ultimately led to the detection of the robbery. The value of the bronze was £2. Prisoner said he found the packet, as he had stated. He was fully committed for trial. LOSS OF THE ELVIBA 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 to return to Liverpool, but not having water to come back the way they went out, they bore up for the Horse Channel, and the passengers then returned to Liverpool on board the steamer which had towed out the Elvira. Notwithstanding every exertion 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 Brompton-row, accompanied by Mr. Gray, a solici-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 sequence of the heavy swell, to have laid the steam- was called in to attend a gentleman named Nelson, boat alongside of the wreck, the Post-office mail of College-street, Chelsea, whom he found to be boxes, ship's letter bags, seamen's hammocks, some decidedly insane, and he accordingly recommended luggage and stores were transhipped in boats with- he should be placed under restraint. From that and his spirits were entirely broken. His young out damage. Shortly afterwards, however, the water period Mr. Nelson had taken every opportunity of wife attended on him unceasingly, and, on Thursrose breast high in the poop and cabin, and all annoying him; and during the late severe frost had day he had himself removed to the Fleet. The hands then left the vessel and took refuge on board exhibited, while skating in Hyde-park and in moment he entered the prison, it was quite evident the steamer, and were safely landed next morning at Liverpool.—Liverpool Standard.

Kensington-gardens, large placards, on his person, denouncing him (Dr. Glenn) as a murderer, perjurer, conveyed to his room, and on Saturday, about three, rightly judging that where there was no real difference

meeting of the newly-erected Board of Guardians h mself in parading up and down Brompton-row return found him a corpse. This is the second victim of the Driffield Union, Assistant Commissioner with a large placard, cautioning persons not to go to within eight days. This unfortunate man's fate has Revans in the chair, Mr. Harrison, the medical officer of the Union, stated his inability to continue The bench said, they did not see how they could in the Fleet exclaim, if two deaths in eight days do the arduous duties of his office at the present inade- 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 to attend to the sick poor of 46 parishes, extending in consequence, and all they could do would be to over 16 miles from his house. On the day of the meeting of the guardians he had to remain at the | induce him to refrain. board during the sitting, and to supply all the medicines, 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 neighbourhood. A boy was set to dig up some waste an assistant, and the expenses of an extra horse. ground at the back of a house, for the purpose of 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, | several other bones of a human body. Mr. Barker, and wished their continuance, but they could not the surgeon, was immediately sent for, who proincrease his salary; on hearing this determination nounced them to be those of a woman and child he immediately resigned, and the Board ordered From recollection of the circumstance, suspicion

ACCOUNTS .-- The habit of keeping private acpractice of comparing our means with the expenditure is one of the surest sources of prudence, caution, 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 as are large enough to waken our attention.—Cot. of Mr. Marshall, an ironmonger in extensive busi-

> 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 Protector engine were brought to the scene of conflaexpressly intended to mock the devices of human gration. The latter engine was very effective, but prudence, took place at Stobos Powder Mills, be | the two former, we regret to say, from the piping onging 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 useless. The fire continued to rage with awful vioassembled at the mills, they were alarmed by a to this city for the Protector engine stationed here loud explosion on the premises, the fearful import under the care of Mr. Marsh; and as a proof of the 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 Scotland, which is nearly the finishing processs in told that a female, a sister of Mrs. Marshall, escaped the manufacture. In this house there were about from the burning edifice over the roof of an adjoining twelve barrels of gunpowder, each containing 100lbs., house, which she entered by means of a sky-light; and two men were engaged in the manufacture. she then retraced her steps, and with much courage The body of one was found at some distance from and presence of mind succeeded in rescuing and carthe house, the other within the house.

DREADFUL 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 evilence 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. other passengers, and made several attempts to get be had to say in his defence, the honest tar leaning into the engine room, but was repulsed by the windows, &c. from the playing of the windows o in great danger of being injured by the machinery. He was repeatedly cautioned by two other passengers. named Powell and Reams, not to persist in his conduct, but in spite of their warnings he actually attempted to descend into the engine room for the ON WHOLESOME 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 food of this of Church of Allhallows Barking, in Tower-street. Who toils from morn to night, five ounces of bacon. The accident occurred off the Hazeborough Light, about two o'clock p.m. on Friday. There was no 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 peruniary 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 was produced for the inspection of the jury. The Chronicle of Saturday, will satisfy the public that of Wragg, the short weight baker, observed that public opinion, when properly brought to bear, seldom failed of accomplishing its object. We think our Hull friends had better try its effect on some of the butchers of that town.

An Agen Toper.—Ann Stafford, an old woman, about seventy years of age, who has been several times before the Magistrates, was placed at the graing had been found in this state by the police asleep in an open passage, at two o'clock in the morning. Ann state of the deceased. A more horrible and heart-sickening was made for medical assistance, and medicine was more horrible and heart-sickening was made for medical assistance, and medicine was more many made medicine was made for medical assistance, and medicine was made for medical assistance. the deceased. A more horrible and heart-sickening was made for medical assistance, and medicine was spectacle he had never witnessed. That the deceased sent on the Wednesday. On Friday, she was again

these circumstances he should discharge him, as he time. The magistrates, Mr. A. Chichester, and ent, and he hoped that it would be a warning to him adjourned the case to the following day, in order to consider the right claimed by the master of a workasserted that he was justified in what he did, as he acted by order of the board of guardians. The 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 £8, the

> ary. 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

ighest penalty the law allows. - Western Lumin-

THE DORCHESTER LABOURERS .- A dinner is Monday next, at White Conduit House, the pro-Trades' Unionists on the occasion.

STRANGE 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, MEDICAL RELIEF TO THE POOR .- At the &c., and during the last two days he had employed

SUSPECTED MURDERS. - A circumstance occurred at Coleshill on Saturday last, which has occasioned considerable excitement in that town and that tenders to supply the poor with medicine instantly fell on a man who had formerly lived on should be advertised for.—Hull Paper. instantly fell on a man who had formerly lived on the premises, and who had removed about eight vears ago to Leamington, with his wife and child. counts shows the importance of small sums. The 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 and circumspection in other affairs of life. Being a employment at the station of the London and Birwe have not been able to ascertain.—Coventry

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT CHELTENHAM.—Friday ness, in Clarence-street, Cheltenham; and on the EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.—Last week | alarm being communicated numerous persons hasrying 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 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 greatly injured and much property in it destroyed. The premises belonging to the Eight Bells were frequently in imminent danger, but were fortunately and by dint of great exertions preserved without dued, but the wreck of property which presented itself was most melancholy to contemplate. Various reports are in circulation as to the cause of the fire. which no doubt was accidental, and as to the amount of loss sustained; we have heard the latter estimated

Mayor told her she was a disgrace to her sex; and came to his untimely end by his own imprudence attended, and had more medicine, and on Saturday to her not coming there again, if the police there could be no doubt, but on the whole he thought morning she died. After a long and patient into the state in which she was that morning they would bring her, without consulting her on the subject. However, he would try her once with. The Jury acceded to the Coroner's suggested was accelerated by the intensity of the cold more, but if she was accelerated by the intensity of the Cold but if she was brought before him again he tion, and adjourned the inquiry until Tuesday next.—

world send her to prison.

The Jury acceded to the Coroner's suggestion and the parties then to which she was exposed in attending the Board of L17. 10s., were instantly paid, and the parties then Guardians on the preceding Monday."

Give of Saturday.

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 inawoke by the police by the police by the police 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 these circumstances he should discharge him, as he time. The magistrates, Mr. A. Unichester, and beyond all doubt, a further respite, until after her thought the loss of his ship was a punishment sufficient. Mr. C. H. Monro, after a most patient hearing, delivery, will of course be granted. We believe there is not the least hope, in her case, of the mitihouse to inflict such a degree of punishment upon its gation of the heaviest penalty of the law. In coninmates. The defendant admitted the offence, and sequence of representations which have been made to Mr. Baron Gurney, respecting the case of Han-nah Heath; convicted of poisoning her grandchild, magistrates did not give their judgment until last 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 remission of the capital punishment will depend altogether, we believe, on the result of the inquiry which will be made into all the circumstances her case. With regard to Alldridge, convicted of rape and incest, there were serious doubts in the minds of many persons as to the extent of his guilt. 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 consi deration, appear so perfectly incongruous as neces guilt. This was felt by the gentlemen who interested themselves on the part of Alldridge, and also THE DORCHESTER LABOURERS.—A under to be given to the Dorchester labourers, on Easter on the part of the Learned Judge, from whom a Monday next at White Conduit House, the proprietor of which has received orders to provide for unhappy man was expecting to suffer the next 2,000. There will be a grand procession of the morning. We are told that he was in a state of 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 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 debayched life; he is extremely ignorant, though he has attended diligently to the instructions of the Chaplain since his conviction, and expresses great grati-tude for the pains that they have taken to enlighten his mind. It is probable that he will be trapsported 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 fifty came by the railway from Westbroomwich and the neighbourhood.—Stafford Advertiser.
FATAL IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Saturday Mr. Thomas Thorn, a respectable master tailor, who

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 the essential characteristic of Whiggery. Hence in sum of £140. Since Christmas the unfortunate man the last Election the Tories attempted to play the paid £100 of the debt, and gave a bill for the balance, upon which he was arrested three days after it became due, and conveyed to Whitecross-street prison. There his health began rapidly to decline, bill for the abolition of arrest, all hopes of relief from that measure vanish. The expenses of getting send one of the police sergeants to Mr. Nelson, to emancipated under the insolvent act are so great. 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 individual was in the act of stepping from the wharf 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 RUFFIANS.—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 Montford, the first-named defendant charged with having in the most unmanly, infamous, and indecent 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 in the execution of their duty. The two first-named defendants described themselves as solicitors, reburgh. About half-past six o'clock on the morning of weeless. The fire continued to rage with awful vio-siding at 14, Gray's-inn-square; and the third as a lence, and at a quarter-past five an express was sent merchant generally residing at Twickenham, but become convinced that "they twain are indeed one whose place of business was at 63, Chancery-lane. The residence of Mr. Richards did not transpire. 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 room: but Mr. Rawlinson, who at all times very properly objects to lend himself to the stifling of matters in which the public are particularly interested, and as a matter of course demanding the fullest inquiry, gave back the card, and expressed his intention of going into the particulars in no other way than in the public office. Maria Rose, the female first alluded to, said—Last night, about 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 defendants Green, Richards, and Barclay, who said something which sounded like "you dear darlings," and 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 ill-using me in a most shameful manner. Mr. Rawlinson.-Did they appear drunk? Complainant.—I can't say that they were drunk, but they had certainly been drinking. Mr. Rawlinson. —How long did they use ill language to you before they raised your clothes? Complainant.—They pulled up my clothes at the same moment they uttered the infamous words. Their conduct alto-gether was so violent, that not only my gown, but the incapacity of poverty from its association attempted to descend into the engine room for the purpose of warming himself among the machinery while the wheels were going round at the rate of 230,000; but no accurate calculation while the wheels were going round at the rate of 230,000; but no accurate calculation in the engine going round at the rate of 230,000; but no accurate calculation while the wheels were going round at the rate of 230,000; but no accurate calculation is the while the wheels were going round at the rate of 230,000; but no accurate calculation is the while the wheels were going round at the rate of 230,000; but no accurate calculation is the responsibility of the Reform Bill, he says—

of the Reform Bill who the saccitation of the statement of the saccitation of the statement of the saccination of the random of the random of the random of the reform Bill, he says—

of the Reform Bill who with trime. And then the modesty of the assertion between the wide of and the saccination of the random of the ra 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, in no rank of society is the standard of morality mention of "actual want and pinching destitution," said—The first three gentlemen, as we were going so high as among the poor—in none so low, in as existing among those who have not the franchise, 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, whom 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 house, heating off the officers, and other marks of respectability of character. The conclusion is as follows:—Mr. Rawlinson (to defendants).—This case has occupied a considerable time, and we have taken great pains in order that we might come to a restriction. If all this betwee how detectable must be their several lustings after wealth and is made out for the right of the poor to the possession of the franchise, and especially of those who are suffering "actual want and pinching destitation." The true how detectable must be true how detectable must be true how detectable must be a restriction. If all this betwee how detectable must be true acknowledged right, admits of no comproproper conclusion. Our judgment is, that Sanders shall pay £5 for the assault on the woman Maria Ross, and £5 for the assault on the constable. Barclay will pay £2. 10s. for resisting the constable; and Green £5 for the assault on the inspector.

Richards is discharged. The fines amounting to

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 recklessness and passion;" and if it the Leeds and Manchester Railway Company for be not true, whence arose the "actual want and hy the railway passing across copyhold lands held from him, and the jury returned a verdict of £150!

—Stockport Herald."

THE NORTHERN STAR

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1838.

THE DISCONTENTS OF THE WORKING

A lengthy article, bearing this title, in Black.

wood's Magazine of the present month, seems to require some little passing observation. We have a native English love of candour and frankness. even though it be of a disagreeable kind. We hate the cant of hypocrisy, under whatsoever form 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 to conceal selfish narrow policy under the cloak of big words and feigned philanthropy. With the antipathy towards every thing of good which is natural to the domination of evil principles, the Tories are now getting rid of this single redeeming feature in their hideous character. Seeing how their antagonists, the Whigs, have profited by practising upon the confidence of a generous people, they are 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 their grasp, a moral force infinitely greater the same time. This is an extremely difficult than all the physical violence that could be resorted game to play; and so the Tories find it. Two to. This, and this only, is the "machinery" by things are necessary to be done to ensure success - which the masses are now holden in peaceful subfirst, to show the people that the Whigs have proved jection to the laws. And does the gaping driveller popular advantage; and secondly, to induce the people to submit, after having their eyes thus opened, to a repetition of the same treatment by their newly discovered "friends." (!) For the accomplishment of both these objects, the Tory is under the necessity of sustaining frequent changes of character, vaccillating between the stern uncompromising hardihoood of villany natural to his character, and the insidious cajolery which is 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 blotted page from our statute book, many Tory members were returned through the influence of the

stratagem; and while Fraser points to the 318 Tories the mechanic understands as embracing every power of restraint which may be vested in the minority of society over the majority. The Whig denounced as an intolerable oppresthe people for the "Conservative Leaders to reassume the reins of Government," Blackwood coolly sits down and, as the representative of his

"Power, located 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 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 flesh." Notwithstanding the apparent straight-for ward 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, as it is being continually produced, and the aggregate population of the country, to whom it legitimately belongs. Not a single word does Blackivood 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 every description is far more rife among the "better" 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 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 satisfaction. If all this be true, how detestable must " Right, acknowledged right, admits of no comprobe the hypocrite who can whine out "actual want mise, nor is any man bound to sacrifice it for any

pinching destitution?"

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 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" wolco 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 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 which they must respect, because emanating from themselves!! Blackwood laments pitifully the imprudence of the opposing faction, in having, as 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 Reform Act, and he bitterly bemoans the ill-fortune of the people in being able to guess eggs when they

"The Whigs succeeded in disseminating feelings of dissatisfaction and opposition to established things, among 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 the make the best of the advantage thus obtained by the make the best of the advantage thus obtained by the make the best of the advantage thus obtained by the make the best of the advantage thus obtained by the make the best of the advantage thus obtained by the make the best of the advantage thus obtained by the make the best of the advantage thus obtained by the make the best of the advantage thus obtained by the make the best of the advantage thus obtained by the make the best of the advantage thus obtained by the make the predominance of an exclusive oligarely, which the mechanic understands as embracing every power of recoolly 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 social evils now existing to the mischievous 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, locked 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 roles of their own the management of the employed must be made to place it in hands where it will be employed.

Now, in argue and undefined benefits to the country as the sure result of his own political system; and all who suffer in any form have been led to dwell upon this illusive prospect, and to look for a system of government under which their own miseries are to be relieved. The effect of all this is to produce in each class that has occasion to be discontented 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 system.

"Power, locked 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."

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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 then both to be the two legs of the same compass, stretching, it may be, widely apart at times, but ever 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-

and pinching destitution must involve active de- other consideration than his own choice," so we ments of vice and disorder," assigning that as a assure him that the people of England have no reason why the power of law-making should be intention either to compromise or sacrifice their placed "in hands where it will be employed more RIGHT,

UNION.

In a country like this, boasting of more, but 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 few 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 Tuition. 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 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 Holy Writ. The Church and the State are too firmly, and have been too long politically, united, to adopt the spiritual admonitions of the Hierarchy, otherwise 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 HER 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 pulpits at once become watch-towers of liberty. 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 buttermilk out of his churn, as a spiritual offering. would marvel at so slovenly a mode of salvation: page, they resolvedand, 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, and provide greater comfort to participate in the benefits to be derived from the union,' be now rescinded." 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

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

Chief of the army.

Well, the "ides of March" have come; and, most other places, our friends have thought that a enough to speak against them. But, conducted as 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 not, as we think, the best that might be taken; and we are glad, heartily glad to the very soul's core, to see that the brave fellows of Huddersfield, 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 and suffering here below. Now, without entering 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 robbery 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 induce us, without due scrutiny and deliberation, to 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 her 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 wors features of an election for mis-representatives 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 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. to the Bible and sectarian dogmas; but preach of say to the ruthless 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 whence the home oppressor will thunder his anathemas | and memory, have said that word, and said it man fully. The parish of St. Bride, in that famous city has tasted the sweets and benefits of the New Poor Law. She has eaten of the bread, and drunk of the cup, of the three-headed Devil King, until she has grown tired of his board, and determined, hereafter, to keep herself. At an immense meeting of the inhabitants of that parish, the proceedings of which are reported at full length in our sixth

> "That the inhabitants of this parish are capable of managing the whole of their parochial affairs, without the aid 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 the city of London, and the formation of the whole city

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 of the House of Commons, that so long as that 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 juices 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 moves, not a sigh or groan escapes to indicate any 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 the Cottage." The real meaning of Church and next parish to which I reside, the parish of St Bride, decided by 120 against 100 in favour of in-State union was well exemplified in the person of the troducing the New Poor Law Act into the parish late Duke of YORK, who was, at one and the same The meeting was a public meeting of the rate time, both Bishop of Osnaburg and Commander-inpayers, 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 pence, decided in favour of their own pockets an what is more, they have gone too. Another close against the bellies of the paupers, by a majority of and desperate struggle has taken place, between the twenty, none but rate-payers voting, and the votes Three Headed Devil King and such of the people in 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. cation or parley, but whom they ought instantly to as well as to the actual pauper-none were allowed slay. We have ever regarded the New Poor Law to vote but persons having a direct interest in starvas an abrogation of all those principles of equity and | ing the one and enslaving the other; and mark justice on which alone law can be founded. We again, that those same parties voted by Ballot. that have ever denied, and we do still deny, the authority 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 have 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

the secret votes of 120 profit-mongers, giving a LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS. majority of 20.

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

ing papers contained numerous cases, copied from the provincial press, exhibiting the like treatment of the unhappy poor all over the country. For charged with stealing a penknife, the property of instance, the Guardians of the Circneester poor 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. mutton, pork, or veal-no animal food of any kind beyond the five ounces of bacon; and no beer all the week round." Such is the treatment of the Cirencester poor in the workhouse; out of the workhouse, it is death. As a proof of this, the Glouces woman named HANCOX, the wife of a cripple, and aged 55, who had literally died of hunger and cold, 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 is the verdict of a coroner's inquest, which says, that "the deceased died by the visitation of God, ACCELERATED (how scientifically expressed!) by the 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 HANCOX! Mr. BOWEN, lately a Guardian of the Bridgewater Union, and next to OASTLER and STEHHENS, the most effective Anti-Poor Law 2.3 or 2 three-tenths per cent., of their number 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 caused the deaths of upwards of 30 persons—with on the books, 140. having knowingly and deliberately pursued a system of treatment towards them, which the medical officers of the Union had fore-warned them would be Sherry, with picking his pocket, while in that sink fatal to the victims; and, how, think you good of abomination called "The Golden Buildings." reader, was the charge met? By what tribunal accomplices, the Somerset-house Bashaws, these sat upon themselves, took cognizance of their own money had disappeared. The magistrates said that Verdict-" Accidental death." a private examination into their own guilt, unani- vict her, and she should therefore be discharged. mously returned a verdict of Not Guilty in their own part of their proceedings which has been made pubof wife-killing memory, condescended to argue doctrinal points with LAMBERT, the schoolmaster, he mode of conviction; but I doubt whether it was more the portrait," said Driver; which being reached to experience more real mercy and fair play from the 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 pauper-killers. Thus far there is not much differ-

ence. But HENRY, with all his atrocity, gave LAMBERT a public hearing, and consequently an 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 watergruel? 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. or for aged and sickly persons of either sex. But I 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 inferences to which it might lead, and I have already humane person as to what ought to be the fate of

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 will more particularly advert in my notice of what is going forward in the two pure Houses.

Yours, &c., &c.,

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS

Several correspondents who should have been replied to last week were neglected; Mr. Hill being sick, some of their communications are noticed

Our youthful Queen" is more gallant than poeti-

are too long, and will require trimming up a

Mr. Oastler's Letter to Lord Brougham was not

Mr. John Finch .- We are in the same predicament

with Mr. Finch's letter as with Mr. Oastler's. because of the extra demand. We greatly fear whether 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

. Darken, Norwich. We had not forgot our excellent friend; he shall be attended to; and the portraits he wants shall be sent through Mr. Hetherington; 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 sell-ing 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 information contained in his letter, which was much too long for our space this week, and would have grown stale before another. Legal Questions.—Several important legal questions have been received, but as Mr. O'Connor is from home they cannot be answered this week.

Mr. Lawson, Bolton.- We sincerely regret the inconvenience, which arose from no neglect of his, on Tuesday evening last, by Mr. Gregg, Methodist but was occasioned by an oversight at this affice.

LEEDS.

A VALIANT AND HONEST RECRUIT .- On Tuesday last, a lusty son of the north, named Robert Nelson, was brought before the magistrates the recruiting sergeant of the 6th regiment. The sergeant 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 peuknife in question, which, however, was not missed till the following day, when the worthy sergeant 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 had been using the knife to cut his finger nails, and ter Chrenicle of Saturday gives the case of a poor had, by mistake, put it into his pocket. He was You shall true answer make to all such questions. proved to have enlisted in the 6th, the 19th, and the 24th regiments, all within twenty-four hours. He was committed to take his trial for the theft.

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, or a farthing's worth. All that remains of her now which, on pretence of her father wanting to look at James, he was at last properly sworn. 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 discovered 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, with having entered the house of a person named Elizabeth Bownass, of Hunslet, and stealing therefrom a shirt, waistcoat, and neckcloth, which he ing a watchman while taking him to th. policesubsequently pawned for a trifle. The articles were combatant we have in our ranks: this excellent and 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 stated that he had been a clerk in a coach-office committed on a charge of stealing some linen, the property of Mr. Charles Scholefield, of York Road. annum, the deaths in the Bridgewater Union In his defence, he said he had bought the tickets, averaged 41.4, or 41 four tenths per cent. per but could neither tell for how much he had bought them or from whom. He was likewise committed on the second charge.

EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—The Leeds Eye and Ear Infirmary Report for March, 1838:charged the Guardians of that Union with having Admitted, 60; discharged restored, 70; remaining

KEEPING BAD COMPANY .- On Saturday last, a young man named Thomas Daley, appeared before the magistrates, charging a girl named Mary Ann It appeared that, on the evening before, Daley met with the prisoner, who enticed him to this brothel: entertained and adjudicated in? By the Bridge- and while in one of the bed-rooms, extracted from water Board of Guardians themselves!!! With him two half-crowns and a sixpence. He also had no other authority than their own, and that of their a tobacco-box, which he said he found on the bed loss, he went in search of the fugitive, whom, with murdering "Guardians of the Poor" of Bridgewater, the assistance of a policeman, he soon found, but the erime-called no witnesses but themselves; and, after though the case looked exceedingly suspicious against

RICHARD OASTLER IN THE FIRE. - Jonas favour, which verdict is, up to this hour, the only Driver, a petty manufacturer, residing in New Wortley, was brought before the magistrates by warrant, on Tuesday last, charged with wilfully lic!! I defy the records of Eastern despotism to damaging and destroying the property of Nicholas furnish a parallel case to this. When HENRY VIII. Lenaghan. It appeared from the evidence that Lenaghan is, occasionally, a newspaper hawker; and that on Saturday last he went to the Black Horse Inn, in Swinegate, where he offered for sale tried first to convince his opponent by a right Royal the Leeds Mercury, Times, Intelligencer, and some display of Catholic orthodoxy; but that process fail- other papers, as well as the Northern Stur. As an ing, he had him tied to a stake, where, with the aid inducement to purchasers of the latter mentioned does'ent need to call the frying pan black." "Well, the remains, and the jury returned a verdict of of fire and faggot, he soon convinced all loyal subinterval of Richard Oastler, Esq. "What, that defendant, "so we'd better cut our sticks, as I guess DE jects that LAMBERT was no better than an obstinate AGITATOR," said Driver, scowling and showing his ye'll mak nout o'nt." Such was actually the fact; heretic. This was a very arbitrary and summary teeth. "Yes, that incomparable patriot," said arbitrary and summary than is the Bridgewater him, he put it into the fire, and the Northern Star Guardians' mode of self-acquittal, and I also very likewise shared the same fate. Being asked for much doubt whether, after all, LAMBERT did not payment, he threatened to serve the hawker and his basket of papers with the same sauce, and positively refused to pay for the paper. In answer to the wife-killer, than did the Bridgewater paupers from charge, he admitted that he was drunk, and did not their chosen Guardians. LAMBERT was killed with know what he was doing. The magistrates decided about fifteen years old, had gone to "Goulding's fire by the King's authority: the Bridgewater pauthat he should pay for the paper and the expenses of that he should pay for the paper and the expenses of the conviction, which having done, he made his stay in a bed-room with some strumpet, the prisoner also pers were killed with water-gruel, by the authority in Court as short as possible, and quickly found the made free to enter, and immediately decamped with of their Guardians. The wife-killer held himself door. Lenaghan applied for some allowance for the time he had spent in attending the Court House, for several hours that day and the day before, but the magistrates having given judgment, they said they could not alter their decision. Lenaghan did not desire more than 2s. 6d., which he said would not pay him for his lost time. The magistrates thought was reasonable, and directed a policeman to accompany Lenaghan to Driver's warehouse, and to find a similar verdict against the water-gruelling to state that unless he allowed him some compensation for his loss of time, they would direct that an information should be laid against him for being drunk. He positively refused to pay anything more 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 information was consequently about to be laid, but to prevent the consequences, a gentleman in the Court handed Lenaghan half-a-crown, which he thought it better to take for his own cheek, than have 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 view of the body of James Lucas, aged 41 years, ight of Sunday, and did not perceive anything on carried it too far to leave a doubt on the mind of any their rising to attend their work on the following morning. About eight o'clock, however, when they had returned to breakfast, a little girl went to call the deceased out of bed, and found that he was quite dead. A post mortem examination of the body took lace, 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 her no provocation. There were witnesses on both whom they appeared had been assaulted. Mrs. 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, and on judgment being given against her (in which she was directed to pay 2s. 6d, to some charity, and the expenses of the case), she seemed to feel all the indignation which an honest and independent mind would feel when unjustly accused. She urged the oe able to find out his meaning.

Only one witness, whose testimony was completely contradicted. To this she was answered "that the bench had given the case a very patient hearing on both sides, and they must abide by their decision."

Socialism.—On Sunday last, two lectures were 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 wood's Magazine, headed "Practical Workings of Trades Unions." Mr. F. was exceedingly happy This may be partially accounted for on the score in his observations; and in the soundness of a great nortion of his advice to the Unionists we fully conthroughout 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 last, a young man named Thos. Ellice was brought by the Socialists. Mr. F. is an exceedingly clever before the Magistrates charged with being so drunk speaker; and his discourses appeared to make a deep as to expose himself to death by drowning. A impression upon his auditors. Animated conversations followed at the close of each lecture; and the several objections advanced, met with a ready reply. A lecture in opposition to some of the tenets held

by the Socialists was delivered in the same room.

THE WAY TO OBTAIN A GOOD CHARACTER. -Mary Ann Sherry was brought before the Magistrates on Monday last, charged with picking a man's pocket of 21s. at the Golden Buildings. 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 Mr. Joseph Thackrey, wool agent, Park Place same damsel was brought before the Magistrates on Saturday last, charged with picking a man's pocket Mr. Luke Marsh, hatter, Upperhead Row. 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 book in his left hand. Mr. James.-Take the book in your right hand .- "You shall true answer make." Witness then took hold of the book with both hands. Mr. James.-Take the book in your right hand. 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 it with all his might, pressed it to his lips with such 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. after some little further trouble on the part of Mr. Mr. John Bentley, paper-maker, Hunslet-lane,

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 assaultoffice 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 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 after the girl had left the room. On discovering his 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.

characters appeared before the magistrates, each that if her father struck her any more, she would complaining of the other, of assaults, damages, &c., drown herself. Whether or not there had been which she declared the other had knocked out of the father, was not elicited; but on Tuesday week the 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 the mill-dam of Mr. Clapham was dragged for a earthenware. The defendant had likewise her com- considerable time, in hopes of finding the body plaints to make, when the other one in the mean but in vain. Upwards of a week elapsed without time called her daughter as a witness. "Oh you any tidings being heard of the deceased. At needn't call her to help you out of your scrape" length the dam was again dragged on Wednesday said the defendant, "for she's been at Wakefield for last, and the body of the unfortunate young woman 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 the whole of the three had been committed; the one for stealing heef, the other for stealing pork, and the third for stealing a watch. The complaint was not

STEALING A NECKCLOTH.—Maria Whittaker. a girl of the town, was brought before the magistrates on Monday last, charged with stealing a neckcloth, the property of a boy named George Ward. From the evidence it appeared that Ward, a lad the neckcloth in question. Inspector Moxon having received information of the robbery, pursued the fugitive whom he saw drop the neckcloth in the street. In consequence, however, of some deficiency in the evidence, the prisoner was discharged. dispensed with the services of the regularly appointed "Goulding's Buildings."—This place is one of the surgeon, Mr. Wiseman, and had employed a Mr. in the evidence, the prisoner was discharged. 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. Could not our liberal magistrates do something been complied with, which only required that the towards the suppression of such a nuisance?

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, 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 then put in the certificate of Joseph Pollard, which for trial to Wakefield House of Correction.

ACKWORTH CHURCH RATE .- A meeting was neld in June last, for the purpose of levying a rate 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 time expired on Thursday, the 29th March last. The anti-rate-payers issued a notice that they should meet pursuant to the adjournment; this proved a disagreeable surprise to the parson and other needfuls connected with the church, for by the way it was hunting day, and the former business, had been overlooked. The officials concluded it best to meet the Radicals, as they are here termed, and the chair was taken by the curate, who opened the the chair was taken by the curate, who opened the lad was 13 years of age. Mr. Archer then contended business, and told the meeting that they must distance that according to the 43rd section of the Act the page of it as they then the curate who are the section of the Act the page of it as they then the curate who are the curate who ar 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. Abecedarian. We advise him to go to school and 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 and was seconded by Mr. John Scofield. Mr. a certificate, and then be fined for not having a certificate, and then be fined for not having a certificate. R. Doeg moved an amendment, that the meeting tificate at all. Mr. Baker observed that the first be adjourned to the 21st March, 1839, and was charge was not having a proper certificate, and seconded by Mr. G. L. Linney; a few remarks set secondly, for working more than nine hours a day the matter right with Mr. Wade, and the amend—It was agreed ultimately that the case should be the matter right with Mr. Wade, and the amend-ment was carried without a dissentient; the latter gentleman himself declared for the amendment. gentleman himself declared for the amendment.

NARROW ESCAPE. — On Saturday, George in any way with the decisions, in consequence of Lodge of Holbeck, was brought up at the Court being a proprietor of mills. 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. or Mr. Joshua Wilson, of Thornes House near Leeds. 8s. each for indecently assaulting Mary Smith, 8 gril
The cart had been left at a smith's shop in Meadow twelve years of age. Matthew Mitchell and Matthew
Lane. Leeds to get remained. Lane, Leeds, to get repaired, and though the pri- Field were also fined for a similar assault upon May soner was not observed to steal the cart, yet the Auty, a girl about the same age. The young rascal wheels were found in his possession, with a new were severely reprimanded by the Bench. 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. fully as bad as the prisoner in the transaction. fronts, one to Victoria-street, the other to Cabbage.

The magistrates dismissed the case. lane, and calculated to hold 5000 persons. The

A DANGEROUS PREDICAMENT. - On Monday watchman named John Bolton took the prisoner. out of the brook in Water-lane, about half-past two o'clock on Sunday morning last, in which he might have been drowned had it not been for the might have been drowned had it not been for the FECUNDITY.—Eleven ewes, the property of timely assistance of the watchman. Prisoner could Jonathan Akroyd, Esq., on his estate at Woodside, say nothing in his defence, and was fined 5s. ar d near Halifax, have recently produced ninetect costs for being drunk.

ELECTION OF OVERSEERS OF THE POOR On Saturday last, the following gentlemen were elected overseers for their several townships and wards for the ensuing year.

MILL HILL WARD. Mr. Joseph Thackrey, wool agent, Park Place.

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 WARD. Mr. Joseph Dickinson, corn miller, York-street.

Mr. William Watson, jun. chemist, Templar-street. NORTH EAST WARD. Mr. Thomas Brumfitt, gentleman, York Road. Mr. George Bedford, dyer, Beckett-street.

Mr. John Lawson, flax-spinner, Mabgate. EAST WARD. Mr. John Armitage Buttery, woolstapler, Knostrop Mr. Eli Whiteley, stuff manufacturer, Prospect-place KIRKGATE WARD. Mr. John Yewdal, grocer, Briggate.

SOUTH WARD. OUT-TOWNSHIPS.

н unsleт. Mr. John Ingram, gardener, Sayner's-lane. William Walley, woolstapler, Bowling-green, terrace, Holbeck. Joseph Longley, bricklayer, Chapel-st., Hunslet Joseph Wilkinson, malsterer, Low-road

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

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

ARMLEY. "John Holdsworth. John Walker.

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

PARNLEY. 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 THIEVES AT ODDS .- On Tuesday last, two noted addresses to her, testified that she had said to hi One of them produced three parts of a pannel, any subsequent disagreement between her and her

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 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 agent. The informations were for working the children under illegal certificates, beyond the hours appointed 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 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 certificate should be signed by "some" surgeon or physician. He produced a certificate signed by the said Mr. James Smith on the 8th November last and countersigned by Mr. Saunders, (Mr. Bakers 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 there are he was inclined to think that Mr. Baker was said to prove that he was neither surgeon of physician, in order to fully make out a case. Mr.

Baker said Mr. Smith was not on the list of surgeous. 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 part might furnish him, in order to assist his judgment.
The decision was therefore adjourned.—Mr. Bate 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.) M. Baker inquired of Pollard his age; he replied under 13. Mr. Archer observed that the certificate which was signed by Mr. Wiseman, in 1836, stated him the to be 13 years of age, and it was rather singular he was a der that age in 1838. Mr. Ingham doubted whether a could hear the defendants upon that car tificate, which they had admitted to be illegal in consequence of not being countersigned. Their admitted to the consequence of the countersigned in the countersigned. mission of its illegality bound them to prove that the the next Court day. Mr. Hague refused to interien

INDECENT ASSAULT.—Two boys from Dawgreen named John Hague and John Webster, were fined

HALIFAX. THE ODD FELLOWS HALL.—This flourishing

body of individuals of the Loyal Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, in the 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 hold. ing three hundred persons, and a recess for the accommodation of speakers, reporters, &c.

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 course of signature, at the druggists' shops, being course of signature, or the majority of Guardians who longing to for the public generally to sign, supporting the views of the trade, as to the claims of the profession to drunk and disorderly at Shelf, on Sunday. exclude the druggists from preparing medicines, even for slight cases, except under the prescription

of a medical men. ELECTION OF POOR LAW GUARDIANS.—The 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 in the annexed statement of the poll was proposed of six shillings each. by Mr. John Baldwin, and the last four being the 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 only 785 rate-payers having voted it stood thus: W. Little, 671; J. Abbot, 553; J. Hoatson, 547; Mr. John Holland, of Slead-house, and Mr. Joshua Butterworth, of Norwood Green, have been reelected without a contest. In Northowram, there has been no contest, and the parties elected are Messrs. G. Beaumont, T. Greenwood, and Joseph 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.

Dog Fighting.—Samuel Sutcliffe and John Turner, were charged by the constables with fighting dogs on the Sunday. The former was a young man, and the other a little boy about seven years of 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 convict them. WEDLOCK'S JOYS .- Samuel Horsfield

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 husband 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 "thairt a liar." "That language 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 husband loudly 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 magistrates put a period to their altercation, by felling the husband he must find surety for his future good behaviour. The woman then left the office, found, he would be committed.

FRASER, THE DEPUTY-CONSTABLE.—A charge

him before the Magistrates. The case has again deal of questioning by Fraser, in which he strove to invalidate the testimony of the witnesses, by endeavouring to prove their previous bad character, having been taken into custody before. One of them. a person of the name of Eastwood, shaking his much affected, began to relate that he had been once dragged out of his own door-stead by the watchmen, taken to the lock-up, and he had 16s. to pay. Fraser repeated three times, with considerable unction, "How many times have you been locked up?" When Eastwood rame 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, on the Saturday night in question, and followed him to the top of the market, and that he (Eastwood) ale after having stood out all the day. Mr. Mitchell then examined him to show that his offence had been merely the abuse of John Barleycorn. He said that Fraser was a "bad un." Esther Eastwood was then examined. She deposed to having seen Woodworth taken to the Police Office; she buy a bit of meat; seeing a crowd, she went up to it, and saw a person having hold of Woodworth by the coat collar; he was being taken to the Police Office; and in the Lower George Yard Fraser met them, and struck Woodworth on the back; he struck 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 attempted to clear himself by showing that the man months, and that he was then brought up on a charge 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 protec-

FIXBY POOR RATES.—On Tuesday, the township of Fixby having refused to contribute its quota towards the expense of the Halifax union Devil King's Bates, the clock of the overseer was seized by the Poor Law myrmidons and

tion this for the liberty of the Queen's subjects.

About a month since, these individuals took a horse under the following circumstances:—On Tuesday night, she was in Fox Ginnel, when a man, named hardew 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 near, and the sole when the same of the society marched and the following dialogue items were read over, and the accounts passed with and and the following dialogue items were read over, and the following dialogue.

Appoint a man, all actions, the of the town was brought up before the magistrates About a month since, these individuals took a horse got to the house seme 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 8s. 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 the seizure was made, one of the parties engaged in 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 cantioning her not to appear there again, dismissed

FRASER AND THE TOPERS.—On Sunday last, in the forenoon, two persons were discovered in the street who had been drinking too largely of their morning potations (by Fraser) and one of them, being somewhat more sober than the other, was desired by the constable to carry his companion was the reply "if I am to go there mysel." A

cart was afterwards provided to take them both there. TEA CONTROVERSY.—Audi alteram partem, hear both sides, is a very old and very proper adage. In our last we directed our readers to notice certain Tea Hawkers. To those charges a replication appears on our first page, and we hope all our readers will hear both sides.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS .- Anniversary Sermons were preached in the Methodist Chapel, Cabbage Lane, belonging to the above body, on

Sunday last. SUNDAY FROLIC .- Richard Kirk was fined

SUNDAY FIGHT.—Two young men, named Sampson Clay and John Rawnsley were charged, by the constable of Northowram, with fighting on Sunday evening. The parties met on the North Bridge,

Two EMERALDERS .--- An Emeralder, named convicted in penalty and costs one pound; and, in default of payment, committed for a month. Ellen J. Appleyard, 545; C. Whiteley, 504; W. Smith, Lynch, from "the green isle of the ocean," was 246; J. Foster, 242; W. Haigh, 212; and J. charged with "bateing" another "lily of the Ingham, 144. The first five were, of course, elected. west," on St. Patrick's day. The magistrates dis-Lynch, from "the green isle of the ocean," was charged with "bateing" another "lily of the In Southowram, Mr. John Baldwin and Mr. Ker- missed the case, it appearing that it arose from their shaw Lumb, have been elected without opposition. having both drank too deeply in the "poteen," in honour of their tutelary saint.

WAKEFIELD.

WAREFIELD AND LEEDS SHERIFF'S COURT. following days for holding courts for the trial of James Brooke, on which a scrutiny was demanded, out of his occupation about a fortnight since. He causes under £20, at Wakefield and Leeds:-At September, 26th November, and 29th December.

At Leeds, on the 28th May, 30th July, and 29th

September, 26th November, and 29th December.

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September, 26th November, and 29th December.

At Leeds, on the 28th May, 30th July, and 29th

September, 26th November, and 29th December.

September, 26th 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 whe-the constable arrived, and from this laid the infor- 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, John Robinson... 195 | John Robinson... 195 | market. It was stated by the woman who kept the that under the sirenmetances it would be hard to the recistrant to have his child named. The sexton The question now is which, or whether either of stall, that she observed the prisoner take the shoes, that under the circumstances it would be hard to the registrar, to have his child named. The sexton expressed himself with astonishment as follows, the returns is accurate. "Goi, John, it isn't necessary when't barn's dead, mun!

> March 27th, at the house of Wm. Wooffenden, the to bid farewell to their dear friends the Shear-Break- take them round to the woman, who was on the George and Dragon, Flockton, on view of the body ing Chairman and the Churn-Calf Vice-with a pros- other side of the stall, and that being jostled by the of Joseph Day, ten years of age, hurrier at the pect of rough reckonings and many of 'em, for the coal-mine of Messrs. Stanfield and Briggs, who was neat little minority-Clerk! How fearful must be suffocated by the falling in of the roof of the pit, his forebodings at the altered state of affairs! No on the previous day. On the 28th, at the house of more chattering across the table like a magpie with Mrs. Jane Royle, the George Inn, Heckmondwike, salt on his tail, ever and anon penning tid bits of on the body of Mary Whitehead, forty-six years of scurrility for 'Jim Crow' between times. Open meetage, who died very suddenly in a pit, on the morn- ings will stop all that, and teach little minoritying of last Monday week.—Also at the house of news-monger-Clerk to know how to hold his tongue Mr. Charles Johnson, the Hope and Anchor, Dews- when not spoken to—and we calculate, it's precious bury, on the body of Benjamin Allott, nineteen years | seldom he'll be spoken to by his new masters. In of age, who was unfortunately drowned whilst en- sooth we do pity poor Bolus, the Yellow Doctor, and deavouring 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 bawling "Oh! I'm delighted." The husband was public meeting has recently been held in this exremanded, being assured that if the surety was not tensive village to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Working Men's Association should be kicked overboard because his brother has tions often made by one Nathan Southill, of Idle, there; several individuals from Wakefield attended, been made a new Skilley Devil-King magistrate. It clothier, that he knew that the old pensioner had was preferred against this person some short time who advocated its utility in appropriate speeches, ago, for having taken a man into custody, kept him and it has been thought expedient to publish the the sample. And then the Halifax Bobbiner! The ago, for having taken a man into custody, kept nim all night, received a certain sum of money from him in the morning, and liberated him without taking in the morning, and liberated him without taking in the morning, and liberated him without taking in the morning and liberated him without taking in the morning and liberated him without taking lock-up. An him triumphantly through difficulties under the custody, kept nim of locks and in the custody and in the custod mimously adopted. 1st. "Inat as all men are born election; and as they nad no notion of being cut secured in the Bradford Court House lock-up. An him triumphantly through difficulties under which him before the Magistrates. The case has again, been brought before the Magistrates, when Mr. Mitchell appeared for his client, a man of the name of Woodworth, who, with a few trifling exceptions, of Woodworth, who, with a few trifling exceptions, confirmed his previous statements as respects the confirmed his previous statements as respects the form them.

Support of the State, all have an equal right to have poppu min along of those laws by which they field Farmers love their own barn door fowls, and as the Swan is rather an uncommon bird in those parts, and an answer to it was received saying that Hooker to the Swan is rather an uncommon bird in those parts, and an answer to it was received saying that Hooker to the Swan is rather an uncommon bird in those parts, and an answer to it was received saying that Hooker to they voted Mr. Schwann a foreigner, and quietly advised him, mangre all his gobbling, to go home advised him, mangre all his gobbling, to go home of the State, all have an equal right to have support of the State, all have an equal right to have support of the State, all have an equal right to have a voice in the making of those laws by which they field Farmers love their own barn door fowls, and as the Swan is rather an uncommon bird in those parts, to an extraordinary degree. In public matters he was ever active, ever useful, and ever honest—fear-lessly advocating the rights and interests of public matters he was ever active, ever useful, and ever honest—fear-lessly advocating the rights and interests of opinion that the best way of carrying the fore-was ever active, ever useful, and ever honest—fear-lessly advocating the rights and interest of the Swan is rather an uncommon bird in those parts, and an answer to it was received saying that Hooker was ever active, ever useful, and ever honest—fear-lessly advocating the rights and interests of opinion that the best way of opinion that the best way of carrying the fore-was ever active, ever useful, and ever honest—fear-lessly advocating the right him before the Magistrates. The case has again been brought before the Magistrates, when Mr. support of the State, all have an equal right to have been brought before the Magistrates, when Mr. support of the State, all have an equal right to have field Farmers love their own barn door fowls, and as cess. A letter was written to Greenwich Hospital. selves into an Association, on the principle of the London Working Men's Association, having for its Maine." Poor Jacob,—the mongrel Whig-ridden basis, Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, Short Tory, half Jew, half Christian, with a large Parliaments, and no-property qualification for mem-bers of Parliament. The strictest order charac-poor Jacob, being totally unfit for any society, head, and looking Fraser in the face, apparently terised the proceedings, and at the close of the was of course shoved to the bottom of the poll. meeting a great number of persons enrolled their while the Whig-bewheedled, Tory Tom, who, by names as members. Horbury has long been exemplary for its patriotic and persevering spirit of wriggle into a majority of three above his former Radicalism, and we have no doubt that this Asso- chums, which introduces him to the society of sunciation will go on and prosper.

WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION .- That indefatigable friend of freedom, Disney Alexander, Esq. | their defeat, and advise them to be more careful of 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 Ex-Officios, though, if ever Whigs do feel any ward Greenwood, farmer, 216; Henry Wilson, drugand anon elicited bursts of applause from the large and respectable assembly present on the occasion. Tramping-Pauper-Power, commanded them to carry of voters for John Tordoff, tea-dealer, and Zechaand respectable assembly present on the occasion, and we must not forget to remark that on entering back the key of the bastile office, new water-closet riah Senior, druggist. The first six were of course the room the worthy gentleman was received with and all, which they had presumed to hire with elected. They were all nominated by Mr. James street, Hull; his late lamented father having been 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 it is needless here to descent they need to here with and all, which they had presumed to here with and all, which they had presumed to here with out his leave. Power fancied that splendid out his leave. Power fancied that splendid floor-cloths, and costly furniture, and expensive of the poor, and will soften down, as far as in him lies, the dark features of the law. it is needless here to descant; they have long been | water-closets did not square well with the skilleygenerally known and acknowledged. After congra- | bowl, and, at all events, he knew that his Vagranttulating his audience on the great improvements ship's leave had not been asked, and so he quietly Bishop of Ripon when here, that a Church was recently made in the Association, and the cheering tramped up to the Ex-Officios, and laying about him about to be built in Bradford by a gentleman recently made in the Association, and the cheering tramped up to the Ex-Officios, and laying about him about to be built in Bradford by a gentleman relatives and friends; then came in mournful proaspect it now presents, he proceeded to set forth, in like a schoolmaster whose authority has been totally unconnected with the place. We do not cossion a large number of the medical profession, seen noodworth taken to the Ponce Office; she bad left her husband and gone down the market to buy a bit of meat; seeing a crowd, she went up to civil and religious liberty on all occasions—the necessity of a reduction of expenditure—a reduction pence for a sight of Billy and Joey's chops at this lanes; and that a Church is about to be built by members of the Radical Association, one of whom of taxation—intelligible and impartial laws—cheap juncture. We suppose they must have looked subscription, to hold 1,200 sittings. Dr. Outhwaite and prompt justice—equal rights to every denomi- downright cadaverous, especially when brother and Mr. John Rand are actively gathering subscripnation of Christians-a further extension of the Jonathan, the Golcar guard, refused to let them off, tions for the purpose of raising it. It is not decided elective franchise—the right of vote by ballot—the only on condition of their taking the key again on where the site will be. It is said either at the top of 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 perspicuity, the duties which man, as a social being, owes to himself in private life, such as so. at himself when almost kneeling to brother Jonathan, Leeds Road, was brought before the magistrates, 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 attemption of the sufficiently near to hear what it was, Fraser attemption of the sufficiently near to hear what it was, Fraser attemption of the sufficiently near to hear what it was, Fraser attemption of the sufficiently near to hear what it was, Fraser attemption of the sufficiently near to hear what it was, Fraser attemption of the sufficiently near to hear what it was, Fraser attemption of the sufficiently near to hear what it was, Fraser attemption of the sufficient property of every person everging his complete the magistrates, or when the blunder was pointed out to him in the filling of his voting paper, by which he claimed six lically insisted upon the importance and imperative to look it all on one side, by saying that necessity of every person exercising his own inalien- | juror. Will little minority-Clerk ever venture to | inquired for a person from Brighouse, and not receivthat it had been got up by a party of men who had able right of private judgment alike on all subjects, attend another meeting of Guardians? We doubt ing an answer that suited him, he fell on him and hired the poor man to further their ends. Fraser whether of a political, social, moral, or religious it; and then what a falling off will there be in pommelled him most unmercifully. Fined £5, innature; also the incalculable advantages resulting sticks for "Jim Crow" to build his nest with! had not been in the lock-up for this last twelve from education, which unfolds to man his rights, and the necessity of cordial and good humoured coperson 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 lock—with the word of the the word of the the word of the then went on the the there are the then went on to show, by a reference to certain the word of the then went on to show, by a reference to certain the word of the then went on to show, by a reference to certain the word of the the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and gentleman concluded amidst deafening clapping of the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and gentleman concluded amidst deafening clapping of the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and the the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and the the the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and the the the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and the the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and the the the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and the the the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and the the the the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and the the the the the H afterwards contrasted the characters of his witnesses with those who were said to have come from 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. BARNSLEY.

BARNSLEY 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

company. THE GREAT MAGICIAN has had two very successful

nights at Barnsley. SHAMEFUL SEIZURE FOR CHRCH-RATES, BARNSLEY.—A seizure was lately made upon the replies. property of Mr. Sedgwick, one of the Society of Friends, for Church-Rates, amounting to £2. 8s. ous "authorities" not daring to offer it for sale at and constables expenses 13s. 5d., which deserves let was held at the Pack Horse Inn, at eleven o'clock more than a passing notice of reprobation for the manner in whichit was conducted by the constables.

In the forenoon, for the purpose of examining and passing the accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the town was broadly and before the purpose of examining and passing the accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the town was broadly and before the purpose of examining and passing the accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the town was broadly and the purpose of examining and passing the accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the town was broadly and the purpose of examining and passing the accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the town was broadly and the purpose of examining and passing the accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the town was broadly and the purpose of examining and passing the accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the town was broadly and the purpose of examining and passing the accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the town was broadly and the purpose of examining and passing the accounts of the Board of Surveyors of Surveyors of Surveyors of Surveyors of Surveyors of Surveyors 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 bonour 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 of worthies, who served his infernal majesty as life "guards," was a churn-calf from this neighbourhood; the little-minority-newsmonger-clerk, is another Holmfirth churn-calf; and we hear that two other churn-calves from the same dairy, are butting their diminutive horns against their nincom-poop canisters, in angry contention about who charges brought, in our advertising columns, against shall administer the "slops, salts, and rhubarb," pocketing, of course, the munificent fee in such case made and provided by the rot-gut M. D.'s, the three-headed Devil-king.

HUDDERSFIELD

THE LUDDITES' SUCCESSOR.—We hear that Mr. Brooke, the bastile magistrate, is to be started Fieldhouse was charged, at the Court House, by 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, betwelve shillings including costs; and William Taylor Guardians. We tell the majority of Guardians who longing to Mesars. Rouse. Remanded for further

> them at least be consistent. HONLEY POOR LAW GUARDIANS.-A smart the election of Poor Law Guardians. The Can- gistrates liberated her.

Mr. Henry Littlewood, Radical. Mr. James Brooke, I 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 success in the struggle, they tried to carry it by stratagem, and after sundry closetings in awful and THE NEW CHURCH.—We understand that not known: they having been proposed by Mr. John Ackroyd, assessors, little short of £3000 has been collected towards Thomas Walker, butcher, than whom no man in overseers; the returns standing thus:-

> Churchwarden's return. Overseer's Retarn. H. Littlewood 292 H. Littlewood 292 Thomas Brooke ... 241 James Brooke 238

The question now is, which, or whether either of HUDDERSFIELD POOR LAW GUARDIANS .-Alas for the poor Whigs! Faded is their glory, was a pity that so nicely concocted a scheme should fail. Three Whigs and two Tories, all Esqs., and

can't be helped-people will judge of the sack by

slice of the Turk appertaining to each side; the bye, is no better than t'other Tom, contrived to dry honest men, among whom we hope he may find himself comfortable. We pity the poor men in the 2nd of April. We strongly calculate they will Westgate or Bridge-street.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES .-Wives, maidens, and mothers look to the validity

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 occasions, was crowded to suffocation, and many were incapable of obtaining admission. The

MEETING OF RATE-PAYERS.—On Monday last, a

last we gave an account of the number of votes each ing day (Friday) the Overseers, however, from some reason, published a different return, declaring F. Schwan, Esq., a Whig, elected in place of Stephen viviality and harmony. 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:copy of the following notice on the Overseers:—

"To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Huddersfield.—As the proposer of Stephen Dickenson as Poor Law Gnardian for Huddersfield, I hereby protest against the return 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 Almondhury the return was as follows, the

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,

BRADFORD.

CAUTION TO WOOL SORTERS .- On Monday, Joseph

STEALING BUTTER, -Jane Gill, of Bradford, reeler, will prove themselves traitors to the people. Let 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. struggle took place in the village of Honley, for her being very for advanced in pregnancy, the ma-

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 admire it, but would "give it a fair trial." Every magistrates as overseers for the ensuing year, viz., 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 Mr. George Haigh, woolstapler, and Mr. Richard Mr. William Walker, woolstapler, and Mr. Richard George Fox, of the Swan Inn, for the East End. Mr. Samuel Broadbent, of the vitriol works, and mysterious conclave, trumped an objection to the Mr. Richard Garnett, were appointed surveyors of Radical candidates, because their proposers were the highways; and Mr. Thomas Wilson, and Mr.

Suicipe.—On Thursday morning last, a man named William Wood, a clogger, and residing at munication with the very parties who resisted this Greengates, near this town, shot himself in bed with notable objection. On the votes being taken, a gistol. Deceased had for some before kept the toll -Mr. Maude, the Sheriff's Assessor, has fixed the great majority appeared for Messrs. Littlewood and gate, at the Seven Stars, Greengates, but was turned and the rates searched as far back as 1824, to reduce took his furniture, &c. to a neighbour's house, and Wakefield, on the 14th April, 18th June, 10th the number of small rate-payers, by the forlorn hope had since been up and down the country seeking of a stray rate being son time unpaid. The num- employment, which not being able to obtain he bethe close of the scrutiny a difference appeared in bed, and at the time when the youngest of his three the respective returns of the church warden and the overseers: the returns standing thus:—

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 Messrs. Cousen, of Horton, was brought before the ing a pair of children's shoes, from a stall in the 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 his defence, said that having looked at the shoes, INQUEST BEFORE THOS. LEE, JUN., Esc. - and miserably chopfallen their appearance. Forced and thought they would suit him, he was about to person who laid hold of him on the charge, was the cause of his getting so far from the stall. The magistrates 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 gotten tipsey, and had kicked up a shine in going home, and on the watch interfering belaboured them

ing at Idle, came to Bradford on the quarter day to receive his pension, but never returned. Many were been thrown into a coal pit, near Idle, on his way home. These declamations were so often and in-

better how to talk about murder and the like. ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.—The election of guardians under the New Poor Law for the township of Bradford, took place at the Court House, on Thurswoolstapler, 356; John Crook, innkeeper, 339; John coming into uncomfortable circumstances again. William Hudson, attorney, 280; Thomas Cure, growhile at the same time extensive knowledge of the world gave him a quickness of apprehension which "The Rights and Duties of Man;" which ever thing, they must have felt pretty considerably un- gist, 149; E. H. Barratt, 121; Thomas Butterworth.

NEW CHURCH.-It was announced by the

BRUTAL ASSAULT.-Last Saturday ajoiner, named

Inquest.—An inquest was held, at the Market Tavern, on Saturday last, on view of the body of a of any certificates of births or marriages that may | child, named Mary Horn, about four or five years

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 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 fanchester, delivered two lectures in the afternoon 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, but is much bruised internally. We hear he is in a

NEW Poor LAW .- The Guardians met on Frilectures were on the doctrine of the formation of day, and the first of their acts was to raise the character, and the economical plans and arrange- salary of the Union Clerk £40 a-year. The old shillings and sixpence each, and a fair sprinkling of ments of the social system; and from the popular Guardians, before they went out of office, drew a also made a similar statement, and said it was imand interesting manner in which the lecturer cheque on the Overseers for £404. 10s., which is the delivered them, they made a deep impression on the second for the same amount within a very short time. minds of the audience present. A number of We do not know how they engulph the money; we of the officers thought it prudent to assist the farmer

RICHMOND.

Ond Fellows.-On Monday the 2nd inst., the oval independent order of Odd Fellows, of Richmond passing the accounts of the Board of Surveyors of Castle Lodge, No. 1,286, held their first anniversary lected to examine. The blundering old gentleman Highways, Mr. J. Brook in the chair. The different at Richmond. The members of the society marched seemed both overjoyed and astonished when this bulated the town, and afterwards sat down, (in HUDDERSFIELD ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.—In our number 120,) to a most excellent dinner, provided by Host Husband, of the Bishop Blaze Inn, which candidate had at the close of the contest on the even-ing of Thursday, the day of election. On the follow-The brass band, from Bedale, was in attendance, and played several beautiful airs in the course of the day, and the evening was spent in the greatest con-

APPOINTMENT.—The Lord Bishop of Durham has been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Wade, second nian if he reaches his destination with the cash in master of the Darlington grammar school, to be his possession.—Preston Chronicle. master of the grammar school at Norton, near Stockton.

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. east side of the channel. They then cast anchor, William Howson having attended on behalf of the informer, and Mr. James Hunton on behalf of the the village of Longton, for the purpose of awaiting defendant. The result has been, that Mr. Dessaix the evening tide, and in the evening they left the was fined in the penalty of £10, for trading under a village to return to their little boat, bound homeward £4, instead of a £12 licence. The moiety of the penalty to the informer, Mr. Miers, Jun., was, after appointed, for going in pairs, the two who followed deducting the expenses, given by him to that ex-cellent charity, "The Benevolent Institution" of sight of their companions; they therefore returned

REIGHLEY.

Meeting was held to pass the overseers' accounts, when the following remarkable motion was passed order-book. Moved by Joseph Vicars, and seconded 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. Weatherwhich was numerously attended separated.

SHEFFIELD.

Working Man's Association.—The usual weekly meeting of this Association, was holden in the Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday evening last. The subject for discussion was the advantages resulting from monarchy, royalty and property. The others, on the question before them. After which poor for the ensuing year. a letter was read from the Dorchester Committee Trades Committee, recommending a like course to due notice will be given.

DARLINGTON.

Society have lately discussed the question, Whether 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 ability, shewing the evils of Monarchy in all ages, and the superiority of Republicanism. The Monarchial side was defended by Messrs. Luck, Peacock, 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 Monarchy as in England, &c. &c.' on which mode of stating the question the Republicans refused to vote,

THE LATE MR. WALLWORTH .- On Wednesday in trim style. He was fined £1 and costs 10s.

Short of Murder.—Some five years ago, an old Greenwich pensioner, named Joseph Hooker, residing at Idla came to Barden and Idla afternoon, the earthly remains of that lamented vious 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 James Wallworth.

"He was a man, take him for all in all, We shall not look upon his like again

active search was made in the pit which was deep any mind less vigorously constituted must have found the old fellow, and Soothill was liberated on interests, and often with the probability of suffering Monday night, having enjoyed a treat of ten days thereby very serious personal loss. He was an elemprisonment for his idle stories. It will teach him aneut speaker, a man of inflexible principle, and a quent speaker, a man of inflexible principle, and a stern defender of the great Radical principles of 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. Hardit was valuable. He was an affectionate husband, a castle, woolstapler, 515; John Hill, malster, 474; mild and tender parent, a warm-hearted, frank, free, Thos. Beaumont, surgeon, 395; John Atkinson, generous friend, Ever open and unsuspicious, ever candid and ingenuous, he seemed to live only for Milner, manufacturer, 334; Cowling Ackroyd, 314; others, and was a model of guileless simplicity, could hardly be deceived. In religious matters he was a sincere recipient of the doctrine of the New Church, and was a member of the Independent Church assembling for worship, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Wm. Hill, in Bethel Chapel, Princeminister of that chapel some years ago. The large and promiscuous assemblage who testified their respect for his character, by following his remains to the grave, bore evidence to the general estimation in which he had been holden. The hearse was followed by two mourning coaches, containing his immediate delivered an address over the grave, after the withdrawal of the minister. So closed the curtain of mundane observation on James Wallworth, in the prime of life, and the midst of prosperity, a pattern of perseverance, virtue, and zeal.

LANCASHIRE NEWS.

PRESTON.

A BLUNDERING OLD FARMER. - On Thursday ast, a stupid-looking old man, who stated himself to be a farmer, residing near Bolton, and who, in Laneashire dialect, would be described as being "reguarly 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 not tell exactly how much! After drinking a few quarts of ale, he went to bed, in the evening, at the inn where he stayed, and thought he had put his trousers, containing the money, under his pillow! When, however, he arose in the morning, his pockets were "cashless," and on proceeding to make further search, he found his purse, containing only had the money the night before, and that he had been robbed of it. The old blockhead having made this statement, the landlord of the house, who is a respectable man, said that nobody but himself and the fellow-lodger of the farmer, had been, during the night, into the bed-room where the latter slept. The person who slept in the same room with the farmer possible he could have lost his money, if he had it safe when he went to bed. On this being stated, one 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 kind of waistcoat pocket, which, also, he had neglected to examine. The blundering old gentleman yourself. Farmer: Ye see my wife thout t'same: eleven were withdrawn, by him paying all the exshe sed I was nt fit to kum, an' she was boun to send penses incurred. Messrs. Crossley and Bandt, a young man wi' me. Magistrate: I wonder she John Buckley, and Robert Holt, were severally did not come herself, for it is clear you cannot take care of yourself. Farmer: It's reet, but I'll tak care noo; 'am gooin hoam, and I'll not loss it no more."—The parties then retired, but from the number of suspicious-looking personages who witnessed

east side of the channel. They then cast anchor. Vickerman, merchant, 182, ditto; there will be a large majority out of the whole Union that will be found opposed to carrying out the orders of the Somerset-House Bashaws.

Sight of their companions; they therefore returned to the principles on which she was lecturing.

RICHMOND POOR LAW UNION.—The Rev. J. B.

Birthistle, Mr. P. Brakenbury, and Mr. H. Wood, there were sad forebodings that they would be lost. This apprehension did not prove to be far from the fact, for it afterwards appeared that the two absent erroneous ideas on the subject.

men proceeded over the sands until they heard Poor Law Guardians.—Keighley has been worsted in the struggle. The six myrmidons of the three-headed Devil-king have been elected. We have received an account of the fraud and intimidation by which this was done, but too late for insertion. We shall give it all next week. y slow degrees overflowed their shoulders. The VESTRY MEETING.—On Thursday last, a Vestry tide then began to recede and the sands because passable. How to regain the village—the lang wished-for village of Longton-was the next consisunanimously, remarkable because it is the only ration; for they were in complete darkness, The case was clear against her, but on account of one we believe of the same kind which is in the without any land-mark save the illuminated because over the town of Preston. They however stated 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 praise-worthy and unremitting attention to the duties of his control to the duties of his praise worthy and unremitting attention to the duties of his control to the duties of his praise worthy and unremitting attention to the duties of his control t tial deliverance, for at almost every footstep on these perilous journey over the sands, they were liable to be engulphed by the river Ribble on the one hand. head having briefly returned thanks, the meeting 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 coastir 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, understand, of the Poor-Law Commissioners, to for meeting was addressed at considerable length and effect that persons who had not paid church-rates, with great ability, by Messrs. Ludlain, Beale and were disqualified for voting for guardians of fac-

> Poor Law Guardians.—Nobody are better skilled 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 see and three members appointed to be a committee to strongly of the American Jew, who never did as forward the same, and to wait on the respective forward the same, and to wait on the respective reform boons have special clauses, enacting that they must be paid for. "No penny, no paternoster," them. At the conclusion, Mr. Lirgard was directed to is the Whig maxim. Last week, when the time for write to the Rev. Mr. Stephens, of Ashton, inviting electing Poor Law Guardians for Preston came, the be holden about a fortnight after Easter, of which 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 DEBATING SOCIETY.—The Darlington Debating reducing the number of voters, and thereby en-society have lately discussed the question, Whether abling the Devil Kings' friends to carry their exe myrmidons as "Guards" of the poor.

MANCHESTER.

DEATH FROM PRIZE FIGHTING, -Some for nights back, a dispute occurred in a beer-house, is 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 company, they agreed to fight a pitched battle for fine sum of £1 a-side. They met accordingly on Sanday morning, about half-past seven o'clock, in a 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 because the question was altered from what stood bystanders, that Barrington had no chance with his in the books. The society were equally divided in opponent; but, instead of endeavouring to separate them, the crowd encouraged the fight, which confnued for three quarters of an hour, when Davies struck Barrington a blow on the neck, which fell-si him senseless to the ground. The alarm was immston was conveyed to the house of Mr. T. Robinson. surgeon, Bradford-street, who used every exerting 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 cessantly made that the constables felt called upon Surrounded by circumstances of the most adverse was adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday) evening

> FIRE IN A PAPER MILL.—About two o'clast supposed, will not exceed £100. There have been several other fires in various dwelling-houses in the town within the last few days; but they were some

FUNERAL SERMON.—On Tuesday evening, time 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.

Town TREASURER. - Mr. John Knight, hasbeen elected Town Treasurer for Oldham by the rate-parforward 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 the 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 ratepayers making proper appointments and carrying cut economy and making good laws in their own towns, it will prove that they understand their rights. and arealso determined to maintain them; the sluggishness 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 he rectified.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE GREAT RADICAL MEETING AND DINNER.—In consequence of the Dewsbury and Ashton dinners happening both at one times, the Ashton dinner will be postponed until about three weeks after Easter, and will be holden on a Saturday evening. We understand the arrangements for the Dewsbury dinner are progressing, and that a splendid meeting is expected. We are gird 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 Radicale carried all their candidates, viz.:-

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 centest 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 elected:—

William Baines, woollen manufacturer. Jonathan Whitworth, fuller. Wuerdale and Wardle did not appoint their Guzz-

dians. 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 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 paying 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.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Saturday last four young men sailed on a shooting excursion from Preston, in an open boat, down the Ribble. They succeeded in navigating the river as far as Naze Point, when their boat ran aground on the south east side of the channel. They then cast anchor, World "is to leaving the lecture have been pretty." World," is to lecture. The lectures have been pretty well attended.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—On Tuesday evening last, Mrs. Hamilton, the celebrated phrenologist, gave E lecture on total abstinence, in the large room at the police station, Snaith-street, to a numerous and highly respectable audience. She is only a new convert to the principles on which she was lecturing.



GREAT MEETING AT DUKINFIELD.

The annual meeting of the ley-payers was held on Monday week, in the Dukinfield Sunday School, for the purpose of passing the orangers' accounts for the year just ended, and also to elect suitable persons to fill the office of overseers for the present year. The meeting was convened for one o'clock, but did not commence until two, at which time the chair was taken by John Cheetham, Esq.
The CHAIRMAN opened the business of the meeting by reading the placard, and stating the objects for which it was convened.

Mr. Stephens rose for the purpose of moving an adjournment. He objected to the meeting being convened 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 meet-ings of this description, called at such a time, a mere mockery—as an insult to them. Either they were citizens or not-ley-payers or not-free-born Englishmen 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 clearly given the people vested rights, and they would not allow them to be bartered or frittered away by any individuals whatever. The people were beginning to say—"What use is it to call meetings, when we cannot attend them?" He would, therefore, move that the meeting do adjourn until eight o'clock at night, to allow the people an opportunity of attending.

Mr. DURHAM seconded the motion.

Mr. GEORGE WOOLLET moved, as an amendment that the meeting proceed with the business of the

day, which was seconded by
Mr. Robinson. He remarked that Mr. Stephens had insinuated that there was a design on the part of the persons calling the meeting, to cheat the people out of their rights. Now, he contended that due notice had been given; that the time was the same as in previous years, and the place of meeting the same. He felt confident that no mill-owner in the township would refuse any of his work-people, who were rate-payers, the privilege of attending these meetings, provided they made

respectful application for leave to do so.

Mr. Stephens, in reply, stated that Mr. Robinson's answer was no answer at all. His (Mr. Stephen's) arguments went to show that the time was an unsuitable time; and that the room could not hold the ley-payers of Dukinfield. Mr. Robinson tells us that the town's business has been transacted in the same room and at the same time for many years previously. Why, that only proved that the abuses had been allowed to continue too long. The question was, whether or not the annual meetings should be held at such time and place as would allow the people an opportunity of attending. Mr. Robinson had said that he did not believe there was a single mill-owner who would refuse to permit any of his work-people, who were rate-payers, from attending that meeting. All that he could say, in reply, was, that if they must judge of the future from the experience of the past, he knew one mill-owner at least, who would not only do so, but had

attending the chapel, and joining in the mode of worshipping God the most agreeable to their con-The Chairman here interposed, and begged Mr. Stephens to confine his observations to the interests of the rate-payers, and the best way of promoting

already discharged a family of virtuous females for

Mr. STEPHENS-Sir, it has been said that no millowner in this district would prevent his work-people actually does interfere, and discharge his workpeople for exercising their judgment, and acting in accordance with the dictates of their consciences.

The CHAIRMAN again interposed, and stated that he thought a room could not be found capable of accommodating the whole of the rate-payers, and also that he conceived the business of the meeting could be done as efficiently where they were as at any other place. He also remarked that every ratepayer had a right to examine the accounts, and see that they were correct. No person would be allowed to vote or take any part in the proceedings, unless his name was in the rate-book; and he should order any person into custody who dared to contravene his decision. An Act had been passed which empowered the landlords to pay the rates instead of their tenants; but every tenant had a right to have his name placed in the rate-book, and thereby be entitled to vote; and if he neglected to do so, it would be his own fault if he were refused the privilege of voting. The Chairman, after some further remarks, put the amendment to the meeting, and called for a show of hands, upon which there were fifty or sixty hands held up for it; the original motion was then put, when there was an overwhelming majority in its favour. A poll was then demanded by the proposer of the amendment, which was ordered to take place immediately and continue open until two o'clock. On Thursday, finding themselves placed in a dilemma, they colleagued together, and prevailed upon the Chairman, in contravention of his own decision, to convert the poll into a scrutiny. The officers then retired to a room below stairs, for the purpose of examining the claims of the parties as to their right of voting; but never before, even at a contested election, did we witness such disgraceful proceedings. Indeed, tongue or pen cannot adequately describe the blackgarding, brow-beating, insulting, badgering, violent, intimidating, and grossly outrageous conduct of some of the gentlemen who surrounded the officers, particularly the conduct of a liberal, enlightened, intelligent, gentlemanly, mild, discreet, and learned gentleman of Staley-bridge. In fact, their behaviour was so inexpressibly disgraceful and intolerable, that the hairman, who is a magistrate, had to accompany Stephens down stairs to protect the people from rsor alticlence and assault. After two or three nours spent in the farce of a scrutiny, the chairman

Mr. Stephens rose to protest against the return, on the ground, firstly, of its abstract illegality; secondly, on the ground of parties being brought in to vote who were not present at the division, and refusing to take names of persons who were in favour of an adjournment; thirdly, that Mr. Wm. Bailey had exercised the grossest intimidation, sitting beside the officers and threatening every person who came to tender his vote, that if his name 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 purpose; fourthly, that the constables were ordered to apprehend men who had committed no breach of fix. They could dismiss all paid officers, and when the peace, and who had not said any thing having once so dismissed, no officer could again fill any such a tendency; fifthly, on the ground that con- situation. They could stop relief to all able-bodied stables were placed at the door to prevent the ingress | paupers or their families out of the workhouse, and

returned, and declared the amendment was carried.

there being 63 for it, and only 13 for the original

The CHAIRMAN requested Mr. Stephens to Stephens declared his readiness to do, on condition were allowed to state their objections to the legality

This being peremptorily refused by the Chairman, Mr. Stephens moved an adjournment of the meeting until he had time to prepare his protest. The Chairman refused to put it, and called upon the overseers to read their accounts, upon which a scene of indescribable confusion took place, some calling out for the accounts to be read, and others demanding that Mr. Stephens be heard. The clamour and noise continued for a considerable time, but order of their clutches. being at length restored, the accounts were read. Some discussion ensued upon some of the items,

appointment of Guardians, from which we learned that Mesers. Bailey, Gee, and Woolley, had been nominated Guardians for the Dukinfield section of the Ashten Union; that although the Act of Parhament required that notice of the election of
Guardians should be given to the rate-payers
through the medium of the newspaper which has
the largest circulation in the place where they are
the Ashten Union; that although the Act of Parhad some prize or other. What did the vestry think
it was? Why, the very identical diet-table which
the New Poor Law was not taken from the poor,
the largest circulation in the place where they are
the commissioners had before declared they had
the rate of the poor,
and teaching them to depend on themselves.
("Oh! oh!" and laughter.) The money saved by
the New Poor Law was not taken from the poor,
the alected no rate of the poor,
the largest circulation in the place where they are to be elected, no notice was given except in the nothing at all to do with;—(hear, hear,)—and the thought that the best illustration he could give was, Manchester Guardian, a paper that is never even whole was subsequently discovered by the messenger that the parish of St. Dunstan, which was not looked 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 Gee declared he would not serve as a Guardian, had left the wrong parcel. (Laughter, and cries of parishes in the kingdom, while St. Bride's, which the rate-payers.

He had no doubt there were many gentlemen commissioners and parishes which had local acts, A Parishioner He had no doubt there were many gentlemen commissioners and parishes which had local acts, present who would willingly accept the office of had invariably been against the commissioners, overseer if they knew whose servants they were to (A Hear," and cheers.) He concluded by moving be; and therefore it was highly necessary that they have resolution. Should have all the information possible; because if Dr. Proctor rose to second the resolution. He the New Poor Law was introduced the overseers was opposed to the New Poor Law was introduced the overseers was opposed to the New Poor Law was introduced the overseers was opposed to the New Poor Law was introduced the overseers was opposed to the New Poor Law was introduced the overseers was opposed to the New Poor Law was introduced the overseers was opposed to the New Poor Law was introduced the overseers was opposed to the New Poor Law was introduced. the New Poor Law was introduced, the overseers was opposed to the New Poor Law, because he con- involved in litigation. would no longer be the servants of the parishioners, sidered it was unnecessary. He had no doubt that

said he could not listen to such language.

Mr. STEPHENS was proceeding to address the meeting, when a person said that Mr. Robinson had called Mr. Stephens a har. Mr. Robinson, in explanation, stated that his feelings had been irritated by Mr. Stephens' langrage, and by being designated the servant of men 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 drunken when they were neglected. (Hear.)

not intended to apply to him personally but to the office which he filled, and that no man who wished to syment? And then again a few lively leeches were stand well with his poorer neighbours or his God, either could or would accept so degrading an had not been provided for, because it was considered but to the Queen's Bench, they would have to office. Messrs. Ashton and Wilde were re-elected that the commissioners would sufficiently per-appeal; and as he had said before, and he defied 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 under dyspepsia, arising from over feeding. ("Oh, at a salary of £50 per annum. The constables' oh" and laughter.) If such were the case with the accounts were unaudited, and consequently unfit to poor, he should like to know what must be the conlay before the meeting, which caused some dissatisfaction. It was agreed that they should be examined by the select vestry. A new vestry was then appointed, of which Messrs. Stephens, Sael, tell them how much of the wealth and greatness of Robinson, and Durham were chosen members. The surveyors' accounts were then read and passed, and a fresh board of surveyors elected. Thanks nasty" diet, which was not fit for a pointer puppy were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting (hear), how could they be expected to be able to separated, after lasting from one to half-past seven work? Lord Brougham who were so tredted in meetings we were ever present at, and is unparalleled hear.) Lord Brougham when Henry Brougham in the annals of parish affairs. There were not professed to be the poor man's friend, and yet he was more than two hundred persons present during any | the author of this cruel bill, which seemed intended to part of the proceedings; yet some person took upon drive the poor from the land. Lord Brougham seemed himself the responsibility of calling the whole conto think that no man ought to be poor. He (Dr. Proceedings) stabulary force of Staley-bridge and Dukinfield, tor) would say that no man, whatever might be his and quartering them at a neighbouring public house, talents or circumstances, was secure from poverty. so as to be prepared should their services be necescreate disturbance, for which purpose they engaged the non-payment of their bills by those whom they foolishly supposed that the foul-mouthed language and beastly insolence of this contemptible thing would put Mr. Stephens off his guard, and cause him to use expressions that might lead to a riot, and then they would have an opportunity of apprehending time of the arbitrary powers with which the com-him. They were completely foiled in their designs, missioners were vested, and which they might exerfor 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. parishes were subject to control. Was it not control Stephens at their bidding is the laughing stock of to have their accounts passed before a magistrate? the children in the streets.

PARISH OF ST. BRIDE.—REJECTION OF THE FOOR 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 promiscuous huddling together of persons in the meeting, to the effect of emancipating the parish workhouses, and the cruelties practised towards from the Poor Law Amendment Act. Placards had been distributed announcing the vestry, and at the

warden Cooke took the chair. he trusted they would either withdraw or not take any partin the proceedings. (Cries of "withdraw.")

The Chairman.—That was not necessary: they could remain, but only as spectators.

The chairman.—It was not necessary: they could remain, but only as spectators.

The chairman.—It 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 held up against it edone. The matter was taken out of their hands, with loud huzzas. and they were called upon to pay a certain sum. It was £750, and, with certain debts due, they must but make it £1000. Mr. Pemeller moved that £1000 be declared

Mr. PICKERELL.-Will Mr. Bignon tell us what the £1,000 is for ?Mr. Bignon said he could not.

Mr. Pickerell.-That is very strange. The rates have been raised from 11s. to 16s. Mr. Bignon.-They were ordered to make three payments, and strange to say the first was to be on Sunday, the 1st of April. (Laughter.) At first the owed more than two quarters' taxes could vote. order for payment on that day was taken to be a hoax, and was scribbled on and not heeded; but it not hear the parishioner unless he could prove that turned out no joke, and they were to pay the money. he was not within the exception. 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 had paid his rate? (Laughter.) He had resisted the payment of it. (Hear.)

The CHAIRMAN said those liable to rates could take a part in the vestry. Dr. Procron 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. [Considerable laughter was here caused by etter being received by the Chairman, asking the patronage of the vestry for an hotel celebrated for

ts white-bait dinners. It was said that the letter was intended for the Poor Law Commissioners at Somerset-house. Mr. Bacon rose to move the first resolution, which was-"That the inhabitants of this parish are

capable of managing the whole of their parochial affairs, without the aid or control of any other percame. He (Mr. Bacon) was with Ministers when wrong. He was against the Poor Law Act, because 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 here as in the agricultural districts, he would only 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 if the guardians gave relief, they could refuse to allow it. Section 54.—Any person guilty of any furnish him with a written protest, which Mr. contempt of the high and mighty commissioners was

Stephens declared his readiness to do, on condition to be fined £5 for the first offence, £20 for the cheers.)

That he was allowed to write it whilst other persons second, and for the third he could be imprisoned and cheers.) 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 however. lived in the district, and were under the however. lived in the district, and were under the commission of the com tardy clause, the separating of man and wife, and other crnelties. It was of no use to say that these powers were not used. They existed, and if it was not for the opposition of Whig, Tory, and Radical to the commissioners, they would soon find the weight

Mr. OBBARD here interrupted the speaker, and

mittee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Seel, mail to exercise them.

Mr. Seel inquired whether any of the money had been applied either directly or indirectly for the purposes of the New Poor Law? Which was purposes of the New Poor Law? Which was of their conduct. In the parish of St. Pancras, when the Poor Law was first introduced, the parish subject to annual election were completely under the control of public opinion.

Mr. Seel inquired whether any of the money had their money into the hands of men with such arbitrary powers? He would give them an instance of the hill, but it had not been stated to them what they could scarcely forget, that the guardians being subject to annual election were completely under the control of public opinion. culated amongst the parishioners. The Poor Law Commissioners wrote to say that that diet-table had not emanated from them. Shortly after, the very day on which the Guardians of St. Pancras first met | character of this act. Its operation showed that it unless 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. introduced to remedy the defects of the old, par- (Oh! oh!)
ticularly as to the payment of labourers' wages out Mr. Devey said, in accepting the office of

be any alteration in the law during the ensuing amply sufficient. (Hear, hear.) He would conclude by saying, that if threatened with the legal duties of the overseers?

Mr. Robinson replied that he had not passing this resolution, the decisions in the Queen's law the Radicals.

would call foreigners should come into a parish and take the management of the affairs out of the hands of those who were, hest acquainted with and most deeply interested in them, particularly when those foreigners were irresponsible? (Hear, hear.) He would not reciprocate the term "absurdity," and other equally courteous epithets, which had been applied to the objects of the movers of the resolutions their commission spies into every parish. (Hear.) They were told that the poor were ungrateful. Long experience in 18 parishes with which in early life he had been connected convinced him that they wood had called St. Dunston the many The CHAIRMAN called Mr. Stephens to order, and life he had been connected convinced him that they betrayed, through the warmth of his feelings, to Would they believe it, that under this New Poor make use of the expression, though inadvertently, hand begged to apologise for having done so.

Mr. Stephens expressed his perfect satisfaction possible that they could attend them well, and they with the apology of Mr. Robinson, and begged to had this salary whilst the relieving overseer had £70 assure him that the remark which he had made was or £80. (Hear, hear.) How could the apothecary that the commissioners would sufficiently perform the sucking operation. (Laughter.) Lord Radnor had told them that the poor were labouring

of laughter.) They must support the poor well if great. the country depend upon the labour of the poor. (Hear.) If they were fed upon the "cheap and 'clock. This was one of the most extraordinary peace be asked to fight their battles in war? (Hear, Many of those whom he then addressed might be, resary. The object of the Malthusian party was to duced from a state of comparative affluence even by ed in. 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 parish independent, and if rfter the trial they found they could not, as heretofore, do without the interference of the commissioners, he would vote for putting themselves under them, but he would not blindly and without cause submit to be the vicmissioners were vested, and which they might exercise whenever they pleased. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. R. TAYLOR said, even under the old system

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 imperfections in the old Poor Law, and in the present one, but upon comparison, he contended that the imperfections 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 workhouses, and the cruelties practised towards women, often when in labour, to prevent the gaining of a settlement. He should give the resolution his

been distributed announcing the vestry, and as the time of meeting the room was crowded to excess. So determined opposition.

large an assemblage had not met since the parish meeting in favour of the Reform Bill. Mr. Church-notice Mr. Taylor's special pleading about control. They were all-even the Queen-the Lords and Mr. Williams, of Ludgate-hill, said he saw per- Commons were subject to control; but what he from attending these meetings; and that, too, by a sons in the room who were not entitled to vote, and protested against was, that parishes should become gentleman who not only has the hardihood, but he trusted they would either withdraw or not take

> The resolution was then put, and carried by an immense majority, there being only a few hands held up against it ex afficio. The result was received 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 gentleman 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 The CHAIRMAN was bound to say that he could

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 derived from the union, be now rescinded."

Mr. HEXLEY seconded the motion. Mr. Bignon 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 affairs, without the aid or control of any other persons." He had been objected to as not being a the Poor Law Bill. Under the old system many rate-payer whilst only two persons in the parish rate-payer, whilst only two persons in the parish thousands of parishes with not more than 50 to 300 paid more than he did, and he paid three times as paupers had all the expensive machinery of parish much as the gentleman from whom the objection government. That was not the case at present. A great saving had been made by putting the managethey were right, but against them when they were ment into fewer hands, and the saving thus effected was far greater than the amount paid in salaries to of its great and sweeping powers. It was merciless 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

say that the cost of a pauper in London was as 20s to 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 whom a parish doctor had to attend, he should remember that all the parishioners were not paupers, and that they were not all sick. (Langhter and

influence 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. Byane (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.

mittee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Seel, fail to exercise them. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. it. They had sold their property under it, and it

Mr. Wood (president of the "Cogers") agreed with Lord Brougham (much laughter) as to the

Mr. Stephens enquired of Mr. Robinson, the Chairman of the Ashton Board of Guardians, of the rates; but they must remember that they must remember tha

Mr. M'Loughlin said, that nobody could judge

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

> 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 absurdity, what absurdity could be greater than this, except that of gentlemen coming to ask the vestry to grant them £1,000 or £1,100, without being able to inform them what one single penny of it was 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. contradiction, all the decisions of that court in cases where a local act existed had gone against the Com-

missioners. (Cheers.)

The amendment was then put, followed by the resolution, and the chairman declared the latter to dition of the aldermen and commissioners? (Roars | be carried. The majority for the resolution wasvery

Mr. Woop demanded a division amidst much

confusion. Several gentlemen, supporters of the Poor Law, thought a division unnecessary. A division, how-country."
ever, was persisted in, and took place, but the ma-The next is "The Romance of a Keyhole." jority was so utterly beyond dispute that the numbers were not counted, though the opponents of the resolution were clamorous for the numbers being aken; but
The CHAIRMAN, after considerable confusion, said taken: but

e 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 hand-

The Charran 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 opponents of the New Bastile Law) said of course

The CHAIRMAN said yes, certainly. Dr. Procton then moved, and Mr. Swain seand overseers appointed by public vestry."

A poll was also demanded upon this resolution. or 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 quarter, which was the most severe in the year, a fourpenny rate was sufficient? It was rather an and happy. Blessed Morpheus! Thou whose amextraordinary jump from 4d. to 7d., and he should like some explanation on that point.

Mr. Bignon said they must recollect the rental the fierce wrath of man and man,—thou who at

ad been reduced 15 per cent. lid. and a fraction, but not by any means to 7d. Mr. Bacon suggested that this vote should be now man of Bishopsgate, in his deal-board castle, making his face very hard with the Beggar's Petition in 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 t grant next time.

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 Tait's Magazine.) When you behold a kingenthroned Or toiling to a foolish feast, Or queens in luxury enzoned, 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, Walk holdly to the council board, And frown as if a man of parts— Restrain yourself, keep on your hat, Make not the least degrading fuse ; 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 is short, and think of this 'Twere shame to cheer an empty flat, Or help a scoundrel to a place. When pensioned peers or dowagers, 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 heauteous 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

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 ls now an old insanity; And lordly beggars will ere long 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.

Some toil in this, and some in that:

Literature and Reviews.

&c., &c., with a letter to the operatives, and another to the Queen. A GULIELMO B . . . London: Saunders and Otley, Conduit-Street.

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 may clog the wards, said Jeremy, with, all things any sympathy with the people, but who like a white considered, superhuman sagacity. Now thenbird in a flock of crows, stands prominently forth conspicuous only for his approximation to purity. to the Cotton Spinners.

"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, especially one in reference to the payment of men serving on juries. It appears the constable has been in the habit of charging the township three shillings per man for every person serving on a jury, but that in some instances he has only given jurymen one instances he has only given jurymen one shilling, and in some cases none at all. A compatible, said the question after all was, whether the commissioners or the mode of giving relief.

Mr. Obbard moved as an amendment "the previous question." They were not competent to shown by the act that such powers were given to rescind the resolutions. They had deliberately passed it. (A voice, "Yes, by a majority of how many?" Another voice, "Why just four." Laughshilling, and in some cases none at all. A compassed it they had acted upon the street, down it, sioners exercised those powers?

Mr. Obbard moved as an amendment "the previous question." They were not competent to rescind the resolutions. They had deliberately passed it. (A voice, "Yes, by a majority of how many?" Another voice, "Why just four." Laughshilling, and in some cases none at all. A compassed it they had acted upon they would find that the commissioners would not felt satisfied, that your companions were innocent. They had sold their property under it. They had sold their arresting your fellow-workmen, at an unusual hour has stolen the key-hole!' on a Saturday night, throwing them into a dungeon, without even a mattrass to lie upon, detaining them 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 the disgracefully large expense of three that down double-locked door—sat and slept." thousand pounds, presents a hideous picture of arbitrary meanness and cruelty.

"Daniel O'Connell is against you, and it is rather fortunate than otherwise that the demagogue has shown himself in his true colours. After the operatives of Dublin have helped for some years past, by their contributions, to fill his hat with alms, in the hour of their difficulty and distress, he lays crimes to their charge, which the poor men never dreamed of committing, and like a true mountebank, in the 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 poor law for Ireland; he would continue to leave his the sample of it now produced, amply to sustain them a byward for misery and wretchedness, in every kingdom in Europe. How truly correct is the assertion of the wiseman, in regard to such conduct. when he says, "the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel." The Irish people were never more grossly mistaken than in the character of Mr. O'Connell

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 Cotton Spinners of Glasgow."

THE MAGAZINES.

The 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 simple affecting story well told, by Mrs. C. S. HALL; interwoven with which are some very sprightly descriptions of French manners and scenery in the neighbourhood of Havre and Honfleur. We recommend the following sentence 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 or women intoxicated. Labouring under the scorching sun, brandy so cheap, that even an Englishman might intoxicate himself to his heart's content for three-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

DOUGLAS JERROLD, is an exceedingly spirited and humurous description of various scenes and circumstances arising out of a night's drunken 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 succeeding ones.

"Past 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 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 the poll would be taken by ballot, as was the custom sky, and finding all things safe, turned himself of the parish. pay a high, an undeserved compliment, to the prowess of any known burglar, to suppose that on conded, the following resolution, which was also such anight he would leave his down, goose-feather, passed by a great majority; -" That no money flock, or straw, to force a door or pick a lock. 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 to bed. In such a night, sure we are that virtue A poll was also demanded upon this resolution.

A sum of £1,100 was then proposed to be raised 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

had it not been locked.

ad been reduced 15 per cent.

Mr. Swain said that could only raise the rate to day, and a fraction, but not by any means to 7d.

Indeed, and a fraction, but not by any means to 7d.

Indeed wrath of man and man,—thou who at pound gentleman," said Mr. Squeers, "and then hunted wretch, and comest to him with hope among the rest. Will you hold that note, the straw,—thou didst visit Barnaby Argust waste. the straw, -thou didst visit Barnaby Argus, watchhad ripened into regal purp 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 fifty boys and girls, Barnahy 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 the bar." 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 ever 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 household sheets!

"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 with the key all over the door, still—where was the key-hole? Then Jeremy stood as upright affeir-cumstances would permit—coughed—and grasping the key anew, made a reckless dash at the door, as if-trusting to the guidance of his good genius, he hoped to find the aperture; when the key, struck PATRIOTS SECOND LETTER to the by the violence from his hand, rang upon the door-British people on the present state of the country, step, and Jeremy, muttering objectionable oaths, 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 very droll-very odd,'-and Jeremy continued to scrape the key, as he thought, over every inch of the

-the dishonesty of the times!-some damned thief "As Jeremy said this, his legs slid from under him, and he came—as his good luck would have it in prison seven months, dragging them repeatedly softly down upon the door-step. He was scarcely from Glasgow to Edinburgh, compelling them to well down ere his eyes were closed; and, snoring

> The remaining contents are "Female Portrait Gallery," from Sir Walter Scott, L.E.L; "My of the matter is the simplicity of the poor man deluding himself into the opinion, that because Tactics;" "Manager's Note-Book;" and several Union Pieces; besides the Conversazione in which several new works are noticed.

> > EDITED BY Boz.

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. PART I.

This work promises, so far as we can judge from starving countrymen, to the generosity of their the credit of its author. The style is bold, free, and graphic; there is no prosing no processor. and graphic; there is no prosing—no unnecessary application; every word tells. The only character as yet developed is that of Ralph Nickleby, a gold hound of the highest breed, whose every affection in Conservative associations. And hence it is that had become transmitted to the precious metals, and we see, for the first time in British history, a parilla whose sense of feeling is in the breeches pocket.

There is also an important personage introduced at affendance and the midst of the loyal explanation. he has never proved himself to be a true patriot, he There is also an important personage introduced of attendant on the accession of a youthful queen has always shown kimself the mare now that a standard on the accession of a youthful queen has always shown kimself the mare now that the mare th has always shown himself the mere party man; and the name Wackford Squeers, a knavish tormentor yet, in the midst of all this exultation, an opposition should they continue to encourage him, by the of urchins, in the shape of an ignorant Yorkshire consisting of 318 members returned to the subscription of a large annual income, in his course of worse than uselessness, it is not improbable, that at the delightful village of Dotheboys, near Greta thing of the real nature and designs of that in orders than uselessness of very design. of worse than uselessness, it is not improbable, that at the delightful village of Dotheboys, near Greta he may be the means of yet driving the wheels of Bridge, in Yorkshire. Youth are boarded, clothed booked, furnished with pocket-money, provided with their disgust and alarm. Under the providence of their disgust and alarm. would no longer be the servants of the paramoners, sidered it was unnecessary. He had no doubt that would become the servants of the Ashton Board the abuses of the old law were great, and if it had continued, there would soon have been no rich to pay the had seen it in practice. He never heard of such absence and honest simplicity throughout, rare qualities and dead, mathematics, orthograpy, geometry, tion," The letter to the Queen is characterised by good all necessaries, instructed in all languages, living God, this feeling constitutes now our chief protections of the constitutes and constitutes now our chief protections.

algebra, single suck, (in required), writings arithmetic, fortification, and every other branch of classical literature. Terms, twenty guineas per annum. No extras, no vacations, and diet on the control of the contro paralleled." The following sketch will give the reader an idea of one, at least of Mr. Squeen' [val fications:-

"Mr. Squeers's appearance was not preposses He had but one eye, and the popular prejudice in favour of two. The eye, he had was unque ably useful, but decidedly not ornamental, he a greenish grey, and in shape resembling the light of a street door. The blank side of his he was much wrinkled and puckered up, which the him a very sinister appearance, especially when he smiled, at which times his expression has be smiled, at which times his expression bord closely on the villanous. His hair was very flat ad chiny, save at the ends, where it was brushed sifty up from a low protruding forehead, which assorted up from a low prounding loreneau, which assored 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 the middle size; ne wore a wnite neckerchief with long ends, and a suit of scholastic black, but in coat sleeves being a great deal too long, and his trousers a great deal too short, he appeared il at ease in his clothes, and as if he were in a perpetul state of astonishment at finding himself. so in

spectable. Mr. Squeers was standing in a box by one of the coffee-room fire-places, fitted with one such the as is usually seen in coffee-rooms, and two of eth. ordinary shapes and dimensions made to suit angles of the partition. In a corner of a seat was very small deal trunk, tied round with a scan piece of cord; and on the trunk was perched. lace-up half-boots and cordured trowsers dancing in the air—a diminutive boy, with his shoots drawn up to his ears, and his hands planted only knees, who glanced timidly at the schoolman from time to time with evident dread and appr

"Half-past three," muttered Mr. Squeers, to ing from the window, and looking sulkily at the coffee-room clock. "There will be nobody

"Much vexed by this reflection, Mr. Squeen looked at the little boy to see whether he was din anything he could beat him for; as he happen not to be doing anything at all, he merely boxed in ears, and told him not to do it again. "At Midsummer," muttered Mr. Squeers, resulting his complaint, "I took down ten boys; he

twentys—two hundred pound. I go back at en o'clock to-morrow morning, and have only three three oughts an ought—three twos six—sixty powl What's come of all the boys? what's parents n into their heads? what does it all mean? "Here the little boy on the top of the trunk me

a violent sneeze.

"Halloa, Sir!" growled the schoolmaster, tuning round. "What's that, Sir?" "Nothing, please, Sir," replied the little boy.
"Nothing, Sir!" exclaimed Mr. Squeers. "Please, Sir, I sneezed," rejoined the boy, tren,

bling till the little trunk shook under him. "Oh! sneezed, did you?" retorted Mr. Squeen "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. Squeen knocked him off the trunk with a blow on one site of his face, and knocked him on again with a blow

on the other. "Wait till I get you down into Yorkshire, my "Ye-ye-yes," sobbed the little boy, rubbing

"Then do so at once, Sir," said Squeers. As this admonition was accompanied with threatening gesture, and uttered with a savage at pect, the little boy rubbed his face harder, asif to

ceep the tears back; and, beyond alternately mil.

fing and choking, gave no further vent to his emotions. "Mr. Squeers," said the waiter, looking in at this "here's a gentleman asking for your uncture; "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 work 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 eye 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 York shire, 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 elequent speeches recently delivered on this important subject, by Lord Brougham, are largely quoted so as to place it before the reader under the most spirit stirring aspect. Then comes one of Ebenezer Elliofs 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. Recollection of Charles Lamb," is a long tiresome effort at magnify ing 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 resson why he presented his hand to the said Charles Lamb instead of adhering to "the English Custom (a wise one) of bowing in frigid silence." The whole paper is an excessively laboured turgid messol puerilities. "The London peripatetic" is among 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 Law rence's Historical Memoirs of the Queens of England," with critical remarks on their works.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE.

The first article in Fraser this month, is a admirable piece of special pleading, entitled "A Hundred Months of Liberalism," in which the wife proves most Jesuitically that all the ills and min We subjoin the following extracts from the letter of the Cotton Spinners.

When I permed the incomplete and south dates the state is heir to, have arisen from the letter born days—remarkable—strange to a degree—ha! Passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill, in the letter has capital joke—capit—damn the key!

He also proves by a process of reasoning peculiarly He also proves by a process of reasoning peculially his own, (that is to say dogged assertion without any reason at all) that "Liberalism is infidelity He is very angry with the Irish Ecclesianica Commissioners, because their exertions have been terminated too soon, and very angry with the Scott Ecclesiastical Commissioners, because theirs have been protracted too long. He is angry with Lord Russell and Melbourne, for treating the Dissent with a decent shew of civility. He is angry with every body who thinks it an unjust thing to make political distinctions between one man and another on account of his religious creed. And all this very natural. We never yet knew a dog looking anxiously at a bone from which he had previous torn large slices of delicious meat, but which he has 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 deluding himself into the opinion, that because the people have manifested in the clearest possible of that they are sick of Whig trickery and dishones! they are, therefore, necessarily anxious to hall the return of Tory Domination.

"Our present governors would readily do the bidding of their masters, the Infidels, Disseller, leaned and Papists of the empire; but there is an hindrand in the way. And what is that hindrance? It is, the growing repugnance of the people to all such schemes Just in proportion as the real views and objects of the leading Liberals have become apparent has feeling of dislike spread among the well informed them. classes of our population. Hence it is we see them

that by the term "people" we have no oracular borns poeus reservation of meaning, but mean fightful denunciations against Providence and the simply and fully what we say; with these world; he recounted all his perils in the Peninsula, ctracts, then, we conclude our notice of this clever his wants, his dangers, and then, with a passionate and well written, though exceedingly deceptions, fluod of tears, almost screamed out, " And here, pricle.

ours, it is of more importance to observe what the people themselves are doing,—than what their political leaders are planning. In political matters the people cling to their principles maintain holdly 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, el prævalebit."

Let them, however, always beware of doubtful characters, of trimming politicians, of "liberal Conserratives," the modern Sphinxes, with human visiges 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 farour 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 overgrained.

"Our Clob at Paris" is a silk thing. The long dissertation on Railroads will require more time for a careful reading than we can afford mis week. "Engin O'Donoghue's Packet from Belgium"

The character of Coffy, the Irish servant, is finely dawn. There are some other pieces which we have

a irresistibly comic in several of its scenes and

LIFE IN LONDON. - I had been about twelve months "upon town," and had the felicity of owing dirers sums to tailors, bootmakers, hatters, d.c.; and when I knew not where to turn for cash, I was agreeably surprised by X— and the Impulsive proposing a scheme to pay all my debts without rosing me a farthing. The scheme was this: X—had bills of exchange for all sums and at all daies, il was to indorse these to my several creditors, and take the difference; for instance, say I owed Hobby £80, I took him a bill with only a few weeks to run for £150, drawn by Jack Nokes upon the Honorable Mr. -; Hobby shook his head at the family) with the indersement; I received £70, which I handed over to X—. This being done in eight or ten different places, I imagined myself out of debt, and having obtained a supply of money, vent 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 me fortnight Bob coolly showed me the Gazette, smid the list of bankrapts, in which, my name appeared, with the description of "picture dealer." l: was when X--- and his friends explained to me traces on which third, fourth, and fifth holders were to prove and then sign my certificate, they, in numbers and amount swamping my real creditors. Though my credit had been destroyed, and my character somewhat injured, I was really guiltless and 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 Thoroughgood arrested me at the suit of Madame

claim, and of course had never named it to my uncle; he was outrageous, wrote angrily to my father, who issued, a habeas procured, and, in company with a was the best way of getting on in the world.—Mu-level functionary, I dashed off to Mr. Jones's Hotel, then called Abbott's Priory. I passed the late, and was left to wander about the prison as I A Monkey of Discretion.—In a country I-comer. When a felon is brought to gaol, his bell with its mattress and rug, are shown him;

prisoner for debt, if without the wherewithal to Purchase food and shelter may perish in the open Er. I had paced the racket ground once or twice, then a tall sandy man, who was "very shaunty, though his hair was a leetle out of his hat," ten in the county, and, when the said apricots were engaged that prisoners in the Queen's Bench are imagine that prisoners in the Queen's Bench are in the county, and, superior positive, there is a transfer, it when it is a the prisoners in the Queen's Bench are in the county, and, superior positive, the prisoners in the Queen's Bench are in the county, and superior positive, the prisoners in the Queen's Bench are in the county, and superior positive, the was for the sum and a prisoners in the county, and superior positive, the was for positive, the prisoners in the county, and superior positive, the was for positive, the prisoners in the county, and, superior positive, the was for positive, the was for positive, the was for positive, the prisoners in the county, and superior positive, the sum of the positive prisoners in the county, and was put nearly opposite to Jacko, who cocupied that the badd charmed of the positive po half of this apartment was a little sottish shoemaker, when drunk, practiced amoyances, easily considered, towards his unfortunate fellow-lodger. When remonstrated, he threatened to complain at the send children locked out, they being only perimitted in the prison as a matter of coursey. Conceive such a case, reader—conceive half the night by ribald songs roared by the drunken the night by ribald songs roared by the drunken children. Yet, this was rather the result of low education than natural malignity, as the sequel small por, and the parents, who could but scattly provide lood for the infant, had no means to purchase in their fellow-lodger—his—fits of intemperance industrious and useful millions of the people half of this apartment was a little sottish sheemaker,

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 Pier handed over the proceeds of his industry to the but from actual starvation on their native sail, is it. Law has nothing to describe the proceeds of his industry to the here's Jach H- perishing in gaol for very hunger.' I have reason to know that he was a fearless soldier, "To the people then we say, Learn from the past but want had utterly subdued him he wept like a but want neatherny should be made and some less, and yourselves, child. At last he started up, and darted out of the than your leaders; and, above all, look with hope room. I deemed it a fit of madness, but lacked the destinies of your native land. There are bright energy even to look from the window what direction situation; Mr. Jones had presented him a sovereign. A day or two after this, I received an anonymous letter inclosing ten pounds; who my unknown friend was I vainly endeavoured to guess, but assuredly had that timely succour not arrived, this scene would have closed the adventures of

Parieties.

A MAN ABOUT TOWN.

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 boroughmongered with it," says the Peer. Never bribed with it," says the Member of Parliament. Never subscribed the thirty-nine articles with it, says the collegian.

Never pretended to a call with it," says the cler-Never note-episcopall'd with it," says the bishop. Never doctor'd my port with it," says the winemerchant.

Never concealed a motive with it," says the nar-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."

savs the innkeeper. Never made an excuse with it," says the fine lady. "Nor I." says the lady's maid. crible sinner but never that," says the Methodist.

Never attered 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.

Nor I in mine," says the minister. 'Nor I at a foreign court," says the diplomatist. Should never forgive myself such a thing," says

the pickpocket -- Monthly Repository. "How to GET Ox."-The Apothecary Method -"Don't you see?" said Bob; "he goes up to a over which nothing can be seen except the arch house, rings the area-bell, pokes a packet of medicine, without a direction, into the servant's hand, and walks off. Servant takes it into the diningeccepter's name, but was satisfied (knowing my parlour; master opens it, and reads the label, Draught to be taken at bedume-pills as beforelotion as usual—the powder. From Sawyer's, late Nockermorf'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, acceptances I had endorsed to my creditors were calls: 'Very sorroy—his mistake—immense busi- lamb—for sure I am, that no one possessing human honored; all came upon me. One sunshiny morn-ing the Impulsive entered my bed-room; "The compliments—late Nockermorf.' The name gets establishment. In this nethermost hell, the coning the Impulsive entered my bed-room; "The compliments—late Nockermorf.' The name gets game sup, old 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 to avoid arrest. I did so; dodged into Surrey, Sus- all the advertising in the world. We have got one ex. Kent, dc. Again the subject of wedlock was four-ounce bottle that's been to half the houses in or die, from a diet of 151d. per week. All this in renewed, but this I firmly negatived, and within Bristol, and hasn't done yet."—(From the Pickwick Papers.)

"How to GET on."-THE ROCUE'S MErmon.—A London thief, of any notoriety, after low "I should be pulled through," that my eyes having been a short time in Sydney, would scorn to hands of the aristocracy; but if a freeman, say I Tares.

Were first opened to the mass of perjury by which place himself, or his assignee wife, in so mean a will have my right, or lose my life; for a life of THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING 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, idea of the effect of all this upon a stranger cannot or nearly universal slavery. is the approaching conbe conveyed than by the following anecdote of an dition 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 tivet." Such were the state of things when my with a friend, in a gig, from Sydney to the races at encle Jeremiah came to town. Reader I was as I Paramatta, they were passed on the road by many dd and you may imagine—once more free. I was genteel equipages, including close carriages, curtuly 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 man of fortune; that another was the property of a the time when all manufacturing labour was performed to add—those trifles formed my annoyance for years. Matters were happily in train for my return; I wished, though I dreaded it; the places were booked, and I had chatted over my intended journey with X—, when my trusty friend Thoroughgood arrested me at the content of the time when all manufacturing labour was performed in the habitations of the workmen, and a formed in the habitations of the workmen, and a formed in the habitations of the workmen, and a formed in the habitations of the workmen, and all the carding, all the spinning, and all the weaving, were performed by the human bended journey with X—, when my trusty friend dulgence almost immediately after his arrival in the time when all manufacturing labour was performed in the habitations of the workmen, and all the weaving, were performed by the human hand; all carding by a single pair of cards, one worked in each hand. colony—and so on. At the race-course, where "all (the lady who had wowed her heart's affection the beauty and fashion" of feloury was assembled, to me) for £320, "due unto her for board, lodging, the stranger's astonishment was complete at the and money lent." I had never dreamt of such a number of instances in which he obtained similar number of instances in which he obtained similar answers. After some graver reflections on so sin- Parents had their children under their own care, gular an exhibition, he ironically remarked, that during their infancy, and under their own training replied that I deserved no pity. I found none—I gular an exhibition, he ironically remarked, that I during their miancy, and under their own training that a prisoner. By one of the agreeable fictions he thought he had better return as soon as possible and management during their minority, and apportion. with which that uncommon process called common to India, for the purpose of there committing some her abounds, a man must get arrested twice ere he erime that should subject him to a short sentence of on 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-

Pleased, no room-no bed-being assigned to any 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 ornain the course of a year as they performed previous
ment, a queue. Our bachelor entertained a monkey
of such-good breeding and so much discretion, that boast so much, and whose power is said to be many exterior had dangled that most respectable orna-Jacko was permitted to make one at the dinner deed his services; and at the expense of 25s, per table, where he was seated on a high child's chair, and yet after all, what have we to do now, as a peo-ret, I obtained a furnished room, No. 4 in 7. The next to his master, and took off his glass of perry in ple, more than we had to do then? We have now Feet, I obtained a furnished room, No. 4 in 7. The next to his master, and took off his glass of perry in pie, more than we had to do then necessaries to produce, blowing 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, and we had all those things to produce then; and the continuiting gaze salf could have performed the feat. Now his masrate; thither I went, and stood for my likeness— good a style and manner as Domine Sampson him. what is the most wonderful of all, and lamentable self could have performed the feat. Now his massive to the turnkeys, who take this method of recog- ter's housekeeper made the best preserved apricots hunger, nakedness, and theft in existence now, ming every one in their custody. Most persons in the county, and, when the said apricots were enthan we had in the days before this machinery was imagine that prisoners in the Queen's Bench are shrined in a tart, the golden fruit set off by the superintered. Are not all these facts proof positive,

which are now called upon by the people of English and Scotland, to reasume the reins affected of the infinit was beyond if the verment. This might be true, but we should like to see Parliament is differed. Also, the infinit was beyond if the to see Parliament is solved, and a new House those of the days more and she was a corner in the same destinate, of the content of the cont poinds, for a wooden novel, in which to succeed by turns. Possibly, reader, you nothing else. In proof of this, if proof be wanting, the rainits select patron, the recreant Radical. Always have never felt hunger—I have to excess. It is when the numerous and expensive wars, which they have occasioned, and ask, what was peraining of the term "people," Fraser goes on to meaning of the term "people," Fraser goes on to meaning of the term "people," Fraser goes on to meaning of the term people. the rainits select parron, the retaining the craving and "Constitutional" the craving has passed away, and constitutional the productive classes of England to preserve them from the quotion their their object? Was it for the good of the people remainder of the audacity to tell the productive classes of England to preserve them from the quotion to preserve them from the productive classes of England to preserve them from the productive classes of England thei of whom are now pining away from starvation, destruction of both life and property, and your moderate supply, were Dorsets, whilst they, the knaves, with changed names, to speech seems to encourage this mode of shewing our Per stone of Sibs. whilst they, the knaves, with changed names, to avoid disgrace, are wallowing in luxury? Now was not this the real object, and that only the pretended one as it respects the French war? And, as it respects the war with the United States of America, what was its object? And what is the bject of the present one with Canada, but some- ing districts. Men will not be separated my Lord from thing equally base and dishonourable; not for the their wives and children with impunity, they will not good of the public, but against it. Who, then, submit to wear the felon's garb for no other crime the destinies of your native land. There are bright the was going. He returned in about ten minutes ought to bear the expense of those wars? The distribution is the best description. In such a state of society as house, and in the frantic energy of want told our ters above mentioned have actually imposed the house, and in the frantic energy of want told our ters above mentioned have actually imposed the whole of it upon the people, and something more. This may appear strange, but it is nevertheless true. You are aware, that after the conclusion of to be bastiled? No! my Lord, men will not tamely the French war, the taxes of the nation were con- submit to perish by thousands. If you think so, you siderably augmented. This, according to the rule know nothing of man in the mass, you have only previously and unreasonably laid down by them-selves, brought upon them an additional burden; in, you would acknowledge by what feelings the proand feeling that inconvenient and impolitic, ductive classes are at present actuated, you would according to their notion of policy, and having admit that it is but a continuation of the feelings the power to alter it, they set to work in right which in past ages had freed your own order from a good earnest, and carried a measure through Parliament, best known to the people by the flust you see the movement towards self-government appellation of the Corn Laws, in consequence of progressive, and all your acts along with the acts of which, they were enabled to double, and in many government is to lighten the law, in order to stop its instances treble, and more than that, the rents of progress; but you cannot, circumstances are against their property; by which means, as I said before, you, the spirit of the age is an irresistable power, the they not only imposed the whole of those taxes, New Poor Law will accelerate its movements. That but something more, upon the people, turning a might be enumerated, in proof of the cause of the 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 aristocracy,—men whose prejudices and interests are opposed to the good of the public, the miseries of the mass will be continually or anything else, is a matter of no consequence, dent. 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 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

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reduced to a state of destitution; and by the continuance of which, all soon will be. They have made a law called the Poor Law Amendment Act, earthly comfort. Bastiles are to be erected, having a small yard, surrounded by an high and lofty wall, solation 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 immates of this infernal abode are to live, say the power of legislation shall remain in the Peas

> I remain, Gentlemen, Your's most obediently, JOHN BEAUMONT.

Meltham, 14th February, 1838.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

from the one hand to the other. In those days each particular family went to work in the morning whenever it snited their own pleasure or convenience, and also left it at any moment they pleased. tioned 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, in fact, the Factory people are now compelled to perform, almost, if not quite, twice as much work times as great as all human power put together,

My Long,-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 Combe distinctly understood that in affording mons on the 20th of February, you asked the Hon.

sehicle for the discussion of great Member for Odham, if the agricultural labourers were discontented with the measure, when the Hon. Member replied that the discontent was very great; identified with the Sentiments or the you asked for the symptoms of that discontent, and remarked that the past year had been a year of mexampled pressure, and yet there had been no fires, no acts of incendiarism; this was a proof

bill aims a deadly blow at wages. This will suit those national calamity into an aristocratical blessing. men who live upon fixed income, those cormorants, Many other laws, equally cruel and oppressive, who want labour cheap and money dear; it is the interest of those knaves to grind the labourer to the people's miseries, being the exclusive privilege of 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 labourers, my Lord, you must legislate so as the labourer will be able to realize good wages by his magnified. Whether they be termed Whigs, Tories, industry, for a bastile will not make him indepen-I am, my Lord, yours, ABRAHAM HANSON. Elland, March 12, 1838. LEEDS CORN MARKET APRIL 3. The arrivals of Wheat and Beans to this day's market, are made a law called the Poor Law Amendment Act, smaller than last week; Oats and Barley rather larger, the manifest design of which appears to be the 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. 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 WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 60lbs. Do Grey.
BEANS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushell ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK. MARCH 20th, 1838. Oats. 615 Barley. Beans. Rye. 4316 615 2799 375 — 56 58a. 7d. 23a. 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

our complaints have been disregarded, and our

discontent to the measures of government. It will ultimately be verified, for the pressure will undoubt-

edly return to the agriculturists, and then your starvation act will be fairly tested. I can assure your

ing districts. Men will not be separated my Lord from

than poverty, when they know that that poverty is produced by misgovernment. Yes, my Lord, they know they have as much right to live in the land that

pressure which had become intolerable. I will allow

been moderate. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

report at unaltered prices.

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

Down ewes and we there, 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

The prices realized at the last public sales being satisfactory

to the sellers, the Foreign Wool trade is stendy, and the prices are firmly supported. Since Monday last the imports have

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 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 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 sew vessels in from Scotland or Ireland since Friday. The condition of the Wheat on sale this morning was much improved, and picked samples met a steady sale at the rates of this day selmight, but the trade was not brisk for these sorts, and after the early sales had been made of fine qualities, other sorts were taken off slowly although brisk for these sorts, and after the early sales had been made of fine qualities, other sorts were taken off slowly, although generally offered is to 2s. per qr. under the currency of last Monday. Flour was without alteration in value. Choice malting Barley brought the rates of last week, but the next descriptions were is, per qr. cheaper, whilst grinding samples were not lower. Malt met a fair sale at fully as much money. Beans and Peas were fully as dear, and both articles in request. The late large supply of Irish Oats may now be considered as cleared off the market, either to speculators or dealers, and as the number of vessels with this article at sea 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 were fully as dear. During the past week a brisk demand existed for Cloverseed, and red brought an advance of 2s. to 4s. per cwt., as in quality, the lower sorts improving the most.

or 25. to

skin, 13½d to 14½d; Irish short skin, 11d to 13d per lb.

Foreign Wools.—Russian Wool, 6d to 7d; Odessa, fine, 12d to 21d; Buenos Ayres, 3½d to 4½; mashed ditto, 6d to 7d; Portugal R., 10d to 12d; ditto, low marks, 8½d to 9½d; or 7d; Portugal R., 10d to 12d; ditto, low marks, 8½d to 9½d; German fleeces, lid to 16d; Irish short skin, 11d to 13d per lb.

Foreign Wools.—Russian Wool, 6d to 7d; Odessa, fine, 12d to 21d; Buenos Ayres, 3½d to 4½d; Magndore and Barbary, 3d to 4d; washed Peruvian, 8½d to 9½d; or 7d; Portugal R., 10d to 12d; ditto, low marks, 8½d to 9½d; German fleeces, lid to 16d; Irish short skin, 11d to 13d per lb.

Foreign Wools.—Russian Wool, 6d to 7d; Odessa, fine, 12d to 21d; Buenos Ayres, 3½d to 9½d; to 7d; Portugal R., 10d to 12d; ditto, low marks, 8½d to 9½d; German fleeces, lid to 16d; Irish short skin, 11d to 13d per lb.

Foreign Wools.—Russian Wool, 6d to 7d; Odessa, fine, 12d to 21d; Buenos Ayres, 3½d to 9½d; to 7d; Portugal R., 10d to 12d; ditto, law marks, 8½d to 9½d; German fleeces, mixed lots, 13½d to 14½d; Irish short skin, 11d to 13d per lb.

Foreign Wools.—Russian Wool, 6d to 7d; Odessa, fine, 12d to 21d; Buenos Ayres, 3½d to 9½d; to 7d; Portugal R., 10d to 12d; ditto, low marks, 8½d to 9½d; German fleeces, lide to 14d; Irish short skin, 11d to 13d per lb.

Foreign Wools.—Russian Wool, 6d to 7d; Odessa, fine, 12d to 21d; Buenos Ayres, 3½d to 9½d; to 7d; Portugal R., 10d to 12d; ditto, low marks, 8½d to 9½d; German fleeces, lide 12d; ditto, low marks, 8½d to 9½d; German fleeces, 11d to 12d; ditto, low marks, 8½d to 9½d; German fleeces, 11d to 16d; Irish short skin, 11d to 13d per lb.

Foreign Wools.—Russian Wool, 6d to 7d; Odessa, fine, 12d to 21d; Buenos Ayres, 3½d to 9½d; Washed Peruvian, 64d to 7d; Market Ayres, 12d to 9½d; Washed Peruvian, 64d to 7d; Market Ayres, 12d to 12d to 12d per lb.

Foreign Wools.—Russian Wool, 6d to 7d; Market Ayres, 12d to 12d to 12d Fine do. 54 . . 58 Moray-Angus and Mazagan Rothshire Red... 0 .. 0 OATS.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN per Imperial Quarter. WHAT NEXT?

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,—If there be any means by which the industrious and useful millions of the people of the not understand the real cause of the New Poor Law.

Now, my Lord, this assertion of yours proves that you do not or will not understand the real cause of the New Poor Law.

Now, my Lord, this assertion of yours proves that you do not or will not understand the real cause of the New Poor Law.

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Now, my Lord, the Content of the Content of the Cultive Content of the

Scots from Cambridgeshire; 400 Short-horns from Leicester-shire; 100 Short-horns and Devons from Northamptonshire; 60 Short-horns, Runts, Devons, and Herefords from Warwick-shire; 39 Short-horns and Runts from Oxfordshire; 40 Scots, Per stone of Sibs. to sink the offal. s. d. 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 Midding Beef ... 2 8 ... 3 0 Lamb ... 6 6 .. 7 0 Ditto Mutton ... 3 8 .. 3 10 Vosl ... 4 4 .. 5 0 LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET. Beasts, 2,634—Sheep, 21,630—Calves, 64—Pigs, 304. 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. About 60 packages of meat have arrived hither in the above period from various quarters. From Ireland, by steam packets, we have received 137 large hogs, which have been disposed of at very low prices. The arrivals of dead meat from Scotland have been such less than in any preceding week this year, which circumstance is attributed to the prices obtained for both Beef and Mutton in the principal markets in Scotland being on the advance. With London slaughtered meat these markets are tolerably well supplied; whilst the trade is heavy, at but little alteration in the quotations.

TALLOW AND CANDLES. Whitechapel Market price of Fat, 3s 21d. In quantities HAY AND STRAW (per load of 36 trusses.) Clover ... 4 0 a 5 10 Clover ... 5 0 a 6 0 Straw ... 1 16 a 2 0 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 veek, and considerable business done at full prices.

10s 6d per cwt. A few sales have been made in Cream of Tartar at 60s to 62s per cwt., and the market is almost bare of this article. No sales in Madders or Madder Roots. In Olive Oil, the sales are 25 tuns at the quotations. In Fish Oils, the Farnham£7 0 to 9 0 | East Kent, Pkets £4 0 to 6 6 Mid.Kent Pkets 3 15 .. 5 12 | Weald of Kent do 3 10 .. 4 0 Bags 3 15 .. 5 0 | Sussex Pockets .. 3 5 .. 3 16

THE WATERSIDE POTATOE MARKET. The market was in a state of stagnation during the last week, being completely glutted with potatoes of every de

32s 34s Ditto, 80 a 88lbs. . . . 3 a 3 Horse Hides, ditto 8s 0d Ditto, 88 a 961bs.... 31 a 37

LEAD. & s. & s.

LEAD. £ 8. £ 8.

British Pig
(per ton)... 21 10 a 21 15
Sheet (milled) 22 10 a 22 15
Bar..... 23 10 a 0 0
Patent shot,
1 a 12.... 24 10 a 0 0
Red, or Minium 23 10 a 0 0
White... 30 10 a 31 0
Sheets park 0 11 a 20 0
Sheets park 0 11 a 20 0 White 30 10 a 31 0 Sheets, per lb. 0 11 a 0 LEATHER (per lb.) d. d. d. Crop Hides, 30 a 40lbs. 101a13 German Horse Hides. 10 a 21 Ditto, 40 a 50lbs..... 12a144 Spanish Horse Hides... 12 a 24 Ditto, 50 a 60lbs..... 13 a 17 Calf Skins, 30 a 40 lbs. Foreign Hides. 10 a 12 Large Seal Skins. . . . 11 a 15 Dressing Hides. 11 a 14 Ditto, Small 20 a 22

 Ditto, Shaved.
 12 a 15
 Kips.
 10 a 18

 Best Saddlers' Hides.
 14 a 16
 Basils.
 7 a 12

English Horse Hides.. 10 a 13 | Bellies........... 6 a 8

Shoulders..... 7 a 13 SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND SPICES. SUGAR. s. d. s. d. Large Lumps. .73 0 a 74 0 s. d. s. d. Barbadoes, Fine 0 0 a 0 0 Brazil...... 35 0 a 38 COFFEE.

Jamaica, Fine 110 0 a 124 0 Cinnamon lb. 3 4 a 7 Cloves (Am-Middling ... 104 0 a 108 0 Ordinary.... 84 0 a 102 0 boyna) 1 0 a 1 2 Do.(Bourbon) 1 0 a 1 2 Demerara and Mace 2 8 a 7 0 Berbice good Middling.. 106 0 a 116 Nutmegs (ungarb.)..... 4 10 a 5 Pepper (Cay-Good and fine Ordinary .. 84 0 a 102 Ordinary and Broken 69 0 a 82 Pimento (Jamaica.... 0 3 a a Ginger (Jamaica) Dominica, Middling.. 98 0 a 120 0 White: 80 Good and tine Ordinary ... 80 0 a 95 0 Fine large ... 140 0 a 210 0 St. Domingo 42 0 a 44 0 Barbadoes ... 48 0 a 56 0

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 se'nnight, and the trade being low in stock of Flour, holders firmly demanded late rates, and for some choice marks rather higher prices were obtained. Oats and Oatmeal 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 Bast 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 14d per lb. 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.

The supply of Beasts at market to day has been tolerably 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 also had a very moderate supply of Sheep, which have been but of middling quality for the time of the year, but in consequence of the great demand for Mutton there were but few left unsold at the close of the market, which, upon the whole, may be considered a brisk oner Good Beet readily sold at above 6d., middling 6d., and a very few at 54d. Good Wether Mutton sold at 7d., with a few of inferior quality at 64d.—Number of Beasts, 1,005; Sheep, 3,328.

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

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cotton into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 34th inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the same periodlastyear.

Total of all descriptions 382,981

Same period last year:
American bags 228,198

South American 37,056

West Indies, Demerara, &c. 637

East Indies 31,489 Egypt, &c 3,864

Increase of imports as compared 81,737 with same period last year, bags EXPORTS IN 1838.

were 3,030 bags.

There has been more activity in the market to-day than ..

last week. 4,000 bags have been sold, and the demand apparently would have carried off double the quantity had Cotton offered at the prices of last week. The sales on Saturday.

The demand for Sugar has at length improved, and prices have in some degree recovered from the depression noticed last week. The sales of British Plantation are, however, confined to 600 hhds. as there are not many offering; but in Bengal and Mauritius the transactions have been extensive, gal 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 mats Mauritius, at 61s to 64s per cwt. The transactions in foreign. Sugar consist of 300 bags Manilla, at 20s 9d, and 2,130 bags Lima, at 21s 6d for low moist brown, to 25s 6d for fair yellow. In Molasses, 130 punens. Berbice, via Halifax, have been sold, but the price has not been allowed to transpire. The market continues barely supplied with suitable qualities of Plantation. Coffee; the only transaction comprises 250 brls. Trinidad, and which sold at rather lower rates. Nothing done in foreign. 100 bags Trinidad Cocca sold at the quotations, a small lot of Pimento at 33 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 to the trade at 34s per cwt. duty gaid. 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.

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 disposed of: viz. 110 chests Lac Dye, of various marks, at 11d to 28 6d per lb.; 70 chests Shell Lac at 80s to 87s 6d; 100 chests 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 Bengal Saftlower at £4 2s 6d to £5 7s 6d; 12 hhds. Tincal at 56s 6d to 58s 3d per cwt.; 3 tons Terra Japonica at £25 per ton; 45 bales Munjeet at 14s to 15s per cwt.; 3 chests Manilla Indigo at 4s 5d to 4s 10d per lb. and 524 boxes Cassia Lignes at 58s to 59s. Nearly 1,000 bags of Saltpetre are reported, at 20s for low quality, and 28s 6d for fine. 500 bags Nitrate of Soda have been sold at 15s.

DYEWOODS.—The sales of all descriptions have only been

DYEWOODS.—The sales of all descriptions have only been to a moderate extent, and consisted principally of 50 tons of Campeachy Logwood at £9; 150 tons of Savanilla Fustic at £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 market is firm at this advance. No sales in Tar. Montreal Pot and Pearl Ashes go off very slowly, in small parcels, and present quotations are not easily obtained. Quercitron Bark continues scarce, but is not in much request. American Flaxseed, for scarce, but is not in much request. American Flaxseed, for 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 private are confined to 1,700 salted New Orleans, at 31d to 31d per lb. The sales of Tobacco are about 90 hhds. chiefly stemmed, to

The market for Brimstone still continues very dull; scarcely an inquiry this week, yet no alteration can be noticed in the prices. There has been a little demand for Shumac, and 300 bags Sicily have realised 14s to 14s td, and 150 bags Tyrolese business is still confined to Cod, of which about 50 tuns Newnow ask a further advance: Seal Oil is without demand. Some now ask a further advance: Seal Oil is without demand. Some parcels of Linseed Oil have been sold at the quotations; in pale Rape little doing. The transactions in Palm Oil this week are to the extent of about 100 tuns on the spot, at £45 to £46, nothing now offering under the latter price; for arrival, no sales effected. Some business has been done in Oil of Turpentine 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 15s per ton. A moderate business is doing in Tallow, at our quota-

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, March 30.

BANKRUPTS.

RICHARD CLARK, Bognor, Sussex, hotel keeper, to surrender April 6, at one o'clock, May 11, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court, Solicitor, Mr. Lock, Surrey-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall-buildings, Throgmorton-street.

THOMAS ROBSON, East-cheap, operative chymist, April 5, May 11, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Crosby, Church-court, Old Jewry; official assignee, Mr. Pennell, basinghall-street.

FRIEND LAWRENCE, New-cut, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, 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 yard. ANGUS MORRISON, Watford, Hertfordshire, grocer, April 10, at twelve o'clock, May 11, at eleven, at the Bankrupt's court. Solicitor, Mr. Dods: Northumberland-street. rupt's court. Solicitor, Mr. Dods, Northumberland-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Birchin-lane, Corn-RICHARD FRANCIS WEBB, Wellclose-square, White-

chapel, ship chandler, April 10, at one o'clock, May 11, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Swan and Martin, Little James-street, Bedford row; official assignee, Mr. Groom, Abchurch-lane.

JONAS STEAD, Armley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer, April 7, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the Court House, Leeds. Solicitors, Messrs. Makinson, and Sanders, Middle Temple.
ROBERT MACK MORNEMENT, Burnham Westgate,
Norfolk, grocer, April 8, May 11, at ten o'clock, at the Crown
Inn, Fakenham, Solicitors, Messrs. Wood and Blake, Fal:
con-street, Aldersgate-street.
JOHN MAY, Newport, Isle of Wight, Hampshire, mercer,
April 9, May 11, at twelve o'clock, at the Bugle Inn, Newport. Solicitors, Messrs. Fosters and Evans, Raymond-build-

ings, Gray's-inn.
JOHN LORDEN, and NATHANIEL HADLEY, Herne bay, Kent, builders, April 17, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the Guidhall, Canterbury. Solicitor, Mr. Kaye, Symond's inn, Chancery-lane.
CHARLES HENRY ROWE, Cheltenham, Glocestershire woollen draper, April 14, May 11, at three o'clock, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Solicitor, Mr. Pope, Gray's-innsquare.

THOMAS HOOD, Birmingham, currier, April 7, May 11, at twelve o'clock, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Solicitor, Mr. Chaplin, Gray's-inn-square.

JOHN HENDERSON, High Crosby, Cumberland, horse dealer, April 10, May 11, at 11 o'clock, at the Crown and Mitre Inn, Carlis'e. Solicitors, Messrs. Capes and Stuart, WILLIAM ROUTLEDGE, Oakshaw, Cumberland, cattledealer, April, 10, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the Crown and Mitre Inn, Carlisle. Solicitors, Messrs. Capes and ADAM SCOTT, Stunrbridge, Worcestershire, builder, April 14, May 11, at two o'clock, at the Vine Inn, Stourbridge. Solicitors, Messre. Clowes and Wedlake, King's Bench-walk,

WILLIAM WALKER, Kingston-upon-Hull, warehouse-man, April 18, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the George Inn, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Rosser and Son, Gray's-inn-place, Gray's-inn. DIVIDENDS.

April 25.—J Walmsley, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinner. April 26.—W. Walmsley, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinner. April 18, R. Jones, Liverpool, grocer; April 23.—W., Bolton, York, linen-draper. April 23.—A. Birks, Manchester, linen draper. April 23.—R. W. Rushworth Manchester merchant worth, Manchester, merchant.

CERTIFICATES-APRIL 20. Burke, Liverpool-, coal dealer.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Graham and Calvert, Kingston-upon-Hull, engravers. Haigh and Wood, Hulifax, Yorkshire, woolstaplers. F. Hudson and Co., Huddersfield, linen drapers. J. Hamer and Son, Walmsley, Lancashire, stone dealers. E. Green and Co., to dealers, and F. M'Lean and Co., cigar intrichants, Liverpool. Hyanis and Ephraim, Liverpool, jewellers. Oughton, Son, 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, Dessau and Magdburgh, Germany, merchants; as far as regards J. H. Riley. 1, Roebuck and Sons, Leeds, fancy stuff merchants; as far as regards W. Roebuck.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 3. INSOLVENT.

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

ANDREW BROWN, laceman, Regent-street, Middlesex, to surrender, April 9, at one, and May 15, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey. Lackington, official assignee, Basinghall-street; Parken and Webster, New Boswell-court, Carey-street, Lincoln's inn-fields.

JOHN WOODHOUSE, victualler, Stafford, April 18, and May 15, at eleven, at the New Hotel, Wolverhampton. Alger, Bedford-row, London; Rogers, Stombridge, Worcester. JOHN WINDER, tobacconist, Bedfordbury, April 12, at halfbast twelve, and May 15, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Besinghall-street: Whitmere, official assignee, 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,

Lancashire, Newcastle, and Scotch Pur-First of the NORTHERN STAR of THIS Mil be presented with

A SPEENDID PORTRAIT

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

The Tather of the Poor, the Defender of the Sopressed, and the Dread of the Tyrant.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF RICHARD OASTLER.

(Continued from our last.)

evuld not bear the idea of going, into trade, was greatly embarrassed in the choice of a congrandyrofession, having been thus thwarted in the Assemble object of his genius and ambition. He at last articled to Mr. Charles Warson, an This profession Mr. Oastlen was obliged san after to relinquish, in consequence of a weakin his sight. This occasioned him fresh disaccountment and regret.

Trice baffled in the plans he had formed for his There life, he abandoned all similar expectations, and stonce made up his mind to go into business. Whileran as a Commission Agent, and, by the speciation of his naturally active and vigorconstraint, rose gradually into deservedly high credit mainespectability as a tradesman. It was not long heare he ranked amongst the principal merchants In Reeds—respected for his sterling integrity and and considered as one whose superior for business would shortly raise their posto affinence and distinction. But the expectsomes of his friends were to be frustrated in this gangarlar, as his own had been in former designs. San after the general peace. Mr. Oastler examined missibly the state of his affairs; and, not finding in the calculation of what ought Tokene been its comparative prosperity, and also Zerseing change in the mode of carrying on the duazes of the country, he determined, contrary to Hasaireaties and remonstrances of his numerous Trans, immediately to abandon, and never again to resume, his mercantile pursuits. It was in hat Mr. Oastler was made a bankrupt, in spice of all the efforts made by his friends to induce Bien to continue his business. He refused all their credit and assistance. He was in no want attender money or credit at the time, but did not there he could, and, therefore, would not, as an Boxest man, run the slightest risk, when that risk at the expense of others. Our limits forbid any design of this memorable event in Mr. OASTLER'S Though eighteen years ago, it is still fresh in The memory of many in Leeds, and will never be firegotten, we are persuaded, by those who, at that usual manner. Five were absent, but two out of the became acquainted with the facts of the Mr. OASTLER has much to be proud of Ehis 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 banksaying in 1820. Never in this world did any man Mendow more transparency of character-honest, Samuel Gutteridge. Renegrable, and magnanimous voluntary humi-Frien, then did Mr. Oastler on the occasion be-Tre 38.

Cotober, 1816, Mr. Oastler married Mary Toward, of Nottingham, of a well-known and much respected family in that town. They have had two exiden, Robert and Sarah mentioned above, who dech died in their infancy.

Inly, 1820, the fear of Mr. Oastlen's bankmany, his father, who had been for many years expected to Mr. THORNHILL, was taken ill and died. Americated and unexpected by Mr. Oastler, Mr. wards found in a gig box, of which the prisoner had the key. Thos. Davison Bland, Esq. deposed, to would succeed his father as resident steward on the Twishire estate. This offer Mr. OASTLER accepted : 3 Leeds, and in January, 1821, removed to Fixby, where he has continued ever since.

Mr. Castles has always acknowledged the overmeme hand of Providence in thus disposing of his increded schemes as to a final settlement in life, Bester opportunities and more constant facilities for acquaintance with human nature, in all Za rarieties of station and condition, in which it can Januaged, were never afforded to any more than to Mr. WORLER. No man has ever availed himself of them. ween afforded, to better advantage, and for a better percese, than he has done, as will be hereafter assistest. Both before and subsequently to the There 1820, Mr. Oastles had the most flattering extentions paid to him by some of the first men in The mercantile world, and many munificent offers of massance and co-operation; but all were respectpresentiment that he was to be of far greater service hombess will allow, always appears to have followed hough life, and to have been practically acted with hard labour. mon, as far as circumstances, from time to time,

DABTLER'S private character stands not merely minepeached, but unimpeachable. It is no exagreeation, but bare truth, when we say, that there TEX be said, than of Mr. OASTLER. He is every where the same man. We never knew any one wive outward aspect underwent so little alteration, Amerity, justice, honesty, and truth, are finely blaced with unsuspecting frankness, generous, mem-hearted, good old English feeling, that reference and love. Mr. OASTLER has an inthat wins way in spite of all opposition, and risarms, for the time at least, the deadliest and the Remost of his foes. But it is at home that we love Etsaxer most. He has always been the beau ideal at Le old English character in our imagination. party gone into, it was discovered that the prisoner impolicy of freeing one portion of the apprentices and keeping the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued, that this state the greater number in bondage; and argued in a bastardy case in the other Court. The further he greater number in bondage; and argued in the greater number in bondage; and argued that the greater number in bondage; and argued the greater number in is above to another rather than himself-detesting

waste be peculiarly susceptible, might have given Les, whatever might have been the cause. So early with Mr. HENRY PETERSON on behalf of WILBER. stealing wool and a sheet, at Manningham, the pro-

defend the man who advocated the rights of humanity against the hypocritical professions of liberality and religion.

From that period, Mr. OASTLER became a very

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 CABOLINE 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 contrast architect, then of Wakefield, and afterwards 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, Pontefract, before Lord WHARKCHIFE and a numerous body of the Riding Magistrates. The 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 gentle-men 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.

bastardy, which occupied the whole of the day. Subsidiary court.
Soon after twelve o'clock, a subsidiary court was formed, at which Mr. ALDERSON presided. The following cases of felony were disposed of: Thomas Brenyard, aged 42, was charged with

The Court then proceeded to hear cases of

stealing a quantity of hay, at Selby, the property of John Weldrick, and another witness, deposed, to seeing the prisoner come out of the prosecutor's fold, and that they went and spoke to the prisoner: 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 O'Harra. It appeared that on the 29th of January 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 he denied that he did. The stolen article was afterasking 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 handker-chief was a bine and spotted one. It was produced

he took the handkerchief in a lark. Guilty. Four months to hard labour. There was another indictment, for stealing a handkerchief against the prisoner, but it was not

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. Maude 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 Trity declined. He believed himself called to other prisoner did not enter the warehouse with a felonions intent, they must give him the benefit of it; if, what that was he could hardly tell—but the on the other hand, they did believe that he entered with a felonious intent, his not taking the wool away to lie iellow creatures than a diligent application to should have no influence with them, for if the wool was only removed three inches, it would constitute a felony. Guilty. To be imprisoned four months,

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 consequence of the prisoner being subject to epileptic Example and whom less evil and more good, fits, his intellect had been impaired, and that it was under the influence of insanity he committed

the robberies. Mr. Dundas, for the prosecutors, said he was more subject to collecting fits; and if the counsel For change of time, place, and circumstance. for the prisoner attempted to prove the innocence of the prisoner, he must enter into evidence.

The CHAIRMAN, after consulting the other magistrates on the Bench, said that the robberies which the prisoner had effected were too important to let steg-ther make a man, whom all must both him escape without punishment. After looking with all the leniency they could on the case, they were of opinion that the prisoner should be comrestible fund of native humour. There is a mitted to the House of Correction. He should des of fun and frolic even in his more serious recommend the friends of the prisoner to see, after his discharge, that he did not go about the country robbing people; for if he was ever brought ap again

he would undoubtedly be transported. Thomas Inman, 36, was charged with stealing a boat cover, at Rothwell, the property of Wm. Singleton and Singleton and Harrison, timber merchants, at Leeds. After the case for the prosecution was in virtue, inflexible in purpose, with an in- partly gone into, it was discovered that the prisoner

> Jesse Holmes, 24, was charged with stealing a quantity of knives and forks, the property of Mr.

is time to another rather than himself—detesting the property of Mr. It is not uniformly the same—is propertied and double dealer, but in every thing six playful, and uniformly the same—is makes Fixby a happy home to tenantry and property of Mr. It is not uniformly the same—is makes Fixby a happy home to tenantry and property of Mr. It is not uniformly the same—is makes fixby, too, his social qualities endear the many friends who are should be property of Mr. It is not uniformly the same—in the husband—and the many friends who are should be punished too much, though he appeared to mercy. To be confined for one month. Mr. Dwnnas enquired whether hard labour for females. This is the more remarkable, as all his makes were, and most of them, we believe, still many whigs or Liberals. It is not unlikely that the carly association, of which a mind like his for the ground and the day of the more remarkable, as many have all abour. This case finished the business for the day in the second Court.

Mr. PEASE in seconding the motion, took the stated a variety of fects to show that the appearatics of the stated a variety of feets to show that the appearatics where the stated a variety of feets to show that the stated a variety of feets to show that the appearatics which have allowed in the stated avariety of feets to show that the appearatics which has the labour.

Ann Sykes was charged with stealing at Sheffield, the property of Mr. George Strickland. Mr. PEASE in seconding the motion, the shated a variety of feets to show that the appearatics which the stated a variety of feets to show that the appearatics where the stealing at Sheffield, the property of Mr. George Strickland and the stated a variety of feets to show that the sparent sealing at Sheffield, the property of Mr. George Strickland and the property of Mr. George Strickland and the property of Mr.

The following are the principal of the sentences up the first bias and direction to his thoughts, as he to Wednesday night, which we give in consequence han to reflect on political subjects. Such was the of being unable to furnish a longer report, an unexpected press of advertisements and other important matter having arrived shortly before going to press. when at Wakefield, he was actively engaged Transported for Seven Years. Mark Wood, 18, stealing wool and a sheet, at Manningham, the proof Wilfred Baldwin. William Ramsden, 18, stealing 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, 22, stealing a quantity of forks, at Shefand Lascelles. At that time, Williamson, 18, stealing a book and a piece of bacon, at Stansfield, the
property of James Crowther. Henry Brimhall, 28,
stealing wool and a sheet, at Manningham, the proof Wilfred Baldwin. William Ramsden, 18, stealing a book and a piece of bacon, at Stansfield, the
property of James Crowther. Henry Brimhall, 28,
with the property of Course Named Lascelles. The tien champion of his oppressed countrymen, is field, the property of George Nurrill. John Park, passed.

25, obtaining money under false pretences at Ilkley, and Rundley and Rundley and Rundley and Rundley. zhero, or worship him as an idol. Mr. OASTLEE

Minded WILBERFORCE when it was almost death to with intent to cheat and defraud him of the same; also obtaining eight barrel cocks by false pretences, at Bradford, from Thomas Clarkson, with intent to cheat and defraud him of the same.

Imprisoned Twelve Months .- Samuel Baxendale. 28, 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 Six Months .- David Lumb alins 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, stealing a

quantity 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, 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

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 hemper neck-sheeting at Wooldale, the property hempen pack-sheeting, at Wooldale, the property of Joseph Hinchliffe. Thomas Berry, 17, stealing a watch and key, at Bradford, the property of Hugh Young. Jonathan Lord, 23, stealing a pair of boots, at Bradford, the property of John

One Month.—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 Dalton, the property of James Mitchell. David Wilson, 23, and John Walton, 21, 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 James North. 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 yet 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 the Custedy of Insane Persons Bill, the Paynton Harbour 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 five o'clock.

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 subject.
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

s appointment in 1835 to the present time. The return was ordered. In an interchange of explanations at the end of the debate ome 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. by the constable. The prisoner in defence said, that 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 second time and their Lordships adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

The Earl of WICKLOW moved for the production of the rrespondence 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, after some discussion, was agreed to.

The First Fruits and Tenths Bill having passed through committee, and the Mutiny Bill and Marine Mutiny Bill having 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 brave
Yeomanry, so noted for their valiantly cutting down the
women and children at Peterloo. Sundry Noble Lords pathetically 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 onths 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 Slavery were presented. A vast number of petitions (six hundred and sixty-seven in the whole) for the Abolition of Negro Apprenticeship were presented—by Mr. O'Connell, 40; Lord Morpeth, 30; Sir George Strickland, 25; Mr. Hindley, 26; Sir Robert Peel presented seven; and among them one from Stockport, 25 yards long; but Sir Robert stated that when intrusted with these peritions, he had distinctly explained that he could not advo-cate their prayer. Lord Stanley presented petitions from West

India proprietors.

Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND then rose to move, this House is of opinion that the Apprenticeship in the British Colonies, established by the 3rd and 4th of Wm. IV. 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 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, formerly a slave, but now in England, and from a publication by Mr. Sturge, to prove that the apprentices are subject to the most cruel treatment; and that, in contravention of an ex-

press provision of the Emancipation Act, women are barbarously flogged at the tread mill. Sir George dwelt on the two classes of Negroes.

Mr. PEASE in seconding the motion, took the same line of argument as Sir George Strickland. He stated a variety of

resist this feeling; and he would move as an amendment, "That the order of the day for the second reading of the slavery abolition act amendment bill be now read."

At the conclusion of Sir George Grey's speech, the debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. James; and the House rose at a quarter past twelve. FRIDAY, MARCH 30. A new writ was ordered for East Lothian, in the room of Lord Ramsay, now Earl 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 Huddersfield Road Bill was read a third time and

On the motion of Mr. WILSON PATTEN the St. Helen's and Runcorn Gap Railway Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr. FAZAKERLEY brought up the report of the committee on the Poor Law Amendment Bill.
In answer to a question by Mr. CHALMERS,

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

The adjourned debate on the abolition of Negro Apprentice-

ship was then resumed.

Mr. JAMES, who had moved the adjournment on the previous night, supported the immediate abolition.
Sir EDWARD SUGDEN expressed his intention to vote

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 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 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 anyrenticeship having approached an evil. Still having entered into a solemn covenant with the planters, and the term of apprenticeship having approached hearly 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.

Mr. WM. GLADSTONE delivered a very able speech.

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.

The House adjourned at a quarter past one. 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.

Sir G. GREY, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Langdale stated that according to the Compensation Act abolishing negro slavery, there would be apprentices after 1840, consisting of children not supported by their parents; but he added that they would not be numerous, and that he intended to place on the table a return on the subject.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS. 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 restrictions. 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 Mr. POULTER was declared duly returned for Shaftesbury.

Col. SIBTHORPE 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, chapelries, 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 names of the individuals to whom and the periods at which such was granted, and by whom they are now severally enjoyed." rally enjoyed."
Captain JONES seconded the motion. It was negatived without a division.

Mr. GILLON, in rising to bring forward a motion for the Sussex, to Jane. third daughter of the late James total abolition of the soap tax, contended that the consump- Wimble, of Hull. tion 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 injurious 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 vexatious 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 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 a 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 law between the two countries.

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 nanagement of the revenue, for the charges of the public debt (the terminable annuities being also valued by estimate), 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 of 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 Golonies. 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 establishment to be provided for the Earl of Durham."

This gave rise to a long talk about whether Lord Durham onght 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 Evesham 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 A great number of petitions were presented on various subjects.

HULL SHIPPING LIST.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28. INWARD .- From Oster Rusoer-Wennerne, Pederson Hambro'—Severn, (8) Knocker. Wainfleet—Sarah, Dearlove.
OUTWARD.—For Rotterdam—Sea Horse, (8) Bouch.—
Leith—Pegasus, (8) Cook; Innisfail, (8) Moffat.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29. INWARD.—For London—London, (S) Taylor; Water Witch, (S) Gibson. Wisbeach—Two Sisters, Jackson. Newcastle—Thomas, Dale; Robert and Margaret, Gray. Amsterdam—Vrow Anna, Vesser; Beinhard and Eliza. Whitby—Little Henry, Saunderson. Antwerp, (last from Berwick)—Type, Wath. Hambro'—Swift, Bavidge. OUTWARD.—For Newcastle—Thomas, Dale. Leith—Trent, Gribble. Yarmouth—Jupiter, (s) Matthewman. FOR GOOLE.—From Hambro.—Fame, Hunter.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30. INWARD.—From Newcastle—Neptune, (8) Humble; George, Douglass; Streamshalh, (8) Terry. Dundee—Forfar. shire, (8) Moncrieff. Aberdeen—Queen of Scotland, (8) Pearson; Superior, Smith. Newport—Elizabeth Ann, Baymen. Lynn—Lord Nelson, (8) Wise. Glasgow—Glenconner Hutton.

OUTWARD.—For Lynn—Charlotte, Tully. Yarmonth—Conflicted Harling: Albatross (8) Briggs. Newcastle—Vesta

ODTWARD.—For Lynn—Charlotte, Tully. Yarmonth—Swallow, Harling; Albatross, (S) Briggs. Newcastle—Vesta, (S) M'All. Hambro'—William Darley, (S) Draper. London—Maria, Pybus. Shields—Marengo, Gallespie. Amsterdam—Vrow Gesina, Vandewold. Rotterdam—Cupid, Bakie.—Quebec—John, Cammell. Sunderland—Catharine, Lelane.
FROM GOOLE.—For Hambro'—Amulet, Taylor.

werp—Jubilee, Spencer. Amsterdam—Christina, Engelsman. Newport—Sisters, Read. Wells—Blakeney and Hull Packet, Kitwood.

Kitwood.
OUTWARD.—For London—London, (8) Taylor; Water Witch, (8) Gibson. Dunkirk—Ant, Utting. Wisbeach—Friendship, Beacher. Miramichi—Regent, Stephenson.—Hambro'—Chaze, Brown: Newcastle—Minerva, Widdicomb. Rotterdam—Robin Hood, Moloney. Yarmouth—Sally, Crainger, Quebec—Johanna, Robinson. Dundee—Fame,

The Huntington, Crackling, sailed this morning for London, with goods, after getting damages repaired. MONDAY, APRIL 2.

INWARD .- From Sligo-Jessey, Wray. Rotterdam-Sea Horse, (8) Bouch.

OUTWARD.—For Glasgow—Mercury, Lamb. London—
Beaver, Cooper. Miramichi—Sovereign, Markham; Latona,
Watson. Quebec—Triton, Kieghley; Ross, Hunter.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.
INWARD,—From Yarmouth—Albatross, (8) Briggs.— Hambro'-Monarch, (8) Wood.
OUTWARD.—For London—Yorkshireman, (8) Briggs; Enterprise, (S) Wilson.

FUNERAL SERMON.

ON Easter Sunday, April 16, 1838, a SERMON, occasioned by the Removal into the Eternal 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 ife of John Brown, No. 1, Edgar-street, York Road, Leeds, was on Monday morning. April 2nd, brought o 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, to Miss Jane Johnson both of this town. Same day, Mr. William Baxter, cloth dresser Wortley, to Miss Maria Sheard, of Leeds. On Sundaylast, Mr. James Wright, gentleman, of Leeds, to Miss Ann Harrison, of Shadwell. Same day, Mr. Joseph Lunley, cloth dresser, Leeds, to Miss Ann Rickersgill, of Wortley. Same day, Mr. Joash Nicholson, engineer, Holbeck, to Miss Sarah Nicholson, of Hunslet.

Same day, Mr. Thomas Pelkington, hair dresser, to 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 Ars. 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

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 district since the new marriage act came into opera-

On Thursday week, at Sutton, by the Rev. G. F. Sturge, Mr. R. R. Frith, grocer, to Miss Anne Hudson, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Hudson, Lately at Sandal Magna, Mr. William Smithson, of Knottingley, to Miss M. Hague, of Ponte-

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, 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

On Thursday last, after a tedious illness, in the 4th 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. o

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

On Sunday last, at Haddockstones, after a lingerng 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 hone of a glorious eternity through the efficacy of the 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 Hardng, of Broughton Lane.

On Thursday last, at an advanced age, Nancy, elict of the late Mr. Samuel Laycock, plasterer, o 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 advanced age, Mrs. Martha Wood, mother of Mr. Joseph Wood, the present postman. On Monday last, in his 53d year, after a short llness, 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. On Friday last, aged 9 years and 3 months, John, econd son of Mr. J. Rodgers, Burlington-street

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 Rich mond. Mr. Richard Elgay, 71. On Monday last, at Dalton on Tees, Mrs. Hannah

Heaviside, aged 83. Same day, at Croft, Mr. Robert Robinson, aged 36 years. On Tuesday last at Blackevell, Mr. William

Fenwick, aged 61. On Wednesday at Darlington, in child-bed, Mrs. Margaret Close, aged 41.

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

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 for every description of manufactured goods. The 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, Wakefield-T. Nichols and Son, North-Gate; and 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 to curtail their production.

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

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 atthis 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

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.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, March 31.— There was only a thin supply of Grain in our market to-day, which caused a little advance in prices. Wheat sold from 7s. to 8s. 9d.; Oats, 2s. 8d. to 4s. 3d.; Barley, 4s. to 4s. 3d.; Bears, 4s. 9d to 5s. 6d. per bushel.

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 a 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

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 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.

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112, Edward-street.

Sutton in Ashfield-S. T. Hall, Post-master.

R. Hurst, Postmaster. [Saturday, April 7, 1838.