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.

	£.	s.	d.	WAISTCOATS.			
Gentlemen's Dress Coats from	31	12	0		£	2.	đ.
Saxony Dress Coats	2	2	0	Summer Waistcoats, new patterns, 7s.		-	
Imperial Dress Coats	2	8	0	each, or three for	1	0	0
Extra Imperial Coats, best quality manu-					ō	11	
factured	2	12	0			8	
Macintosh and Co.'s Patent Waterproof				Best Quality ditto		10	
Great Coats, made to measure	-1	12	0	Silk Waistcoats from.	0		0
These will be found of that charac-					•		·
ter which has raised B. J.'s Establish-	. ,			CLOAKS.			
ment to such eminence in the estimation]	_		
of the Highest Circles, where nothing	-			Cloth Opera Cloaks from	1	10	0
short of easy gentlemanly elegance				Spanish Half Circular Cloaks	2	5	0
could be tolerated.				Ditto a complete circle of 91 yards round			
TROWSERS.		~ .		the bottom	3	3	0
Doe Skin Trowsers, on B. Joseph's new	٠,	٠.		TITTEDING	-	-	
principle of cutting, particularly re-				LIVERIES.			
commended to Sporting Gentlemen	1	1	0	Suit of Livery	.2	15	0
South Tours Transmission of the	~ 1	-15	58	Suit of Livery	3	10	Õ
Kerseymere Trowsers	C	15	₹ D		Ť.,	5 2	
Fine Quality	. 1	0	0	CHILDREN'S DRESSES.			٠.
Summer Trowsers, beautiful patterns, 10s. 6d. or three pair for	- '.	1	- 7	Superfine Plain Cloth Dress, consisting	- '		
10s. 6d. or three pair for	.]	10	0	of a Tunic Vest and Trowsers	3	,	
BREECHES		٠, -	Ĭ	Ditto, Superior Quality, Handsomely	•	7	U
Genuemen 8 Cotton-Corn Breeches	(} . t 🗙	. 6	Regular Taxadimith Cill		-0	
Gentlemen a wootten Cord Breeches.	. 1)·14	. 0	Vouth Dresses (of any colour) of Tacket	•		
dendence a Merseymere Diecenes	. (U .10	- t i	Waistcost and Troppers	1		
Gentlemen's Best Manufactured.		10	0	Ditto Superior Onality Neetly Breided	-	10	. 0

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

CONTRACTS BY THE YEAR. Four Suits of the Best Quality......14 0 0

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.

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

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

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



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

BLACK	TEA.
COMMON BOHEA 38.	
MNE BOHEA	3s. 4d or 21d. Poz.
STRONG CONGOU,	
(full flavour)	4s. 0d or 3d. "
FINE CONGOU, (full	
Souchong Flavour)	5s. 0d or7ld. 2oz.

GOOD GREEN TEA FINE HYSON KIND FINE HYSON or 4s. 0d. ... or 2d. "

VOUNG HYSON ...
IMPERIAL GUNPOWDER
FINE GUNPOWDER
(small leaf)...........
FINEST GUNPOWDER (delicious flavour)

4s. 0d. \$\psi\$ or 3d. \$\psi\$ oz. 5s. 0d. ... or71d. 2oz. 7s.0d. ... or 101d. 2 oz.

8s.0d. ... or 6d. \$\psi\$ oz.

I shall pursue the same System of Trade with regard to COFFEE, and it is admitted on all hands that the finest COFFEE cannot now be sold Wholesale under 2s., my Prices are—for

FRESH ROASTED COFFEES.

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

SPICES, REFINED SUGARS, ETC. EQUALLY CHEAP.

Since the expiration of the East India Company's Charter, Tea has been frequently sold in England, (without Duty) considerably cheaper than it could be bought in China; this state of things was brought about principally by excessive Importations and the Scarcity of Money in this Country; and the Evil was materially augmented by a Host of nominal Importers, consisting of Retail Dealers and Others, whose Vanity led them to ape Greatness, without calculating the Cost of their Folly:—they had an overweening desire to be dubbed "Importers of Tea," but having neither Capital, Judgment, nor could gratify their Vanity was to Contract for a direct from the Colectial Environment of Teast direct from the Colectial Environment of Teast direct from the Colectial Environment of Teast direct from the South of the Public to leave off such ridiculous ways, but in vain. He then remembered the old saying, that "if the Public to leave off such ridiculous ways, but in vain. He then remembered the old saying, that "if the Public to leave off such ridiculous ways, but in vain. He then remembered the old saying, that "if the bill won't come to the King must go to the bill," and recented. As a proof of his sudden discount of the East India Company's Charter, Tea has been frequently sold in England, the Public to leave off such ridiculous ways, but in vain. He then remembered the old saying, that "if the bill won't come to the King the Public to leave off such ridiculous ways, but in vain. He then remembered the old saying, that "if the bill won't come to the King the Public to leave off such ridiculous ways, but in vain. He then remembered the old saying, that "if the bill won't come to the King the Such rate of the Public to leave off such ridiculous ways, but in vain. He then remembered the old saying, that "if the bill won't come to the King the Such rate of the Public to leave off such ridiculous ways, but in vain. He then remembered the old saying, that "if the bill won't come to the King the Public to leave off such ridiculous wa could gratify their Vanity was to Contract for a Consignment of Teas, direct from the Celestial Empire, by pring 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, par-specific part of the profit of 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, par-specific part of the profit of the profit of 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, par-specific part of the profit of the profit of the profit of the profit of the part of the profit of the prof

Sacrifice of 20 to 40 per Cent. below Cost Price, thus causing a glut in the Market, and a heavy loss, not only to themselves, but also to the Importers and the Trade generally.

There are also other Retail Dealers, or self-styled Importers, whose vanity tempted them to boast the redrements since of Consignments and Cargoes of Tea, which they expected daily direct from China, thich have not yet arrived; however, these are the most harmless Merchants in the World, for their assertions cannot be undervalved and their verseity is unquestionable.

There are also other Retail Dealers, or self-styled Importers, whose vanity tempted them to boast is "Eighteen-pence, but IT IS Good Tea," Well might the choler of Mr. Ottles rise at this intolerations that the consumer of Tea be a judge of the Consumer of Tea be a judge of the Tea Trade! Was there the presumption! What! the Consumer of Tea be a judge of the Tea Trade! Was there were such a monstrous perversion of taste? "But IT IS Good." "Aye, there's the rub." This, and ought the benefit of society.

Mr. B. Who is now jr. Which is now jr. The answer of the Southware Pupper now.

Mr. B. Who is now jr. The answer of the Southware Pupper now.

Teas of Inferior Quality have advanced in Price considerably during the last Nine Months, but there has been only a trifling advance on those of finer Quality, which are yet selling at ruinous prices to the Importer, consequently, Fine Teas are now much Cheaper to the Consumer than Teas of Inferior Quality. The Coffee Market has been in a very unsettled state ever since the West India Planters obtained a bribe of Twenty Millions to induce them to perform an Act of Justice and Humanity, for by this additional control been enabled to hold back their Produce in order to secure Advanced Prices, and Millions more to their ill-gotten Wealth. morning, with "pack, stick, and umbrella," (how we should like to see him so equipped,) and try the sweets of a kind of life of which he seems so invidious, especially on the score that it is an idle and an easy

To my numerous Friends I return my most sincere Thanks for their Support and Patronage, and beg has taken care to pick the Plums from the Pudding, by studiously avoiding the laborious occupation of a to seeme them it shall ever be my study to merit a continuance of their Favours.

Your Obedient Servant,

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD,

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a half-yearly Dividend, at the rate of 10 per Cent. per Annum, will be paid to all Shareholders in the Northern Star; and the money for that purpose 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, Bowlin with Conveniences for Brewing, and at a moderate Chapel.

RUN-AWAY APPRENTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in pursuance of an exert of Parliament, made and passed in the 6th year of the reign of his late. Majesty, King William the Fourth, entituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Highways in that part of Great Britain called England," a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Township of Leeds will be held in the Vestry of the Parish Church of Leeds, on Thursday, the 12th Day of April instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, of for the purpose of having submitted to them and Day of April instant, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, for the purpose of having submitted to them, and taking into consideration, the propriety of agreeing to, and, if thought expedient, to determine upon, and it is stopping up, turning, and diverting part of a certain Public Highway, called Water Lane, and described; that is to say, that so much of the Public Highway, leading from Leeds aforesaid, in the Borough of Leeds, as is hereinafter particularly mentioned and damn to rank an geons of East, and throwers.

LION HOUSE, TOP OF BRIGGATE, LEEDS.

LESS.

LESS. Lane or Road, called Camp Lane (leading to the Friends' Meeting House), and extending thence as far as the Road feading to the Union Company's Warehouse, near to a certain Old Building, called Highway, a Course, or Road, may be made and continued, and henceforth used as a Public Highway, Carriage Road, and Foothpath, commencing at that part of the said Old Highway, where the said Letter B is marked on the said Plan, through across and over certain Closes of Land, and upon the site of certain Cottages, or Dwelling-houses Yards, Tenements, and Hereditaments, with the Yards, Tenements, and Hereditaments, with the Appurterances, belonging to Rd. Bassett Wilson, Esq., now or late in the respective occupations of Beechen and Pickersgill, Squire Stansfield, Samuel Midgley, Jas. Shaw, Samuel Ryley, John Galloway, Thos. Batty, William Wood, Morvile Wilde, Thomas Holmes, Thomas Doughty, Joseph Matthews, and Charles Dransfield, and the said Richard Bassett Wilson, or some or one of them, and extending sponsibility. By RICHARD CROWTHER. thence across the abovementioned Closes of Land which said intended Diversion is more particularly shewn on the said Plan; the said Highway, as

respectfully solicit a continuance of their support.

Business in which we are engaged."

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

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

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

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 Publications.

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

Leeds, 4th April, 1838.

Leeds, 4th April, 1838.

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

Staley-Bridge, April 3rd, 1838.

NOTICE IS HERBY OLES, That in pursuant to an Act made and passed in the Start Report of the Reign; of his late Massed in the Start Report of the Reign; of his late Massed in the Start Report of the Repairs of the High-hand and passed in the Start Report of the Parish Church of Leeds aforesaid, on Wednersday, the 4th Day of April, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to audit the Accounts of the Board of Surveyors of the High-hand and powerful remedies, by a system which is safe as well as effectual. All Secondary are with the safe and powerful remedies, by a system which is safe as wellings, Abscess, and every sort of Clandular Tumour, cradicated by a combination of April, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, to audit the Account of the Board of Surveyors of the High-hand and powerful remedies, by S.L. WARD, Surgeon, 18, Trafalgar St.

Leeds.

The practice of cutting, universally resorted to short the treatment of this painful and dangerous maindy, is thus happily exposed in the Doctor of May 22, 71839.

William the Fourth, hittinged 'An Act to consoll.

Mr. STEPHEN MITCHKLL in the Chair; Cancer has surprisingly increased in these kings downs of late years, and it is of consequence for the down of late years, and it is of consequence for the down of late years, and it is of consequence for the down of late years, and it is of consequence for the down of late years, and it is of consequence for the down of late years, and it is of consequence for the down of late years, and it is of consequence for the down of late years, and it is of consequence for the down of late years, and it is of consequence for

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,

£5086 5 0 JOHN CROYSDALE, Auditors.

This Day is published, Price 3d.

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

A LETTER to the SOCIALISTS on Irre-

Price One Penny.

READY MADE CLOTHES SHOP.

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

Huddersfield, March 29th, 1838.

SURGERY.

"Cancer has surprisingly increased in these kingdoms of late years, and it is of consequence for the 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 Surgeons 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

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 ness as usual. 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 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 thence across the abovementioned Closes of Land, and upon the Site of the said Cottages or Dwelling Houses, Yards, Tenements, and Hereditaments, with the Appurtenances, or some or one of them, and thence into and upon the said Highway, to the Letter C marked on the said Plan, at or near the said Old Building, called the Old Buckram House, which said intended Diversion is more particularly.

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 and had in a great measure deprived her from Robert Owen. said Old Building, called the Old Buckram House, which said intended Diversion is more particularly shewn on the said Plan; the said Highway, as it at present exists, being thereon coloured Yellow, and the said Diversion as hereby proposed to be made being thereon coloured Pink, and is 286 Yards in length or thereabouts, and 40 Feet in width or thereabouts, and will be more particularly explained at the said Meeting.

Dated this Sixth Day of April, 1838.

SIMEON SPENCELEY, EDWARD JOHNSON, WILLM KETLEWELL, JOHN GARLAND, A. L. BARRAS, Churchwardens.

The ART of PAWNING, or the Poor Man's GUIDE, shewing how, he may pledge his Propert without being imposed on; including the whole System of Pawning, Redeeming-back, and Selling all hopes of being relieved, until having seen that a most extraordinary Tumour was removed from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen, but I am all hopes of being relieved, until having seen that a most extraordinary Tumour was removed from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen, but I am all hopes of being relieved, until having seen that a most extraordinary Tumour was removed from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen, but I am all hopes of being relieved, until having seen that a most extraordinary Tumour was removed from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen, but I am all hopes of being relieved, until having seen that a most extraordinary Tumour was removed from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen, but I am all hopes of being relieved, until having seen that a most extraordinary Tumour was removed from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen, but I am a most extraordinary Tumour was removed from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen, but I am a most extraordinary Tumour was removed from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen, but I am a most extraordinary Tumour was removed from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen, but I am a most extraordinary Tumour was removed from the cheek of a Mr. William Bailey, Dawgreen, but I am a most extra

SCOTCH TEA DEALERS VERSUS PUFFERS. Since her cure, which is now about ave years, 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 be seen at Mr. Ward's Surgery.

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

The object of this Advertisement is to direct their attention to one which appeared in the last week's Northern Star, and which emanated from the Puffing Establishment of Ottley and Co., in which 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 still considerably larger than the other cheek bone, 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 at Leeds, instead of London or Liverpool, like our noisy Calumniator, who, from mere selfish motives, wishes to satisfy his avarice at the expense of his Competitors in Trade.

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

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

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

The 2nd Charge is—"That we are not able to Sell Cheap." and when I arrived at the age of thirty-seven, the tumour had increased to an alarming size. I went found, said that if it was cut it would kill me, and all the serious item of Travelling Expenses, against which we most politely beg to balance their expensive the faculty that I consulted, told me that it could not be removed in any other way. But I am grate-ful to Divine Providence that I ever heard of the We by no means dispute that Ottley and Co. keep Teas at the prices advertised, but, at such prices, it must necessarily be of the very lowest description, and if their customers desire a superior article, they will also ask a superior price. We could afford to sell at the same prices, did we keep such a commodity in our possession; but, for our part, we have been always of opinion that Teas of a higher quality goes the farthest,—and, from having adopted this course, we have hitherto maintained our Credit and Respectability, and have been enabled to baffle every effort of our enemies.

Some and abilities of Mr. Ward, for by putting my 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

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, he meets ours at his shop; and we can always sell as easy, or easier, after him than any other therefore, cannot fail to be interesting to those Tea Dealer in Halifax; but we do detest that mean-bred vice—a compound of vulgar impudence and similarly afflicted, as also to medical men who think most experienced operator to have taken out this substance with the knife, owing to the deep seat of the Tumour and its situation. But the admirable method by which Mr. Ward has managed is beyond comparison, and ought to be generally known for

this alone, accounts for the impotent rage of the SOUTHGATE PUDDELDOCK. Amongst the respectable Mr. B. who is now just well, may be seen at Mr. Grocers and Tea Dealers of the Town, his Advertisement has excited nothing but disgust: an old estab-Ward's Surgery, every Tuesday and Saturday, at 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 half-past Ten o'clock. Leeds, Feb. 26, 1838.

MRS. ELIZABETH SMITH, Rosemary-row, Tadeaster, 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 London: J. Watson, 15, City Road, Finsbury 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, MR. THOMAS RUDDLESDIN, Earlsheaton, was 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 Charitable Institution in Halifax, on the strength of your assertion? If you can screw your courage to the sticking point, we will find a Scotch House in the Trade you decry, the sphere of whose operations lies principally in this Neighbourhood, who will dare you to the Trial before the eyes of the Public. If 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 let there be no mistake; don't show the white feather.

Was occasioned by a hurt received while lifting a large stone; it had been growing for about a-year, and was perfectly cured in sixteen weeks. This is now six years ago, and as he has no symptoms of return he wishes the case to be made public for the benefit of others similarly afflicted.

Northern Star Office.

CHALLENGE.

As a set of Brawling, Pothouse-Party Politicistis have, during the last two Years, most industriously circulated the following trumped-up Story, for the Purpose of injuring my Business, viz., That at 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 Cheat.

him a Hat, directly or indirectly, at 12s, or any other Price whatseever; and I shall take it as a particular Favour, if he or any of these who charge me with this foul Act, will produce the said Mr. Nameless, or show that, from beginning to end, there is one tittle of Truth, or any Foundation for the whole Calumny and Lies from beginning to end. I did purchase Mr. Baildon's Son's Stock when he left the

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

CAPS and FURS Cleaned and Altered on the Shortest Notice, and on the most reasonable Terms.

Huddersfield, March 28th, 1838.

WORKING MEN'S HALL.

PROSPECTUS of the JOINT STOCK COMPANY for the Purpose of ERECTING 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.

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7th.—That the foregoing Propositions shall be subject to such Alterations as the Shareholders may think necessary at their First General Meeting.

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April 3d, 1838, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

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MEDICINE.

Foreign and Bomestic Entelligence.

the Monerchs of Prussia and Russia, which the 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 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 Belge.

BRUSSELS, MARCH 28.-Mr. Willocks, the Cabinet messenger, is gone (as has been stated) to London with important dispatches. It is asserted that they relate to the clauses of the twenty-four articles in which our Government requires changes to be made. These clauses are those relative to the debt, to the territory ceded, and to the free navigation of the Scheldt. With respect to the territory 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 accede, it would not be equitable to place in his hands the fate of the population which has taken more or less part in the revolution and its consequences, by the acceptance of public offices, by the exercise of political rights in different elections, and by submission to the Belgian laws relative to taxes and the militia. The town of Viriloo is the subject 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 couriers 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 receipt of these resolutions is now known. His Majesty, out of love for his faithful people, has resolved to listen to the wish expressed as well in this country as abroad. The King has resolved to show that he is ready to make this sacrifice for the consoliton 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 ili usage. The Magistrates told him that he had no right to take the law into his own hand, that if he had cause of complaint, he should have gone to them, and they would have protected him. They had the power to send him to hard labour for three months, but as he appeared to be sorry for his offence, they would mitigate the sentence to one month, which he would have to serve after his apprenticeship was expired.—Committed for

EFFECTS OF DRINK.-William Onley, was charged by the police with having been drunk, and committing a violent assault upon his wife. Mrs. Onley, who appeared to labour under severe illness, was desired by the Magistrates to sit down; and on been sworn said she had no desire to press the charge. She had received a series of ill-treatment 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 dink 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 endeayour to repay her by his future good conduct for his past ill-treatment of her. Onley thanked the Masistrate 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 he had to say in his defence, the honest tar leaning spon the bar and looking at the Mayor with the most perfect indifference, said, "Why, sir, I was hesh to a certainty." I had met with a few friends and we had a drop too much, that's all I have to say, Iknow I was fresh." Mr. Parker observed 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

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

Tomen, about seventy years of age, who has been

EFFECTS OF A LITTLE DROP.—John Shields awoke by the police, was found to be drunk and in-FRANKFORT, MARCH 27.—The Emperor of capable of taking care of himself. He said he was summoned before the magistrates for the following Austria has again refused to go to Toplitz, and meet | going to America in a steamer, and had gone to take | assault on a young woman, an inmate of that house. a little drop with his brother before parting, but he The pauper had given some offence to the master, he 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 thought the loss of his ship was a punishment suffici- Mr. C. H. Monro, after a most patient hearing, ent, and he hoped that it would be a warning to him adjourned the case to the following day, in order to to keep himself sober in future.-Discharged.

CHARGE OF STEALING .- Andrew Banter, a 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 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 found it in Wilcomlee, when the snow was on the paupers at their discretion, and fined him £5. the inquiries, and found that about ten days previous ary. they had sent a parcel which corresponded in appearance and quality with that produced by the beliman, to Mr. Wall, of Barnsley. Subsequently the prisoner went with the bellman, and told the prisoner went with the bellman, and told the the extensive premises of Mr. Halles, engineer, in Page's-walk, Grange-road, Bermondsey, were totally destroyed by fire. When discovered the applications on behalf of the miserable man, was a same story as at first to Mr. H. Blundle; when, how- flames were confined to a small portion of the pre- personal one from Captain Mainwaring, of Whitever, the wood between which the bronze was packed mises, but on the doors being opened they extended was indentified as that which was sent from Mr. B.'s to and destroyed the whole of the building. Mr. was indentined as that which was sent from that he Halles is insured in the Sun-office, but the amount deration, appear so perfectly incongruous as necesgot 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 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 Elvira Indiaman.—We regret 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 darkness of the night, they fell in with the wreck on the West Wharf, the poop and masts only being above water. As it would have been dangerous, in consequence of the heavy swell, to have laid the steamluggage and stores were transhipped in boats with- he should be placed under restraint. From that and his spirits were entirely broken. His young

MEDICAL RELIEF TO THE POOR .- At the meeting of the newly-erected Board of Guardians of the Driffield Union, Assistant Commissioner Revans in the chair, Mr. Harrison, the medical dation of the general peace. This resolution has officer of the Union, stated his inability to continue been notified to the Conference. As all the members | the arduous duties of his office at the present inadeof that assembly were not in London, Lord Palmers- quate salary. He stated to the Board that he had to attend to the sick poor of 46 parishes, extending over 16 miles from his house. On the day of the meeting of the guardians he had to remain at the 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 Harrison that they highly approved of his services, and wished their continuance, but they could not increase his salary; on hearing this determination that tenders to supply the poor with medicine should be advertised for.—Hull Paper.

Accounts .-- The habit of keeping private accounts shows the importance of small sums. The practice of comparing our means with the expenditure is one of the surest sources of prudence, caution, and circumspection in other affairs of life. Being a a wife. The Mayor told her he had little hopes of the mind a habit of accuracy in other matters. Nor her, but that he would try her this time, and he does this apply only to the rich, but those who have 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

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER MILL.—Last week one of those frightful occurrences, against which no human foresight can guard, and which seem as if expressly intended to mock the devices of human prudence, took place at Stobos Powder Mills, beonging to Mr. Caldwell, a few miles from Edinburgh. About half-past six o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, half an hour after the workmen had assembled at the mills, they were alarmed by a loud explosion on the premises, the fearful import of which they too well knew. It was found to have proceeded from one of the corning houses, where the powder undergoes the process of being separated into particles or "corns" as they are termed in 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., and two men were engaged in the manufacture. she then retraced her steps, and with much courage matters in which the public are particularly in-The body of one was found at some distance from and presence of mind succeeded in rescuing and car- terested, and as a matter of course demanding the the 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 evi dence that the deceased was a passenger, and was coming up to London previous to seeking employment on the Great Western Railway. During the voyage on Friday afternoon he was upon deck with other passengers, and made several attempts to get into the engine room, but was repulsed by the engineer and stokers, who requested him to keep on deck. Afterwards he placed his legs over the opening leading into the engine room, and he was several times in great danger of being injured by the machinery. He was repeatedly cautioned by two other passengers, 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 if he was brought up again he should be bound to while the wheels were going round at the rate of 25 CIWHOLESOME MEAT.—On Monday last, a or stay, which is placed between the two engines; coat was caught in the cog-wheel, and in an instant NEW POOR LAW.—CIRENCESTER UNION. he was drawn among the machinery and his body was reduced to atoms. The engineer was called to, Board of Guardians are distinguished for having home. On reaching the house I fell down exhausted placed in a case. On the arrival of the steamer at selection by the Commissioners; these worthy with the affair, and the defendants were soon taken. the Hull Steam-packet Wharf, the mutilated frag- Guardians are of opinion, and in that opinion the ments of the deceased's body were removed to the. Commissioners concur, that for an able-bodied man, Church of Allhallows Barking, in Tower-street. who toils from morn to night, five ounces of bacon one in attendance to speak to the identity of the Committee of last session, have "an immediate deceased, but a parcel directed to Mr. Edward pecuniary interest in avoiding the expense of main-Stamford, Falcon Inn, Minster-street, Reading, taining whole families in the Workhouse," and the was in his possession when he took his passage, and following case, extracted from the Glocestershire was produced for the inspection of the jury. The Chronicle of Saturday, will satisfy the public that passengers who saw the dreadful occurrence said the their treatment of the out-door poor is admirably person to whom the parcel was directed, they calculated to serve the same interest:-"An inquest ing where the deceased attempted to descend to the to the Circucester Beard of Guardians on the engine-room was not the proper passage, but that Monday (distant from Ampney about three miles).

Poor Law Assault.-On Monday week, the was found asleep in Whitefriargate, and on being master of the union workhouse, belonging to the Newton Abbott Union, situate at Chudleigh, was consider the right claimed by the master of a workhouse 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 asserted that he was justified in what he did, as he acted by order of the board of guardians. The magistrates did not give their judgment until last a respite until the 5th of May was received for her Saturday, when they declared that neither the defendant nor the board of guardians had any power, brought some to him to cry, saying that he had under the Poor Law Amendment Act, to punish ground. Mr. Warten, their principal clerk, made highest penalty the law allows. - Western Lumin-

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 was spared. His father-in-law and brother-in-law verified to the letter in Braunstone Church, on had come to take a final leave of him at the time 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, at the Kensington Petty Sessions, Dr. Glenn, of been in a declining state of health for some months Brompton-row, accompanied by Mr. Gray, a solici- past. He was then indebted to his creditors in a advice. Dr. Glenn stated, that some time since he paid £100 of the debt, and gave a bill for the was called in to attend a gentleman named Nelson, balance, upon which he was arrested three days after 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 prison. There his health began rapidly to decline,

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 he immediately resigned, and the Board ordered From recollection of the circumstance, suspicion the premises, and who had removed about eight years ago to Leamington, with his wife and child, but of whom nothing had since been heard, except that the husband had married again. Inquiry was promptly made, and he was traced to this town, in employment at the station of the London and Birgood accountant is not only useful in itself, but gives mingham Railway Company, as a journeyman the mind a habit of accuracy in other matters. Nor carpenter. He was on Monday last taken into 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 we have not been able to ascertain.—Coventry

EXTENSIVE FIRE AT CHELTENHAM.—Friday 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 business, in Clarence-street, Cheltenham; and on the alarm being communicated numerous persons hastened to the spot, and the two town engines and the Protector engine were brought to the scene of confingration. The latter engine was very effective, but the two former, we regret to say, from the piping having become old and impaired, were comparatively useless. The fire continued to rage with awful violence, and at a quarter-past five an express was sent to this city for the Protector engine stationed here under the care of Mr. Marsh; and as a proof of the promptitude displayed we may mention that this engine, which we understand did most essential service, was in full play upon the flames by half-past engines were plied with much vigour, it was impos-sible 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

The accident occurred off the Hazeborough Light, per week afford ample animal sustenance. Emabout two o'clock p.m. on Friday. There was no ployers of labourers, we are told by the Commons' stand times before the Magistrates, was placed at the grating had been taken off to admit air and light the form in this state by the police asleep in an open passage, at two o'clock in the morning. Ann and the was very sorry—very as to her not coming there again, if the police ingoing her in the state in which she was that merining her, without consulting her not be subject. However, he would try her once the information built she was brought before him again he would send her to prison,

as to her not coming there again, if the police interest in which she was that merining she died. After a long and patient in morning she died. After a long and patient in the state in which she was that merining she died. After a long and patient in would be as well to postpone the inquest until the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the woman Maria is would be as well to postpone the inquest until the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the constable; and green £5 for the assault on the constable; and green £5 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the constable; and green £5 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the vestigation, the jury returned a verdict— That the clay will pay £2 for the assault on the

THE CAPITAL CONVICTS AT STAFFORD.—We stated, in our last, that Ann Wycherley, now lying under sentence of death in our county prison, for the wilful murder of her child, aged upwards of three years, was respited until the 5th of May, in order to ascertain whether or not she is in a state of pregnancy. The wretched woman persists in declaring latter proposed. The Czar is most anxious to have got over much, and count get no father, and a strait waistcoat put upon ship had sailed without him. The Mayor said under her, in which she was confined for a considerable that she is in that state, and if that should prove the case, and a few weeks must determine the point have all a strait waistcoat put upon that she is in that state, and if that should prove the case, and a few weeks must determine the point have all a strait waistcoat put upon that she is in that state, and if that should prove the case, and a few weeks must determine the point have all a strait waistcoat put upon the should prove the case, and a few weeks must determine the point have all a strait waistcoat put upon that she is in that state, and if that should prove the case, and a few weeks must determine the point beyond all doubt, a further respite, until after her delivery, will of course he granted. We believe THE NORTHERN STAR. delivery, will of course be granted. We believe there is not the least hope, in her case, of the mitito Mr. Baron Gurney, respecting the case of Hannah Heath, convicted of poisoning her grandchild, Whether this extension of time will be followed by a remission of the capital punishment will depend altogether, we believe, on the result of the inquiry which will be made into all the circumstances of her case. With regard to Alldridge, convicted of rape and incest, there were serious doubts in the more Hall, who was on the grand jury. Certain guilt. This was felt by the gentlemen who inter-THE DORCHESTER LABOURERS.—A dinner is ested themselves on the part of Alldridge, and also 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. No thing 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 the news arrived; and the scene at their interview afterwards was truly affecting. Alldridge is a miner; and we believe has led a very debauched life; he is extremely ignorant, though he has attended diligently to the instructions of the Chaplain since his conviction, and expresses great gratitude for the pains that they have taken to enlighten first, to show the people that the Whigs have proved his mind. It is probable that he will be transported 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 Thursday, died suddenly under the following distressing circumstances:-It appeared that he had

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, rewhose place of business was at 63, Chancery-lane. The residence of Mr. Richards did not transpire. six. During the progress of the devastation, we are known, with the view, as was afterwards admitted, Mr. Stuart, to whom he (the magistrate) was of having, if possible, the case heard in the private room; but Mr. Rawlinson, who at all times very nine o'clock, my mother-in-law called at our house. passed on; we presently afterwards met Sanders 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, the windows, &c. from the playing of the engines and ill-using me in a most shameful manner. and the other preventive means which were resorted Mr. Rawlinson.—Did they appear drunk? Comitself was most melanchely 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 you like." They continued to ill-treat me inde-In answer to Mr. Rawlinson, the complainant said patrol came up, and that the other person by whom she was so outrageously attacked had made off in a 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

rest of the examination, which was very long, went

SLIGHT DIFFERENCE OF JUDGMENT.—The Lord of the Manor of Rochdale made a claim against the Leeds and Manchester Railway Company for the sum of £31,200, for the losses he would sustain by the railway passing across copyhold lands held from him, and the jury returned a verdict of £150! -Stockport Herald.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1838.

THE DISCONTENTS OF THE WORKING

A lengthy article, bearing this title, in Blackwood's Magazine of the present month, seems to require some little passing observation. We have a native English love of candour and frankness, 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 excites the "fearful" and "reverent" wonder of accustomed both to think and to say of the rival to none but those who, like Blackwood, seek a 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 lahours 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 game to play; and so the Tories find it. Two things are necessary to be done to ensure successfalse to all their promises of amelioration and 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 was removed from Whitecross-street to the Fleet on changes of character, vaccillating between the stern uncompromising hardihoood of villany natural to his character, and the insidious cajolery which is the essential characteristic of Whiggery. Hence in tor, applied to the sitting magistrates for their sum of £140. Since Christmas the unfortunate man the last Election the Tories attempted to play the Whig game, by affecting to be at least desirous of so far aiding the accomplishment of public right as might be done by the destruction of the New Poor 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 wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution taken by the King soon after the wise resolution. From that taken every opportunity of wife attended on him unceasingly, and, on Thursband taken every opportunity of wife attended on him unceasingly, and, on Thursband taken every opportunity of wife attended on him unceasingly, and, on Thursband taken every opportunity of wife attended on him unceasingly, and, on Thursband taken every opportunity of wife attended on him unceasingly, and, on Thursband taken every opportunity of wife attended on him unceasingly, and, on Thursband taken every opportunity of wife attended on him unceasingly, and, on Thursband taken every opportunity of wife attended on him unceasingly, and has a period Mr. Nelson had taken every opportunity of wife attended on him unceasingly, and, on Thursband taken every opportunity of wife attended on him unceasingly, and has spirits were entirely broken. His young out damage. Shortly afterwards, however, the water the should be placed under restraint. From that the should be placed under restraint. From that the bers were returned through the influence of the saw shells. Kensington-gardens, Jarge placards, on his person, denouncing him (Dr. Glenn) as a murderer, perjurer, &c., and during the last two days he had employed to his room, and on Saturday, about three, his with a raige placard, cautioning persons not to go with a large placard, cautioning persons not to go with a large placard, cautioning persons not to go with a large placard, cautioning persons not to go with a large placard, cautioning persons not to go with a large placard, cautioning persons not to go with a large placard, cautioning persons not to go with a large placard, cautioning persons not to go with a large placard, cautioning persons not to go the solution of the case. It was matter for a civil action, unless some breach of the peace took place in the coase. It was matter for a civil action, unless some breach of the peace took place in consequence, and all they could do would be to send one of the police sergeants to Mr. Nelson, to induce him to refrain.

Suspected Mr. Nelson, to induce him to refrain.

Suspected Mr. Nelson, to induce him to refrain one of the police sergeants to Mr. Nelson, to induce him to refrain one of the police sergeants to Mr. Nelson, to induce him to refrain one of the police sergeants to Mr. Nelson, to induce him to refrain one of the police sergeants to Mr. Nelson, to induce him to refrain.

Suspected Mr. Nelson, to induce him to refrain one of the police has been prospected to so, independent of the imprisonment for two months, during which they are exposed to association and engineering of the police of the surgeon, was immediately sent for, who provided the surgeon, was immediately sent for who provided the surgeon, was imm 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 Whig doctrine of the people's having any right to the least option in the management of their own affairs, and asserts at once that :-

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

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

"We speak not here of moral accountability but of external conduct; not of occasional exceptions but of general rules. And in these points of view it cannot be bid that among the 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 the context towns when amounting to actual want and ninebing 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 siding at 14, Gray's-inn-square; and the third as a the Whig and Tory factions, the more strongly we merchant generally residing at Twickenham, but become convinced that "they twain are indeed one flesh." Notwithstanding the apparent straight-for-The case excited a considerable degree of interest, and prior to its being called on the defendant deal of Whig trickery and finesse. How carefully Sanders presented to Mr. Sanderson the card of a does the writer, while he exhibits the convention 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, rying in safety by the same route the children of Mr. Marshall's family. Happily, no lives were lost; but the destruction of property has been very great; though there was a good supply of water, and the the female first alluded to, said—Last night, about not itself a consequence of the non-possession of not itself a consequence of the non-possession of and after taking supper with us, I went a little political and legislative power. No word of intimaway with her towards her home at Harrow. We sion that this very state of things, which he affirms ants Green, Richards, and Barclay, who said some-thing which sounded like "you dear darlings," and of power, has been superinduced by the intervention and another, who is not here, when both of them of those "hands" into which that power has been much damage. The residence of Mr. Yates, china- laid hold of my clothes and pulled them over 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 and the other preventive means which were resorted plainant.—I can't say that they were drunk, but the means by which this robbery is effected, and this they had certainly been drinking. Mr. Rawlinson.

"metual want and pinching destitution" produced: "actual want and pinching destitution" produced; woon's, we beg to assure him that "this generation which means consist only in the single "power" of shall not pass till all these things be fulfilled." law-making, for which he is so anxious to prove of loss sustained; we have heard the latter estimated gether was so violent, that not only my gown, but the incapacity of poverty from its association of the Reform Bill, he says 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 25 revolutions per minute. He got upon the iron bar or stay, which is placed between the two engines;

of loss sustained; we have neard the latter estimated at from 20 to £30,000; but no accurate calculation has as yet been formed. It is satisfactory, however, much injured. Although some distance from any that vice and poverty must go hand in hand to only my gown, but the incapacity of the Reform Bill with crime. And then the modesty of the assertion much injured. Although some distance from any that vice and poverty must go hand in hand to only my gown, but the incapacity of the Reform Bill with crime. And then the modesty of the assertion frighten them, but they said, "D—n your husband, How immaculately virtuous must all the better" whom the franchise of society had a second form the franchise of the second frighten them, but they said, "D—n your may call him as long as allowed of society had the second from the franchise of the second from the franchise classes of society be! We dare swear that such a cently for some time, and on their making their way thing as vice and immorality is unknown among them. They are quite another sort of thing. The who stopped the engines immediately, and the mangled remains of the rash and unfortunate man were
collected from various parts of the engine-room and
collected from various cover of a fraud, it is only lest he should be led by it that the defendants were all together when the into "habits of intemperance" which might injure his morals. Seriously, there is no man, not a born gig. Complainant was further questioned as to the idjot, who does not know that vice and crime of every description is far more rife among the "better" than among the poorer orders of society—that be about seventy years of age, and was very feeble, in no rank of society is the standard of morality said—The first three gentlemen, as we were going so high as among the poor—in none so low, in met that person (pointing to Sanders) and another, reference to some sorts of crime as among the middle, while no such thing is known among those was under their exclusion from it is injustically and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injustically and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injustically and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injustically and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injustically and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injustically and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injustically and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injustically and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injustically and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injustically and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injustically and in the sorts of crime, as among it. believed, was the brother of the deceased, and declared that no blame could be justly attached to the engineers, who had warned the deceased to keep away from the engineer. It was found that the open-level and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction, and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction, and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction, and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction, and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction, and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction, and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction, and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction, and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction, and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction, and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction."

Amplied me about, and in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction."

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And in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that "their exclusion from it is injunction."

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And in reference to other sorts of crime, as among it, is a proof that their exclusion from it is injunction.

And in reference t can make the labour, the property, the persons, the always "safe and salutary" to do justice; so that. sufferings, or the lives of the lower orders, subser- upon Blackwood's own showing, an excellent case vient to their several lustings after wealth and is made out for the right of the poor to the pos-

according to the rules of reason, and less under the influence of recklessne.'s and passion;" and if it be not true, whence arose the "actual want and 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" water

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 than all the physical violence that could be resorted to. This, and this only, is the "machinery" by which the masses are now holden in peaceful subjection to the laws. And does the gaping driveller dare to insinuate that the same sense of moral feeling, and the same intelligence which holds them now in subjection to laws which they cannot respect, because they have emanated from a dominant faction, would be less effectual for that purpose when their operation had reference to laws 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

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 causes and a corresponding original evils. causes, and a corresponding opinion that no political system has reached its acme of improvement, or is entitled to popular respect, under which any socials whatever continue to be endured by the people." Now, in every single word of this we concur-

We are as well aware as Blackwood that the Whigs. when they inveigh against grievances, always mean those only which affect themselves. We differ from him however, in the opinion that

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

Did they really?! What a ninneyhammer this same Blackwood's must be, or what ninneyhammers he must suppose the Whigs to have been ! For what purpose did the Whig Agitators appeal to the people? To get the help of the people against. the Tories, to be sure. And why should they expect the people to help them unless they had some interest in doing so. Had they expected the people to understand their talk of "Reform "as they themselves understood it they never could have expected—and, therefore, never would have asked, the people to help them to get it. No. no. The Whigs were not such ninnies. They intended their doctrines to be understood as they were understood. They intended the people to suppose them sincere in seeking to restore the principle of self-government; just as the Tories intended the people to think them sincere in seeking the repeal of the New Poor Law. The people knew the doctrines to be true, and, therefore, they received them gladly, even though preached by Whigs; just as they knew that the New Poor Law ought to be repealed. and, therefore, they gladly received a promise for its repeal, even from the Tories. They now know them both to be the two legs of the same compass, 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-

Speaking of the arguments used for the carrying

"The people's rights were made a main foundation of the "The people's rights were made a main foundation of the contest: a plea as groundless as it was mischievous. Men have indeed a right to practical freedom, but no abstract right to political power. It is a question of pure expediency in whom the franchise shall be vested: and no class of people have a right to demand it, except by first proving that their exclusion from it is injurious, and that their possession of it will besafe and salutary. Bitterindeed are the fruits involved in the principle that any class had this supposed right to an extension of the franchise. If the tea-pound householder had the right, how could it be denied to the nine pound, or seven, or six, or one pound occupant when he same to demand it? Why should any man be excluded from such a right, who was to live under the laws, or to contribute to the revenues of the country? Expediency admits of adjustment. Expediency of one kind is balanced by expediency of another. But right, acknowledged right, admits of no compromise, nor is any man bound to sacrifice it, for any consideration but his own choice."

That "no class of persons have a right to demand."

That "no class of persons have a right to demand the franchise, except by proving that their exclusion from it is injurious," we at once admit; and the bare mention of "actual want and pinching destitution," as existing among those who have not the franchise, session of the franchise, and especially of those who are suffering "actual want and pinching destitution:" and as we perfectly agree with him, that proper conclusion. Our judgment is, that Sanders satisfaction. If all this be true, how detestable must "Right, acknowledged right, admits of no comproshall pay £5 for the assault on the woman Maria be the hypocrite who can whine out "actual want mise, nor is any man bound to sacrifice it for any and pinching destitution must involve active ele- 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.

EFFECTS OF CHURCH AND STATE

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 com parison between the opinions, acts, and deeds, of Members of Parliament, and the opinions, acts, and deeds, of those professed to be represented, by the said Members. Upon the one hand, we find the lew holding dominion by stealth, perjury, violation of promises, and all uncharitableness, and yet styled. by the press as the real representatives of public opinion; while, upon the other hand, we find ninetynine in every hundred declaring themselves unrepresented, and recognising the dominion Parliament merely in the sword and the musket. We hear of projected changes, such as National Education, Superior Religious Instruction, and Moral Teition. We find Bishops preaching passive obedience and non-resistance; declaring that this earth was intended but as a purgatory, and that the sojourners here are merely in a state of probation for another and a happier world, their passport to which will greatly depend upon their subserviency and suffering here below. Now, without entering into a theological discussion with those Right Rev. Gentlemen, we can only say, that their practice being diametrically opposed to their preaching, we have a strong inclination to doubt their interpretation of Hely Writ. The Church and the State are too firmly, and have been too long politically, united, to induce us, without due scrutiny and deliberation, to adopt the spiritual admonitions of the Hierarchy. etherwise than as political lessons. We find religion supported by force; liberty trampled upon; comforts abridged; rights abstracted; and wrong following wrong, in rapid succession; and yet we are told that our salvation will much depend upon our mild endurance of these multiplied evils. But that such sophistry and blasphemy can be preached, accepted, and acted upon, is not wonderful, when we see the Altar based upon the Throne, and Religion made subservient to political purposes. We have been now for some time pointing out to our readers, the many grievances under which they labour, and of which they justly complain; and we now tell them that one of the great causes of all suffering, is the union between Church and State: England endeavouring to uphold one description of worship-Scotland contending for HEB National Creed-and Ireland's old Establishment struggling to throw off the political chains of her new Establishment. With three countries thus embroiled in what is preached as matter of paramount importance, how, we ask, is it likely, that a senate composed of the champions of the several national modes of worship, can furnish anything like consistency or political concordance in matters which form the keystone of the temple of the respective belligerents? Introduce a Turnpike Bill, and it is met with reference to the incestuous union, and you are met with at any moment, when they please, 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, religious equality; and would at once put an end to the system of dealing out salvation by the rood, the would marvel at so slovenly a mode of salvation: page, they resolvedand, instead of peaceably submitting to clerical injustice in "honour of God," he would discover that he himself had been in the wrong, by making his " passive obedience and non-resistance" a kind of trap to lure the receivers of stolen goods into sin and damnation. If "passive obedience and non-resistance," upon the part of the people, lead to plunder, rapine, and profanation by their rulers, are they not, themselves, accessary to the misery of their rulers? and is it not, consequently, incumbent upon them, to make some sacrifice of self, to do an act of charity to those who are in error? "Passive obedience" is never preached but by tyrants, who have to protect, with the musket, the plunder which they have gained by blood. The Reformation was not accomplished by martyrdom. "Passive obedience and non-resistance" would have been but a poor force in the hands of the monster, HARRY, to effect the destruction of the monasteries, and the plunder of his subjects. "Passive obedience" would not have enabled CROMWELL to subvert ancient tyranny, and to establish, upon its ruins, a more modern but not less tyrannical order of things. "Passive obedience and non-resistance" would not have induced the poor Irish Catholic to support, with his sweat, for centuries, the demagogue Church parson, who was hired by the State to damn his faith, denounce his creed, and insult his person. If it was not for the union of Church and State, we should now have Universal Suffrage. Without Universal Suffrage, we cannot hope to rid ourselves of the effect of the unholy union. Religious toleration means religious politito 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 State union was well exemplified in the person of the

EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

Chief of the army.

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

time, both Bishop of Osnaburg and Commander-in-

what is more, they have gone too. Another close against the bellies of the paupers, by a majority of 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 gloriously maintained their independence; but, in there would have been even one profit-monger bold most other places, our friends have thought that a enough to speak against them. But, conducted as 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 ing papers contained numerous cases, copied from see that the brave fellows of Hoddorsheld, Rochdale. and some other places, knying taken this position. have maintained it gallantly. They have done great service to their country, and will be had in everlasting remembrance by their children's children. The struggle was severe, for the "Beast" knew it to be for life. His Herculean powers of every description were put forth. Trickery, of the meanest kind that ever Whiggery was tainted with, was unhesitatingly resorted to. In Honley, when the "Beast" perceived that he was losing ground, the rate-books were ransacked for objections against

voters, even up to the panic of 1825; nine years

before the Bill was passed. In Preston, the Churchwardens, ever mindful of the Shop, acting, indeed, it is said, under the orders of his Three-Headed Infernal Majesty, seized the golden opportunity of performing two acts of mischief at once, by wrenching the wages of iniquity, in the shape of church-rates, out of the hands of many, who, though they had a great objection to being robbed at all, preferred yet the lesser robbery of their purses, by the priest, to the greater 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 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 worst features of an election for mis-representatives in Parliament, are to be brought on us every year to enable the High Priests, of this modern Moloch, to offer up human sacrifices to the household Gods of "Capital!" 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 religious bias. Speak of liberty at home, which 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 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 anothemas | and memory, have said that word, and said it manfully. The parish of St. Bride, in that famous city has tasted the sweets and benefits of the New Poor Law. She has eaten of the bread, and drunk and because civil liberty would at once lead on to 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 perch, and the acre. The man who now gives a pint of the inhabitants of that parish, the proceedings of buttermilk out of his churn, as a spiritual offering, 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 controll 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 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,

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 cal equality. Religious equality means a fair chance | juices of mandrake, poppy, and hemlock, were our only potations. Here we are, close to the two hig 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 troducing the New Poor Law Act into the parish! The meeting was a public meeting of the rate payers, called expressly for the purpose of "rejecting the New Poor Law Act from the parish;" but the worthy profit-mongers, who regarded the question as merely one of pounds, shillings, and Well, the "ides of March" have come; and, pence, decided in favour of their own pockets and 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 slay. We have ever regarded the New Poor Law to vote but persons having a direct interest in staryas an abrogation of all those principles of equity and ing the one and enslaving the other; and mark 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

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

the provincial press, exhibiting the like treatment instance, the Guardians of the Circucester 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 ter Chronicle of Saturday gives the case of a poor 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 Cirenester Board of Guardians. This unfortunate creature had walked three miles on a piercingly cold day-was kept waiting a whole day in painful suspense—and at last dismissed without a farthing or a farthing's worth. All that remains of her now 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 combatant we have in our ranks: this excellent and spirited individual has shown in his pamphlet that while the deaths of convicts in the Hulks averaged. 2.3 or 2 three-tenths per cent., of their number per annum, the deaths in the Bridgewater Union averaged 41.4, or 41 four tenths per cent. per but could neither tell for how much he had bought anum. In other words—that the rate of mortality was eighteen times greater amongst the paupers referred to, than amongst the convicts. He publicly charged the Guardians of that Union with having caused the deaths of upwards of 30 persons—with having knowingly and deliberately pursued a system of treatment towards them, which the medical reader, was the charge met? By what tribunal entertained and adjudicated in? By the Bridge- and while in one of the bed-rooms, extracted from no other authority than their own, and that of their accomplices, the Somerset-house Bashaws, these murdering "Guardians of the Poor" of Bridgewater, sat upon themselves, -took cognizance of their own crime--called no witnesses but themselves; and, after a private examination into their own guilt, unanimously returned a verdict of Not Guilty in their own favour, which verdict is, up to this hour, the only part of their proceedings which has been made public!! I defy the records of Eastern despotism to furnish a parallel case to this. When HENRY VIII. of wife-killing memory, condescended to argue doctrinal points with LAMBERT, the schoolmaster, he tried first to convince his opponent by a right Royal display of Catholic orthodoxy; but that process failing, he had him tied to a stake, where, with the aid of fire and faggot, he soon convinced all loyal subjects that LAMBERT was no better than an obstinate heretic. This was a very arbitrary and summary mode of conviction; but I doubt whether it was more arbitrary and summary than is the Bridgewater Guardians' mode of self-acquittal, and I also very much doubt whether, after all, LAMBERT did not experience more real mercy and fair play from the wife-killer, than did the Bridgewater paupers from their chosen Guardians. LAMBERT was killed with fire by the King's authority: the Bridgewater paupers were killed with water-gruel, by the authority of their Guardians. The wife-killer held himself responsible to nobody for roasting LAMBERT: the Guardians consider themselves responsible to nobody for having inflicted diarrhea and death on the paupers. There was no coroner's inquest to bring in a verdict of wilful murder against the royal roaster. There has been, and I fear will be, no coroners' inquest to find a similar verdict against the water-gruelling to state that unless he allowed him some compensapauper-killers. Thus far there is not much difference. 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

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.

must not pursue the parallel. One startles at the

inferences to which it might lead, and I have already

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

numane person as to what ought to be the fate of

Yours, &c., &c.,

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENT

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 it. It shall appear next week.

with Mr. Finch's letter as with Mr. Oastler's. This may be partially accounted for on the score of our going to press a little earlier than usual. because of the extra demand. We greatly fear whether we shall be able to give all Mr. F.'s previously published letters, especially in one number. J. Darken, Norwich. We had not forgot our ex-

cellent friend; he shall be attended to; and the portraits he wants shall be sent through Mr. Hetherington; perhaps next week if opportunity offers. The Sabbath.—Our attention is directed by a cor-

respondent 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-

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.

No Agitator-will say that we have made use of the

Mr. Lawson, Bolton. We sincerely regret the in-

LEED&

Tuesday last, a lusty son of the north, named Robert Nelson, was brought before the magistrates of the unhappy poor all over the country. For charged with stealing a penknife, the property of 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 penknife in question, which, however, was not missed till the following day, when the worthy sergeant was auxious 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 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 Witness kissed the book. Mr. James.—Stop, stop, the 24th regiments, all within twenty-four hours. not so fast.—You shall true answer make to all 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. as red as a turkey cock. The court was convulsed It appeared that some time before, a girl had gone with laughter at the poor fellow's simplicity; and to Mr. Fisher's requesting to look at some shoes, which, on pretence of her father wanting to look at them, she was suffered to take away without Mr. Fisher knowing whither they were to be taken. These shoes were subsequently pawned at Mr. (what horrid blasphemy !) and that her death was Wilson's shop for four shillings; and being 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 subsequently pawned for a trifle. The articles were traced to the pawn-shop and identified by the owner, the prisoner. On Saturday last the prisoner was committed on a charge of stealing some linen, the property of Mr. Charles Scholefield, of York Road. In his defence, he said he had hought the tickets, 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 :on the books, 140.

KEEPING BAD COMPANY.—On Saturday last, a young man named Thomas Daley, appeared before the magistrates, charging a girl named Mary Ann with the prisoner, who enticed him to this brothel: water Board of Guardians themselves!!! With him two half-crowns and a sixpence. He also had a tobacco-box, which he said he found on the bed after the girl had left the room. On discovering his the assistance of a policeman, he soon found, but the money had disappeared. The magistrates said that Verdict-" Accidental death." though the case looked exceedingly suspicious against vict her, and she should therefore be discharged.

RICHARD OASTLER IN THE FIRE. - Jonas Driver, a petty manufacturer, residing in New and that on Saturday last he went to the Black the Leeds Mercury, Times, Intelligencer, and some journal, he stated that with it he would give a splen-Lenaghan, "will you buy a paper?" "Hand me him, he put it into the fire, and the Northern Star likewise shared the same fate. Being asked for 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 charge, he admitted that he was drunk, and did not know what he was doing. The magistrates decided that he should pay for the paper and the expenses of the conviction, which having done, he made his stay in Court as short as possible, and quickly found the 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 it was reasonable, and directed a policeman to accompany Lenaghan to Driver's warehouse, and tion for his loss of time, they would direct that an information should be laid against him for being towards the suppression of such a nuisance? 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 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, who was found dead in his bed on the previous morning. Two young men slept with him during the night of Sunday, and did not perceive anything on their rising to attend their work on the following 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 place, but no particular cause of death was elicited.

Verdict-"Died by the visitation of God." COURT HOUSE CURIOSITY. On Tuesday last, two respectable looking women, named Hannah Wood, and Sarah Buckley, appeared before the magistrates to settle a brawl which they could not decide more privately. Mrs. Wood charged Mrs. Buckley with beating her children, who had given her no provocation. There were witnesses on both 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 O. O. T. His lines have some merit, but they contradicted. To this she was answered "that the bench had given the case a very patient hearing on

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 delivered in the Social Institution of this town, by in type as to render it impossible to find room for Mr. Fleming, from Manchester. The afternoon lecture consisted principally of remarks upon, and Mr. John Finch .- We are in the same predicament replies to an article in the March No. of Blackwood's Magazine, headed "Practical Workings of Trades Unions." Mr. F. was exceedingly happy in his observations; and in the soundness of a great portion of his advice to the Unionists we fully concur; particularly when he advised the enrolling of the rules of the several societies under the " Benefit Societies Act;" a step which we hope every Union throughout the country will immediately take, and thus put themselves under the protection of the only law, lately passed, at all calculated to afford protection to working men. Mr. F. also advised the withdrawal of the funds of the Trades Unions from the Savings and other Banks, and the employing of of them in purchasing real property for themselves, instead of allowing the Bankers and other Capitalists to convert those funds into additional scourges wherewith to lash their victims, the productive classes. The evening lecture was upon the praclo Agitator—will say that we have made use of the information contained in his letter, which was much by the Socialists. Mr. F. is an exceedingly elever speaker; and his discourses appeared to make a deep as to expose himself to death by drowning. A

THE WAY TO OBTAIN A GOOD CHARACTER. -Mary Ann Sherry was brought before the Magis. trates on Monday last, charged with picking a A VALIANT AND MONEST RECRUIT. -On 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 same damsel was brought before the Magistrates on

> lous 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 took the book in both hands, and grasping it with all his might, pressed it to his lips with such Mr. Eli Whiteley, stuff manufacturer, Prospect-place. force, and for such a length of time, as to make the blood rush into his cheeks until they seemed almost after some little further trouble on the part of Mr. Mr. John Bentley, paper-maker, Hunslet-lane. James, he was at last properly sworn.

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

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

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. -On Saturday evening last, an appaling accident occurred in Hunslet-lane, of which the following are the particulars: - About seven o'clock on the night in question, Jane Hodgson, a girl of about seven years of age, and Admitted, 60; discharged restored, 70; remaining 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, officers of the Union had fore-warned them would be Sherry, with picking his pocket, while in that sink and were whipped away. Feeling the whip about fatal to the victims; and, how, think you good of abomination called "The Golden Buildings." them, they let go their hold, and ran to different them, they let go their hold, and ran to different It appeared that, on the evening before, Daley met sides of the road. Very unfortunately, the Union Coach was just passing at the time, when the little Hodgson ran amongst the horses' legs, was thrown down, and trodden upon, and both wheels of the coach passed over her head and shoulders, which were crushed almost to atoms. She was, of course, loss, he went in search of the fugitive, whom, with quite dead when lifted from the ground. An inquest was held on the remains on Monday afternoon last.

THIEVES AT ODDS .- On Tuesday l there was not sufficient evidence to con- characters appeared before the magistrates, each that if her father struck her any more, she would complaining of the other, of assaults, damages, &c., &c. One of them produced three parts of a pannel, which she declared the other had knocked out of the Wortley, was brought before the magistrates by door with her fist: she also complained of her having was missing, and herformer words exciting suspicion, the mill-dam of Mr. Clapham was dragged for a damaging and destroying the property of Nicholas earthenware. The defendant had likewise her com-Lenaghan. It appeared from the evidence that plaints to make, when the other one in the mean Lenaghan is, occasionally, a newspaper hawker; time called her daughter as a witness. "Oh you needn't call her to help you out of your scrape" Horse Inn, in Swinegate, where he offered for sale said the defendant, "for she's been at Wakefield for stealing a watch." "And you've been there for other papers, as well as the Northern Star. As an stealing beef," said the complainant, " so the kettle inducement to purchasers of the latter mentioned | does'ent need to call the frying pan black." "Well, and you've been there for stealing pork," said the did portrait of Richard Oastler, Esq. "What, that defendant, "so we'd better cut our sticks, as I guess AGITATOR," said Driver, scowling and showing his ye'll mak nout o'nt." Such was actually the fact; teeth. "Yes, that incomparable patriot," said the whole of the three had been committed; the one for stealing beef, the other for stealing pork, and the the portrait," said Driver; which being reached to third for stealing a watch. The complaint was not

STEALING A NECKCLOTH .- Maria Whittaker. 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 about fifteen years old, had gone to "Goulding's Buildings," a place of notorious ill fame, when being in a bed-room with some strumpet, the prisoner also made free to enter, and immediately decamped with 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. "Goulding's Buildings."—This place is one of the greatest nuisances in the town; there are more depredations committed in this place in one week, according to the cases that come before the magistrates, than in the whole town beside in a month.

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 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 might furnish him, in order to assist his judgment. in his possession, which has since been identified by William Fawcett, a coal leader. He was committed for trial to Wakefield House of Correction.

ACKWORTH CHURCH RATE .- A meeting was held in June last, for the purpose of levying a rate held in June last, for the purpose of levying a rate thirteen years of age more than nine hours a day on the inhabitants of this village, which issued in Mr. Thomas Bedford admitted that the children sides, who beth swore that the respective parties for the question being adjourned nine months, which were worked full time (eleven hours each day.) Mr. whom they appeared had been assaulted. Mrs. time expired on Thursday, the 29th March last. Baker inquired of Pollard his age; he replied under Wood desired nothing but peace, for this was the The anti-rate-payers issued a notice that they 13. Mr. Archer observed that the certificate which first time she had the curiosity to bring any body should meet pursuant to the adjournment; this was signed by Mr. Wiseman, in 1836, stated him then to the Court House, and she did not care if it was proved a disagreeable surprise to the parson and to be 13 years of age, and it was rather singular if other needfuls connected with the church, for by the was under that age in 1838. Mr. Ingham doubted way it was hunting day, and the former business whether he could hear the defendants upon that cerway it was hunting day, and the former business, had been overlooked. The officials concluded it best consequence of not being countersigned. Their adthe expenses of the case), she seemed to feel all the to meet the Radicals, as they are here termed, and indignation which an honest and independent mind would feel when unjustly accused. She urged the respectability of her two witnesses who were stranwould reer when unjustly accused. One arguet the call.

Abecedarian. We advise him to go to school and learn so to arrange his words as that people may reward to give their testimony, while her accuser had and was seconded by Mr. John Scofield. Mr.

Would reer when unjustly accused. One arguet the could not consider the moved a further adjournment for twelve months, and told the moved a further adjournment for twelve months, and was seconded by Mr. John Scofield. Mr.

Would reel when unjustly accused. One arguet the could only convict once in any one day. It was rather too much to 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 ment was carried without a dissentient; the latter the rest of the informations may need used. 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. 8s. each for indecently assaulting Mary Smith, a girl The cart had been left at a smith's shop in Meadow Lane, Leeds, to get repaired, and though the prisoner was not observed to steal the cart, yet the wheels were found in his possession, with a new severely reprimanded by the Bench. 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 blackobserved, 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 had been that purpose of G. Pollard Fee. This takes two fully as bad as the prisoner in the transaction. The magistrates dismissed the case.

A DANGEROUS PREDICAMENT. - On Monday last, a young man named Thos. Ellice was brought before the Magistrates charged with being so drunk impression upon his auditors. Animated conversa- watchman named John Bolton took the prisoner tions followed at the close of each lecture; and the out of the brook in Water-lane, about half-past ing three hundred persons, and a recess for the acseveral objections advanced, met with a ready reply. two o'clock on Sunday morning last, in which he A lecture in opposition to some of the tenets held might have been drowned had it not been for the Mr. Lawson, Bolton.—We sincerely regret the inby the Socialists was delivered in the same room,
but was occasioned by an oversight at this office.

A recture in opposition to some of the tenets held might have been drowned had it not been for the timely assistance of the watchman. Prisoner could say nothing in his defence, and was fined 5s. and near Halifax, have recently produced nineters. costs for being drunk.

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

MILL HILL WARD. Mr. William Beverley, wool merchant, Bond

Mr. Joseph Thackrey, wool agent, Park Place. Saturday last, charged with picking a man's pocket of 5s, 6d. as mentioned in another paragraph.

Mr. Luke Marsh, hatter, Upperhead Row. Mr. Joseph Ressit, wooldyer, Hanover-place. Mr. Walter Stead, merchant, Woodhouse-lane.

Mr. Matthew Johnson, glosser, Well Close Place. Mr. Thomas Anderton, hide merchant, Water-lane. NORTH WARD. Mr. Joseph Dickinson, corn miller, York-street.

NORTH WEST WARD.

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. KIRKGATE WARD. Mr. John Yewdal, grocer, Briggate.

Mr. Thomas Holt, Blayd's Court, Hunslet-lane. OUT-TOWNSHIPS. H UNSLET.

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,

Hunslet.

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

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

ARMLEY. " John Holdsworth." John Walker.

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

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

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

"Found Drowned." DEWSBURY.

the White Horse, where the inquest was held over

the remains, and the jury returned a verdict of

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

DEWSBURY PETTY SESSIONS, SATURDAY,-FACTORY INFORMATIONS .- Messrs. Bates and Baker, the superintendents under the Factories' Regulation Act, appeared to prove several informations against the Healey New Mill Company, and their agents. the neckcloth in question. Inspector Moxon having under illegal certificates, beyond the hours appointed The informations were for working the children by the Act, and for neglecting to send them to school. Mr. Baker proceeded to state in reference to the charge of illegal certificate, that the company had dispensed with the services of the regularly appointed surgeon, Mr. Wiseman, and had employed a Mr. Smith, whose name was signed to the certificates he then produced, of Sarah Moss, John Toulson, and Joseph Pollard, which he considered in point of fact, no certificate at all. Mr. Archer, who appeared for Could not our liberal magistrates do something been complied with, which only required that the 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. Baker's superior officer) on the 15th of the same month, which, he contended, was a sufficient proof that the certificates were legally signed. Mr. Baker contended that the defendants were bound to prove that Mr. Smith was a regular practitioner. Mr. Archer denied it, and said they had no right to admit what Mr. Smith was, the onus lay upon the complaining party. Mr. Baker observed that Mr. Smith ought to come forward and prove it himself. Mr. Ingham remarked that if Mr. Smith was not a regularly educated surgeon, the certificate was useless, and were the property of Eliza Thompson, the prisoner's was bound to prove that he was neither surgeon or therefore he was inclined to think that Mr. Baker physician, in order to fully make out a case. Mr. Baker said Mr. Smith was not on the list of surgeons. He produced the list, but Mr. Archer objected that it was not evidence, as the lists were almost necessarily imperfect. After some further conversation,

Mr. lngham observed that the point was a singular one to him, and he should wish the decision to stand over for a fortnight. In the meantime he should be glad to examine any evidence which either party The decision was therefore adjourned.-Mr. Baker then put in the certificate of Joseph Pollard, which was not countersigned by a magistrate. Mr. Archer immediately admitted its illegality. Mr. Baker next charged the Company with working children under consequence of not being countersigned. Their ad-The rest of the informations were postponed und

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

HALIFAX.

THE ODD FELLOWS HALL,-This flourishing body of individuals of the Loyal Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the Manchester Unity, in the that purpose of G. Pollard, Esq. It is to have two fronts, one to Victoria-street, the other to Cabbage 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.

commodation of speakers, reporters, &c.

DRUGGISTS.-A petition from this respectable body of tradesmen has been sent from this town to E House of Commons, in reply to that of the medical Sunday last. and surgical profession. There is also another in for the public generally to sign, supporting the views and William Kellett, eleven shillings each, for being of the trade, as to the claims of the profession to drunk and disorderly at Shelf, on Sunday.

in the annexed statement of the poll was proposed of six shillings each. by Mr. John Baldwin, and the last tour being by Mr. William M'Donald, was charged with assaulting the landlord Walker, of Bull Green. At the close of the poll, of the Turk's Head, on Saturday night. He was convicted in penalty and costs one pound; and, in convicted in penalty and costs one pound; and, in by Mr. John Baldwin, and the last four being the J. Appleyard, 545; C. Whiteley, 504; W. Smith, 246; J. Foster, 242; W. Haigh, 212; and J. Ingham, 144. The first five were, of course, elected. In Southowram, Mr. John Baldwin and Mr. Kershaw Lumb, have been elected without opposition. 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 has been no contest, and the parties elected are has been no contest, and the parties elected are has been collected towards that not known: they having been proposed by Mr. Messrs. G. Beaumont, T. Greenwood, and Joseph little short of £3000 has been collected towards Thomas Walker, butcher, than whom no man in Stocks. Mr. Samuel Peel, has been elected for the erection of the projected new church in Wake-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 the constable arrived, and from this laid the inforthat under the circumstances it would be hard to convict them. WEDLOCK'S JOYS .- Samuel Horsfield was

charged with threatening the life of his "better half," Mary Horsfield. The parties it appears have not lived together for a number of years, and the 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 "tha'rt a liar." "That langnage won't be allowed here," bawled an officer, and the conversation again fell to a whisper. However, in a few seconds they waxed warm, and the husband londly whispered "d—m I'll give it thee for it;" upon which the lady's wrath rose to the boiling point, and she repeated "tha darn't, tha darn't!" The magistrates put a period to their altercation, by telling the husband he must find surety for his future good behaviour. The woman then left the office, bawling "Oh! I'm delighted." The husband was found, he would be committed.

that the charge remained unanswered. The Magis-

borne triumphantly off to Halifax; the valorgot to the house some ale was sent for; and, turn the £11 into £3. 3s., for which the goods shortly afterwards, Hartley found that his watch were disposed of. So much for the honesty of missing. He charged her with the robbery, the constables and other individuals concerned. which she denied. Hartley then went for a consta- Mr. Sedgwick was insulted by Ss. 11d. being returnble, leaving her in the custody of his companion. ed to him, as the difference between the rate and the range of the solution of the goods sold. It appears that when the solution where the solution when the solution when the solution when the sol was away, and after talking with the woman, again left. Harrley 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 cautioning her not to appear there again, dismissed

trates, who evidently manifested a bias towards

Fraser, as a public officer, throughout the whole of

self that there were descrepancies in the statements,

determination to do so, and another of the Magis-

trates called it a wise determination. Rare protec-

FIXBY POOR RATES.—On Tuesday, the town-

ship of Fixby having refused to contribute its quota towards the expense of the Halifax union

Devil King's Rates, the clock of the overseer

was seized by the Poor Law myrmidons and

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

PRASER AND THE TOPERS.—On Sunday last, in le forencon, two persons were discovered in the torning potations (by Fraser) and one of them, eing somewhat more sober than the other, was sired by the constable to carry his companion on his back to the lock-up, "nay, none so,"
as the reply "if I am to go there mysel." A It was afterwards provided to take them both there. arges brought, in our advertising columns, against a Hawkers. To those charges a replication ders will hear both sides.

PRIMITIVE METHODISTS. -- Anniversary Sermons were preached in the Methodist Chapel, Protheroe, Esq., M. P., for presentation to the Cabbage Lane, belonging to the above body, on

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

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 Thursday last, and as two lists had been given in, and one asked the other if he would fight, to which 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

Lynch, from "the green isle of the ocean," was

order a grave for his deceased child, about six weeks old. It was of course necessary to be known whefight, and the young man parted them. At this time ther it had been christened and named. When the questions were put to him, he answered to eachmation. The magistrates dismissed the case, saying No! but he was then going to Mr. Wm. Pearson's, the registrar, to have his child named. The sexton expressed himself with astonishment as follows, "Goi, John, it isn't necessary when't barn's dead, 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 that when the evening for division came, they were George and Dragon, Flockton, on view of the body of Joseph Day, ten years of age, hurrier at the coal-mine of Messrs. Stanfield and Briggs, who was suffocated by the falling in of the roof of the pit, on the previous day.—On the 28th, at the house of Mrs. Jane Royle the George Inn Heckmondwike Mrs. Jane Royle, the George Inn, Heckmondwike, sait 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 in trim style. He was fined £1 and costs 10s. 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

remanded, being assured that if the surety was not tensive village to take into consideration the prowas preferred against this person some short time who advocated its utility in appropriate speeches, can't be helped—people will judge of the sack by been thrown into a coal pit, near Idle, on his way 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 home. These declamations were so often and inall night, received a certain sum of money from him following two summary resolutions which were unafolks had not forgot who fetched the soldiers at the cessantly made that the constables felt called upon surrounded by circumstances of the most adverse all night, received a certain sum of money from him in the morning, and liberated him without taking him before the Magistrates. The case has again been brought before the Magistrates, when Mr. beet brought before the Magistrates when Mr. beet brought before the Magistrates when Mr. beet brought brought before the Magistrates when Mr. beet brought brought brought brought brought brough d

been merely the abuse of John Barleycorn. He generally known and acknowledged. After congrabowl, and, at all events, he knew that his Vagrant-bowl, and, at all events, he knew that his Vagrant-bowl, and so he quietly Bishop of Ripon when here, that a Church was wood was then examined. She deposed to having 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 Office; and in the Lower George Yard Fraser met and prompt justice—equal rights to every denomi- downright cadaverous, especially when brother and Mr. John Rand are actively gathering subscripthem, and struck Woodworth on the back; he struck nation 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 him again, and his hat fell off; upon which Wood- 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 worth attempted to pick it up, but was again struck forward by Fraser, who took the hat up, and went into the Police Office with Woodworth. After the witness testifying that there was something in the hat, and that something was spoken, but she was not sufficiently near to hear what it was, Fraser attempted to blow it all on one side, by saying that was a charge seriously affective franchise—the right of vote by ballot—the ballot—the importance of shortening the duration of Parliaments, as a social find the 2nd of April to be the day after April fool's day. We wonder whether Billy was more astonished at himself when almost kneeling to brother Jonathan, or when the blunder was pointed out to him in the filling of his voting paper, by which he claimed six votes and lost them all. Certes Billy is no continuous.

BRUTAL Assault.—Last Saturday ajoiner, named day. We wonder whether Billy was more astonished at himself when almost kneeling to brother Jonathan, or when the blunder was pointed out to him in the filling of his voting paper, by which he claimed six votes and lost them all. Certes Billy is no continuous.

Westgate or Bridge-street.

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Westgate or Bridge-street.

BRUTAL Assault.—Last Saturday ajoiner, named at himself when almost kneeling to brother Jonathan, or when the blunder was pointed out to him in the filling of his voting paper, by which he claimed six votes and lost them all. Certes Billy is no continuous. 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 attempted to clear himself by showing that the man | nature; 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 months, and that he was then brought up on a charge the necessity of cordial and good humoured coof felony, but not committed, on account of the operation for considering the best and most efficient person not pressing the charge against him. He means of obtaining those rights. The venerable that night, that Woodworth was not in the lock-up at all on the 3rd of February. Mr. Mitchell delighted assemblage, which soon afterwards sepation whether any act consequent on such an leaving it in such a careless manner. afterwards contrasted the characters of his wit- rated, each individual carrying away with him the question whether any act consequent on such an nesses 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 the House of Correction, and expressed an opinion praiseworthy exertions in the grand cause of freedom, too high commendation cannot be given.

BARNSLEY.

BARNSLEY INSTITUTE.—Lectures were delivered to the enquiry, and one of them having expressed him- the members of this society, on Monday week, by Mr. Moulson, on the advantage of the mathematics, wisely remarked that Fraser might indict Wood- and on Tuesday last, by Mr. Thomas Lister, on the worth for perjury, on which Fraser expressed his customs, institutions, and manners of Scotland. BALL.—There was a grand fancy ball in the Odd Fellow's Hall on Monday night; tickets two shillings and sixpence each, and a fair sprinkling of

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

SHAMEFUL SEIZURE FOR CHRCH-RATES, BARNSLEY.—A seizure was lately made upon the property of Mr. Sedgwick, one of the Society of property of Mr. Sedgwick, one of the Society of Friends, for Church-Rates, amounting to £2. 8s. In the following of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was brought up before the magistrates of the society marched of the town was made, and the following dialogue the seizure was made, one of the parties engaged in it proposed taking a sofa, but the cart would not

hold it, and, therefore, it was left behind! HOLMFIRTH.

BASTILE FECUNDITY, AT HOLMFIRTH.-The soil of this wild district seems to be admirably calculated for the production of noxious weeds. "Churn-milk and thick-'uns" is rare stuff for making jolter-heads without hearts. Hence Holmtreet who had been drinking too largely of their firth has the unenviable honour of providing so large a majority of candidates for infamous promotion upon the Devil-king's staff, in his demense of Huddersfield. The "vice" chairman of the last batch of worthies, who served his infernal majesty as TEA CONTROVERSY.—Audi alteram partem, another Holmarta courn-cau, are two other churp-calves from the same dairy, are two other churp-calves from the same dairy, are at both sides, is a very old and very proper adage. butting their diminutive horns against their nin-

HUDDERSFIELD.

The Luddings Successor.—We hear that Mr. Brooke, the bastile magistrate, is to be started as a candidate for the honour of succeeding Mr. Swain, as chairman to the Huddersfield Board of Guardians. We tell the majority of Guardians who longing to Messrs. Rouse. Remanded for further evidence.

Caution to Wool Sorters.—On Monday, Joseph 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. We shall give it all next week. THE LUDDITES' SUCCESSOR.—We hear that stand the bastile system, that if they permit this they will prove themselves traitors to the people. Let

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

> Mr. Henry Littlewood, Radical. Mr. James Brooke, 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 Lynch, from "the green isle of the ocean," was charged with "bateing" another "lily of the dadmire it, but would "give it a fair trial." Every west," on St. Patrick's day. The magistrates dismissed the case, it appearing that it arose from their having both drank too deeply in the "poteen," in honour of their tutelary saint.

WAKEFIELD.

The New Church.—We understand that it short of callected towards been collected towards.

Lynch, from "the green isle of the ocean," was charged with "bateing" another "lily of the admire it, but would "give it a fair trial." Every admire it, but would "give it a fair trial." Every magistrates as overseers for the ensuing year, viz., Mr. George Haigh, woolstapler, and Mr. Peter Laycock, spirit merchant, for the West End; and stratagem, and after sundry closetings in awful and mysterious conclave, trumped an objection to the Radical candidates, because their proposers were not known: they having been proposed by Mr. Little short of \$2000 has been collected towards.

Thomas Walker. butcher, than whom no man in hearted but weak minded man, who does not much Honley is better known, and who is in daily communication with the very parties who resisted this

Churchwarden's return.

James Brook 242 Thomas Brooke .. 241

H. Littlewood 292

H. Littlewood 292

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES .-Wives, maidens, and mothers look to the validity of any certificates of births or marriages that may be made under the direction of Mr. Floyd, the the women who have been so married to get married over again as soon as possible.

occasions, was crowded to suffocation, and many recovering state. were incapable of obtaining admission. The lectures were on the doctrine of the formation of day, and the first of their acts was to raise the night, into the bed-room where the latter slept. The of 6 or 700 votes:—

Schwan, Esq., a Whig, elected in place of Stephen Dickenson, a Radical, who was in the majority on Thursday night; upon which the proposer of Mr. Dickenson, after taking professional advice, served a copy of the following notice on the Overseers:-"To the Overseers of the Poor of the Township of Huddersfield.—As the proposer of Stephen Dickenson as Poor Law Guardian for Huddersfield, I hereby protest against the return you have published of Guardians elected, as it is not according to law, nor agreeable to the number of votes as added up on

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."

BRADFORD.

STEALING BUTTER.—Jane Gill, of Bradford, reeler, was brought up at the Court House, on Monday, on a charge of having stolen a pound of butter, when the following remarkable motion was passed from a stall in the butter cross, on Saturday night. unanimously, remarkable because it is the only The case was clear against her, but on account of one we believe of the same kind which is in the

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 exertions in opposing the introduction of the New prisoner was discharged, and the watch given up to Poor Law into this town and parish." Mr. Weather-the brother, who did not wish to prosecute.

APPOINTMENT OF OVERSEERS, &c .- On Friday

Suicine.—On Thursday morning last, a man named William Wood, a clogger, and residing at Greengates, near this town, shot himself in bed with WAKEFIELD AND LEEDS SHERIFF'S COURT.

—Mr. Maude, the Sheriff's Assessor, has fixed the following days for holding courts for the trial of causes under £20, at Wakefield and Leeds:—At Wakefield, on the 14th April, 18th June, 10th Wakefield, on the 14th April, 18th June, 10th was rate being some time unvaid. The number of small rate-payers, by the forlorn hope of astray rate being some time unvaid. The number of small rate-payers, by the forlorn hope of astray rate being some time unvaid. The number of small rate-payers are notable objection. On the votes being taken, a great this town, shot himself in bed with a pistol. Deceased had for some before kept the toll and three members appointed to be a committee to forward the same, and to wait on the respective reform boons have special clauses, enacting and three members appointed to be a committee to forward the same, and to wait on the respective reform boons have special clauses, enacting and three members appointed to be a committee to forward the same, and to wait on the respective reform boons have special clauses, enacting and three members appointed to be a committee to forward the same, and the committee, recommending a like course to took his furniture, &c. to a neighbour's house, and the rates searched as far back as 1824, to reduce the same appointed to be a committee to forward the same, and the respective reform boons have special clauses, enacting and three members appointed to be a committee, to wait on the respective reform boons have special clauses, man the wings. They always remund us and three members appointed to be a committee to forward the same, and the course to wait on the respective reform boons have special clauses, man there were the toll part the same appointed to be a committee to the same, and the course to wait on the respective reform boons have special clauses, man the wings. They always remund us a pistol. Deceased had for some before kept the toll part the same appointed to be a committee to be a committee to wait on the respe Wakefield, on the 14th April, 18th June, 10th
September, 26th November, and 29th December.
At Leeds, on the 28th May, 30th July, and 29th
October.

Ithe number of small rate-payers, by the fortorn nope of small rate payers, and small rate payers of small rate p the respective returns of the church warden and the orerseers; the returns standing thus:—

The respective returns of the church warden and the orerseers; the returns standing thus:—

The returns the returns standing thus:—

The returns standing th

THEFT.-James Sunderland, engine tender to Messrs. Cousen, of Horton, was brought before the magistrates at the Court House, charged with steal-

Assaulting the Watch.-James Murphy, an rishman, was brought up at the Court House, on in the books. The society were equally divided in uesday, charged with assembling the words on number. 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

was a charge seriously affecting his character, and that it had been got up by a party of men who had that it had been got up by a party of men who had the control of the character, and able right of private judgment alike on all subjects, attend another meeting of Guardians? We doubt in an answer that suited him, he fell on him and the control of the character, and able right of private judgment alike on all subjects, attend another meeting of Guardians? We doubt in an answer that suited him, he fell on him and the control of the character, and able right of private judgment alike on all subjects, attend another meeting of Guardians? pommelled him most unmercifully. Fined £5, including costs.

Inquest.—An inquest was held, at the Market Tavern, on Saturday last, on view of the body of a child, named Mary Horn, about four or five years old, who had been burnt to death on the morning then went on to show, by a reference to certain gentleman concluded amidst deafening clapping of clerk to the Huddersfield Poor Law Union, and of the Thursday before, during the absence of the respectable witnesses that he had had in the lockup that night, that Woodworth was not in the vote of thanks was unanimously given to him by the Act for that Union. It is gravely asserted by many when the lock in the evening, at the carried all their candidates, viz.

> John Shackleton, fell from the top of the new church pockets were "cashless," and on proceeding to make now building by Mr. Wood. He was seized with a further search, he found his purse, containing only In Spotland Township:— 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 Manchester, delivered two lectures in the afternoon and evening, in the Social Institution, Manchester a state of insensibilty. He has no bones broken, which another man slept. He was quite certain he had the money the night before, and that he had street. The large room of the Institution, on both but is much bruised internally. We hear he is in a been robbed of it. The old blockhead having made

NEW Poor LAW.—The Guardians met on Friments 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 im-

under the following circumstances:—On Tuesday and cart to G. Sedgwick's house, he being then in items were read over, and the accounts passed within procession to the parish church, where a most discovery was made, and the following dialogue excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by ensued between him and the magnetrate William inght, she was in Fox Ginnel, when a man, named Andrew Hartley, who was in liquor, went up to her. Some conversation took place, and she asked him to go to her house, which was in Gibbitlane. Hartley, a young man, who was standing near, and the following dialogue dialogue excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. William Barnes, M.A., rector of Richmond, from the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, and the following dialogue excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. William Barnes, M.A., rector of Richmond, from the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, and the following dialogue excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. William Barnes, M.A., rector of Richmond, from the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, and the following dialogue excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. William Barnes, M.A., rector of Richmond, from the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, and the following dialogue excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. William Barnes, M.A., rector of Richmond, from the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, and the following dialogue excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. William Barnes, M.A., rector of Richmond, from the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, and so fulfil the law of Christ." After which a collection was made in aid of the Poor for the township of Huddersfield, for the sale, however, those parties contributed to excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. William Barnes, M.A., rector of Richmond, from the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, and the following dialogue excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. William Barnes, M.A., rector of Richmond, from the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, and shout, to give all this unnecessary trouble? Thomas Terry, of Birkley, were appointed Overseers and so fulfil the law of Christ." After which a collection was made, and the following dialogue excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. William Barnes, M.A., rector of Richmond mond, from the Epistle of Paul to the Galatians, chap. vi., ver. 2.—"Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ." After which a colschool of that place. The procession then peram-HUDDERSFIELD ELECTION OF GUARDIANS.—In our last we gave an account of the number of votes each last we gave an account of the number of votes each by Host Husband, of the Bishop Blaze Inn, which candidate had at the close of the contest on the evening of Thursday, the day of election. On the following day (Friday) the Overseers, however, from some and played several beautiful airs in the course of the day, and the evening was spent in the greatest conviviality and harmony.

master of the Darlington grammar school, to be master of the grammar school at Norton, near Preston Chronicle.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On St.

RICHMOND POLICE.—An information having been laid before the Borough Magistrates against Henry Dessnix, the keeper of an extensive bazaar, which he had opened at the King's Head Inn. The affair underwent a patient and attentive inquiry. Mr. William Howson having attended on behalf of the informer, and Mr. James Hunton on behalf of the defendant. The result has been that Mr. Descair the evening tide, and in the evening they left the

KEIGHLEY.

worsted in the struggle. The six myrmidons of the three-headed Devil-king have been elected. We sand bank, where, by the aid of a pole, which they

her being very for advanced in pregnancy, the ma-gistrates liberated her.

order-book. Moved by Joseph Vicars, and seconded by John Lister, "That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby give to the late overseers, and in particular to D. W. Weatherhead for his praiseworthy and unremitting attention to the duties of his office, but above all for his consistent and unwearied head having briefly returned thanks, the meeting which 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 meeting was addressed at considerable length and with great ability, by Messrs. Ludlain, Beale and others, on the question before them. After which poor for the ensuing year. a letter was read from the Dorchester Committee requesting that a penny subscription might be got in the art of wringing money from the pockets of the up for the returned tictims. This was agreed to people than the Whigs. They always remind us

DARLINGTON.

Society have lately discussed the question, Whether abling the Devil Kings' friends to carry their own a Monarchial or Republican form of Government myrmidons as "Guards" of the poor. a Monarchial or Republican form of Government Thomas Brooke ... 241 James Brooke ... 238 ing a pair of children's shoes, from a stall in the market. It was stated by the woman who kept the T. Watson, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. S. The question now is, which, or whether either of stall, that she observed the prisoner take the shoes, The question now is, which, or whether either of the returns is accurate.

Huddensfield Poor Law Guardians.—
Huddensfield Poor Law Guardians.—
Huddensfield Poor Law Guardians.—
Huddensfield Poor Law Guardians.—
Sunderland, in the stall before he was overtaken. Sunderland, in the stall before he was overtaken. Sunderland, in bis defence, said that having looked at the shoes, but so ashamed were they of monarchy, but so ashamed were they of monarchy, but so ashamed were they of monarchy, lurged on by some thoughtless persons who were in urged on by some thoughtless persons who were in large the subject with great stall, that she observed the prisoner take the shoes, additional the subject with great stall, that she observed the prisoner take the shoes, 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 Davis, working as carders in a cotton factory; and, urged on by some thoughtless persons who were in large the subject with great with great stall, that she observed the prisoner take the shoes, shall be supported to the superiority of Republicanism. The Monarchy is defence, said that having looked at the shoes, but so ashamed were they of monarchy, but so ashamed were they of monarchy. INQUEST BEFORE Thos. Lee, Jun., Esc. and miserably chopfallen their appearance. Forced and thought they would suit him, he was about to tyranny; but so ashamed were they of monarchy,

afternoon, the earthly remains of that lamented him senseless to the ground. The alarm was immein trim style. He was fined £1 and costs 10s.

Short of Murder.—Some five years ago, an old Greenwich pensioner, named Joseph Hooker, resid
Greenwich pensioner, named Joseph Hooker, resid
The cartiny temains of that lamented patriot, James Wallworth, Esq., Surgeon, of Kingston-upon-Hull, were buried at Drypool near that town. Mr. Wallworth departed this life on the previous Thursday evening, after a lingering illness of the cartiny temains of that lamented diately given that Barrington was killed; and Davies, with his seconds and the other parties in the ring, lost no time in making their escape. Barring-HORBURY.—We are glad to announce that a public meeting has recently been held in this extensive village to take into consideration the profound, he would be committed.

Fraser, the Deputy-Constable.—A charge

priety of forming a Working Men's Association the prothere; several individuals from Wakefield attended,

been made a new Skilley Devil-King magistrate. It clothier, that he knew that the old pensioner had large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than been made a new Skilley Devil-King magistrate. It clothier, that he knew that the old pensioner had large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than been made a new Skilley Devil-King magistrate. It clothier, that he knew that the old pensioner had large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than been made a new Skilley Devil-King magistrate. It clothier, that he knew that the old pensioner had large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we more highly esteemed than large circle of our personal acquaintance whom we made a new Skilley Devil-King mages acquaintance whom we made a new Skilley Devil-King mages acquaintance whom we made a new Skilley Devil-King mages acquaintance whom we made a new Skilley Devil-King mages acquaintance whom we made a new Skilley Devil-King mages acquaintance whom we made a new Skilley Devil-King mages acquaintance whom we made a new

a person of the name of Eastwood, shaking his head, and looking Fraser in the face, apparently much affected, began to relate that he had been much affected, began to relate the form of the political right. So powerful, so manly, and so sin
Make the had been much affected, being totally unfit for any society, and so society and totally unf stern defender of the great Radical principles of town within the last few days; but they were soon 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 consider-Parser repeated three times, with considerable unction, "How many times have you been locked up?" When Eastwood came to the loss, braser rejoined, "Ah! you have been convicted you don't belong to the Temperance Society, East, wood! What are you?" "What am I? Why, a shormaker!" After some other remarks of a shormaker!" After some other remarks of similar kind, arising from cross-questions put by Farser, the deposition of Eastwood worth go out of the Boar's Head, on the Saturday night in question, and followed him to the too of the market, and that he (Eastwood) in the too of the market, and that he (Eastwood) in the long to the too of the market, and that he (Eastwood) in the too of the market, and that he (Eastwood) in the long to the too of the market, and that he (Eastwood) in the long to the too of the market, and that he (Eastwood) in the long to the too of the market, and that he (Eastwood) in the long to the too of the market, and that he (Eastwood) in the long to the long to the long to the Temperance Society, East, woods! What are you?" "What am I? Why, a shormaker!" After some other remarks of a phalase from the large to the Ex-Olficios, though, if ever Whiss do feel and of the common to the society of sun. The Radicalle, woolstapler, 550; Wm. Hard-castle, woolstapler, 550; John Crook, innihe, and the deeth of Mary, the west, of Manchester, Thous Beaumont, surgeon, 395; John Crook, innihe, they they done the market and advanced to live only in their default of their default of the wool of guileless simplicious, ever their deside, woolstapler, 550; Wm. Hard-castle, woolstapler, 550; Wm. Hard-castle, woolstapler, 550; John Crook, innihement, 333; John Millian Hudson, attorne 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 then are mind him to show that his offence had the result of the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon the room the worthy gentleman was received with the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon the room the worthy gentleman was received with the with-left out his leave. Power fancied that splendid the poor, and will soften down, as far as in him in the most enthusiastic tokens of welcome. Upon the room the worthy gentleman was received with the with-left out his leave. Power all nominated by Mr. James out the room the worthy gentleman was received with the with-left out his leave. The mast six were of course the course with the power all nominated by Mr. James out the room the worthy gentleman was received with the with-left out his leave. The mast six were of course the lected. They were all nominated by Mr. James out the room the very will have the power all nominated by Mr. James out the room the very w 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 relatives and friends; then came in mournful proseen Woodworth taken to the Police Office; she aspect it now presents, he proceeded to set forth, in like a schoolmaster whose authority has been totally unconnected with the place. We do not cession a large number of the medical profession, had left her husband and gone down the market to buy a bit of meat; seeing a crowd, she went up to left and religious liberty on all occasions—the ne
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buy a bit of meat; seeing a crowd, she went up to left and religious liberty or left and religious liberty or left and religious liberty or lef

LANCASHIRE NEWS.

mundane observation on James Wallworth, in the

prime of life, and the midst of prosperity, a pattern

of perseverance, virtue, and zeal.

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 Lan-cashire dialect, would be described as being "regu-larly 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 The coroner reprimanded her very severely for inn where he stayed, and thought he had put his trousers, containing the money, under his pillow! ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, a joiner, named When, however, he arose in the morning, his this statement, the landlord of the house, who is a respectable man, said that nobody but himself and person who slept in the same room with the farmer ments of the social system; and from the popular and interesting manner in which the lecturer delivered them, they made a deep impression on the minds of the audience present. A number of questions were asked, and received very affable only say, well may the poor-rate be double this Magistrate: You are not fit to come to the fair by yourself. Farmer: Ye see my wife thout t'same; she sed I was nt fit to kum, an she was boun to send a young man wi' me. Magistrate: I wonder she 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 num-APPOINTMENT.—The Lord Bishop of Durham has been pleased to appoint Mr. Henry Wade, second master of the Dallard Wade, second PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Saturday last four

of worthies, who served his infernal majesty as life "guards," was a chura-cali from this neighbour-hood; the little-minority-newsmonger-clerk, is another Holmfirth churn-calf; and we hear that another Holmfirth churn-calfs and we hear that two other churn-calves from the same dairy, are butting their diminuitive horns against their nincom-poop tanisters, in angry contention about who shall administer the "slops, salts, and rhubarb," shall administer the "slops, salts, and rhubarb," three-headed Devil-king.

Total Abstringment on behalf of the vallage to Longton, for the purpose of awaiting the volented may be evening tide, and in the vering tide, and in the vering tide, and in the evening tide, and in the vering tide, and in the vering tide, and in the evening tide, and in the vering tide informer, and Mr. James Hunton on behalf of the defendant. The result has been, that Mr. Dessaix was fined in the penalty of £10, for trading under a £4, instead of a £12 licence. The moiety of the penalty to the informer, Mr. Miers, Jun., was, after deducting the expenses, given by him to that excellent charity, "The Benevolent Institution" of Richmond. fact, for it afterwards appeared that the two absent erroneous ideas on the subject.

men proceeded over the sands until they heard the rolling tide approaching them, and they then, with accidentally picked up and stuck in the sand, they kept themselves in an erect position until the water by slow degrees overflowed their shoulders. The tide then began to recede and the sands became passable. How to regain the village—the long wished-for village of Longton—was the next consideration; for they were in complete darkness, and without any land-mark save the illuminated heavens over the town of Preston. They however started for Longton, and at length, by dint of perseverance and many twistings, and turnings, arrived safely at the hospitable house of Mr. Pye,—a most providential deliverance, for at almost every footstep on their perilous journey over the sands, they were liable to be engulphed by the river Ribble on the one hand, and the river Douglas on the other, both of which rivers nearly meet on the Longton marsh, and then singularly wind their way to the opposite coast in almost a parallel line .- Preston Chronicle.

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

Poor Law Guardians.-Nobody are better skilled franchised. 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-

because the question was altered from what stood bystanders, that Barrington had no chance with his opponent; but, instead of endeavouring to separate them, the crowd encouraged the fight, which continued for three quarters of an hour, when Davies. THE LATE MR. WALLWORTH.—On Wednesday struck Barrington a blow on the neck, which felled ton was conveyed to the house of Mr. T. Robinson, surgeon, Bradford-street, who used every exertion to restore animation, but without effect, and the unfortunate man expired at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. On Monday evening, an inquest was held on the body, before Mr. R. Steam Engine public house, in Bradford, which, owing to sufficient evidence not being in attendance, was adjourned until to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at five o'clock.

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

MIDDLETON.

FUNERAL SERMON.—On Tuesday evening, the

forward veterans in the cause of liberty were more generally placed in posts of honour and emolument. Great praise is due to the men of Oldham for thus setting so praiseworthy an example to the country. When we see the people exercising the local franchise in a proper manner—when we see them as ratepayers making proper appointments and carrying out economy and making good laws in their own towns, it will prove that they understand their rights, and arealso determined to maintain them; the sluggishit, and saw a person having hold of Woodworth by the coat collar; he was being taken to the Police of taxation—intelligible and impartial laws—cheap juncture. We suppose they must have looked subscription, to hold 1,200 sittings. Dr. Outhwaite delivered an address over the grave, after the with tyranny say we, and a bad government will easily be tyranny say we, and a bad government will easily be drawal of the minister. So closed the curtain of rectified.

ASHTON.

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

ROCHDALE.

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

> James Hey, veterinary surgeon. James Wilkinson, shopkeeper. Samuel Holland, butcher. Oliver Mills, woollen manufacturer.

John Whitaker, dyer. Joseph Laycock, farmer. Thomas Holland, fuller. Joseph Butterworth, broker. All avowed enemies to the bill. In Wardleworth, there was a contest which

ended in favour of the three Radicals, by a majority

Matthew Greenlees, shopkeeper. James Whitworth, do. and manufacturer. Edwin Greenwood, painter and gilder. In Butterworth, two opponents to the bill were

William Baines, woollen manufacturer. Jonathan Whitworth, fuller. Wuerdale and Wardle did not appoint their Guardians. We did not hear the names of the other five,

but we understand they are opposed to the bill. FACTORY INFORMATIONS .-- Mr. Webster, the Factory Inspector of this district, preferred twelve informations against Edward Ainsworth, for various offences against the Factory Act—such as over-working the similar offences, the Magistrate, Mr. Royds, fined him in £20 and costs, on the first case; the other eleven were withdrawn, by him paying all the expenses incurred. Messrs. Crossley and Banott, John Buckley, and Robert Holt, were severally fined in mitigated penalties for violating the Act. Ratcliffe Hanson was also brought before the Magistrates, upon the information of Mr. Webster, for allowing his boy, under nine years of age, to work in Mr. Ainsworth's mill, but was discharged by pay-

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

ing expenses.

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, and, on the ebbing of the tide, crossed the sands to well attended.

Socialists.—The admirers of the system of morality, taught by R. Owen, opened a room, on Tuesday, for the propagation of their principles—when Mr. Green gave a lecture; on Wednesday, Mr. Fleming, the Editor of the World," is to lecture. The lectures have becomes the well attended. well attended.

GREAT MEETING AT DUKINFIELD.

Lae annual meeting of the ley-payers was held on anday week, in the Dukinfield Sunday School, for Rarpose of passing the overseers' accounts for the year just ended, and also to elect suitable persons El the office of overseers for the present year. The meeting was convened for one o'clock, but did not examence until two, at which time the chair was

The Chairman opened the business of the meetand by reading the placard, and stating the objects which it was convened.

Mr. Stephens rose for the purpose of moving an Economicate He objected to the meeting being examened 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 people of discussing their parochial affairs. He could assure them that the people considered meetmeckery—as an insult to them. Either they were That disqualified them. The Constitution had clearly given the people vested rights, and they would not allow them to be bartered or frittered by any individuals whatever. The people wase beginning to say-"What use is it to call meetwhen we cannot attend them?" He would, therefore, more that the meeting do adjourn until sit o'clock at night, to allow the people an opportanity of attending.

Mr. DURHAM seconded the motion. Mr. George Wooller moved, as an amendment, test the meeting proceed with the business of the

Mr. Robinson. He remarked that Mr. Stephens insinuated that there was a design on the of the persons calling the meeting, to cheat in the annals of parish affairs. There were not the people out of their rights. Now, he conwas the same as in previous years, and the prace of meeting the same. He felt confident that no mill-owner in the township would refuse any work-people, who were rate-payers, the priviices of attending these meetings, provided they made pectful application for leave to do so.

Mr. STEPHENS, in reply, stated that Mr. Robinsals answer was no answer at all. His (Mr. Stephen's) arguments went to show that the time san unsuitable time; and that the room could exet held the ley-payers of Dukinfield. Mr. Robinzet zells us that the town's business has been transacted in the same room and at the same time for servey years previously. Why, that only proved that the souses had been allowed to continue too long. The question was, whether or not the annual meet-Executed be held at such time and place as would Estason had said that he did not believe there was z single mill-owner who would refuse to permit any A his work-people, who were rate-payers, from attending that meeting. All that he could say, in experience of the past, he knew one mill-owner see loss, who would not only do so, but had strength discharged a family of virtuous females for strengthing the chapel, and joining in the mode of

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

was happing God the most agreeable to their con-

Mr. Sterneys-Sir, it has been said that no millexercin this district would prevent his work-people Example 2 stending these meetings; and that, too, by a zersleman who not only has the hardihood, but resple for exercising their judgment, and acting in consciences. (Loud cheers.)

The CHARMAN again interposed, and stated that a shought a room could not be found capable of Exermodating the whole of the rate-payers, and that he conceived the business of the meeting estic be done as efficiently where they were as at ther place. He also remarked that every rateper had a right to examine the accounts, and see abst they were correct. No person would be allowed to este or take any part in the proceedings, unless Exame was in the rate-book; and he should order person into custody who dared to contravene his An Act had been passed which emrame placed in the rate-book, and thereby be emiled to vote; and if he neglected to do so, it resold be his own fault if he were refused the privi-Less of voting. The Chairman, after some further axis, put the amendment to the meeting, and resiled for a show of hands, upon which there were Fix or sixty hands held up for it; the original metion was then put, when there was an overwhelmregressiority in its favour. A poll was then demanded Este proposer of the amendment, which was ordered to take place immediately and continue open until resed in a dilemma, they colleagued together, and presented upon the Chairman, in contravention of his decision, to convert the poll into a scrutiny. The officers then retired to a room below stairs, for warpose of examining the claims of the parties zaic their right of voting; but never before, even at a exitested election, did we witness such disgraceful greatedings. Indeed, tongue or pen cannot adegrandy describe the blackgarding, brow-beating, realing, badgering, violent, intimidating, and grassy outrageous conduct of some of the gentlemen The surrounded the officers, particularly the conduct 2 Eberal, enlightened, intelligent, gentlemanly, met, discreet, and learned gentleman of Staley-In fact, their behaviour was so in-Taxman, who is a magistrate, had to accompany E. Synthesis down stairs to protect the people from entre spent in the farce of a scrutiny, the chairman received, and declared the amendment was carried.

34r. STEPHENS rose to protest against the return, en the ground, firstly, of its abstract illegality; secondly, on the ground of parties being brought in zerose who were not present at the division, and Besief had exercised the grossest intimidation, beside the officers and threatening every person who came to tender his vote, that if his rearre were not found upon the rate-book, he would he care moned for a trespass upon the premises, and that he had taken down several names for that perse; fourthly, that the constables were ordered Experend men who had committed no breach of the peace, and who had not said any thing having it is tendency; fifthly, on the ground that conseeds were placed at the door to prevent the ingress

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

Formish him with a written protest, which Mr. the bear declared his readiness to do, on condition Lies he was allowed to write it whilst other persons allowed to state their objections to the legality

This being peremptorily refused by the Chairman STEPHENS moved an adjournment of the and he might harrow up their feelings by alluding to mering until he had time to prepare his protest. their other powers—such, for example, as the bas-The Chairman refused to put it, and called upon the tardy clause, the separating of man and wife, and consistent to read their accounts, upon which a scene other cruelties. It was of no use to say that these affindescribable confusion took place, some calling for the accounts to be read, and others demandnot for the opposition of Whig, Tory, and Radical to
the commissioners, they would soon find the weight

applied either directly or indirectly for the applied either directly or indirectly for the law? Which was of their conduct. In the parish of St. Pancras, they could scarcely forget, that the guardians being from Glasgow to Edinburgh, compelling them to

same discussion then took place respecting the Discontinent of Guardians, from which we learned 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 Ashton Union; that although the Act of Par- to choose their chairman, a packer arrived from Several required that notice of the election of Somerset-house, which they opened, expecting they had some prize or other. What did the vestry think it was? Why, the very identical diet-table which the largest circulation in the place where they are the commissioners had before declared they had as he elected, no notice was given except in the nothing at all to do with; -(hear, hear,)-and the

The Commissioners, as to whether there would had, moreover, a local act of their own, which was given to the commissioners were great, but public amply sufficient. (Hear, hear.) He would conclude by saying, that if threatened with the legal opinion was much stronger.

Were not here in an agricultural district, and they given to the commissioners were great, but public opinion was much stronger.

Cinde by saying, that if threatened with the legal opinion as no practical good, but much practical good and given to the commissioners were great, but public opinion was much stronger.

Frank with the were many gentlemen with the local acts, would willingly accept the office of invariably been against the commissioners. In the name with the parish of the mere party man; and the name with the mere party man; and the name with the name wi

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

eelings had been irritated by Mr. Stephens' language, 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

not intended to apply to him personally but to the office which he filled, and that no man who wished to stand well with his poorer neighbours or his God. either could or would accept so degrading an office. Messrs. Ashton and Wilde were re-elected Estamen or not: if they were not, they should tell office. Messrs. Ashton and Wilde were re-elected overseers for the present year—the assistant overseer to find search to find the find to find search to find the fin to find security to the amount of £250. Mr. Bards. ley was re-elected assistant surveyor of the highways 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, Robinson, and Durham were chosen members. The surveyors' accounts were then read and passed. and a fresh board of surveyors elected. Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and the meeting separated, after lasting from one to half-past seven clock. This was one of the most extraordinary meetings we were ever present at, and is unparalleled

> more than two hundred persons present during any part of the proceedings; yet some person took upon himself the responsibility of calling the whole constabulary force of Staley-bridge and Dukinfield, and quartering them at a neighbouring public house, so as to be prepared should their arms. In the author of this cruie init, which seemed intended to drive the poor from the land. Lord Brougham seemed intended to drive the poor from the land. Lord Brougham seemed intended to drive the poor from the land. Lord Brougham seemed intended to drive the poor from the land. Lord Brougham seemed intended to drive the poor from the land. Lord Brougham seemed intended to drive the poor from the land. Lord Brougham seemed intended to drive the poor from the land. Lord Brougham seemed intended to think that no man ought to be poor. He (Dr. Proctor) would say that no man, whatever might be his talents or circumstances, was secure from poverty. so as to be prepared should their services be necessary. The object of the Malthusian party was to duced from a state of comparative affluence even by ed in. create disturbance, for which purpose they engaged | the non-payment of their bills by those whom they 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 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.

PARISH OF ST. BRIDE.—REJECTION OF THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

Yesterday week a public testry of this parish was held to fix the sum of money necessary for the poor from last Lady-day to next Midsummer. Notice had of the abuses of the old law, alluding particularly Leeu given that three motions would be submitted to to the promiscuous huddling together of persons in the meeting, to the effect of emancipating the parish from the Poor Law Amendment Act. Placards had been distributed announcing the vestry, and at the time of meeting the room was crowded to excess. So determined opposition. large an assemblage had not met since the parish meeting in favour of the Reform Bill. Mr. Churchwarden Cooke took the chair.

any partin the proceedings. (Cries of "withdraw.") He wanted merely to assert, and he would maintain, The Chairman.—That was not necessary: they that they were fully competent to raise and spend their own money. (Loud cheers.) 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 ex officio. The result was received done. The matter was taken out of their hands, and they were called upon to pay a certain sum. It was £750, and, with certain debts due, they must

make it £1000. Mr. PENELLER moved that £1000 be declared 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 10s. 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 order for payment on that day was taken to be a hoax, and was scribbled on and not heeded; but it turned out no joke, and they were to pay the money. 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. Proctor wished that no party feeling should be allowed to operate, and that they should deliberate solely with a view to the benefit of the poor. [Considerable laughter was here caused by a letter being received by the Chairman, asking the patronage of the vestry for an hotel celebrated for its 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 persons." He had been objected to as not being a rate-payer, whilst only two persons in the parish paid more than he did, and he paid three times as much as the gentleman from whom the objection came. He (Mr. Bacon) was with Ministers when they were right, but against them when they were wrong. He was against the Poor Law Act, because of its great and sweeping powers. It was merciless and arbitrary. By section 15, the Poor Law Commissioners could make rules for parishes as they because to take names of persons who were in pleased, and alter them when they pleased. Under the are of an adjournment; thirdly, that Mr. Wm. the 21st section, they could attend all local boards and vestries. The 25th section empowered them to build, alter, and enlarge workhouses, without the consent of the parishes. By the 26th section, and the 32d, they could unite parishes, and dissolve or lessen the union, without consulting the parishes. Under section 46 they could order the guardians to appoint officers, whose duties and salaries they could fix. They could dismiss all paid officers, and when once so dismissed, no officer could again fill any situation. They could stop relief to all able-bodied paupers or their families out of the workhouse, and if the guardians gave relief, they could refuse to The Chairman requested Mr. Stephens to allow it. Section 54.—Any person guilty of any contempt of the high and mighty commissioners was to be fined £5 for the first offence, £20 for the second, and for the third he could be imprisoned and put to hard labour. (Hear, hear.) Section 98.—Any man too poor to pay the first fine could be imprisoned for three months. These were facts,

powers were not used. They existed, and if it was In the accounts to be read, and others demand. The clamour and have commissioners, they would soon find the weight assert length restored, the accounts were read, and others demand. The clamour and the commissioners, they would soon find the weight assert length restored, the accounts were read, the commissioners had never attempted to their clutches.

Mr. Obband here demand, the commissioners had never attempted to the commissioners had never attempted to the commissioners had never attempted to said the question of officers or the mode of guardians, either in the election of officers or the mode of guing relief.

Mr. Obband here demand, the commissioners had never attempted to their clutches.

Mr. Obband here demand the weight as did the commissioners had never attempted to said the question after all was, whether the commissioners had never attempted to said the commissioners had never attempted to the first clutches.

Mr. Obband here departs the constable has been interfueld the speaker, and and persecuted fellow-workmen, at the press on the trial at Edinburgh, of guild the question of officers or the mode of guirginglies.

Mr. Obband mere attempted to seven the two said the question of officers or the mode of guing relief.

Mr. Obband mere attempted to seven the said the question of officers or the mode of guing relief.

Mr. Obband mere attempted to the trial at Edinburgh, of guild the question of officers or the mode of guing relief.

Mr. Obband mere attempted to seven the trial at Edinb they would find that the commissioners would find that the commissioners would fail to exercise them. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Bacon) would seriously ask, were they ready to put their money into the hands of men with such the hands of men with such arbitrary powers? He would give them an instance of the bill, but it had not been stated to them what they could scarcely forget, that the guardians being they could scarcely forget, that the guardians being from Glasgow to Edinburgh, compelling them to with the unappropriated key grasped in his target of delivings ment but which he had when the Poor Law was first introduced, the parish subject to annual election were completely under the authorities got hold of a diet-table which was circontrol of public opinion. culated amongst the parishioners. The Poor Law

"Hear.") It was said that the New Poor Law was introduced to remedy the defects of the old, par- (Oh! oh!)
introduced to remedy the defects of the old, par- (Oh! oh!)

Mr. Devey said, in accepting the office consequences which might be apprehended from passing this resolution, the decisions in the Queen's evil, might result in the bid no doubt there were many gentlemen commissioners and parishes which had local acts, A Passing this resolution, the decisions in the Queen's evil, might result in the bid no doubt there were many gentlemen commissioners and parishes which had local acts, A Passing this resolution, the decisions in the Queen's evil, might result in the local acts.

A Passing this resolution, the decisions in the Queen's evil, might result in the local acts.

A Passing this resolution had arisen between the by the Radicals.

London, who were the Agents of the Devil. (Loud call foreigners should come into a parish and the cheers.)

The Chairman called Mr. Stephens to order, and of those who were best acquainted with and most of the Bacon replied at considerable length. He ness and mercy, may be gracious of those who were best acquainted with and most deeply interested in them, particularly when those foreigners were irresponsible? (Hear, hear.) He was no politician, but he protested against any Government, whatever might be its principles, send-Government, whatever might be its principles, sending their commission-spies into every parish. (Hear.) They were told that the poor were ingrateful. Long experience in 18 parishes with which in early life he had been connected convinced him that they

form the sucking operation. (Laughter.) Lord Radnor had told them that the poor were labouring dition of the aldermen and commissioners? (Roars of laughter.) They must support the poor well if they ment to have work well done, and he need not tell them how much of the wealth and greatness of the country depend upon the labour of the poor (Hear.) If they were fed upon the "cheap and nasty" diet, which was not fit for a pointer puppy (hear), how could they be expected to be able to work? Lord Brougham who were so treated in peace be asked to fight their battles in war? (Hear.) hear.) Lord Brougham when Henry Brougham professed to be the poor man's friend, and yet he was the author of this cruel bill, which seemed intended to talents or circumstances, was secure from poverty.

Many of those whom he then addressed might be rethey 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 snbmit to be the vic-

ise whenever they pleased. (Loud cheers.) Mr. R. Taylon said, even under the old system 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? 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 imperfec-

Mr. Bacox said it was scarcely necessary to 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 Mr. Williams, or Ludgau-min, said he saw persons in the room who were not entitled to vote, and he trusted they would either withdraw or not take mere lackies to the commissioners. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was then put, and carried by an immeuse majority, there being only a few hands with lond huzzas. A parishioner then rose to second the resolution,

Mr. WILLIAMS (of Ludgate-hill) again objected He said he was sorry to do so, but the 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 vote ? The VESTRY CLERK said, that no person who

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

Mr. HENLEY 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 effected throughout the country by the working of the Poor Law Bill. Under the old system many thousands of parishes with not more than 50 to 300 paupers had all the expensive machinery of parish government. That was not the case at present. A great saving had been made by putting the management into fewer hands, and the saving thus effected was far greater than the amount paid in salaries to the commissioners and others under them. (Oh. oh?") Many, he was aware, had come to that vestry not to hear, but to vote. ("Oh, oh!") It had been said, that the New Poor Law was not required for London. To show that it was as much required here as in the agricultural districts, he would only say that the cost of a panper 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 A whom a parish doctor had to attend, he should remember that all the parishioners were not paupers, and that they were not all sick. (Laughter and

Dr. Procton contended, that two-thirds of the agricultural population were poor. It was true that there were overseers, &c., in small parishes under the old act, but they were not expensive. They, 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. WEST seconded the resolution.

Mr. Wood (president of the "Cogers") agreed with Lord Brougham (much laughter) as to the character of this act. Its operation showed that it was daily elevating the moral character of the poor, and teaching them to depend on themselves. ("Oh! oh!" and laughter.) The money saved by but obtained by a reduction in law expenses. He thought that the best illustration he could give was, Restricted Guardian, a paper that is never even whole was subsequently discovered by the messenger that the parish of St. Dunstan, which was not returning nearly out of breath, and stating that he under the Poor Law, was one of the worst governed had left the wrong parcel. (Laughter, and cries of parishes in the kingdom, while St. Bride's, which was under the Poor Law, was one of the best.

resolution, as no practical good, but much practical evil, might result from it. The act had been carried A PARISHIONER inquired whether the resolution

Assistant Tramping Poor Law Commissioner, who poor. The evils of the present law were, however, surdities as had that night been uttered. The cry in the privileged "orders." We select, however, astronomy, trigonometry, the use of the globe,

tions. To prove what he had said about the raising of the rate, it was only necessary to remind them that the rate had been a fourpenny rate, and they were now called upon for a sevenpenny rate. Mr. Wood had called St. Dunstan the most corrupt, and who were the agents of the Devil. Whilst under the excitement he said that Mr. Stephens was uttering falsehoods. He regretted that he had been betrayed, through the warmth of his feelings, to make use of the expression, though inadvertently, and begged to apologise for having done so.

Mr. Stephens expressed his perfect satisfaction with the apology of Mr. Robinson, and begged to assure him that the remark which he had made was never than that they could the apology of Mr. Robinson, and begged to assure him that the remark which he had made was never than the remark which he had made was not intended to apply to him personally but to the afford to give them good drugs out of such a paltry as to the legality of rescinding the resolution, a depayment? And then again a few lively leeches were cision of the Lord Chancellor was referred to; they sometimes required, but perhaps the expense of those must remember that it was not to the Chancellor had not been provided for, because it was considered but to the Queen's Bench, they would have to that the commissioners would sufficiently per appeal; and as he had said before, and he defied

Several gentlemen, supporters of the Poor Law thought a division unnecessary. A division, how-ever, was persisted in, and took place, but the majority was so utterly beyond dispute that the numbers were not counted, though the opponents of the resolution were clamorous for the numbers being taken; but

The CHAIRMAN, after considerable confusion, said he declared the resolution carried.

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

three.

Mr. Swain (who had been very active with the rheumatic joints, now lowered his lantern to the

The CHAIRMAN said yes, certainly. Dr. Proctor then moved, and Mr. Swain se-conded, the following resolution, which was also such anight he would leave his down, goose-feather, passed by a great majority; -" That no money which is now, or shall in future be, raised for the relief and support of the poor of this parish, shall be expended by any persons other than the trustees

and overseers appointed by public vestry."

A poll was also demanded upon this resolution. A sum of £1,100 was then proposed to be raised 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 ourpenny rate was sufficient? It was rather an extraordinary jump from 4d. to 7d., and he should like some explanation on that point. Mr. Bignon said they must recollect the rental had been reduced 15 per cent.

Mr. Swain said that could only raise the rate to 11d. 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 acceded to, and it hereafter they found any trickery him, in soft delicious dreams, no less a potentate had been practised upon them, they could (having than beadle of the ward! The coat of squalid drab passed the resolutions of that evening) reduce the grant next time. The vote accordingly passed, and the vestry then

broke up, after a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Boetry.

DO KINGS OR NOBLES CARE FOR US?

(From Tait's Magazine.) When you behold a king enthroned, Or toiling to a foolish feast, Or queens in luxury enzoned,
And treated like some heavenly guest—
Restrain yourself, keep on your hat,
Make not the least degrading fuss; For, when the truth is spoken, what Do kings or nobles care for us?

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

Walk boldly to the council board, And frown as if a man of parts— Restrain yourself, keep on your hat, Muke not the least degrading fuss; For, if the truth were spoken, what Does anylordling 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 downgers, With thousands by the month or year, Pretend to open up their purse,
That they may in the prints appear—
Is't not as ocean should give back
A wave, while fifty thousand streams

Make barren many a beauteous track
To fill her ?—whence, then, your acclaims? The WORKING MAN should have one thought-To be for ever free to toil; And keep the wealth so dearly bought, To make his own hearthstone to smile. Some toil in this, and some in that;
But o'er the great you make no fuss:
Their toils may soon be told—and what Does any great man care for us?

The right divine to govern wrong
Is now an old insanity;
And lordly beggars will erelong
Be—what all beggars ought to be; To such, all such, keep on your hat; Despise their coldness or their fuss; Despise them—were it even that They should affect to care for us.

PHILO-BERANGER.

Literature and Reviews.

PATRIOTS SECOND LETTER to the British people on the present state of the country, &c., &c., with a letter to the operatives, and another to the Queen. A GULIELMO B • • • however, lived in the district, and were under the any sympathy with the people, but who like a white bird in a flock of crows, stands prominently forth conspicuous only for his approximation to purity. We subjoin the following extracts from the letter

trary 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 operathe New Poor Law was not taken from the poor, their contributions, to fill his hat with alms, in the tives of Dublin have helped for some years past, by 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 Mr. Stephens enquired of Mr. Robinson, the dicularly as to the payment of labourers' wages out the payment of labourers' wages out the payment of labourers' wages out guardian, his sole motive was the improvement of landlords and absentees, which has already made the condition of the poor. He admitted the powers them a byword for misery and wretchedness, in government to crush them. He objects also to a poor law for Ireland; he would continue to leave his starving countrymen, to the generosity of their landlords and absentees, which has already made 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 he has never proved himself to be a true patriot. he

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

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 sprightly descriptions of French manners and 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 scorchcontradiction, all the decisions of that court in cases ing sun, brandy so cheap, that even an Englishman where a local act existed had gone against the Com. might intoxicate himself to his heart's content for where a local net calculation missioners. (Cheers.)

The amendment was then put, followed by the resolution, and the chairman declared the latter to cup of coffee.

"Have you Temperance Societies here?

"Have you Temperance Societies here?

"No," said the French lady of whom I enquired, three-halfpence, they go soberly, if not quietly, to state of as their beds, satisfied with their salad supper or their spectable.

"I thought of the disgusting scenes produced by English drunkenness, and was ashamed for my country.

The next is "The Romance of a Kevhole." by 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; 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.

"Pa t twelve o'clock!" wailed an old watch man as he crawled along Bishopgate Within; the ed in.

The Chairman then appointed the poll to commence at ten o'clock on Monday last, and to close he moaned; and the wind rising, and the shower opponents of the New Bastile Law) said of course 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 flock, or straw, to force a door or pick a lock. The most prejudiced thief, peeping from his casement on such a night, might, without shame or remorse, with not a blush upon his cheek, have resolved to go to bed. In such a night, sure we are that virtue and wealth might safely sleep with the door on the latch; nevertheless, the folks of Bishopsgate Within, from the mere force of habit, drew their bolts and turned their locks. It had been well for Jeremy Dunbrown had his door been barred-better still

had it not been locked. "The watchman was ensconced in his box, asleep and happy. Blessed Morpheus! Thou whose ample cleak wraps the beggar and the king, the slave and the tyrant, - thou who dost stand between the fierce wrath of man and man,-thou who at night callest off the pack of worrying cares from the hunted wretch, and comest to him with hope among the straw,-thou didst visit Barnaby Argus, watchhad ripened into regal purple—the greasy hat was bound with gold, and jutted boldly out at three corners, the old crab-stick had shot up to a staff, surmounted by the silver knob of high authority-and walking at the head of fifty boys and girls, Barnaby Argus, watchman, heard not the wind, felt not the rain,—so weather-proof did dreaming fancy make

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

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

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 as circumstances 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 by the violence from his hand, rang upon the doorstep and learning mattering. step, and Jeremy, muttering objectionable oaths, "Retrospect of Western Travels," and Miss L dropped upon his knees and groped about the wet mud for his lost treasure. 'It's all right!' said Je-England," with critical remarks on their works. London: Saunders and Otley, Conduit-Street.

This is a very spirited and energetic little work, from the pen, we suspect, of one who appertains to that "order" which may be least of all suspected of may clog the wards, said Jeremy, with, all things very droll—very odd, —and Jeremy continued to scrape the key, as he thought, over every inch of the door—'exceeding odd—never knew such thing in born days—remarkable—strange to a degree—ha! ha! capital joke—capit—damn the key!'

"Such was the broken solilogue of The as he stood—"

The first article in Fraser this month, is an admirable piece of special pleading, entitled "A Hundred Months of Liberalism," in which the writer proves most Jesuitically that all the ills and mischiefs the state is heir to, have arisen from the passing of the Catholic Emancipation Bill in 1890. He also proves here

NICHOLAS NICKLEBY. PART I.

EDITED BY BOZ.

This work promises, so far as we can judge from the sample of it now produced, amply to sustain the credit of its author. The style is bold, free, 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. hound of the highest breed, whose every affection had become transmitted to the precious metals, and we see, for the first time in British history, a parliament summoned in the midst of the loyal exultation There is also an important personage introduced of the name Wackford Squeers, a knavish tormentor of urchins, in the shape of an ignorant Yorkshire schoolmaster, at whose "academy, Dotheboys Hall, at the delightful village of Dotheboys, near Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire. Youth are boarded, clothed, booked, furnished with pocket-money, provided with all necessaries, instructed in all languages, living God, this feeling constitutes now our chief protect

algebra, single stick, (if required), writing, arithmetic, fortification, and every other branch of classical literature. Terms, twenty guineas per annum. No extras, no vacations, and diet unparalleled." The following sketch will give the reader an idea of one, at least of Mr. Squeers' quali-

"Mr. Squeers's appearance was not prepossessing. "Mr. Squeers's appearance was not prepossessing.

He had but one eye, and the popular prejudice runs in favour of two. The eye he had was unquestionably useful, but decidedly not ornamental, being of a greenish grey, and in shape resembling the fanlight of a street door. The blank side of his face was much wrinkled and puckered up, which gave have a present the street was much wrinkled and puckered up, which gave have a present the street was much wrinkled and puckered up, which gave have a present the street was not present the street was much wrinkled and puckered up, which gave have a present the street was not present the street w simple affecting story well told, by Mrs. C. S. was much wrinkled and pucketed up, which gave him a very sinister appearance, especially when he smiled, at which times his expression bordered closely on the villanous. His hair was very flat and scenery in the neighbourhood of Havre and Hon-scenery in the neighbourhood of Havre and Hon-shiny, save at the ends, where it was brushed stiffly fleur. We recommend the following sentence up from a low protruding forehead, which assorted well with his harsh voice and coarse manner. He was about two or three and fifty, and a trifle below the middle size; he wore a white neckerchief with long ends, and a suit of scholastic black, but his coat sleeves being a great deal too long, and his trousers a great deal too short, he appeared ill at ease in his clothes, and as if he were in a perpetual state of astonishment at finding himself so re-

spectable.

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

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

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

"At Midsummer," muttered Mr. Squeers, resuming his complaint, "I took down ten boys; ten twentys—two hundred pound. I go back at eight o'clock to-morrow morning, and have only three three oughts an ought-three two six-sixty pound. What's come of all the boys? what's parents got into their heads? what does it all mean? "Here the little boy on the top of the trunk gave

violent sneeze. "Halloa, Sir!" growled the schoolmaster, turning round. "What's that, Sir?" "Nothing, please, Sir," replied the little boy.
"Nothing, Sir!" exclaimed Mr. Squeers.
"Please, Sir, I sneezed," rejoined the boy, trem-

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

on the other. "Wait till I get you down into Yorkshire, my young gentleman," said Mr. Squeers, "and then I'll give you the rest. Will you hold that noise,

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

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

"Mr. Squeers," said the waiter, looking in at this juncture : "here's a gentleman asking for you at the bar." "Show the gentleman in, Richard," replied Mr. Squeers, in a soft voice. "Put your handkerchief in your pocket, you little scoundrel, or I'll murder you when the gentleman goes."

The schoolmaster had scarcely uttered these words

in a fierce whisper, when the stranger entered. Affecting not to see him, Mr. Squeers feigned to be intent upon mending a pen, and offering benevolent advice to his youthful pupil.

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

washed, furnished with pocket money, provided with all necessaries—" "It is the gentleman," observed the stranger, stopping the schoolmaster in the rehearsal of his advertisement. "Mr. Squeers, I believe, Sir?"
"The same, Sir," said Mr. Squeers, with an assumption of extreme surprise."

TAIT'S MAGAZINE.

The first is a well written article on the Negro Slavery Abolition Question, in which the eloquent speeches recently delivered on this important subject, "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 the Students of Gottingen'." "The Day Storm of the Students of Gottingen'." by Lord Brougham, are largely quoted so as to the Students of Gottingen," "The Day Storm of Thunder, and a piece of excellent advice which we have transferred to our Poet's corner under the title of "Do Kings or Nobles care for us."

Of the other original contributions, the " autobio graphy of an English Opium Eater. Recollections of Charles Lamb," is a long tiresome effort at magnifying a few personal anecdotes and supposed traits of character into a book. A whole mortal column is devoted to a description of the manner in which the said Charles Lamb rises, or rather comes down from his stool to receive the opium eater; then follows a grave recital of the opium eater's reasons why he presented his hand to the said Charles Lamb instead of adhering to "the English Custom (a wise one) of bowing in frigid silence." The whole paper is an excessively laboured turgid mess of puerilities. "The London peripatetic" is amusing. There is also a letter on the Corn Laws from ELLIOT. Besides lengthy and valuable extracts from Mr. Bulwer's last novel, Miss Martineau's "Retrospect of Western Travels," and Miss Lawrence's Historical Memoirs of the Queens of

FRASER'S MAGAZINE.

convey and support a large number of witnesses at their own charges, and obliging them to incur for their defence, the disgracefully large expense of three thousand pounds, presents a hideous picture of arbi
The remaining contents are "Female Portrait and slept."

wen down ere ms eyes were closed; and, snoring hard, with the unappropriated key grasped in his torn large slices of delicious meat, but which he had been prevented from picking perfectly clean, that was not angry at every thing, and every body, who contributed to keen it from him. The amusing part Gallery," from Sir Walter Scott, L. E. L; "My of the matter is the simplicity of the poor man in deluding himself into the opinion, that because the Tactics;" "Manager's Note-Book;" and several people have manifested in the clearest possible way Union Pieces; besides the Conversazione in which that they are sick of Whig trickery and dishonesty, they are, therefore, necessarily anxious to hail the return of Tory Domination.

"Our present governors would readily do the bidding of their masters, the Infidels, Dissenters, and Papists of the empire; but there is an hindrance in the way. And what is that hindrance? It is, the growing repugnance of the people to all such schemes. The letter to the Queen is characterised by good all necessaries, instructed in all languages, living God, this feeling constitutes now our chief protection.

Further on, he asserts boldly that the Conservative leaders are now called upon by the people of England. Ireland, and Scotland, to reassume the reins of government. This might be true, but we should like to see it tried, we should like to see it tried, we should like to see it tried, we should like to see the limit and the last century it has been dissolved, and a new House chosen by the free and neverthered for the kind of its continued the remains of the line limits of the last century it has been and his wistful glance at the tirmkey as he looked servative leaders still find themselves called on to reassume the government of the country, we will reassume the government of the country, we will reasonable to be expected to the same than the line of those of the same than the line of the last century it has been shree kingdoms. Let this be done, and if the Conservative leaders still find themselves called on the grave—that grave to which its father was letter of the same the government of the country, we will reasonable to complete the attendance. What, then, I would ask, has been the government of the country, we will be prophery. But the term "people" in Fraser's has such and the term "people" in Fraser's has such and the term "people" in Fraser's has all was at last reduced to the common cosponance of the prophery. But the term "people" in Fraser's has all was a consequent of the country, we will have a such into their mother earth for want of the necessory of the same defects would ensure the thorizon would be illumined with the blaze of the whole agricultural district. The Poor thing that the end it will but them actual staration on their native sell, is it to be densitive to be considered as the imperiation of the winds of which the earth of the peace of the district. The Poor this find them actual staration on their native sell, is it than the end it will be peace of the district. The Poor this find them actual staration on their native sell, is it has been addistrict. The Poor this find them actual sta prophecy. But the term "people" in Fraser's dictionary, of course, means only "the thousands and tens of thousands" banded together in Conservative Associations." We suppose par excellence the "Operative Conservative Associations," and, as Dan would say "above all and before all" the Leeds Association bearing that respectable and consistant and before all the Leeds and consistant which has displayed its operative by the last reduced to the common costume of the prison, my dressing gown, and indescribables. I resolved to perish rather than again apply to my family: and was then chummed with Lieut. H—; he had sold his half pay, and became like myself pennyless. It was the morning of the third day which we had passed without food, the only liveries we had indulsed in being one pot of porter. soubriquette, which has displayed its operative luxuries we had indulged in being one pot of porter,

to the apparent working of Providence as regards the destines of your native land. There are bright streaks visible in the horizon,—there are indications of the best description. In such a state of society as ours, it is of more importance to observe what the people themselves are doing,—than what their political leaders are planning. In political matters let the people cling to their principles—maintain boldly their principles—advocate, constantly and extensively, but temperately their principles; and let them bear the trite but wholesome adage constantly in mind, that

" Magna est l'eritas, et prævalebit."

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

"Our Club at Paris" is a silly thing. The long dissertation on Railroads will require more time for a careful reading than we can afford "Ensign O'Donoghue's Packet from Belgium is irresistibly comic in several of its scenes and

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

not had time to read. LIFE IN LOXDON. - I had been about twelve months "upon town," and had the felicity of owing divers sums to tailors, bootmakers, hatters, &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 costing me a farthing. The scheme was this X—had bills of exchange for all sums and at all dates, I was to indorse these to my several creditors, and take the difference; for in-tance, 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 acceptor's name, but was satisfied (knowing my family) with the indorsement; 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. went on as heedlessly as ever. There is one peculiarity about all bills of exchange—they become due; so it was with mine. Not one of the many acceptances I had endorsed to my creditors were honored; all came upon me. One sunshiny morning the Impulsive entered my bed-room; "The game's up, eld Tar," said he "you must toddle." The English of which was, I must get out of the way to avoid arrest. I did so; dodged into Surrey, Sussex, Kent, &c. Again the subject of wedlock was renewed, but this I firmly negatived, and within one formight Bob coolly showed me the Gazette, amid the list of bankrupts, in which, my name appeared, with the description of "picture dealer." It was when X- and his friends explained to me how "I should be pulled through," that my eyes were first opened to the mass of perjury by which this was to be effected. The parties had my acceptances 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 semewhat injured, I was really guiltless of any premeditated wrong, and resolutely opposed all the schemes that were "to make me right as a trivet." Such were the state of things when my uncle Jeremiah came to town. Reader I was-as I did, and you may imagine—once more free. I was

truly grateful to Jeremiah, and bore with "old dot, 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 view to their liquidation, and then to bring me back. I gave the list, concealing only some trifles that I was ashamed 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 suit of Madame - (the lady who had vowed her heart's affection to me) for £320, "due unto her for board, lodging, and money lent." I had never dreamt of such a claim, and of course had never named it to my uncle; he was outrageons, wrote anguily to my father, who replied that I deserved no pity. I found none—I with which that uncommon process called common law abounds, a man must get arrested twice ere he can visit the Queen's Bench. A second writ was issued, a habeas procured, and, in company with a legal functionary, I dashed off to Mr. Jones's Hotel, then called Abbott's Priory. I passed the gate, and was left to wander about the prison as I pleased, no room-no bed-being assigned to any in-comer. When a felon is brought to gaol, his cell with its mattress and rug, are shown him; a prisoner for debt, if without the wherewithal to purchase food and shelter may penish in the open air. I had paced the racket ground once or twice, when a tall sandy man, who was "very shaunty, though his hair was a leetle out of his hat," ten dered his services; and at the expense of 25s. per week, I obtained a minished room, No. 4 in 7. The following morning I was requested to attend at the rate; thither I went, and stood for my likenessthat is to say, I encountered the scrutinizing gaze of the turnkeys, who take this method of recogming every one in their custody. Mest persons in the county, and, when the said apricots were enimagine that prisoners in the Queen's Bench are there on suspicion of debt—no such thing; those with whom I conversed, solemnly assured me they with whom I conversed, solemnly assured me they didn't owe a shilling in the world, but had been these tarts enriched the board of a small dinner party. Inclined the solemnia affairs? was supposed that he had concealed a large sum, but all attempts at tracing it failed. By a small compromise with one or two, and superseding on with regard to others, he obtained his liberty, and salled to America, where he now is. After his departure his servant, whom he had defrauded of hush money, revealed the secret: he had his whole fortune in large notes placed in the hollow heels of his boots, which he always cleaned himself, and took to bed with him. Notwithstanding the revels of all the moneyed benchers, I found my imprisonment irksome; the impulsive never called, and excused himself in the words of Rob Roy,— The air of the tollooth: is not over wholesome for a Highlander's constitution." Sometimes I was enabled to minister. abled to minister somewhat to the wants of my I beg your pardon but I must have a hit of apricot poorer partners in my imprisonment; of one scene of misery take the sketch from the life; R. s. broken down merchant had (in half a room) a wife and four children; the owner occupant of the other half of this apartment was a little sottish shoemaker, who, when drawle who, when drunk, practiced analysiness, easily con-cined, towards his unfortunate fellow lodger. When remonstrated, he threatened to complain at the sate, and get his wife and children locked out, they being only permitted in the prism as a matter of courses. couries. Conceive such a case, reader conceive R. sgentleman by birth and education, amoyed the half he regist by half as songs resed by the drunken the hearing of him. R. and her children. Yet this was rather the result of low education than natural malignity, as the sequel small por, and the parents, who could but scantily

Fronte look and the parents, who could but scantily medicina.

he was going. He returned in about ten minutes loaded with food—he had rashed to the Marshal's house, and in the frantic energy of want told our situation; Mr. Jones had presented him a sovereign. A day or two after this, I received an anonymous

assuredly hadthat timely succour not arrived, this scene would have closed the adventures of A MAN-ABOUT TOWN.

Varietics.

NO LYING IN ENGLAND. "What is lying?" said the English courtier.
"Can't say, indeed, sir," says the footman. Never heard of it," says the tradesman. Never beroughmongered with it," says the Peer. Never bribed with it," says the Member of Par-

liament. Never subscribed the thirty-nine articles with it," says the collegian. Never pretended to a call with it," says the cler-

Never nolo-episcopali'd with it," says the bishop. Never doctor'd my port with it," says the winemerchant. Never concealed a motive with it," says the par-

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

"Never made an excuse with it," says the fine lady. "Nor L" says the lady's maid. "Am a horrible sinner, but never went so far as that," says the Methodist. Never uttered one to my wife, pretty jealous soul," says the husband.

Nor I to my husband, poor man," says the wife. Nor I in one of my speeches," says the king. "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 On."—The Apothecary Method a small yard, surrounded by an high and lofty wall, -"Don't you see?" said Bob; "he goes up to a over which nothing can be seen except the arch "How to GET On."-The Apothecary Method 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 diningparlour; master opens it, and reads the label, Draught to be taken at bedtime-pills as beforelotion as usual—the powder. From Sawyer's, late Nockermorf's. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared;' and all the rest of it. Shows it to his wife, she reads the label; it goes down to the ser- I allow, whose feelings for the little infant will vants-they read the label. Next day the boy probably resemble most that of a wolf towards a calls: 'Very sorroy—his mistake—immense busi- lamb—for sure I am, that no one possessing human calls: 'Very sorroy—his mistake—immense business—great many parcels to deliver—Mr. Sawyer's compliments—late Nockermorf.' The name gets known, and that's the thing, my boy, in the medical way; bless your heart, old fellow, it's better than all-the advertising in the world. We have got one feur-ounce bottle that's been to half the houses in feur-ounce bottle that's been to half the houses in feur-ounce bottle that's been to half the houses in feur-ounce bottle that's been accustomed in that cruel polarization in that cruel do 24s, 25s, do 27s solation of the dissenter, arising from the religious solation of the dissenter, arising from

"How to GET on."-THE ROGUE'S ME-THOD .- A London thief, of any notoriety, after having been a short time in Sydney, would scorn to hands of the aristocracy; but if a freeman, say I place himself, or his assignee wife, in so mean a will have my right, or lose my life; for a life of vehicle as a gig: nothing less than a carriage and misery is worse than death. In conclusion, I pair is commensurate with the rank in felony to would therefore say to the people of England, which they have arisen in Australia. A better Universal Suffrage, or right, call it which they will, 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. officer who visited New South Wales on leave of absence from his regiment in India.-Having gone with a friend, in a gig, from Sydney to the races at Paramatta, they were passed on the road by many genteel equipages, including close carriages, curricles, and landaus. In answer to the stranger's questions, his companion informed him that one brilliant 'set-out belonged to Sam Such-a-one, who had been a convict, but was now a free man, and a man of fortune; that another was the property of a convict, who kept a draper's shop in Sydney, but was assigned to his wife, who had brought out with him a large sum of money; that a third belonged to a ticket-of-leave-man, who had obtained that ina ticket-of-leave-man, who had obtained that in-dulgence almost immediately after his arrival in the colony-and so on. At the race-course, where "all the beauty and fashion" of felonry was assembled, the stranger's astonishment was complete at the number of instances in which he obtained similar answers. After some graver reflections on so singular an exhibition, he ironically remarked, that he thought he had better return as soon as possible

town, no matter where, there lived the worthiest and most philosophical of old bachelors, with a warm heart and a sound head, from whose well-powdered exterior had dangled that most respectable ornament, a queue. Our bachelor entertained a monkey to the introduction of that machinery of which we of such good breeding and so much discretion, that boast so much, and whose power is said to be many Jacko was permitted to make one at the dinner table, where he was seated on a high child's chair, and yet after all, what have we to do now, as a peoperate to his master, and took off his glass of perry in ple, more than we had to do then? We have now the same time and measure of his patron, and in as only food, raiment, and other necessaries to produce, good a style and manner as Domine Sampson himself could have performed the feat. Now his master's housekeeper made the best preserved apricots timbers of men who refused to pay their creditors and was put nearly opposite to Jacko, who occupied were lavishing away hundreds in reckless expenses his usual station. The host helped first one and then here. But the most dashing bencher of my day another to some of this exquisite tart, but forgot poor seventy years, I verily believe, that their tasks, inwas a Mr. P___n, who had been a banker; it Jacko, who had been devouring it with his eves, and plug as made the powder fly, withdrew his hand in they have to pay for rent out of their present pittance. an instant, and sat with a vacant expression of the If you deem the above worthy of a place in the Star, greatest innocence. People do not like to have their please to insert it therein. tails pulled. His master gave him a look, and Jacko gave him another, but even the eloquent expression of Hogarth's monkey on the offending bear's back fell short of it. It said as plainly as look could speak, tart. He was forgiven and helped .- New Monthly.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

be distinctly understood that in afferding mons on the 20th of February, you asked the Hon.

a vehicle for the discussion of great

Member for Oldham, if the agricultural labourers were discontented with the measure, when the Hon. The Editors of "The Northern Star" wish to

in abundance. "The cause of this disaster? Has the earth's prothe cause of this disaster? Has the earth's produce been consumed by a general conflagration, or
swallowed up by a mighty earthquake? No! How
then has it happened? But before I proceed, allow
as to ask, have the great landed proprietors, the
stock-jobbers, and the trading capitalists, suffered in
any degree the growing evil of the times? No!
like
hird
only
How, then, I ask, has it happened? The reason is
of discontent; but not controlled the possible denand, at late rates. From Ireland, the arrivals of
the agriculturists. It is now pressing hard upon the
shoulders of the manufacturers, and yet your sympthe low makers, and have so formed them, as to rob
other than the wakers, and have so formed them, as to rob
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other than the pressure,
was doing. The supply of the trates. From Ireland, the arrivals of
live jigs by sea were moderate. Those Beasts which have
some by steamers from Scotland are, for the most part, of
every superior quality, but we are very apprencies at late rates.

Those Dessits which have
some by steamers from Scotland, the will not prove very remumerative to the shappers. We
discuss our grievances, and we have laid those
grievances of knowledge; we congregate together, we
discuss our grievances, and we have laid those
grievances of knowledge; we congregate together, we
discuss our grievances, and we have laid those
grievances of knowledge; we congregate together, we
discuss our grievances, and we have laid those
grieva Association bearing that respectable and consistant soubriquette, which has displayed its operative munificence in an expecte of several hundreds of pounds, for a wooden hovel, in which to shelter from the rain its select patron, the recrease it Radical, Always keeping to this "Conservative" and "Constitutional" meaning of the term "people," Fraser goes no to review the present position of affairs, and proceeds to give the "people "some sound and useful advice, in entire to life; I had not energy sufficient to write a meaning that by the term "people," we have no oraccular hocus pocus reservation of meaning, but mean simply and fully what we, say; with these terms and well written, though exceedingly deceptious, that we have no oraccular and under the second of the community, for their exclusive and for the community, for their exclusive and divided in being one pot of pooters. This is the cause, and mortified agriculture and the numerous and expensive wars, which they have occasioned, and ask, what was look at the numerous and expensive wars, which they have occasioned, and ask, what was look at the numerous and expensive wars, which they have occasioned, and ask, what was look at the numerous and expensive wars, which they have occasioned, and ask, what was look at the numerous and expensive wars, which they have occasioned, and ask, what was look at the numerous and expensive wars, which they have occasioned, and ask, what was look at the numerous and expensive wars, which they have occasioned, and ask, what was look at the numerous and expensive wars, which they have selected the flowe of the community, for their exclusive and by have not resorted to the gride name of the first time of the conquest, and given to them as a reward for plundering those inhabitants, at the time of the conquest, and given to them as a reward for plundering those of whom are now pluing away from starvation, and whom are now pluing away from starvation, the condition of the construction of whom are now pluing away from starvation, and the construction of the constructi letter inclosing ten pounds; who my unknown friend was I vainly endeavoured to guess, but they not only imposed the whole of those taxes, but something more, upon the people, turning a national calamity into an aristocratical blessing. Many other laws, equally cruel and oppressive, might be enumerated, in proof of the cause of the people's miseries, being the exclusive privilege of a fraction of the people to legislate for the whole. But enumeration is unnecessary. Common sense must perceive, and honesty own, that so long as the legislative power is wholly confided in the hands of the aristocracy,—men whose prejudices and interests are opposed to the good of the public, the miseries of the mass will be continually magnified. Whether they be termed Whigs, Tories, or anything else, is a matter of no consequence. They are beasts of prey, without humanity, and without mercy; and, therefore, if the masses do not immediately combine, with spirit and deter-mination, to have their right in legislation, the result is evident. They will be slaves of the most degraded order. Look at the hellish design of our rulers, after a long run of unequalled misrule and

oppression, by which a vast proportion of the useful people of these realms, the labourers, have been reduced to a state of destitution; and by the continuance of which, all soon will be. They have made a law called the Poor Law Amendment Act, the manifest design of which appears to be the deprivation of the rest of the community of every earthly comfort. Bastiles are to be erected, having 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 chil-

Bristol, and hasn't done yet."—(From the Pick-consequence of poverty, which has been forced upon them, by laws of robbery and extortion. Now, after this, I say to every man, wilt thou be a slave or a freeman? If a slave, as above described,

I remain, Gentlemen, Your's most obediently, JOHN BEAUMONT. Meltham, 14th February, 1838,

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,-I am one of those who have seen worked in each hand; all spinning by the single thread; and all weaving by throwing the shuttle from the one hand to the other. In those days each particular family went to work in the morning whenever it suited their own pleasure or convenience, and also left it at any moment they pleased. Parents had their children under their own care, during their infancy, and under their own training and, 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

If the interests of the working classes had been properly represented in Parliament, during the last

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

TO LORD HOWICK.

My Lord, On the debate on Mr. Fielden's motion for a total repeal of the Poor Law Amend-Aggregate Average of the like hight-byrnead song neared by the drunken of the hearing of thire. R— and the past yet his west indicated with the Sentiments or the land stricts, and the past yet had been a year of the past yet had been a year of the past yet had been any of the past yet had been any of the past yet had been any of the past yet had been no fire, and the parents, who could but scantly edicine; this who could but scantly edicine; this channel with the measure, when the Hon. Member replied that the discontent was very great you asked for the symptoms of that discontent, and the past year had been a year of unexampled pressure, and yet there had been no fires, no acts of incendiarism; this was a proof eacording to your opinion of the contentment of the agricultural districts, and you attributed that contentment to the working of the New Poor Law, it is allowed by the districts, and useful millions of the people of you do not or will not understand the real cause

**The Joint Aggregate Average of the said search the discontent was very great; you asked for the discontent was very great; you asked for the six weeka.

**String Average of the said search to 25,830 bales; consist of—
Duties.

**String Average of the said search to 25,830 bales; consist of—
Duties.

**String Average of the said search to 25,830 bales; consist of—
Duties.

**String Average of the said search the discontent was very great; you asked for the six weeka.

**String Average of the said search the discontent, and discontent, and discontent, and the past year had been a year of unexampled pressure, and yet there had been no fires, no acts of incendiarism; this was a proof according to your opinion of the contentment. Of Average of the said search that the discontent, and discontent, and discontent was very great; and been a year of the said search that the discontent and discontent and the past year had been a year of the said search that the past year had been a year of the said search that the discontent, and discontent and the pa

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

I am, my Lord, yours, ABRAHAM HANSON. Elland, March 12, 1838.

MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET APRIL 3.

The arrivals of Wheat and Beans to this day's market, are smaller than last week; Oats and Barley rather larger. There has been a fair demand for Wheat at last week's prices. The best Barley has made rather more money, the secondary qualities, no alteration. Oats, Shelling, and Beans have not varied in price. Rapeseed without alteration. WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 601bs.

Pens, White do 34s 40s Ditto, 72 a 80 lbs. . . . 24 a 31 Calf Skins (each) 6s 0d do 32s 34s Ditto, 80 a 88 lbs. . . 3 a 31 Horse Hides, ditto . . . 8s 0d Do Grey, BEANS per Quarter of ellips per Bushel.

Tick, ...new, 3 ts, 36s, old 35s 39s Harrow and Pigeon, ...do 36s, 38s, do 38s 42s OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels.

Oats 887 Shelling 200

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

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

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, APRIL 2. The weather since this day se'nnight has been very fine, much sun generally during the day, whilst the nights were mostly very foggy and cold, that, except on stiff soils which now require moisture, spring tillage has proceeded favourably; this month, however, has commenced very cold, having had sharp frosts during the two past nights, the thermometer registering yesterday morning 27 degrees and this morning only 25 degrees, too severe for the Wheat plant which has been unfavourably spoken of in many places, and as yet no he thought he had better return as soon as possible to India, for the purpose of there committing some crime that should subject him to a short sentence of transportation, for it really seemed to him that that was the best way of getting on in the world.—Mudie's Felonry of New South Wales.

and management during their minority, and apportioned their tasks according to their own discretion. Now, so far as the Factory System extends, both parents and children are summoned by their tasks was the best way of getting on in the world.—Mudie's Felonry of New South Wales.

and management during their minority, and apportion only 25 degrees, too severe for the Wheat plant which has been unfavourably spoken of in many places, and as yet no learn to recover or improve it, where it has thus suffered from the severity of the past winter, if yet past it can be said to be The supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans and Peas, from Essex and Kent was only moderate; of the two former articles there was rather an increased quantity from Suffolk, and from Norfolk a large quantity of Barley, but only limited fresh arrivals of Outs, and these principally from our own from Norfolk a large quantity of Barley, but only limited fresh arrivals of Oats, and these principally from our own coast, having had few vessels in from 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 se-nnight, but the trade was not brisk for these sorts, and after the early sales had been made of fine qualities, other corts were taken off slowly although perform, almost, if not quite, twice as much work in the course of a year as they performed previous to the introduction of that machinery of which we boast so much, and whose power is said to be many times as great as all human power put together, and yet after all, what have we to do now, as a people, more than we had to do then? We have now only food, raiment, and other necessaries to produce, and we had all those things to produce then; and what is the most wonderful of all, and lamentable as well as wonderful, that we have far, far more hunger, nakedness, and theft in existence now, than we had in the days before this machinery was

White, do.
Northumberland and
Scotch White 50 54
Fine do. 54 58
Moray-Angus and
Rothshire Red. 0 0
White. 0 0
IrishRed, New. 48 56
Do. White 56 58
BARLEY
Grinding 25 28
Distilling 28 30
Malting, New 31 36
Chevalier, New. 48 50
Malt, Brown 48 50
Chevalier, New. 48 50
Malt, Brown 48 50
Do. Black 20 22

Malt, Brown 48 50
Do. Black 20 22

Malt, Brown 48 50
Do. Black 20 22

Malthough the time of the year, mainty of which were of very good quality, but we cannot note any alteration in prices good quality, but we cannot note any alteration

shire; 39 Short-horns and Runts from Oxfordshire; 40 Scots, by sea, from Scotland; 100 Herefords, from Herefordshire; 200 Devons from Devonshire; 65 Runts and Oxen from Sussex; 40 Scots and Devons from Surrey; 10 Runts, Herefords, and Devons from Kent; 300 Short-horns from Leicestershire. The remainder of the Bullock sapply was chiefly obtained from the neighbourhood. The supply of Sheep was chiefly composed of Southdowns, old and new Leicesters, Dorsets, Kent and Kentish half-breds, with a few pens of sundry crosses, as also 200, by sea, from Scotland. The Lambs, which were in moderate supply. were Dorsets.

HAY AND STRAW (per load of 36 trusses.) Smithfield. £. s. £. s. | Whitechapel. £. s. £. s. | Hay 4 0 a 5 0 | Clover ... 5 0 a 6 0 | Straw ... 1 18 a 2 2 | Straw ... 1 16 a 2 0 | Portman, Edgeware-road. | Hay 4 0 a 5 0 | Clover ... 5 0 a 5 15 | Straw ... 1 18 a 2 2 | Straw ... 2 0 a 2 6 | Straw ... 2 0 a 2 6 | Clover ... 5 0 a 5 15 | Clover ... 5 0 a 5 15 | Straw ... 2 0 a 2 6 | Clover ...

PRICES OF HOPS IN THE BOROUGH. There has been a brisk demand for pockets during the last Farnham 27 0 to 9 0 East Kent, Pkets 24 0 to 6 6 business is still contined to Cod, of which about 50 tuns New-Mid. Kent Pkets 3 15... 5 12 Weald of Kent do 3 10... 4 0 foundland have been sold at rather higher rates; and holders Bugs....... 3 15... 5 0 Sussex Pockets ... 3 5... 3 16 now ask a further advance: Scal Oil is without demand. Some

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

 York Reds (per ton)
 8.
 8.
 8.
 8.

 Scotch Reds
 40 a 55
 10 Devon Reds
 50 a 60

 Kidneys
 60 a 70
 10 Jersey Whites
 45 a 50

 Natives
 45 a 55
 10 Blues
 30 a 60

 HIDES (per lb.) d. d. | Market Hides, 96 a

> Ditto, 88 a 96 lbs. . . . 31 a 31 White 30 10 a 31 0 Sheets, per lb. 0 11 a 0 0

Oats 687 Shelling 200 LEATHER (per lb.)

Barley 3121 Flour 210
Beans 493 Rapeseed 680 Linseed 80 Li

nefined to accede to, but little has been doing since our last report at unaltered prices.

Down teggs, 1s 6d to 1s 7d; half-bred do., 1s 6d to 1s 9d; Large Lumps. .73 0 a 74 0

Bown ewes and wethers, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; Leicester hogs, Small ditto ..74 0 a 76 0

Trinidad (per Molasses, British33 0 a 34 6 cwt.)......... 44 0 a 59

Bown ever a few points of the few points of SUGAR, COFFEE, COCOA, AND SPICES. COFFEE.

Jamaica, Fine 110 0 a 124 0 Cinnamon lb. 3 4 a 7

 Jamaica, Fine 110
 0 a 124
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 Cinnamon lb.
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 4
 a
 7

 Middling... 104
 0 a 108
 0
 Cloves (Am 1
 0 a 1
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 0 garb.).... 4 10 a 5 Ordinary .. 84 0 a 102 0 Ordinary and enne) 0 6 Pimento (Ja-Broken 69 0 a 82 0 Dominica, Middling.. 98 0 a 120 0 maica.... 0 35 a Ginger (Jamaica) Good and fine | White......80 0 a 130 0 | Ordinary ... 80 0 a 96 0 | Fine large ... 140 0 a 210 0 | St. Domingo 42 0 a 44 0 | Barbadoes ... 48 0 a 56 0 | Mocha72 0 a 120 0 | East India ... 22 0 a 32 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 night, 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.

> 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 13d; super skin, 14d to 16d; head skin, 12d to

Scotch Wools.—Laid Highland, 9s 0d to 9s 6d; white ditto, 11s 3d to 12s 0d; laid crossed, 12s 0d to 13s 0d; washed ditto, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; laid Cheviot, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; washed ditto, 16s 0d to 20s 6d; white ditto, 24s 0d to 28s 0d per stone of 14lb. white. do. do. 54 61

Norfolk & Lincolnshire 57 62

White, do. do. 54 61

White, do. 40

White, do. 40

White, do. 50

White, do. 54

White, do. 50

Canada and dear. 50

Small ...

White do. 50

White, do. 54

Angus 20

Angus 20

Washed a count to 28s 0d per stone of 1

Angus 20

Angus 20

Washed a count to 28s 0d per stone of 1

Angus 20

Angus 20

Angus 20

Washed Linch hogs, 15d to 15d; Irish hogs, 15d to 14d; Irish short skin, 11d to 13d per lb.

Foreign Wools.—Russian Wool, 6d to 7d; Odessa, fine, 12d to 21d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 4d; Mogadore and Barbary, 3d to 4d; washed Peruvian, 84d to 94d; unwashed ditto, 6d to 7d; Portugal R., 10d to 12d; ditto, low marks, 84d to 94d; washed Peruvian, 84d to 94d; unwashed ditto, 6d to 7d; Portugal R., 10d to 12d; ditto, low marks, 84d to 94d; Washed Peruvian, 84d to 94d; Washed Peruvian, 84d to 94d; Washed Peruvian, 84d to 12d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 14d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 14d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 4d; Mogadore and Barbary, 3d to 24d; Washed Peruvian, 84d to 94d; Mogadore and Barbary, 3d to 24d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 14d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 4d; Mogadore and Barbary, 3d to 24d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 4d; Mogadore and Barbary, 3d to 24d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 4d; Mogadore and Barbary, 3d to 24d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 24d; Mogadore and Barbary, 3d to 24d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 24d; Mogadore and Barbary, 3d to 24d; Buenos Ayres, 34d to 24d; Buenos Ayres,

The Imports for the week are 33,716 bags.

Comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Contract into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of Japanes to the 24th inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the same periodlastyear.

Total of all descriptions
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 -301,24全

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

There has been more activity in the market to dry flow last week. 4,000 bags have been sold, and the demand ap-parently would have carried off double the quantity had Carton offered at the prices of last week. The sales on Saturday were 3,000 bags.

DYEWOODS.—The sales of all descriptions have only been to a moderate extent, and con isted principally of 50 tons of Campeachy Logwood at £9; 1.0 tons of Savanilla Fusia at £5 5s, and some Barwood, at steady rates. The demand her Turpentine has improved, and an advance of 6d per cwal 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. scarce, but is not in much request. American Flausect, 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 E. The sales of Tobacco are about 90 hhds. chiefly stemmed, to the home trade.

The market for Brimstone still continues very dull; servery an inquiry this week, yet no alteration can be noticed in the prices. There has been a little demand for Shumac, and 32 prices. There has been a little demand for Shumac, and see bags Sicily have realised 14s to 14s 6d, and 150 bags. Tyroleser 10s 6d per cwt. A few siles have been made in Crown at Tartar at 60s to 62s per cwt., and the market is almost barrent this article. No sules in Madders or Madder Roots. In Olise Oil, the sales are 25 tuns at the quotations. In Fish Oils, the business is still confined to Cal. parcels of Linseed Oil have been sold at the quotations; in pale Rape little doing. The transactions in Palm Oil this west are to the extent of about 100 tuns on the spot, at £45 to £45, nothing now offering under the latter price; for arrival, see sales effected. Some business has been done in Oil of Tury tine 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 £12 152 per ton. A moderate business is doing in Tallow, at our guy to ton. A moderate business is doing in Tallow, at our quote-

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, March 300

BANKRUPTS ..

RICHARD CLARK, Bognor, Sussex, hotel keeper, surrender April 6, at one o'clock, May 11, at twelve, as the Bankrupts' Court, Solicitor, Mr. Lock, Surrey-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Copthall buildings, Theogmorton-street.
THOMAS ROBSON, East-cheap, operative chymist, April 5, May 11, at 11 o'clock, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicisms, Mr. Crosby, Church-court, Old Jewry; cfficial assignce, Mr. Pennell, Easinghall-street.
FRIEND LAWRENCE, New-cut, Lower Marsh, Lawbeth, 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 yazh.
ANGUS MORRISON, Watford, Hertfordshire, grozen, April 10, at twelve o'clock, May 11, at eleven, at the Bankrupt's court. Solicitor, Mr. Dods, Northumberland-street, Strand; official assignee, Mr. Alsagar, Birchin-lane, Combilil.

Ditto, Small 20 a 22
Ditto, Shaved 12 a 15
Best Saddlers' Hides 14a 16
Basils 7a 12
English Horse Hides 10 a 13
Bellies 6a 8
Shoulders 7a 13
Shoulders 7a 13 con-street, Aldersgate-street.

JOHN MAY, Newport, Isle of Wight, Hampshire, mercer.

April 9, May 11, at twelve o'clock, at the Bugle Lim, News port. Solicitors, Messrs. Fosters and Evans, Raymond-back JOHN LORDEN, and NATHANIEL HADLEY, Heres buy, Kent, builders, April 17, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the Guidhall, Canterbury. Solicitor, Mr. Kaye, Symonda. inn, Chancery-lane: CHARLES HENRY ROWE, Cheltenham, Glocesterseines

woollen draper, April 14, May 11, at three o'clock, at the Royal Hotel, Cheltenham. Shicitor, Mr. Pope, Gray's irrasquare.
THOMAS HOOD, Birmingham, currier, April 7, May EF, at twelve o'clock, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. citor, Mr. Chaplin, Gray's inn square.

JOHN HENDERSON, High Crosby, Cumberland, Except dealer, April 10, May 11, at 11 o'clock, at the Crown and Mitre Inn, Carlise. Solicitors, Messrs. Capes and Stuare. Bedford-row.
WILLIAM ROUTLEDGE, Oakshaw, Cumberland, cattledealer, April, 10, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the Crossa and Mitre Inn, Carlisle. Solicitors, Messrs. Capes and Stuart, Bedford rew. ADAM SCOTT, Stourbridge, Worcestershire, bullety April 14, May 11, at two o'clock, at the Vine Inn, Stourbridge Solicitors, Messrs. Clowes and Wedlake, King's Bench-walk Temple.
WILLIAM WALKER, Kingston-upon-Hull, warehouse

man, April 18, May 11, at eleven o'clock, at the George Law, Kingston-upon-Hull. Solicitors, Messrs. Rosser and Soza, Gray's inn-place, Gray's inn.

April 25.—J. Walmsley, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cottage spinner. April 26.—W. Walmsley, Heaton Norris, Lancashire, cotton spinner. April 18, R. Jones, Liverpool, grosser April 23.—W. Bolton, York, linen-draper. April 23.—A. Birks, Manchester, linen draper. April 23.—R. W. Busloworth, Manchester, merchant. CERTIFICATES-APRIL 20.

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

chants; as far as regards W. Roebuck.

Graham and Calvert, Kingston-upon-Hull, engravers. Tanka and Wood, Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstaplers. F. Hudson-and Co., Huddersfield, linen drapers. J. Hamer and Son, Walms ley, Lancashire, stone dealers. E. Green and Co., ten dealezs, and F. M'Lean and Co., cigar merchants, Liverpool.
Hyams and Ephraim, Liverpool, jewellers, Oughton, Sandand Co., Manchester and Newtonheath, silk manufacturers.
Riley, Brook, and Co., Huddersfield, Riley, Brooks, and Riley, King's Arms yard, and W. Brook and Sons, Dessay and Magdburgh, Germany, merchants; as far as regards J. H. Riley. 1, Roebuck and Sons, Leeds, fancy stuff mag-

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, APRIL 3 INSOLVENT. March 29.-William Davey, Birmingham, spoon mann-

facturer.
March 29.—Edward Russell Bell, Hoxton Old-town, 223 Wellington-street, Southwark, common-brewer.

AND: EM. BROWN, laceman, Regent-street, Middlesses, to surrender, April Quat one, and May 15, at eleven, at the Court of Fankrupter. Lucking on official assignee, Basing-hall street; Parken and Webster, New Box well-court, Caray-street; Lincoln sine-tields. JOHN WOODHOUSE, motneller, Stafford, April 18, and May 15, at eleven, at the New Hotel, Wolverhamptez-Alger, Bedford-row, London, Rogers, Stourbridge, Worcester-JOHN WINDER, tobacconist, Bedfordbury, April 12, at half-past twelve, and May 15, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptey, Basinghall-street. Whitmore, official as-signee, Basinghall-street; Stafford, Buckingham-street, WILLIAM HENRY HORMSFIELD, draper, Preston Laucashire, April 13, at one, and May 15, at twelve, at the Town-hall, Preston. Parker, St. Paul's Church-yard London London JOHN BARTON BALDWIN, merchant, Whitkirk, Yerz. JOHN BARTON BALDWIN, merchant, Whitkirk, YerkJOHN BARTON BALDWIN, merchant, Whitkirk, Yerkalive, April 24, and May 15, at one, at the Court-house,
alive, April 24, and May 15, at one, at the Court-house,
Leeds. Wigh-worth, Ridedale, and Craddock, Gray's interLeeds. Wigh-worth, Ridedale, and Craddock, Gray's intertone of the Court-house, Greenwich, April 7, at
half-past ten, and Rits 16, at leven, at 25 Court of Basisroptcy. Clark St. Swithin's lace, Chicial Assigned, Sanders
and Co. Mineing lane.

THOMAS EATMOUGH, Callow chandler, lake of Bisch
burns, Lancashirs April 30, and May 1, at twelve, at the
tourne, Lancashirs April 30, and May 1, at twelve, at the
year-will, Preston.

Middle Test London; J. Mathinson, Chicken, May
JOHN PHILPOT, Appropriate Court M. Bankruptcy, Follow,
hall-street. Belcher, Official Assigned, W. Williams, Alfredplace, Bedford square.

THOMAS JULNSON, draper, Representation, April 21 and
May, 15, at eleven, at the Court house, and Johnson,
Son, Weatherall, Temple, London; C. and L. H. Wood,
Manchester.

Manchester.

Every Lancashire, Newcastle, and Scotch Purchaser of the NORTHERN STAR of THIS DAY, will be presented with

A SPLENDID PORTRAIT RICHARD OASTLER, Esq.

FROM A STEEL ENGRAVING, GRATIS.

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

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF RICHARD OASTLER.

(Continued from our last.)

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

Twice baffled in the plans he had formed for his

have pursued a mistaken and dangerons course. We can give no stronger proof of this than the manner in which Mr. Oastler always speaks of the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and other articles, the property of William Rhodes. John Hudson, alias, Charles Jackson, 15, stealing linen cloth at Bradford, the property of James Beddoe. He was whipt into the bargain.

(To be concluded in our next.)

WEST RIDING SESSIONS.

We can give no stronger proof of this than the manner in which Mr. Oastler always speaks of the Duke of Welliam Rhodes. John Hudson, alias, Charles Jackson, 15, stealing linen cloth at Bradford, the property of 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, postatoes, and other articles, the property of William Rhodes. John Hudson, alias, Charles Jackson, 15, stealing leading Tories, in reference to the New Poor Law.

WEST RIDING SESSIONS.

WEST RIDING SESSIONS.

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

In October, 1816, Mr. OASTLER married MARY TATHAM, of Nottingham, of a well-known and much respected family in that town. They have had two children, Robert and Sarah mentioned above, who both died in their infancy.

In July, 1820, the year of Mr. Oastler's bankruptcy, his father, who had been for many years steward to Mr. THORNHILL, was taken ill and died. Unsolicited and unexpected by Mr. OASTLER, Mr. 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 Yorkshire estate. This offer Mr. Oastlen accepted; box. The prisoner said, he had taken the handkerleft Leeds, and in January, 1821, removed to Fixby, chief, but he intended to restore it. The hundkerwhere he has continued ever since.

Mr. Oastler has always acknowledged the overruling hand of Providence in thus disposing of his intended schemes as to a final settlement in life. Better opportunities and more constant facilities for a practical acquaintance with human nature, in all the varieties of station and condition, in which it can be placed, were never afforded to any more than to Mr. OASTLER. No man has ever availed himself of them. when afforded, to better advantage, and for a better purpose, than he has done, as will be hereafter manifest. Both before and subsequently to the year 1820, Mr. Oastler had the most flattering away from the premises, yet it was sufficient to conattentions paid to him by some of the first men in the mercantile world, and many munificent offers of assistance and co-operation; but all were respectfully declined. He believed himself called to other prisoner did not enter the warehouse with a feloniwork-what that was he could hardly tell-but the presentiment that he was to be of far greater service with a felonions intent, his not taking the wool away to his fellow creatures than a diligent application to business will allow, always appears to have followed him through life, and to have been practically acted with hard labour. upon, as far as circumstances, from time to time.

unimpeached, but unimpeachable. It is no exaggeration, but bare troth, when we say, that there is no man living of whom less evil and more good fits, his intellect had been impaired, and that it the whole) for the Abolition of Negro Apprenticeship were may be said, than of Mr. OASTLER. He is every was under the influence of insanity he committed presented—by Mr. O'Connell, 40; Lord Morpeth, 30; Sir Robert 25; mr. Hindley, 26; Mr. Hindley whose outward aspect underwent so little alteration, from change of time, place, and circumstance. Integrity, justice, honesty, and truth, are finely blended with unsuspecting frankness, generous, warm-hearted, good old English feeling, that the prisoner had effected were too important to let altogether make a man, whom all must both him escape without punishment. After looking reverence and love. Mr. OASTLER has an inexhaustible fund of native humour. There is a mitted to the House of Correction. He should dash of fun and frolic even in his more serious recommend the friends of the prisoner to see, after pieces, that wins way in spite of all opposition, and pieces, that wins way in spite of all opposition, and disarms, for the time at least, the deadliest and the he would undoubtedly be transported. fiercest of his foes. But it is at home that we love OASTLER most. He has always been the beau ideal of the old English character in our imagination. Stern in virtue, inflexible in purpose, with an in- partly gone into, it was discovered that the prisoner stinctive sense of honour, and an apparently blunt, but yet a delicate attention to the wants of all around him; indignant at wrong, especially when the wrong is done to another rather than himself—detesting the state of knives and forks. The further quantity of knives and forks the wind state of knives and kn is done to another rather than himself-detesting quantity of knives and forks, the property of Mr. John Magg, manufacturer, Broomhall-street, Shefelse, kind, easy, playful, and uniformly the samehe makes Fixby a happy home to tenantry and servants. At Fixby, too, his social qualities endear him more closely to the many friends who are favoured with his more intimate acquaintance. Long may he live,—the man—the husband—and the friend—the love of his country—of all that God has

In politics, Mr. OASTLER has been a Tory from a child. This is the more remarkable, as all his relatives were, and most of them, we believe, still of trousers at Sheffield, the property of George Foster, tailor and draper. To be confined for one month with hard labour. This case finished the business some early association, of which a mind like his for the day in the second Court. would be peculiarly susceptible, might have given the first bias and direction to his thoughts, as he began to reflect on political subjects. Such was the fact, whatever might have been the cause. So early as 1807, when at Wakefield, he was actively engaged Transported for Seven Years. Mark Wood, 18, with Mr. Henry Peterson on behalf of Wilber.

defend the man who advocated the rights of humanity | Imprisoned Twelve Months .- Samuel Baxendale, against the hypocritical professions of liberality and

a mere party man. He has never defended his party in any measure which he considered oppressive ing an umbrella at Dewsbury, the property of in principle, and injurious to the general welfare. William Cardwell. Henry Cowlishaw, stealing a He indignantly opposed the Tory prosecution of watch and other articles at Winesbank, the property Queen Caroline—on the ground that the King, her accuser, did not come into court with clean hands. The Gagging Bills, and other similar acts of Tory Administrations, Mr. Oastler always condemned and resisted as unconstitutional, arbitrary, and tyrappical. We have a superscript of James O'Harra. and tyrannical. We have never yet seen him shrink property of John Flatman and another. 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 dangerons course.

Three Months.—Joseph Shaw, 34, and Samuel Ackroyd, 33, stealing a quantity of lead at Linth-waite, the property of William Cotton. James Miler, 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.

PONTEFRACT, Monday, April 2.

These sessions commenced on Monday last, at the Court House, Pontefract, before Lord Wharnchiffe a watch and key, at Bradford, the property of and a numerous body of the Riding Magistrates. The business is less this year than for many preceding of boots, at Bradford, the property of John ones, owing to the establishment of the Sheffield Taylor.

GRAND JURY.

Mr. John Jones, of Wakefield, Foreman. Mr. Charles Clapham, Wakefield. Mr. Henry Craven, Ditto. Mr. George Cooke, of Pollington.

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. Loseph Jonnings Wakefold.

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,

Mr. Henry Eadon, Snaith. The CHAIRMAN was happy to inform the gentlenen 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

The Noble CHAIRMAN directed that those who did | cognizances estreated. not answer to their names should be fined in the forgotten, we are persuaded, by those who, at that usual manner. Five were absent, but two out of five had a sufficient excuse. The Court then proceeded to hear cases of

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 fol-

lowing cases of felony were disposed of:

Thomas Brenyard, aged 42, was charged with stealing a quantity of hay, at Selby, the property of Samuel Gutteridge.

John Weldrick, and another witness, deposed, to seeing the prisoner come out of the prosecutor's 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 Robert Byitt, 23, was charged with stealing, at

Sippax, a handkerchief, the property of James O'Harra. It appeared that on the 29th of January ast, 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 chief was a blue and spotted one. It was produced by the constable. The prisoner in defence said, that he took the handkerchief in a lark. Guilty. Four months to hard labour.

handkerchief against the prisoner, but it was not passed through committee. The First Fruits Bill was read a proceeded with. proceeded with John Barns, for stealing a pillow-case, and a cap, at Campsall, the property of John Hague. Guilty. To

be imprisoned one month with hard labour. John Hirst, 53, was charged with stealing a quantity of wool, the property of Mr. John Flatman, of Wakefield.-Mr. J. MAUDE appeared for the prosecution, and stated the particulars, which we published last week. Mr. Maude said, that although the evidence did not go to show that the wool was taken stitute 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 ons intent, they must give him the benefit of it; if, on the other hand, they did believe that he entered 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 Mr. Oastler's private character stands not merely animpeached, but unimpeachable. It is no example that here that there are the stated, when we say that there are the stated, that in constant has been truth when we say that there sequence of the prisoner being subject to epileptic

Mr. Dundas, for the prosecutors, said he was more subject to collecting fits; and if the counsel for the prisoner attempted to prove the innocence of the prisoner, he must enter into evidence. The CHAIRMAN, after consulting the other magis-

trates on the Bench, said that the robberies which with all the leniency they could on the case, they his discharge, that he did not go about the country

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

sentence did not include hard labour for females. William Brown pleaded Guilty to stealing a pair

The following are the principal of the sentences up to Wednesday night, which we give in consequence of being unable to furnish a longer report, an unexpected press of advertisements and other important matter having arrived shortly before going to press. with Mr. Henry Peterson on behalf of WilberForce and Lascelles. At that time, Wilberforce,
the Christian defender of the injured Negro, was
traduced, vilified, and denounced by the Baines
party, much in the same way as Mr. Oastler, the
Christian champion of his oppressed countrymen, is
misrepresented, slandered, and hunted down by that
misrepresented, slandered, and hunted down by that
misrepresented, slandered, and hunted down by that
misrepresented and hunted down by that
misre misrepresented, slandered, and hunted down by that very self-same party, who now hold up Wilberforce in of the same; also obtaining eight barrel cocks by false pretences, at Bradford, from Thomas Clarkson, on the Poor Law Amendment Bill.

25, obtaining money under false pretences at 118 129, and Runcorn Gap Railway Bill was read a second thin of the same; also obtaining eight barrel cocks by false pretences, at Bradford, from Thomas Clarkson, on the Poor Law Amendment Bill.

In answer to a question by Mr. CHALMERS,

28, stealing a hen, the property of John Smith. George Shaw, 23, stealing lead at Linthwaite, the From that period, Mr. Oastler became a very stirring man in Yorkshire politics, though never as cover at Rothwell, the property of William Singleton

Sir Months .- David Lumb alias Hartley, 22, steal-

of George Hutchinson.

Michael Collis, 18, and James Collis, 14, stealing hempen pack-sheeting, at Wooldale, the property of Joseph Hinchliffe. Thomas Berry, 17, stealing

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.

Taylor.

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 pair of Robert Routledge. Charles Stansfield, 34, stealing a pair of shoes, the property of John Hague. William Riley, 18, stealing a pair of Robert Routledge. Charles Stansfield, 34, stealing a pair of shoes, the property of John Hague. William Riley, 18, stealing a pair of shoes, the property of John Hague. William Riley, 18, stealing a pair of shoes, the property of John Hague. William Riley, 18, stealing a pair of shoes, the property of John Hague. William Riley, 18, stealing a pair of shoes, the property of John Hague. William Riley, 18, stealing a pair of shoes, the property of John Hague. William Riley, 18, stealing a pair of shoes, the property of John Hague. ing a shirt, at Daiton, 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 Shoffield the property of Coarse of trowsers, at Sheffield, the property of George Foster. Ann Sykes, 23, stealing handkerchiefs at Sheffield, the property of George Shepherd. Ann Jagger, stealing a gold ring and other articles, at

Wakefield, the property of David Green.

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

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

Discharged.—John Beckett, 41, charged with

having been indicted for a felony at Doncaster sessions, January, 1838, to which indictment he hath not yet appeared or pleaded. David Bedford, 38, charged with stealing meat and other articles, 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.

Called over the list of Bailiffs.

Emperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS. THURSDAY, MARCH 29. Lord BROUGHAM presented about 200 petitions for a total abolition of slavery. The Noble Lord was upwards of half an hour in presenting the petitions.

FRIDAY, March 30. The Royal assent was given by commission at a quarter before five o'clock to the Quakers and Moravians Relief Bill, 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

ne 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 LVNDHURST 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 expense attending the Church Commission in Scotland from 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.
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 There was another indictment, for stealing a

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

The Earl of WICKLOW moved for the production of the orrespondence between the authorities of the post-office and the Rev. Mr. Nangle, relative to not passing a newspaper, called the Achill Herald, through the post-office, which motion. 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 Yeomany, so noted for their valiantly entting 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

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY, MARCH 29. Mr. FECTOR took the oaths and his seat for Maidstone.

The Midland Counties Railway Bill was read a second time An immense number of petitions for the total abolition of Slavery were presented.

A vast number of petitions (six hundred and sixty-seven in

sented seven; and among them one from Stockport, 25 yards long; but Sir Robert stated that when intrusted with these petitions, he had distinctly explained that he could not advo-cate their prayer. Lord Stanley presented petitions from West Indiaproprietors.
Sir GEORGE STRICKLAND then rose to move, "That

this House is of opinion that the Apprenticeship in the British Colonies, established by the 3rd and 4th of Wm. 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 express 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 John Magg, manufacturer, Broomhall-street, Shefield, on the 29th March last. To be imprisoned for three months, with hard labour.

Ann Sykes was charged with stealing at Sheffield, several handkerchiefs, the property of Mr. George Shepherd, pawnbroker. The prisoner's father spoke to her character, and stated that she had always been a dutiful daughter. Guilty, but recommended to mercy. To be confined for one month. Mr. Dunds enquired whether hard labour was included in the sentence, as he was not wishful the poor girl should be punished too much, though he appeared for the prosecution. The Chairman replied that the should be punished too much, though he appeared that the compensation money had been laid out on the estatets for the prosecution. The Chairman replied that the

of the planters, and bettered the condition of all connected with them; that the exports had been increased, and the economical condition of the country improved. He called upon the House to dispel the illusion which prevailed on this subject, and to deal with the question calmly and dispassionately. He was perfectly aware of the strong feeling which existed in this country in favour of the change proposed in Sir George Strickland's resolution; but he felt it his duty to 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, Ilkley, 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 reased.

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

Sir GEORGE GREV, said he had no objection to furnish a set on of the whole expense of the Earl of Gosford's mission to Canada.

The adjourned debateon the abolition of Negro Apprentice-Mr. JAMES, who had moved the adjournment on the pre-vious night, supported the immediate abolition.

Sir EDWARD SUGDEN expressed his intention to vote

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 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 apprenticeship having approached an evit. Still having entered into a solemn covenant with the planters, and the term of apprenticeship having approached nearly to a close, he would not now be a party to its infraction. Lord Howick also claimed more consideration than there seemed a disposition to allow for the very difficult circumstances in which the planters were placed. They were ordered by Parliament to fulfil duties which it was almost impossible

Parliament to fulfil duties which it was almost impossible they could perform without reproach.

Mr. W.M. GLADSTONE delivered a very able speech. He avowedly came forward to vindicate the West Indian proprietors from the vague charges soo long imputed to them, and they could not have chosen a more able advocate. He relied chiefly on general statements derived from despatches of governors and reports of magistrates, which affirmed the prosperity of the Colonies, and the good conduct and contentment of the blacks. He warned members against crediting all the stories got up against men as humane and honory. ing all the stories got up against men as humane and honour able as themselves.

The House divided:—

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. MONDAY, APRIL 2.

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 security. of the Speaker, of a general election committee, who should name thirty or more committees, to try disputed Mr. O'CONNELL moved, as an amendment, that the bil se 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 Sha col. SIBTHORPE moved for "a return of the present valu-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 several monastries, abbeys, chapelries, or other religious houses, which under various pretexts, and for other purposes than those for which they are now several monastries, abbeys, chapelries, or other religious houses, which under various pretexts, and for other purposes than those for which they are stablished 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 several monastries, abbeys, chapelries, or other religious houses, which under various son, young estdaughter of the late Samuel Hudson, of Stoneferry.

Lately at Sandal Magna, Mr. William Smithson, of Knottingley, to Miss M. Hague, of Ponter fract.

On Monday last, at Sculcoates church, Hull, by the Rev. Thomas Dikes, Daniel, fourth son of the which such was granted, and by whom they are now sever the Rev. Thomas Dikes, Daniel, fourth son of Cuptain JONES seconded the motion. It was negatived

Mr. GILLON, in rising to bring forward a motion for the total abolition of the soap tax, confended that the consump-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 injusions to the facilities afforded to smuggling proved most injusions to the facilities afforded to smuggling proved most injusions to the facilities afforded to smuggling proved most injustice. that the facilities attorded to smugging 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 most other articles, and the materials that were used were draper, to Miss Hannah Allinson, both of Halifax. 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 ter-ought to be abolished 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 sopp 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 th 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 management 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, the allowance to the Royal Family, and to his Royal Highness Prince Leopold: the establishment of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the expenses of the two Houses of Parliament, and the civil departments, the other pensions on the consolidated fund, or the gross revenue, and the civil list:-Also the payments for the administration f justice, diplomatic expenses, and the payments on account 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 EXCHEQUER, the motion was agreed to.

The Marquis of CHANDOS said that he intended to procose a resolution, of which he sent a copy to the Nohle Lord the Secretary to the Colonies. The resolution was in the following terms:—' Resolved, that it is the opinion of this House that the duties of Lord Commissioner and Governor General of her Majosty's North American provinces should be conducted with the utmost degree of economy consistent with the public service, and the just and ample reward of all persons employed. That it appears by returns which were laid before this House, that the amount of expenditure for one year on account of the establishment of Lord Gosford was £12,678, and that it appears to the House that such establishment was formed on a just and liberal scale, and is a proper precedent to be acted on with respect to the establishment to be provided for the Earl of Durham." This gave rise to a long talk about whether Lord Durham ought to have power to drawen the national purse "ad libitum," or whether he should be restricted to some fixed sum. The

resolution was lost by a majority of two.

The minutes of evidence taken upon the Eyesham election petition were ordered to be laid on the table of the Honse. 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 Saln

A great number of petitions were presented on various subjects.

TO VICTUALL ERS AND TAVERN KEEPERS. TO BE LET,

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

THE BREWERS' ARMS Public-House, occu-Merchant, Nos. 22 and 23, Kirkgate, Leeds. There Fenwick, aged 61. many valuable Fixtures, belonging to the House Margaret Close, aged 41. 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 Particu-

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Orders from the Country attended to.

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

MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at St. John's church, by the Rev. Robert Taylor, Mr. Francis Wilde, printer, to Miss Elizabeth Mathers, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Mathers, millwright, all of this town. On Friday last, Mr. John Hudson, woolcomber, to Mrs. Mary Ann Topham, both of Kirkstall. On Saturday last, Mr. Marmaduke William Watson, 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, of Leeds, to Miss Ann Pickersgill, of Wortley. Same day, Mr. Joash Nicholson, engineer, of Holbeck, to Miss Sarah Nicholson, of Hunslet.

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

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

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

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' Office, in Westgate, Otley, Mr. James Grayson, of

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

late John Morris, Esq., of Ryder Wells, near Lewes, Sussex, to Jane, third daughter of the late James Wimble, of Hull.

On Thursday last, at the parish church, Halifax, by the Rev. W. Gurney, William Chadwick, Esq., of Arksey, near Doncaster, to Hannah second

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, Cullingworth.

DEATHS.

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

44th year of his age, Mr. Benjamin Raper, iron-monger and gunmaker of this town. On Monday last, at his house in the Groves, York. aged 51. Mr. George Cooper. Same day, Mr. Jackson, hatter, Spurriergate, of

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

On Sunday last, at Haddockstones, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, in the 25th year of her age, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Dennis Peaock, of that place. Same day, in her 26th year, rejoicing in the hope 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

much and deservedly respected. On Wednesday week, aged 30, Mr. John Atkin, mast block and pump maker, of Hull. In him the Conservative interest has lost a devoted advocate. On Tuesday last, Mary, wife of Mr. John Harding, of Broughton Lane.

On Thursday last, at an advanced age, Nancy, relict of the late Mr. Samuel Laycock, plasterer, of 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 illness, deeply regretted, Mr. John Gaukroger, joiner, of Shaw Syke, Halifax. On Saturday last, in the 85th year of his age, Mr. James Riley, farmer, of Rygate in Ovenden, formerly, and for many years resident at Hoyle House, in

Warley. On Saturday last, Jane Peacock, aged 28, George-Same day, Margaret, daughter of Mr. Peter. Green, North-street, Bradford, aged 13. Same day, aged 66, Jane Stead, Prospect Row,

Bradford.

On Friday last, aged 9 years and 3 months, John, second son of Mr. J. Rodgers, Burlington-street, On Thursday last, of typhus fever, in the 43rd-year of his age, the Rev. William Keeley, catholic priest at Stockport. The deceased had visited two cases of typhus (which was extremely prevalent among his flock), on Monday the 19th ult. and was attacked by the disease on the following day.

On Saturday last, William Hutchinson, pipe maker, Chapel Town, Halifax. Mr. Gaukeroger, timber merchant, was seized with of apoplexy, when in the public market on Saturday, and died on the Monday following. On Tuesday last, at High Wathcote, near Richmond, Mr. Richard Elgay, 71. On Monday last, at Dalton on Tees, Mrs. Hannah Heaviside, aged 83.

Same day, at Croft, Mr. Robert Robinson, aged 36 years. pied by Mr. CHARLES Cox, Wine and Spirit On Tuesday last at Blackevell, Mr. William is an unexpired Lease of about Eight Years, and On Wednesday at Darlington, in child-bed, Mrs.

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 Barley to this day's market. Time 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 Macclesfield—T. Stubbs, Hatter.

Liverpool—T. Smith, Scotland Place.

London—J. Cleave, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-stree Macclesfield—T. Stubbs, Hatter.

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS, Tuesday, April 3.— Newcastle—R. Carruth In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, during the Norwich—J. Darken. past week, the demand has been unusually limited Oldham-John Knight, Lord-Street. MANUFACTURER of Printing and Writing for every description of manufactured goods. The Paisley—Aitken, 35, Castle-street. Inks, Great Hampton Row, BIRMINGHAM, individuals engaged in the warehouses continue Preston—G. Bateman, Observer Company of the continue of the conti individuals engaged in the warehouses continue fully engaged.

Preston—G. Bateman, Observer Office; and Mr. Rochdale—Shepherd, Church-stile.

Staines, 12, Bell-street.

Scotland—General Agent for, Mr. John Fraser,

43d. per stone. TALLOW.—The price of this article in Leeds is Shaw-T. Micklewaite. 5s. per stone, with a fair average demand.

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, March 29 .- The continued dull trade, and the decline that has taken place in Wool, have caused, we trust, only a temporary stagnation, as there is even with the present very limited demand, a strong conviction, that in a short time a better demand and higher prices will take place. Prices seem to run now at our last December quotations.

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

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

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

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, April 2. We have experienced another uncommonly dul market to-cay; there were a pretty numerous attendance but very little little businuss done in any kind of good; and those which were sold only fetched miserably low prices. In Wools we cannot quote any material alteration from our last, 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, 6dd. to 6dd. per lb. Beasts, 404; Sheep, 5,700. There was a good show of Lean Cattle and Calvers.

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

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

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

DARLINGTON CORN MARKET, April, 2.—A large supply of wheat which sold rather lower. Wheat, 13s. 6d. to 15s.; Oats, 5s. to 6s.; Barley, 8s. to 8s. 3d.; Beans, 8s. 3d. to 10s.; Peas, 8s. to 9s. 6d. per bushel. Butter, 14d. to 16d. per lb.

DRIFFIELD FORTNIGHT CATTLE MARKET. APRIL 2.-At our market this day, we had a pretty Yeadon, to Mrs. Ibbetson, of Rawden. This is the good supply of Fat and Lean Beasts, with a good third marriage which has taken place in the Otley attendance of buyers; but owing to the farmers district since the new marriage act came into opera-having plenty of turnips, only a limited supply of tion.

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, s 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. 82, Mr. W. Shackles, late linen draper, of Hull, Peas were not dearer, but good boilers continue in request. The supply of Oats was moderate, and rather higher prices were demanded. The weather having been more favourable this week, clover seed was more inquired after, and good samples of new red met a ready sale. With a continuance of fine weather, we may expect a much brisker demand soon. Shipments to this quarter should, therefore, be made without loss of time.

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

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Top of Westgate. Bristol—G. Payne, No. 21, Castle Mill-Street. Brighouse-E. S. Keir, Bookseller. Burnley-Butterworth, 11, Carman-street. Bury—Chadwick and Binns. Bird. Collumpton—Thomas Mitchell, Post-master. Darlington-Oliver, Printer. Dewsbury-T. Brooke, Market-Place; and S. Healey.

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Hebden Bridge—T. Dawson.

Heckmondwike—J. Hatfield.

Heywood—A. Smith, Brearley-street, and J. Kay,

Church-street, both near Rochdale, Hightown—Wm. Lister, Bookseller. Horbury—G. Holroyd. Huddersfield—C. Tinker, Market Walk, and E. Whitworth, Pack Horse Coach Office.

Hull—Blanshard, Church-side. Hyde-John Rather.

Keighley—D. Weatherhead. Knaresborough—Langdale, Bookseller. The best samples of Darley maintain last weeks, but all secondary samples go off slowly. Dry Manchester—A. Heywood, Oldham-Street Mansfield,—Joseph Woodward, Watson's Yard,

Church Street. Newcastle-R. Carrothers, News Agent.

South St. Davis-street. Sheffield—Lingard, Division-Street. Staley Bridge—John Deegan.

shaw-Gate. Stockport-Riley, Chester-gate; and J. Blackshaw, 112. Edward-street. Sutton in Ashfield—S. T. Hall, Post-master. Wakefield-T. Nichols and Son, North-Gate; and

R. Hurst, Postmaster.

[Saturday, April 7, 1839.