#### LOST.

TROM a Field in Front of Castleton Lodge, Armley, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, or THURS-DAY MORNING, the 24th or 25th Instant, (supposed to be Stolen,) A DARK BROWN HORSE PONY, Fourteen Hands high, free from White: switch Tail; clipped Legs; has many white Warts on his Nose; a Speck on the off-side Eye; was without Shoes; and had Tips on his fore-feet.

Whoever has found the said Pony, and will bring it to Mr. WILLIAM WAINMAN, of Armley, shall be well rewarded. If Stolen, a Reward of £5 will be paid on Conviction of the Offender or Offenders, on Application to

Mr. READ, Chief Constable. Leeds, October 29, 1838.

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COURT REGISTER, AND BOOK OF GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE YEAR, 1839.

THE following opinions of the press, of this Almanack, for the past year, are given to exhibit in some measure the character of the work. Stimulated by the very large sale it obtained, the Proprietors have added 28 pages additional for the next year, forming in the whole 100 pages. In addition to the matter contained before, there is given a Chronological Summary; the Army List is given alphabetically, and an alphabetical List of the Royal Navy is added; also, the Queen's Household is given in full, and the whole of the other matters have been re-arranged, so as to render it as complete as possible.

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Almanack of H. nnay and Dietrichsen, we were more forcibly struck than on a former inspection by the immense accumulation of valuable varieties of intelligence comprised in its pages, and by its palpable superiority, in extent of useful information. correctness and arrangement, over all that compain with it. Its lists, accounts, and calculations, warther military, legal, political, commercial, curonolo pical, meteorelogical, or (above ail) astronomica,me most ample and accurate, and constitute it the cheapest production of the season."-Court Journal "How this work consisting of some 70 pages and minted in small type, can be sold at so chear a rate. completely puzzles us; moreover the time and labour required to collect such a host of useful information must have been very great, and cannot possibly be remunerated save by a large sale. Besides the usual items of an Almanuck, we have a Chronology of remarkable events, the Queen's Househol!, Lords. Commons, Land-Forces, the Universities, Bankers, &c. dc. The List of Fairs, is by far the cest tan erer was printed."-IVeekly Magazine. Published by Hannah & Dietrichsen, 63, Oxford

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In those dreadful cases of sexual and nervous de in, brought on by a solitary indulgence in forbidpractises, and which weakens and destroys all aphysical and mental powers, occasioning melanby, deficiency, and the necessity of renouncing felicities of marriage, aggravated by all the fors of remorse, Messrs Parker and Co. can with Bill through Parliament. andence offer as regularly educated members of medical profession a safe and speedy restoration

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THE Directors having completed their arrange-I ments, beg to inform the Public, that they will he prepared to receive proposels for Assurances and Loans, on and after the first day of November next; up to which period application for shares may be made at the offices of the Company, 18, King William-street, Cuy, where Prospectuses may also

Every accommodation and facility will be afforded or the transaction of business, between the hours of l'en and Four o'clock.

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#### NORTH LANCASHIRE RADICAL DEMONSTRATION MEETING,

TO be Holden at PRESTON, on the FIFTH of NOVEMBER, 1838, on PRESTON MOOR, for the purpose of taking into consideration the prooriety of adopting the PEOPLE'S CHARTER, greeing to the NATIONAL PETITION, and for ELECTING DELEGATES to the NATIO-NAL CONVENTION. The following gentlemen have been invited to attend; viz. John Fielden, E-q., M. P., F. O'CONNOR, Esq., the Rev. J. R. STEPHENS, Dr. FLETCHER, and several other tried and sincere Advocates of the Rights and Inerests of the People.

Men of North Lancashire! The bonds of Oppression must be rent asynder. "Now 's the day, 12th of November. and now 's the hour." Slavery must not continue to disgrace our native land-tyranny must not be case forth and proclaimed the downfall of corruption. The good men of Manchester have made the enemy fear -they have nobly done their duty .- The friends of Freezom, in every corner of the nation, are up Normher, that the men of North Laucashire are thre to their own, their children's, and their coun-'ty's interests. On the day let every man be at his We, the Committee of the North Lancashire

Radical Association, do sincerely call upon all real friends to the cause born in Presion and its Neighyour god to be up and doing on that day. The Meeting to take place at Eleven o'Clock in the Foremoon. JAMES MURPHEY, (Signed)

Secretary. dice on the 22nd October, as montioned in the Northern Star of last Sarurday, is postponed until the 5th of November, in consequence of it clashing with the Wigan and Colne Radical Association

# LEEDS SOKE MILLS.

A T a PUBLIC MEETING of the Proprietors A of Estates within the Township of Leeds, and rying within the Limits of the Soke of the Queen's Mills, convened by the Mayor, (pursuant to Requiio .. ) and held at the Court House, on Wednesday, the 31st October, 1838,

IT WAS RISOLVED, 1. That the Claim of Suit and Soke, made by the Oaker of the Queen's Mills in Leeds, is injurious to the P operty within the Manor, and vexatious to the Traders and Inhabitants of Leeds in a greater degree than it can be profitable to the Owner of such Mills, even if the right to enforce it were

> Moved by EDWARD BAINES, Esq. M.P. Seconded by GEO. GOODMAN, Esq.

2. That without expressing any opinion on the calidity of this Claim, but having regard to the protracted and Expensive Litigation which has heretofere been carried on between the Inhabitants of the Manor and the Owner of the Mills, and HAVING devoted their studies for many years which has recently been renewed by the Establish-Coits, this Meeting is of opinion that ment of new sources of this Meeting is at opinion that it is highly desirable to Example of the Mills. by a fair Compromise with the Owner.

Moved or THOS. ENGLAND, Esq. Seconded by J. H. HILL, Esq.

3. That this Meeting learns with pleasure the willingness of Mr. Hud-on, the Owner of the Owner of the Mills, to effect such Compromise; and is of opinion that the proper mode of raising the Funds requisite, will be hr an assessment upon all Rateable Property within the Manor, provided an Act of Parliament can be obtained for that

Moved by WM. ALDAM, Esq. Seconded by Mr. ATKINSON.

4. That in case a satisfactory Agreement is accomplished with Mr. Hudson, application he made to Parliament in the next Session, for an Act to carry such Agreement into effect, and to raise the Money required by an Assessment in such way as shall he framed by a Committee now to be nominated and approved by a Meeting to be hereaster held of the purties interested.

Moved by Mr. Jas. HARGRAYES.

Seconded by Mr. Josh. SHACKLETON. by this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of literate men, who by the use of that deadly puison, John Berkwith, J. Brownridge, Jas. Baldwin, In such cases, it is particularly advisable to separat them.—Great care is required in this operation. bosches on the head, face and body, dimness of John Forster, James Hargraves, John Metcalfe, Wm. Naylor, George Nussey, T. Otley, J. Summers on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throats, distance nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and lambs, till at length a general debility and ducay of Walker, John Walker, he a Committee for the prepose of treating with Mr. Hudson, and to prepare a scheme for carrying out the measure, and afterwards to conduct the same through Parliament, with power to add to their number, and that Five

> Moved by Mr. DAVID METCALFE, Seconded by Mr. GEO. NUSSEY.

6. That a Guarantee Fund to meet the Exenses of this proceeding be provided by Voluntary Subscription, to be repaid out of the First Monies received under the Act.

Moved by Mr. Atkinson,

Seconded by Mr. EDDISON. 7. That Messrs. Arkinson, Dibb, and Bolland, be the Solicitors to the Committee, and to Conduct the

Moved by Mr. Eddison, Seconded by Mr. SUMMERSGILL.

in each of the Leeds Newspapers. Moved by Mr. THOS. HILL,

Seconded by Mr. SHACKLETON.

T. W. TOTTIE, Chairman. (Signed) The Mayor having left the Chair, it was taken by Mr. Baines, M. P., and on the Motion of Mr. Hill the unanimous Thanks of the Meeting were given to the Mayor, for his able and patient conduct on the occ ision.

#### THE TRUE SCOTSMAN, AN EDINBURGH WEEKLY RADICAL NEWSPAPER.

TT is the fearless Organ of the Movement. L Universal Suffrage is the Basis of its Politics. It will show at all times the State of Radicalism in Scotland; and issuing from its great Metropolis, it print. will be a powerful Engine for supporting and promoting the great National Struggle for Liberty.
No. 3 is now Published. Every Working Man's
Association in England should get a Copy. Price 41d., or 5s. per Quarter. No Credit. Any of the English patriotic Newsmen will take Orders. Published by J. Fraser, 6, North Bank Street.

### IMPORTANT TO TRADESMEN

A Persons in Business, and a good STEEL of the most eminent Oculists in London, but was PEN is now acknowledged to be very superior to declared by him to be incurable. Quills, and much Cheaper; but how it will be

BUY GUEST'S

Commercial, or Magnum Bonum, 2s. per dozen, one Holder included to each Dozen. Auti-Corrosive Steel Pen, 1s. per Dozen, includng a fine Rosewood Holder to each Dozen. Best Barrel Steel Pen, on Cedar Sticks, or Carded

suitable for all persons requiring a hard pen Schools, &c. 9d. per Dozen. This pen will be found very durable. None are genuine but those marked JAMES GUEST." Manufactured by James Guest, 93, Shilhouse Lane, Birmingham, and sold by Heywood, Oldham Street, Manchester; Hobson, Northern Stur Office,

Lee's; and may be ob ained by all Booksellers and London: Wholesale Agents, Shepherd and Sutton, Foster Lane, Cheapside; Hetherington, 126, S rand; Berger, Holywell Street; Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane; and Limbard, 143, Strand

#### AMBERSWOOD COMMON MEETING.

RADICAL DEMONSTRATION.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Inhabitants of A WIGAN and the surrounding Districts, will be held on AMBERSWOOD COMMON, on MONDAY, the received no benefit. When he came to me he was in

FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., Rev. J. R. especiated here. The voice of the people bath STEPHENS, Dr. FLETCHER, and other influential Radicals, are invited to attend.

MINERAL TERRA METALLIC. and doing; and let it be known on the Fifth of For filling Decayed Teeth, without heat, pain, or pressure; and Incorrodible Mineral Teeth fixed without giving the least pain, or shewing any fastening whatever.

LEEDS AND HUDDERSFIELD.

MR. ESKELL,

Surgeon Dentist, of No. 121, Park Row, Leeds, RESPECTFULLY announces that he is on a Professional visit to Huddersfield, and for the better accommodation of his friends, has made ar-P. S. The Meeting, originally, intended to take rangements to attend that place; and may be consulted in all the branches of DENTAL SURGERY as follows, until further notice:-

> EYERY WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, AT MRS. BENNET'S, YORK PLACE: And every Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and SATURDAY, at his Residence, 121, Park Row,

INCORRODIBLE MINERAL TEETH. From one to a complete Set, which are not only Indestructible, but also incupable of

Discolouration.

Amongs, the advantages of Mr. ESKELL'S System, one of the principal is, that it confers the powers of the most distinct articulation, and submits this as really an advantage of the utmost importance; but when to it is added the capability of biting the nardest substance, without pain; though last, not least, that it gives the appearance of juvenility to countenances otherwise of an aged appearance. Mr. LSKELL wisces to impress upon the Ladies and Gentlemen not to have the least prejudice against his Artificial Teeth, for they are both useful and ornamental. His principle is quite different to any other, -it conduces to both beauty and comfort. A new description of MINERAL TEETH, that losely resembles nature. These Mineral Teeth mmently possess every superiority, that can be lestred, over the various substances offered to the Public for similar purposes. Their colour is unnangeable; and they may be had in every gradation if shade, to suit any that may be remaining in the mouth. In point of economy, the Mineral Teeth. will be found highly advantageous to the wearer, as

Mr. Eskell avails himself of this opportunity to dain the various species of Disease to which the -hle, according to the principles laid down · medical men, convinced that by the most eminenresonal appearance canso important a condition as pe-

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

CAUTERIZING THE TEETH. - The operation i had recourse to upon the first symptoms of decay, in order to arrest the progress of disease, and which provided it be done in due time, prevents that acute

pain followed by ultimate extraction. FILLING THE VACUUM OF DECAYED TEETH, -This process, simple in itself, and easy to endure, preserves the enamel of the Teeth in its primitive tate, and entirely prevents any portion of ailment or foul air from entering the cavities, the general source of offensive effluvia.

SEPARATING OF THE TEETH. - The Teeth. from want of proper attention, are apt in most persons to close and connect themselves with each other, which is generally the chief cause of decay.

FASTENING LOOSE TEETH .- Mr. E., during his course of study, has adopted a mode of fastening loose Teeth, particularly of aged persons, whether arising from neglect or any other cause, which he is happy to say, has proved successful to the full extent of his expectations.

REGULATING THE TEETH .- It is well known that Teeth will often grow too long, and outstretch each other, sometimes obtruding themselves beyond the bounds prescribed by the circular formation or the mouth: under such circumstances, they require regulating, which greatly adds to the agreeable appearance of the countenance, in the laugh, and gives facility to the articulation. The beauties of a well-regulated set of Teeth are so generally acknowedge d and admired, that to offer further observation on this head would be superfluous.

FIXING ONE OR MORE TEETH. - The method adopted in this process of replacing Teeth, renders it impossible to discern the artificial from the natural, without wire spring, or showing any fastening what-

EXTRACTION OF THE ROOT, OR THE FANGS OF THE TEETH. - Although this operation is often dreaded by the afflicted, from the facility which 8. That these Resolutions be Advertised Twice E. has been most successful in removing all fearful characterizes the performance of his operation, Mr. apprehensions.

FIXING COMPLETE SETS OF TEETH.- Complete Sets, by the assistance of a newly invented spring, which operates with the action of the jaws n mastication, &c., will be found, in every respect, amply competent to supply the place of their prede-

Attendance from Ten till Five, at Mrs. Pennet's, York Place. every Wednesday and Thursany, for a verice. Angust 13, 1638.

### EXTRAORDINARY CURES OF BLINDNESS.

MR. BLAND, Middleton Field, Bradford, was nearly in darkness, from Amaurosis, and had been so for some years—can now see to read small

Mr. Wood, Bradford, was nearly in darknesfor ten years—can see to thread the smallest JOHN FRITH, George-street, Bradford, Blacking-Hawker, was nearly in darkness for twelve years -can now see to go about the town alone, without

any inconvenience. THOMAS MALONS, of No. 146, Mill Bank, Bradford, was in total darkness for nearly three years. After having been discharged from the 31st Regiment, in consequence of blindness, he was GOOD PEN is a very desirable article to all as incurable. He then went under the care of one

MISS WOODCOCK, of Peterborough, was blind asked, can we obtain some Good Ones? The for two years. Went under the care of several steaks and Chops at a few minutes' notice; Temanswer is read the smallest print. MRS. MEGSON, Cannon street, Old Foundry,

was blind of Am surosis, but can now see to thread the smallest medle. MR. WOODALL, of Brigg, was also in complete darkness from Amaurosis. He can now see to read the smallest print.

MR. GRICE, of Langtoft, near Malton, was totally blind of one eye, and the other much affected. will be held in the VESTRY of the Parish Church Completely restored.

MRS. HAWKINS, Wife of J. Hawkins, Paper Hanger, Trippett-street, Hull, was blind for fifteen year, so much so that she could not see me when I examined her eyes; was attended by the first Medi-cal Men in Hull, and was desired by two eminent-Physicians never to allow any one to do anything at her eyes again, as no earthly power could be of service to her.

MR. PECK, No. 3, Paragon-street, Hull, was blind for ten years of the West Indian Opthalmia, was attended by several of the first Medical Men in

CHARLES THEAKER, son of Wm. Theaker, in he employ of Mr. Metcali, Gain borough, was nearly olind for tour years; was under the care of eminent Medical Men nearly two years; afterwards attended the Dispensary in Gain-borough, for eighteen mouths. but got no better. Dr. Peacock got him into the Infirmary, Hull; he was there three months, but complete darkness with one eye, and the other in a

CHARLES BINNINGTON, Lovi't's Entry, Whitefriargate, Hull, had been gradually going blind for twelve years, was attended by Four of the first Medical Men in Hull-can now see to read the

smallest print. Miss Jackson, of Sherbourn, near Malton, was blind, and had been attended by two of the first Medical Men in that part of the country, and

declared by them to be incurable. Mrs. WEATHERALL, Burlington, blind for several vears; was under the care of an eminent Paysician at Leeds, and many others.

MARY GREEN, the Wife of a Shoemaker, in the 30th Reg., blind for six years; was under the care of several Medical Men, and attended at the Hull Infirmary Three Months, but got no relief.

MARY WELBURN, of Burlington, a young girl, eight years of age, blind six years. JAMES LEUTED, Commerce-lane, Pot'ery, was in complete darkness, and had been so for a long time. was attended by different Medical Men; was also an out-patient of the Hull Infirmary for some

months. MATILDA PRICE, Beverley, a little girl, four years of age, blind; was attended by emineut Me. say she got.

JOHN PULLAN, an inmate of the Whitefriar-gate Workhouse, Hull, was in complete darkness with one eye, and the other much affected; was attended by a Medical Man, but got no relief. Hull, late of Gainsbrough, was in complete dark.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Hunt's Place, Pottery; was in complete darkness when he came to me, from getting a piece of iron in one eye; was attended by Medical Man who declared, both before and after the man came under my care that his sight was com-

SERJEANT PALMER, 30th Regiment, blind, and THOMAS GILLETT, 30th Regiment, blind; both ying at Sunderland.

The above Cases will bear me out in what ] aid when I first came to Hull-that if persons would some to me before they use so many destructive apolications, there would scarcely be such a thing as

I have only been in Hull Ten Months and I have brought Seventy-four Persons out of dark-

In order to prevent a great deal of trouble to my. self, and unnecessary expense of postage to those at a distance, who wish to come under my care, I beg to inform them what cases I can cure; There is no external disease that the Eye is inci-

to, but what I can cure, such as pearling, St. Paul's Church Yard; Messrs. Sucton and Co., Bow Church Yard; and Mr. T. Butler, 4, Cheapside, London. never to fail. Cataracts I cannot cure, but can prevent them if I have the patient in time. O Amaurosis I can cure seven cases out of ten; and all if they would come to me when they first perceive the dimness in the eye coming on.

This statement, as well as the above cures, will, I have no doubt, appear to persons at a distance, quite mprobable; therefore, I would advise any one wishng to come under my care, to lose no time, but come and see the parties themselves.

Mr. CHILD will attend the following Towns, where he may be consulted from Ten to Four London. o'Clock on the Days specified, viz. :-Sheffield, on Tuesday, Nov. 6th, at Miss Taylor's, 13. Carver Street. Barnsley, on Monday, Nov. 12th, at Miss

Green's, Pit Street. Bradford, on Friday, Nov. 16th, at the Swan Inn Market Place.

Halifax, on Wednesday, Nov. 21st, at the Boar's Head, Southgate. Manchester, on Wednesday, Nov. 28th, where Mr. C. will remain for about Three Weeks. The Place of Residence in Manchester will be

The Remedy is of the simplest kind, it requires no restriction as to diet or regimen, bleeding and blistering is not necessary, and it may be administered | Just Published, Price Three-Halfpence, No. with perfect safety to the tenderest infant.

# MR. STYAN

duly advertised.

BEGS leave to acquaint the public generally, that TO THE FALLACIES AND MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE he very speedily cures a certain disease in all its various stages, without restraint of diet or hin drance of business, at 10s. to one guinea each, for the very worst of cases, or those who had rather, can have medicines from 1s. to 2s. 6d. a time, as convenience suits them; recoilect the

Venereal is not cured with a mercury pill, I have often said so, and I say so still.

Also bottles made up for rheumatisms, coughs colds, asthma, bad breath, wounds, piles, pains in the back, stomach, and head, never failing remedies it properly persisted in, the cures they have performed in Leeds within the last ten years have ent too numerous for insertion, only Is. each Bleeding and teeth very carefully extracted, also reath regulated and put to order upon reasonable terms. Family recipes made up at drug prices. All those who apply in person at this establishment, may rely upon being treated in a manner best suited to their respective case, with the greatest secrecy and punctuality.

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MYTONGATE, CLOSE TO THE HUMBER DOCK,

HULL. W. WARD, Successor to G. Wells,

BEGS respectfully to intimate to the Friends of Temperance that in the above Establishment, every possible Attention shall be paid under his own immediate Inspection to the Comfort of such Guests as may afford him the opportunity. Provisions of the best quality in abundance-Excellent and well-aired Beds-elegantly furnished Rooms, -obliging Waiters constantly in atendance, and reasonable Charges will, he hopes, be always found to characterises his House; while its proximity to the Packets, the Coach-offices, the Market-place, the Exchange, and all other places of public resort and business, render the situation exceedingly con-

renient to Travellers of every description. TEA and COFFEE always ready to be served up; best quality.

Newspapers, Temperance, and other Periodicals, constantly on the Table in the several Rooms.

VESTRY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a MEETING of the several Persons Rated to the Relief of the Poor of the Township of Leeds (St. John's) on THURSDAY next, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1838, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, for the Purpose of Electing SEVEN TRUSTEES, to assist in the Superintendence and Management of the Vagrant Office of the said Township of Leeds.

Workhouse, Leeds, Nov. 2, 1838. JOSEPH THACKRAY, THOMAS HOLT, JOHN YEWDALL, LUKE MARSH, JOSEPH REFFITT, WILLIAM BEVERLEY, JOHN BENTLEY, THOMAS ANDERTON,

MATT. JOHNSON, WALTER STEAD, Overseers of the Poor of the Townsh p of Leeds.

This day is Puublished, in Royal 8vo., PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS on the CAUSES and TREATMENT of

CURVATURES OF THE SPINE, with Hygyenic Directions for the Physical Culture of Youth, as a Means of Preventing the Disease;

an Exching and Description of an Apparatus for the Correction of the Deformicy; and Engravings lilu-trative of the Cases. Dedicated by Permission to Sir Benjamin Collins Brodie, Bart, V. P. R. S., and Charles Aston Key, Esq., Senior Surgeon to Guy's Hospital.

BY SAMUEL HARE, SURGEON. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., Oliver, and Boyd, Edinbur h, W. Bean, and Son, Leeds and all Booksellers.

A REAL BLESSING TO MOTHERS.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

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That cruel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a secital of its effects is quite unnecessary, its malignant influence extending by inheritance from family to family, and when the great Doctor Henry became professor to the University, he conferred an invaluable benefit upon mankind by the discovery of his grand panacea for the cure of this deplorable complaint.

The certainty with which the Pills are continually administered can be attested by many thousands who are annually cured by them. What medicine can be more appropriate than that which has given such general satisfaction? The French Pills root out every particle of the insidious poison, purifying in their progress the whole mass of fluids. They not only remove the disease but they renovate by their action the different functions of the body—expelling the grosser humour, and in a manner so imperceptible as to convince the most sceptical of their astonishing and unequalled powers. They neither contain mercury Plutarch's Lives, forming 2 Vols., with 50 nor any other mineral, and may be taken without the slightest suspicion of discovery; they require no restraint of diet, loss of time, or hindrance of business, but effect a complete cure without the least exposure to the patient. At any period when the slightest suspicion may exist it will be well to have recourse to BEVERAGE fitted to give HEALTH and the French Pills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive, strench Pills and removing the complaint effectually and secretly. The deulorable state in which many case exposure to the French Pills and removing the complaint effectually and secretly. removing the complaint effectually and secretly. The deplorable state in which many persons have been when visiting the Doctor (from the use of mercury) renders it imperatively necessary to caution the public against that dangerous mineral when injudiciously administered.

The Doctor, after an extensive practice of Thirty Years, has rendered his counsel an object of the utmost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled (Me) Standard. with seminal weakness, his advice will be invaluable; hundreds have owned his skill in these complaints. To the youth of both sexes, whether lured from health by the promptings of passion, or the delusions of inexperience, his advice is superior; in his practice he unites a mild gentleness of treatment, and possessing so thorough a knowledge of his art, the most deplorable cases afford no resistance to his skill. His extensive practice has rendered him the depositary of many distressing secrets which are kept with unblemished faith and honour; to persons so afflicted, it s highly necessary to observe that an early application is of the greatest importance, and that with such a practitioner any hesitation in disclosing their disorder, must amount to a delicacy as destructive as it is false and unnecessary. To the neglect of such attention, are FINCH, by an Experienced Amateur. The In- attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder, structions relative to Management are applicable to should also impress him with the fear of self-reproach. To all such, then, we address ourselves, offering hope. energy—muscular strength—felicity; nor ought our advances to appear questionable, sanctioned as they are by the multiplied proofs of thirty years' successful experience. Letters (post paid) inclosing a remittance, answered by the return of post, and Medicines punctually transmitted to any address, either by nitials, or name. Back entrance, West-Street, One Door from St. Paul's Church.

With each Box will be given practical observations, gratuitously, on the above disease. Persons wishing to become Agents for the Sale of the above Works, will be supplied with Catalogues and Posting Bills, on application to the Catalogues and Posting Bills, on application to the Publisher

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

Coreign and Domestic Antelligence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM AMERICA.

St. Mary's Church, Poona, on the 10th of July, with all the honours and respect due to his rank and station.

The great meeting at Montreal on the subject of Lerd Durham's resignation took place on Monday week. It was the largest ever held in that city. The majerity of the persons present were in the highest degree respectable. But one sentiment prevailed, namely, that of deep regret at the prospect of the Earl quitting the provinces as Governor-General. Not to fatigue you, however, with lengthened notices of either the speeches or proceedings, I briefly condense the spirit of the resolutions, which were passed unanimously. The first expressed the confidence of the meeting in the policy of Lord Durham, and that it had for its object the best interests of the colony; at the same time viewing with deep regret the late proceedings in relation to him in the home Parliament. The second laments his Lordship's intention to resign at so critical a period. The third favours the legislative union of the Canadas; but remarks that any general federation of all the honours and respect due to his rank and station.

St. Mary's Church, Poona, on the loth of July, with all the honours and respect due to his rank and station.

The mail brought by this conveyance cannot be exceted in London until Tuesday, the 13th of Nov., by the llevia steamer, in consequence of the damage done to the Royal Tur steamer. The mail via Marseilles, and the rative file damage done to the Royal Tur steamer. The mail via Marseilles, and 61 days via Falmouth.

The fellowing is an extract from a private letter brought by Mr. Calvert:—

"Twenty-five thousand men of the Bengal, and 5,000 of the Bombay army were about to take the field, and make a demonstration upon Candahar, cabool, and Herat, and take possession of those places in the name of Schah Soojah, and replace him to resign at so critical a period. The fourth views his reliquishment of the Government at this time as a public calamity, and hopes he will disregard the attempts made in England to pre

WITH THE RESPECTIVE LESSONS IN EACH OF THE FOREGOING WORKS.

This Work is a valuable and necessary accompaniment to either or both of the foregoing ones. It is so arranged that the exercises therein contained suit either the "Rational School Grammar" for thildren or the "Fifteen Lessons" for Adults. A gradation of principles is carefully observed; so that no lesson of the exercises shall anticipate any information in succeeding lessons of the Grammar.

Also, in the Press, and will be published speedily, by the same Author, price Fourpence,

A NEW EDITION OF THE

GRAMMATICAL TEXT

FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.

The elections in Maryland and Pennsylvania now engage public attention to an extent almost unprecedented, in consequence of the decision in those son extent almost unprecedented, in consequence of the decision in those of things likely to create some solicitude, and even alarm, at home; but it will be seen, on a careful inspection, that the military arrangements and preparations, though on a very large scale, are essentially a supporters of Mr. Van Buren's Government have gained a decided advantage. The Governor and a majority in the Senate (the Lower House is yet unknown) are chosen from the party which supports the President.

The most important State, however, is Pennsylvania now engage public attention to an extent almost unprecedented, in consequence of the decision in those of things likely to create some solicitude, and even alarm, at home; but it will be seen, on a careful inspection, that the military arrangements and preparations, though on a very large scale, are essentially in the sense (the Lower House is yet unknown) are chosen from the party which supports the President.

The most important State, however, is Pennsylvania. I know not for what reason, both times a committee of the decision in those of things likely to create some solicitude, and even alarm, at home; but it will be seen, or the resource of the McDin the Subalarm, at home yet purpose of the Lower House is yet unknown) are chosen f

The most important State, however, is Penesylvania. I know not for what reason, but it is a common remark, and one borne out by much experience, that, "as goes the keystone State (Pennsylvania), so goes the Union." Both parties, therefore, are making extraordinary exertions for the day of trial, which is to-morrow. The Whig candidate for governor and for re-election is Joseph Rimer, an opponent of Mr. Van Buren's policy, and a supporter of the United States and other influential banks, a great friend to public imprevements and general education, an enemy to slavery, and hostile to the Sub-Treasury Bill in all its phases. The candidate who supports the measures of the general Government is David R. Porter, a man of distinguished ability as a member of the State Leg slature. It is believed that the result of the contest will entirely forestiat the result of the contest will entirely forestiate.

The side of Sabab Savish to the through of the side and difficult kind—that the civil and difficult kind—that the civil and dillificate and s, in that the result of the contest will entirely forc-Sabbath Schools, is completely set at rest. The authority, precepts and practice of the Lord Jesus shadow the cunning policy of Mr. Van Buren, and possibly his re-election as President of the United

ngton, and other cities of the United States.

Benjamin Rathbun, of Buffulo, who committed an extensive forgery in 1836, probably one of the largest ever committed in the world, was found guilty on Thursday last, and is sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary of the state of New York. It was estimated at the time that BEGS to announce, that in order to ascommodate the entire amount of Rathbun's forgeries was about

A sanguinary duel was fought with broad swords

Another fatal proof of the effects of unbridled

passion occurred at Galatin, Mississipi, last week. Iwo planters named Bowie and Brawn, quarrelled, and the former shot the latter dead on the spot. is very great; 19,000 dollars insured. The yellow fever has broken out in several parts of Mississippi, and is particularly fatal at Attakapas.

# THE RESULT.

(From the National Labourer.) The Democracy of Maine have most nobly triumphed! They have achieved a victory against all odds, over Federalism and its allies, of the most heart-cheering nature. Never did the arch enemy Singh and our Indian Government. of Democracy marshal its forces with better diswhich they exercised their brief authority, as well as the fierceness with which Democratic principles were assailed, awoke the Democracy to a new life, and animated them with an inflexible and unconquerable spirit. Last year the Federalists were in possession of the State Executive and Legislature, with the exception of one branch. This year the Democracy have elected their Governor by about THREE THOUSAND MAJORITY, and have elected a clear and decided majority in both branches of the Legislature. The triumph is complete, and shows to the Union that Maine knows how to meet the crisis, and will sustain an Administration whose purely Democratic policy has arrayed against it an opposition animated by the most malignant spirit, and openly professing principles utterly at variance with our free institutions. The result in Maine is an expression of her approbation of the just policy of Mr. Van Buren's administration, and she now sends a delegation to Congress, which, (with hut two exceptions) will give to that Administration the aid of acknowledged ability, fidelity, and zeal for the sound and Radical principles of Democracy. This is a glorious result, for here Federalism has rallied her whole strength, and received large accessions from abroad. Indeed, for the last few months, Maine has been the battle-ground on which the Aristocracy of the whole Union have mustered their forces and contended for the victory with all the engrmous means with which the victory with all the enormous means with which their talents wealth, energy and zeal have supplied the steam-boat wharf was fired upon from the comthem. The former unabated and unwavering fidelity of Maine to sound Democracy, rendered her to the Federal party a prize worth every effort, and the most lavish distribution of their treasures. Had she fallen from her original faith, and joined the opposition to Mr. Van Burer, the report of that triumph would have rung long and loud over the whole Union. They hoped to produce that result, and to cheer their friends abroad with a new spirit and a more determined resolution to wage the battle against the Democracy to the last ditch. Whatever men could do, they have done. They have exercised their a cidental authority in this State with a direct and palpable reference to the election .- Portland

POSITION OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

(From the United Service Gazette of Saturday.) We have received this morning (exclusively, we We have received this morning (exclusively, we believe) the following highly-important intelligence trom India, brought from Malta by Mr. Calvert:—
Thirty thousand men have taken the field, who are marching against Cabool; 25,000 from Bengal, and 5,000 from Bombay. Our troops are to take possession of Herat, Cabool, and Candahar. A treaty has been entered into between the Governor-General and Runjeet Singh. The Indian army is to be increased to a greater extent than the entire amount of the

Two troops of horse artillery. Major Pew's camel battery. Two companies of European foot artillery. Two companies of suppers.
Two companies of suppers.
Her Majesty's sixteenth lancers.
Second, third, and fourth regiments of Bengal light

#### (From the Times.)

We publish copious extracts from a file of Bombay papers to the 13th ult., received on Saturday by the Indian mail through Egypt. They disclose a state of things likely to create some solicitude, and even alarm, at home; but it will be seen, on a careful inspection, that the military arrangements and preparations, though on a very large scale, are assentially

most powerful of Indian living sovereigns, Runjeet Chili and Peru. At present we enjoy tranquillity Singh. The title of Schah Soojah to the throne of lere, and people generally are contented with the Caboul, a point which it always has been the policy Government."—Baltimore American. departure from that rule, and the support of his claim by a British force, is the civil war and internal dissension by which that whole territory is agitated, and the increased danger thence arising to our Indian empire, should the Russians succeed in their lesigns on Persia, with no other barrier to their further advance than a country in that distracted and unsettled state. None of these contending chiefs could be made available for an alliance, or brought to act with any degree of concert; but with

walked from the field of conflict to his hotel, after which he was taken to the steam-boat and conveyed to New Orleans, where he died. The cause of quarrel has not transpired.

Admittal and a double mandat test place of this month the seremble at Kernaul on the 31st of this month the seremble at Kernaul on the 31st of this month the seried at which was are written. A dreadful and a double murder took place a few of this month, the period at which we are writing, days since at Wayland, Massachusetts. A Mr. and proceed by Bhutner and Bhawnpore, to Caboul, Smith, who had for some time lived separately from Candahar, and such other parts of the Afighanistan his wife, broke into her house in the night, murdered | territory as may be determined on in their pro-

We have given what is stated in these Indian accounts of the proceedings before Herat, because it is so mixed up with other matter that it is impossible to separate it, but there cannot be the slightest degree of authenticity in it. We have had much later The Tiverton print-works, in Rhode Island, were advices from that quarter, which not only do not conentirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday last. The loss firm these, but lead to much more favourable results may be accomplished before a different turn to

It is also understood, and this is another material point for the success of the expedition, that the most The accounts from the side of the Burmese are

# CANADA.

(From the Toronto Patriot, October 2.)

that the Duke of Wellington, Lord John Russell. Sir Robert Peel, Lord Glenelg, and Lord Melbourne, caused by being frost-bitten." have written to the Earl, to request him to stay and carry out his measures.

# (From the Niagara Reporter.)

We are indebted to our friend of the Chronicle for the following particulars in manuscript:— "About eleven o'clock last Friday night, the

"This morning, about nine o'clock, the sentry on mons, as he believes.
"A great number of shots have been fired from the American side at the sentries posted at the upper terry."

(From the Montreal Transcript.)

different points of the country indicate very clearly the intention of an insurrectionary movement.

The American papers, as if what had hitherto been conducted in secrecy was now complete, and needed no more concealment, tell us plainly that a secret organization exists through the whole provinces, the conducted in secret of her wram over the face. "Rescue the prisoner," yelled the excited mob. "Here's the police," roared the frightened heaks. "To hell with the police and

to a greater extent than the entire amount of the the truth of our information, and of the assertions the truth of our information, and of the assertions of American editors, was so soon to be established. The following troops were under orders for this service, according to the Delhi Gazette of the 15th of August, Agra Ukbar of the 18th of August, and the intended operations—of August, Agra Ukbar of the 18th of August, and the trade of the 18th of August, and the first act of the spot where the fracas had occurred, when the revealed to all who dare to look upon it—who do not wilfully avert their eyes. A convoy of arms, destined fo the ready insurgents, has passed the the trade of the spot where the fracas had occurred, when the patrol arrived, and, from inquiries made by the inspector, it turned out that Mr.—was captured for a bona fide debt, and owed far more to his ingenuity than to his conscientious scruples for his release.

lines, consisting of swords, muskets, and some pieces of brass cannon. These have fallen into the hands of the loyal and vigilant Missisquoi Volun-

AMERICA.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

We last night received from Liverpool a letter from our Philadelphia correspondent, with a file of New York papers to the 8th, and Canada papers to the 5th. Upon the subject of Lord Durham's intention to return immediately to England these journals do not add much to the information brought by the Great Western. Public meetings were in course of being held throughout both provinces, and addresses presented to his Excellency. Still the general impression which seems to prevail is that his Lordship rammar

PHILADELPHIA, October 8.

DHILADELPHIA, October 9.

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DHILADELPHIA, of Volunteers, under Mr. Moore, captured a waggon at Missisquoi Bay, containing two pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of cutlasses and swords. Information had been received by the Volunteers that such a load might be expected from the 3 tatas and they kent a strict look out. The

The New York packet, Wellington (Captain Ghadwick) arrived at Portsmouth on Monday. She left New York on the 12th ult., and brings two of Lord Durham's servants, who report that his Lordship may be expected in England in a month. The Royal William steamer arrived out from Liverpool on the 10th.

(From the New York Courier and Inquirer of the 10th.)

FROM THE PACIFIC.—We are indebted to an esteemed friend for the following extract from a letter

dated Guayaquila, August 6:—

"We are sorry to inform you that Peru is again in a lamentable state of revolution. The vessel that sailed from Callao on the 27th informs us that the revolution was declared on the 28th, and by an revolution was declared on the 28th, and by an arrival from Payta since then the same is confirmed; ihat all the north of Peru, which includes the departments of Libertad, Janin, Huaylas, and Pierra, had declared against the Confederation. Generals Nela and Siema had marched on Lima with 2,500 men, and had arrived at Chancay, about four miles from Lima, where they were joined by General Obregoso, the President of Peru, with 600 cavalry from Lima, to complete the combination, and declare the revolution against the Protectoral Government of General Santa Cruz. There are two battalions of Bolivian troops stationed at Lima, and General General Santa Cruz. There are two battalions of Bolivian troops stationed at Lima, and General Miller, Governor of Callao, and General Moray, who has commanded the naval forces, have been considered staunch friends of Santa Cruz: how they will act we do not know yet, but it is likely they will endeavour either to put the revolution down, or hold out in the castles of Callao, as Miller was putting water and provisions in the castles.

"General Santa Cruz is in Bolivia, and had a considerable force there, and, should no revolution be made against him there, he will not give up the ship without trying his strength. The expedition from

MELANCHOLY SUFFERINGS OF CAPTAIN

BOOTH, THE COMMANDANT AT PORT ARTHUR. -(From the Australian of the 6th of July.)-We are indebted to Murray's Review for the following account of the recent disaster which befel Captain Booth :- "It appears than on Friday morning Captain Booth left Eagle Hawksneck for the purpose of looking after one of his servants, accompanied by the prisoner Tucker and two kangaroo dogs; they proceeded for some hours in the bush, a new and strong government, formed by the aid of a British orce, and maintained by British connexion, a check would be placed in Affghanistan on the would proceed. would proceed.' In about an hour Tucker again said, 'We have lost ourselves,' stopping at the same time to take a thorn out of his foot. Captain Booth proceeded alone, supposing Tucker would overtake him; finding that he did nor, and that he was not in These are the circumstances upon which the justi-fication of this great military movement is to depend. out, but no answer was returned. Night now soon came on, and it began to rain. He attempted to light a fire, but could not succeed. Exhausted with cold and fatigue, he lay down and fell asleep. In a few hours he awoke, and was almost motionless, but when the sun arose he was able to crawl a few paces, but the further he moved the more intricate the bush become. He thus passed the whole of Saturday (the night was very frosty) without food, not even a morsel of bread, destitute of covering, wet, and cold, without the means of making fire; the intensity of his sufferings can only be imagined, they cannot be described. On Saturday he was so reduced that he could only crawl upon his hands and knees, and looking only to death; but he observed a hole through the bush, apparently caused by some wild animal; nature then enabled him to make a desperate effort; he crawled to the hole, forced himself through it, and then obtained a sight of the sea, but from sheer exhaustion he was incapable of taking the advantage it afforded him of proceeding, by a different course of events, as regards the ascen- and in despair he gave himself up as lost, and his dancy of Russian influence in Persia. Thus the great ingredient of time is gained on the side of the British expedition to Caboul, so that its objects ing came, the fourth day, without a particle of food. ing came, the fourth day, without a particle of food, yet was he still alive, and his senses perfect, yet affairs in Persia shall place within the reach of Russia the means of prosecuting her designs furmoment was all but come, he heard shots fired, and the sound of a bugle. The effect it had upon him Captain Booth states was incescribable. The gleam triendly understanding exists between Runjeet of hope was but transitory, it was suddenly overcast, as the sound of the bugle become fainter and fainter. Nearly senseless, stretched upon the earth, it was useless, being filled with mud and water. The means of his deliverance was most remarkable. His two faithful kangaroo dogs, which had never forsaken him during the four days and nights, and equally without food, rushed from their master as If the on dit of the Albion, that the Queen has written to the Earl of Durham, entreating his stay they heard the dying sound of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and, following it came in the control of the bugle, and the control in Canada, be true, it will set all the world to guess- lowing it, came up with two men, John Mooney, of in Canada, be true, it will set all the world to guess-ing how it may operate on his Lordship's determi-nation. We opine his Lordship will regard such a flattering manifestation of confidence on the part of her Majesty as a command not to be lightly dis-obeyed. The proceeding of the North American Colonial Association, too, is very important, and may have some weight with the Earl. It is rumoured that the Duke of Wellington and Taylor and Lonsdale is, that he is doing well, but that he tain Lonsdale is, that he is doing well, but that he will probably lose one or two fingers and a toe, CAPITAL TRICK OF A DEBTOR .- A most laugh-

able incident occurred a few days since in one of the principal streets of Dublin. An unfortunate wight, who happened to leave some unpleasant reminiscences with a variety of tradesmen whom he had for some time been liberally patronising, and had given picion of debt might attach to him if seen in their company, and being very reluctant to comply with their invitation, the youth suddenly exclaimed—"Even for conscience sake will I suffer this iniquity!" The loud tones of his voice attracted the attention of several persons passing by, and to their inquiries as to the cause of his arrest he promptly replied, "Tithes, tithes! I am about to be dragged Assuming, with regret, that the departure of his to prison at the suit of a parson I never saw, and Excellency the Earl of Durham is fixed, and will, in for spiritual services I never sought." "It's a Excellency the Earl of Durham is fixed, and will, in all probability, be delayed no longer than to put him in possession of any despatches or communications that may now be on the Atlantic, on board the Great Western, we cannot but consider it likely that this may hasten the crisis which, whether he stays or goes, is not far distant.

We mentioned in our last number that the nature of the communications which reach us from different points of the country indicate very clearly urchin perched on a lamp-post to oversee the fun-"Yes, by all means, beat the bailiffs," responded an appleweman, striking the object of her wrath

NEW CHURCHES .- It is in contemplation to erect ten additional churches in Birmingham. WITHIN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS, Belfas has doubled both its populat on and extent.

BREAD has again risen in price throughout the metropolis. The quartern loaf is 9d. WE REGRET TO HEAR that the Rajah Rance and the Sir Herbert Taylor, have been wrecked.

MR. GAHAN has been promoted to the bench as Judge at the Bahamas. THERE We e only three bankruptcies announced in Friday night's Gzzette, and none of them in the

CARLISLE REGISTRATION. -The Teries boast of having beaten the Liberals in Carlisle on the

DUKE OF SUSSEX.—The Duke of Sussex has

been invited to a public dinner by the leading Edin-THE JAMAICA SPECIAL MAGISTRATES are to be reduced to twenty, with the increased salary of

THE MUNIFICENT SUM OF £500 has been presented to the Blind Asylum by Mrs. Ames, of

HARVEST .- The Durham Chronicle says that "the late harvest must be greatly damaged if not

destroyed. IRISH REGISTRATIONS .- The Tories boast that they are beating the Liberals generally in the Par-

liamentary registries. Mr. OLIPHANT, Attorney-General at the Cape of Good Hope, will probably succeed Mr. Sergeant Rough, as Chief Justice of Ceylon.

HURRICANE .-- A dreadful burricane took place on the 6th ult. at Rum Key, America-160,000 bushels of salt destroyed, s-veral persons killed, and a number of houses blown down.

SIR WILLIAM MOLESWORTH qualified as a county Magistrate on Tuesday last. We are glad to find that the Hon. Baronet's health appears to be restored. West Briton.

CHURCH RATES .- The number of Petitions House of Commons during the last session was 2,328, having 674,719 signatures.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE - Numerous workmen are now employed in constructing a new staircase in the north wing of Buckingham Palace, leading to the private apartments of the Duchess of Kenr. A PART OF THE EARL OF DURHAM'S DOMESTIC SERVANTS arrived on Friday the 19th inst., from Quebec. They brought with them a

portion of the baggage. A SPLENDID PAGODA is now on its way from China, a present from the Emperor of the Celestial Empire to the Queen of England. It is accompanied by two Mandarins.

AN ELELANT MONUMENT, the work of Mr. Behnes, has been erected to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Bell, in the southern aisle of Westminster Abbey.

WABASH COLLEGE, IN INDIANA, a new and spacious edifice, was destroyed by fire on the 22 ult., with library and philosophical apparatus, the the loss is estimated at 15,000 dollars.

under the Insolvent Debtors' Act.

SEVERAL DUTCH GUILDERS have lately been passed as sovere.gns at Bath and in its neighbourheod; the intrinsic value of the guilder is not more

issue £1 notes, which are now in extensive circula- | Mrs. Fowles from the shop. tien in that island .- Mona's Herald.

THE COMET IS NOW VISIBLE to the naked eve after sunser, in the Constellation of Andromeda. out of the Milky Way, towards the West. - Brussel's

IT IS SAID IN THE O'CONNELL PAPERS, that twenty-fifth of the number required by the Agi- board. And for these three days lighters, &c. have

MURDER.-A bailiff in Lord Lorton's employ was murdered by a party of the peasantry last week. His predecessor in the same place was murdered last January.—Irish paper.

IT IS SAID that the husband of a distinguished Italian singer has set out on a journey to the North. He does not travel alone, a beautiful young friend London house will have to pass is upwards of £300. of his lady is said to have accompanied him.—Post. She carries with her 120 passengers, amongst whom has subscribed £1,000 towards the erection of a Lord Durham, and several Manchester and other

a new election were now to take place, Lord Pow- feared that she would not have been enabled to start erscourt would certainly be defeated.

TITHE MILLION.-Daniel O'Connell was the first person who lodged a tithe schedule (for his share of the million,) at the Castle.-Limerick

A MEETING was held at Aylesbury, on Wednes-

high wages, and exhibiting insubordination. Many diem of the Liverpool coal with less speed than was ships were in port waiting for cargoes in vain. attained by 25 of Welsh. — Times.

coach is finished, and will start from Buttevant for which he occupied nearly twenty years, in Tooke's-this city in a fortnight, travelling at fifteen miles an court, St. Luke's, James Culmer. He was formerly hour.—Limerick Chronicle.

A STRAM BOAT is going to ply on the Isere, from its junction with the Rhone as far as Grenoble. The new communications which will thus be opened for goods coming from Savoy, Piedmont, and Italy, will be of the greatest importance. French paper. On the 9th of last month, two Russian ships of the line were launched at Nicolaieff, in the presence changed for gold, and in a hole at the back of the

of certain legal proceedings which have excited much

Guadaloupe during the month of August, carrying one corner a little straw and two old sacks served off a number of persons belonging to the upper bim for a bed, a log of wood for a seat, and a broken classes of society. M. Reboul, a judge of the chair for a table. He was never known to speak to Royal Court, his wife, and one of their children, any person except his landlord, and then only to

THE STOCK OF BULLION in the Bank now now exceeds the whole amount of deposits, the former being £9,437,000, the latter, £9,327,033, according to the return of the 19th inst. The circulation of notes was £19,359,090.

A VALUABLE MINE of fine sea-coal has been discovered at a place called Glan Crosssck, in the Heneessey, a shoemaker, who lodged in the next Isle of Man, which is now being worked by the room, and in the presence of his landlord handed

rain, which fell on the 9th of April, was expected to stop the progress of the malady, and purify the at-

IT IS STATED that since the exeavation of the Surrey Canal and docks, in the early part of the present century, upwards of 2,000 persons bave been taken lifeless from these waters, and that the majority were suicides.

THE RECENT VISIT of the Earl of Spencer to her Majesty, at Windsor, had no political object on attempting to take away the bread from one of seemed as if he would not hear; but witness insisted

has been placed by the Queen in a boarding school.

sequence of the numerous burials that have taken place on the Sabbath-day, I hereby give notice, rence of such a scene, which, it is said, has been recommend a further mitigation of the penalty, and around, and will also cause a great detention of the who was conveyed to Middlerex Hospital, has that, for the future, any person wishing to be buried caused by the recent withdrawal of the usual outon the Sunday, must give notice on the Saturday door relief to able-kodied paupers,—Derset prived of his situation at the post-office. He was the extensive colliery is thrown idle,—From a Cor- the spine. His name has not yet been ascertained, previous.—American paper.

5. 1 85.8 1A

CHINESE BILLINGSUATE. The Chinese have literally, in every sense, a Billingsgate of their own. Mr. Downing informs us, that on hearing a dreadful altercation, he asker his interpreter the cause, who verdict of manslaughter last Monday was recorded list for nomination as a candidate to the National

terper, named Balls, was transported for life, for robbing and attempting to murder a youth, who had come from Ireland and sold some horses. Balls Railway were removing the earth in the parish of finding that the youth was a stranger to the country, Aldrington on Tuesday, they discovered a human cautioned him against thieves, and then waylaid and robbed him himself.

Indication on Lucsuay, they discovered a number of large to the amount of large to the amount of large to the amount of large to the light. The first was lying on the chalk, about four amount of 19,000f.—Paris Paper.

it was resolved that the people of Beith should be nearly together, and at a distance of thirty feet from called on to subscribe to the National Rent, and the the first, were imbedded in the chalk seven feet deep, Rent for the Delegates' expenses. The meeting and all three were inclined at an angle of about agreed that it Mr. Craig, Kilmarnock, should ap- thirty degrees to the horizon, with their heads downpear in nomination as a candidate for the situation wards, and pointing in different directions. The shire Examiner.

Spontmenth, which at first had a very alarming appearance. The damage done was considerable; but stance, about half an inch thick, resembling burnt fortunately the flames were suppressed before they straw, and by their side was found a crock, about

for Wigton-hire, will, in this case, start as his Brighton Gazette. successor.—Scots' Times.

FEVER AMONGST EMIGRANTS.—The ship Amelia Thompson, Captain Dawson, which sailed from Plymouth on the 28th of March last, with a 1st of July. Fever had broken out on board, and which has all but ruined the Liberal cause. "We riding at quarantine.

the carriage of the Marquis of Downshire was pro- civil war. But we have improved as a people; we of a fertile though too long obscure mechanical ceeding along the road from Maidenbead to his resi- need not now submit to Whig trickery; we need not for the extinction of Church-rates, presented to the dence, a little chi'd, in imprudently attempting to now dread Tory hostility. No faction can crush cross the road close before the horses, was knecked 8,000,000; no power can curb the spirit of determidown, and the wheels of the carriage passed over it. nation, of intelligence, of unity, that has at last got The little sufferer lingered a few hours, when it in amongst the ranks of Irish patriots. Therefore expired. Every attention and kindness that the case required was shown by the family of the noble Marquis .- Windsor Express.

> FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday evening week, Mr. Feld, a pupil of Dr. Lardner, went on the Great Western Railway, about three miles from Paddington, to observe the "deflection of the rails on the south line," on which the passenger-train was moving. For this purpose, he lay directly across the north line; and unfortunately did not observe that an experimental train was coming on that line. The whole of the train passed over his body; he was taken op mutilated and senseless, and died in a few

MARCH OF HUMANITY .- A humane gentleman has introduced into Taunton a manner of killing pigs by which the sufferings of the animal are lessened. He proposes that the pig should be struck on the forebead between the eves with an iron hammer, weighing about seven pounds, which stuns it, DURING THE THREE YEARS which ended and, whilst it is in a state of insensibility, to be stuck Kilkenny Journal. "Honest Joseph" may well well belonging to the house. A man immediately was killed on the spot, the carts having passed over beavy sea, which engulphed the boat, and Captains with the commencement of the present year, as usual. The cries of the animal, and its dying 12,348 persons applied to be discharged from prison struggles, which are repugnant to humanity, are completely obviated by this method .- Taunton

A DIAL STOLEN. - On Wednesday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, an eight-day dial was stolen from the shop-window of Mrs. Fowles, THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of the Isle of broker, 11, Lady-Mead, Walcot Street, Bath. The Man has granted a license to the Manx Bank to thief decamped with the booty in the absence of

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT WESTERN.-KINGROAD, Half-past three o'clock, P.M. Oct. 27 .-This splendid vessel has again this day sailed for New York. Nothing could exceed the bustle of this morning at the docks, carts, waggons, cars, IT IS SAID IN THE O'CONNELL PAPERS, that and vehicles of every description being in requisition 80,000 Precursors have been enrolled. This is one to convey the luggage of the passengers, &c. on been continually employed in carrying on board the Ireland, by which the loss of nine lives has been merchancise and manufactured goods of every description with which she is completely stored, having 120 tons measurement of freight, for which alone the company will receive £800 or £900. Amongst the manufactured goods are upwards of forty tons of printed cottons, &c. from the Messrs. Russell, of Manchester, and in siks, the freight which one CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The Earl of Shrewsbury | are Judge Crane, a gentleman with despatches for Catholic church in St. George's Fields, London. - manufacturers, with 3,411 letters from the post-office, Mr. Roebuck's friends mense number of newspapers. In consequence of the very rough weather for the last few days it was to-day, but from the great exertions of Captain Claxton (the managing director) she started precisely at the time appointed, three o'clock, P.M. She went off in gallant style, notwithstanding a stiff breeze directly in her teeth blowing from W.S.W. Having conversed with Captain Claxton,

in good circumstances as a cheesemonger in Chatham, but about twenty-five years ago, having un-fortunately failed, after many fruitless endeavours to recommence business, he came up to London, and remained unknown to any of his friends, obtaining a livelihood by sweeping a crossing in the City-road. Out of his miserable earnings he laid by a certain sum daily, until it amounted to 10s. which he exof Admiral Lazareff; they are the Trjech-Swjatitelti, fire-place, made by the removal of a brick, was de-of 120 guns, and the Trjech-Jerarchows, of 84 popited his treasure, amounting to £263 in halfsovereigns. He was a person of very singular SIR JOHN CONROY is expected to arrive in town by the commencement of the approaching term, his would not even allow himself (in his last momen's) presence, it is said, being required in the conducting proper nourishment, his meals consisting of either oatmeal porridge or potatoes, with very rarely a salt herring; his room, into which he never permitted THE YELLOW FEVER was raging severely in any one to enter, was a most miserable hovel; in complain of the difficulty he had to obtain a sufficiency to pay his weekly rent. He continued his usual avocations until within a fortnight of his death, when finding his end approach, his health having been for some time rapidly declining, he wrote twice for his brother, who had been a shipwright in Sheerness Dockyard, but not receiving any answer to either of his letters, he sent for a man named Isle of Man Company, with a prospect of a rich over the whole of his property to him, requesting harvest.—Mona's Herald. him not to go to any great expense for his interment. DR. FARBADAY succeeded on Monday, in obtain
The would not have any medical assistance, but at longing to Whitetable, cleared from the land, and had been destroyed. It was doubtless the object and at the time above stated a number of plasterers, in consummation of political liberty, to have a cheap towed into that place the after part of the East India.

and forms part of the Chard Union. On the abovenamed day, Mr. Plowman, one of the relieving officers, proceeded to that place with a cart laden with eighty loaves of bread for distribution amongst of customs, charging him with smuggling. Wm. it was only a few months since that a stack belong- hand. Six were conveyed to St. George's Hospital, the poor; and on his arrival a mob of nearly one hundred women surrounded and upset the cart. kicked about and stole all the bread, with the exthe relieving officer and deprive him of his life before | hind boot, that he had information against him. The Observer. he got home. The baker's boy, who dreve the cart, coach was opposite the pest-office. The defendant

Chronicle

DEATH FROM PUGILISM. -Two men, engaged IRVINE. - A general meeting of the inhabitants in both cases. What a compound of folly and bru- Convention; and Mr. John Thompson, turner, has AT NORTHAMPTON SESSIONS, a beer shop contests.

DISCOVERY OF SKELETONS.—As the workmen employed on the Shoreham branch of the Brighton BEITH.—At a general meeting of the inhabitants, feet beneath the surface; the other two, which were of delegate, it would give general satisfaction .- Ayr- | skulls, which are nearly half an inch thick, were at first perfect, but were broken by the men in extricating them from the soil. Most of the other bones On SATURDAY MORNING, betwixt two and are broken, and much decayed; but a few of them, three o'clock, 2 fire broke out in a dye-house in as well as the teeth, remain entire. The two skeleseven inches diameter, and nine inches deep, of un-REPRESENTATION OF KIRRCUDBRIGHT.—It burnt clay, containing a great number of small bones. The spot on which the discovery was made retire, owing to bad health, from the representation is about fifty yards in the rear of Aldrington barn, of the stewartry of Kircudbright, and that Mr. on the farm of Mr. Fuller, nearly three hundred Murray, of Broughton, the late Liberal candidate yards from the ruins of Aldrington Church.

BROWN BREAD JOSEPH!—It would appear from the following article in a Kilkenny paper, that among the constituents of Mr. Joseph Hume, there are at least some who see through and despise the humbug great number of emigrants, arrived at Sydney on the of the pat-on-the-back-and-keep-out-the-Tory policy, upwards of forty of the passengers had died. At the lent our humble aid to sustain the Whigs, when date of the latest accounts, (July 6,) the ship was their professions were so plausible and strong, some of their appointments so good, and the dread of a Tory Administration so great, that we apprehended SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last, as the expulsion of Whigs, from power would lead to we believe the general cry throughout the country before the meeting of Parliament will be-'Overboard with the Whigs, defiance to the Tories, hurral for Repeal, and success to the people!' A few days since, we said the Whigs were botches: the increasing insecurity of their position, owing to their own misconduct and treacherous manœuvres, daily affords proof that they are botches unwilling as unfit to proof that they are botches, unwilling as unit to govern well. We confided in them long; what have we got in return? Answer, any friend of the Whigs -what have we got in return for our support of them? A few appointments—some good, others chant of Cambrai, who had been the mother of seven middling, and many bad. Look to the Magistracy children, and was on the most affectionate terms look every where, and see how little has been

> IMPUDENT ROBBERY. - The house of James Ashmore, at Grassmoor, near Chesterfield, was burglariously entered on Saturday week, during the absence of the occupant at Chesterfield Market, and £8, six silver tea-spoons, and some wearing apparel stolen therefrom. The thief obtained entrance through a back window, and while in the act of girl who witnessed his proceedings through a window. After threatening the girl with vengeance if she did | wheel of the waggon. The driver pulled up on the | There were several wheat ricks in the yard which not immediately leave the place, the rogue decamped instant, or she must have been killed on the spot.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK, AND LOSS OF NINE Lives .- Intelligence was received on Tuesday, at the Underwriters' Rooms in Liverpool of another most disastrous wreck on the south-west coast of caused, and property to a very considerable amount destroyed. Full particulars of the wreck have not yet transpired, and the only information to be relied upon was conveyed in a letter to the owner of the vessel, G. Ghrote, Esq., a Liverpool merchant, by which it appears that the Lady Charlotte, which sailed from Callao on the 1st of July, laden with a valuable cargo, had struck on the rocks at the encharted to the ground, and fell among the stones and bricks used in the construction of the charge for £2499 9s., belonging to Messrs.

Robbert.—Samuel Greene, the lad who stole the charge for £2499 9s., belonging to Messrs.

Rothschild, was on Friday examined at the Mansion than nine hours, in a state of exhaustion, before any assistance could be rendered to him. The Lady Charlotte is reported to be in from two to three fathoms of water, and it is hoped that some part of the cargo, consisting of wool, hides, &c., may yet

HURRICANE. - On Sunday night, after the very heavy rains which visited the metropolis, a hurricane of great violence succeeded, which continued with-

MASQUERADES IN PRISON. A Sussex paper says, "At the Quarte: Sessions for the Eastern division of Sussex, last week, a conversation took place relative to a recommendation of the previous Sessions, that every prisoner would be allowed to wear a linen mask, to be provided by the gaoler, M. Donavan opposed the plan, which he thought would take away from punishment one of its greatest stings, and throw over the proceeding an air of ridicule, which would turn the whole into burlesque. Mr. Hazlewood was in favor of the mask; for many a prisoner who had formed the determination to amend his life would, if not allowed to cover his face, be liable to be recognised by his fellow prisoners, in consequence of which his resolution of amendment would be rendered nugatory. Finally, it was agreed that the application should be made to the

recently before the Dover magistrates, to answer an £300. No one is at present in custody as being con-placed with the utmost expedition upon planks, informatian at the instance of Mr. Cotton, collector cerned in the fire. Our readers will remember that or whatever necessary convenience first came to Edds, an excise officer, stated that on September ing to Mr. Tassell, of Cold Harbour, Wye (an Hyde Park-corner—the seventh to Middlesex Hos-18th, he was informed that the guard of the mail- adjoining farm,) was destroyed, and a large reward pital. The six men at St. George's, were immedi-

conveyed to gaol in default of payment.

n two different contests at Leicester, have lost their of this place was held on the 23rd of October, when lives from being engaged in boxing matches. A it was settled that Dr. John Taylor be put on the tality is suggested to the mind by these demoralising been appointed to propose him as a fit and proper man, at the County Meeting this day.

FORGERY. Two men, named Sourian and Sicaire Gay, have been arrested on suspicion of then went and hired a boat near Blackfriars-bridge, uttering forged bills. They were found in possession and proceeded up the river very pleasantly until they got near the Red House Butteress but on the

THE BASTILE BILL.—The parishioners of Isleworth are, at the present time, deriving the following benefits from the Whig New Poor Law Bill. Their handsome and comfortable workhouse, erected only sixteen years ago, at an expense of nearly five thousand pounds, is to be sold as old materials; a new one, to contain the paupers of every parish in the Brentford Union is being built where it will be an unsightly nuisance; one of their principal thoroughfares is blocked up, in order to form a drain from the New Bastile; their poor-rates are materially increased since the management of them has been taken from the parishioners, and will be still further raised when the workhouse job is completed. The only consolation afforded them, is the extraordinary slight manner in which the new nuisance is run up, giving them a hope that, with the Bill itself, time, to cramp the energies of the suffering poor of this country.

MECHANICAL INGENUITY .- In the village of Stanhope, at the shop of a celebrated "son of may be seen a balance steelyard, with three ponderating weights. To the lovers of science it is a rich and highly intellectual treat, being a piece of mechanism of the first-rate quality, and redounds to the credit of the ingenious manufacturer, R. Dixon. This elegant piece of workmanship has been purchased by Colonel Hilyard, of Stokesley, Yorkshire, who, with a freedom equal to his generosity, has deigned to reward the artisan in humble life, by thus patronizing this recent display

ROBBERY AND CRIM. CON.-Zechariah Cann was convicted, at the Brideford sessions, of robbing Mr. Burnard, the solicitor of that town, of £13, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The prisoner told the prosecutor that he could buy him a particular horse for the above-named sum, for which a larger amount had been asked. Mr. Burnard gave him the money, with which he immediatel: de-Plymouth living with the frail fair. -Eweter Flying

SUDDEN DEATH .- A lady, the wife of a merthe Whigs are reappointing the parsons; look to with her bushand, was lately seized with a fit of the Northern Yeomanry—they are not disarmed; melancholy that kept continually increasing upon a young man, left Wooler at five o'clock in the her after the recent birth of her youngest child. changed. We must try a new experiment; and that Her friends kept a close watch over her, to prevent woman, as his intended bride. They arrived at and Captain R. Jones, of the Linnet, and all of Let them be flung overboard, and we shall work the Three days ago the lady, escaping for a few minutes gallant vessel into safe harbour by the strength of from their vigilance, rushed down stairs into the gig, and the bride was run over by some carts which quantity of stores for Portmadoc. About an hour our right arms, labouring unaided at the oars." court-yard, and precipitated herself into a deep were endeavouring to keep up with his gig. She afterwards, when on the bar, the boat shipped a he brought her up only a corpse.

waggon belonging to Mr. Richmond, coal-merchant, Scotland Yard. The poor creature, it appeared, had

Another Scaffold Accident. - On Saturday morning a serious accident occurred at the new church now building in Lucas-street, Rotherhithe. Five men were employed on a scaffold at the southclerk of the works, and Michael Sullivan, a labourer, fully insured. injured, and who, it is feared, has received a con- house. cussion of the brain, was removed to the hospital. THE NORTHERN YACHT,—The worst appre-Both sufferers are in a very bad state. Three other hensions have been realised with respect to this men who were on the scaffold saved themselves by clinging to the coping of the church, until their fellow-labourers relieved them.

hensions have been realised with respect to this vessel; the captain of a brig, now lying in the Tyne, saw her go down within hail of a Scotch smack, and he has reason to believe that are smack, and he has reason to believe that are smack.

tiles, slates, and chimney pots. Notwithstanding Central Criminal Court, on a charge of conspiring from their places by the receding of the wall, unable the violence of the tempest, very little damage was with other persons to extort money from the Mar- to bear the additional weight, fell with them to the done on the river, a circumstance which is to be arributed to the increased security of the mooring-buoys and chains recently laid down by the city circumstances relating to the late Lady Mary Hill, burying them beneath. A great number of persons buoys and chains recently laid down by the city authorities. Several steamers due on Monday did not arrive, and there is no doubt that the hurricane of the preceding night has caused their detention. The most fearful accounts of losses at sea reached town on Monday evening, but until the authentic particulars are received from the agents of Lloyd's it would do no good to give publicity to all the rucourier. It was proved that the design of the prisoner and his accomplices was to obtain money from Lord Downshire. Reiterhoffer had told Teuton that he should get £5,000. Placards were exhibited in succeeded in clearing away the broken woodwork, the streets, at the expense of the prisoner, with the and took the unfortunate men from the ruins, Grewords "Faux pas of the Marquis of Downshire, and scandalous conduct in high life." The evidence was conclusive: Teuton was convicted, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, and to give Farnfield had several of their ribs broken. One security in the sum of £200 for good behaviour for man, who had been at work near the fireplace, on five years. The scandalous circumstances alluded notice being given by the first crash, sought refuge to on the trial are not given in the published evidence. In the chimney, and so escaped unburt. The

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE. -Another incendiary fire wounded men were immediately removed to the hoshas taken place at Wye. Soon after twelve on Mon- pital in the most excruciating torments. The two day night, as a person residing in that town was men who were killed have left large families. passing Captain Davis's farm, he perceived flames AFFLICTING ACCIDENT.—Between one and immediately given by him, and an express sent for the Ashford engine. A large number of persons from Ashford, Wye, and the surrounding parishes, been built upon to a very considerable extent, Home Secretary, requesting that he would grant remission to use the linen mask in the gaol."

EXTRAORDINARY RECOVERY OF SUNKEN longing to Whittable, cleared from the land, and towed into that place the after part of the Fast India.

Tomic Association and the surrounding parishes, hastened to the spot, and, on the arrival of the falling of scaffolding, by mich a political and literary nature, that we can refine quence of the falling of scaffolding, by which no less than seven men have been, more or less, so frightfully mutilated, that little or no hope is entertained of any of them surviving. It appears that the time above stated a reliable extent, friend, by an intimate acquaintance with works of quence of the falling of scaffolding, by which no our sentiments and taste, and embelies humans of the two stacks (consisting of clover and wheat) towed into that place the after part of the Fast India. Dr. Freeday spaceded on Monday, in obtain ing an electrical spark from the gymnotus electricus from the galvanic battery of an electrical eel.

Mr. W. Jerocok, farmer and malister, of Launton, Oxton, beat his life on Wednesday week on the road to Marsh Gibbon, by his horse gibbing; it ran back into a ditch, fell on his rider and killed bim on the spot.

The Cholera was killing many persons in Calming of the country against the working of this measure, exhibited itself on Thursday, the 11th instant, at Combe The Cholera was killing many persons in Calming of the country against the working of this measure, exhibited itself on Thursday, the 11th instant, at Combe The Cholera was killing many persons in Calming of the country against the working of this measure, exhibited itself from the land, and last the landlord procured the attendance of a physical sixtance, but at the landlord procured the attendance of a physical sixtance, but at the landlord procured the attendance of a physical sixtance, but at the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured the attendance of a physical that the landlord procured t SMUGGLING BY A MAIL GUARD.—Richard we are happy to learn, was insured in the Norwich bufortunate men were lying in different directions, Eight and the value of it amounted to about instable, and more or less mutilated. They were

coach would take up some blond lace. When the was offered by Government, which, however, did not ately attended by Messrs. Babbington, Hawkins, ception of five or six loaves, and threatened to duck mail came up he told defendant, who was on the cause the offender to be discovered. — Kendal and Keate, surgeons to the institution, who dis-COAL PIT EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF THIRTY- gerously injured as to leave but slight hopes of thetic cord of our tenderest affections. If you see FOUR LIVES.—Several coal-brokers in the city re- recovery. The following are the names of the six him at any time, give him my kind love, for auld whatever. His lordship came to town in consequence of the indisposition of his daughter, and her
insomuch that he was very soon compelled to desist.

The solution of the six him at any
on searching. Defendant then opened the boot, took
quence of the indisposition of his daughter, and her
insomuch that he was very soon compelled to desist.

The solution of the six him at any
out two carpet bags, which he threw into the street,
that an 'explosion' had taken place in St. John's the nature and extent of the injuries they received. I was green. Majesty learning that he was in London invited The women (only one of whom could be identified) saying, "Is that what you want?" Witness then coal-pit, near Harrington, the property of Mr. H. Thomas Griffiths, married man, six children, were noisy and riotous, and were supplied with gin got up to see if there were any more, but there Curwen, on Wednesday last, the 24th instant, about scalp wound, fractured ribs, compound fracture of THE DAUGHTER OF THE unfortunate Madame and beer from an inn, but by whom it cannot be was not. On examination of the bags their consists o'clock in the morning, by which 34 lives of the right leg; simple fracture of the left leg; ascertained. They afterwards levied contributions in tents were found to be blond lace, which they seized. Were lot; and, had the accident taken place about John Tracy, single man, scalp wound and fractured different parts of the parish, and reguled themselves All the passengers disowned the bags. The defen- four hours afterwards, it is supposed that at least arm; Edward Birch, married man, two children, as you could wish, rest assured that circumstances has been placed by the Queen in a boarding school, where she is to remain until she is twenty years of see, and is then to receive a marriage portion from her Majesty.

Notice Given by A Parish Clerk.—In confident parts of the parts of the

respondent of the Observer.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER. On Wednesday afternoon, about half past four o'chek, the on following fatal accident happened on the river: It near Atm was stated by a youth about 17 years of age, named back of his cas. Charles Gray, that he and two of his friends, named Gazette. James Green and George Harden, printer and carpenter, residing in Union-street, Borough, agreed to take a boat and row as far as Purney. They they got near the Red House, Battersea, but on the Middlesex shore, when Harden commenced rocking the boat about, and it being a very small and "crank" wherry, it capsized, and they were all precipitated into the water. Green immediately sank, and Hurden clung for a few moments to the boat, when he also sank. Gray, being a very expert swimmer, reached the shore in safety. There being no hoats' in sight, not the least assistance could be rendered to the two unfortunate young men. Gray proceeded to a public-house close by Thames-bank, whence, having dried his clothes, he proceeded home. It way up the river.

SUDDEN DEATH .- Colonel Eggerlé, of the artillery, on the retired list, met with his death a few days ago at Colmar, in the following deplorable manner:-He had descended into his cellar without it is not destined to continue, for any great length of reflecting on the danger to which he was exposed from a quantity of carbonic acid gas which escaped from some new wine in a state of fermentation. After ascending a few steps of a ladder, he was of the reins, and was dragged along the road by the seized with a sudden fainting fit, fell backwards, animal, till assistance arrived; the individual who broke his spine and one of his legs, and was killed on the spot. The colonel, as some of our readers may pull up. Mr. S. had his shoulder dislocated. He recollect, was one of the witnesses who gave evidence before the Court of Assizes of the Lower Rhine on the trial of Prince Louis Napoleon. It was he who | gig were broken off. introduced Colonel Vaudrey to Prince Louis Napo-

> Coining and Passing Counterfeit Shil-LINGS .- The manufacturers and utterers of base coin appear to have been lately active in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford. Last week suspicion was on the Wharf. The cariosity of his landlord was first awakened by his having a fire in the room, and being busily engaged the greater part of the day; (160lbs.) and Mrs. Watson having found a counterfeit shilling between the bed and the mart a.s. and seen some pieces of metal in the room, the suspicious were communicated to Mr. Newman, the constable, and into effect on Sunday last, but on the previous day the fellow suddenly decamped, after having circupassed to one tradesman a gilt sixpence for a halfsovereign .- Chelmsford Chronic.e.

WOOLER .- A very distressing accidenttook place in this neighbourhood on our fair night. A miller, afternoon, in a gig, accompanied with a young Coldstream and were married. On returning home, this port (Portmadoc), embarked at Crieceith, in about ten o'clock, near Cornhill, they upset the the Blue Vein's boat, at 10 o'clock a.m., with a

Accident.—On Wednesday evening, a poor woman, named Margaret Colley, who has for some years obtained her living and that of her family by vending fruit at a stall in Great Chapel-street, vending fruit at a stall in Great Chapel-street v Westminster, was nearly crushed to death by a From an inspection of the farm yard, which is inclosed by a thatched wall close to which one of the ricks lay, it was ascertained that the thatch on residence of a M. Hernon, formerly an employe of inclosed by a thatched wall close to which one of Westminster Hospital without the slightest hope of The County Fire office engine from Messrs Tomkins Guignani's Messenger, of Saturday. and Harris, the agents for Abingdon, was as soon as possible on the spot, but before its arrival both ricks were consumed and further injury arrested. Not the slightest doubt exists in the mind of any of the inhabitants that the diabolical act was that of west corner of the edifice, when the putlock fixed in some incendiary, whose detection we hope ere long the wall gave way, and the scaffold boards on which to have the happiness of recording. This is the they were standing fell from beneath their feet, in fourth fire that has occurred in this place within the consequence of which two of them, Mr. Welling, the last few months. We understand Mr. Goddard is

trance of Long Island harbour, at the bottom of the bay. The captain, John Burton Gill, and eight persons, perished. One of the crew only survived, and it appears that he had been upon the rocks more than nine hours, in a state of exhaustion, before any linear and it is thered, and who it is the received by the state of the crew of the bottom of the

smack, and he has reason to believe that every soul Body Found.—On Saturday afternoon, between on board perished. She had a crew of thirteen four and five o'clock, the body of a man, apparently persons, and ten passengers, one of whom she between fifty and sixty years of age, was found on lan ed at North Sunderland. - Sunderland Beacon. we find that our statement inserted in the Times of out intermission all night. We regret to say that the shore at the south side of London Bridge. He Serious Accident.—On Friday afternoon day, for the purpose of getting up "some substantial triday last, the 19th instant, namely, that if it had testimonial of the feelings of the agricultural interest to the Marquis of Chandes."

We find that our statement inserted in the Times of London Bridge. He south side of London Bridge. He sterm in all parts of London and the suburbs. In his occurred in Kingsland-road, by which two men were pockets were found a knife, tobacco-box, and rule, deprived of life and four severely injured. It appears

My Dear C.— Your powerfull. is, for the purpose of getting up "some substantial testimonial of the feelings of the agricultural interest to the Marquis of Chandos."

LETTERS FROM Demerals, dated the 9th of lever days, is proved by the fact of her having been obliged to consumed from 35 to 40 tons per high wages, and exhibiting insubordination. Many ships were in nort waiting for cargoes in vain.

The body awaits a Coroner's hond and the suburbs. In his pockets were found a knife, tobacco-box, and rule, and a note desiring him to proceed to Lambeth to work. From the appearance of the body the unifor the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the walls had not sufficient to work. From the appearance of the body the unifor to the derived of life and four severely injured. It appears that a new house had been erected in such a short of the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the walls had not sufficient to work. From the appearance of the body the unifor the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the walls had not sufficient to work. From the appearance of the body the unifor the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the walls had not sufficient to work. From the appearance of the body the unifor the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the deprived of life and four severely injured. It appears that a new house had been erected in such as work. From the appearance of the body the unifor the dislodging of roofs of bouses and tenements caused the deprived of life and four severely injured. It appears that the work been in the storm in all parts of London and two desired in such as for the dislodging of have occurred would be impossible. The streets at day break were in many places covered with broken ton, a printer, was tried yesterday week, in the the rafters of the second floor having been started

issuing from two of his stacks. An alarm was two o'clock on Monday afternoon last, the utmost

and heate, surgeons to the institution, who dis- look in -still he is one, from the frame of whose covered on examination that they were all so dan- mind and habits of life, who can touch the sympa-

owing to his insensibility.

CARRIAGE ROBBERY .- As Lord Wynford was his way to this city (Bath) from town, when orth, some villain cut a trunk from off the riage, and decamped with it. - Bath " Prince Metter-A WORD AND A BLOW .- Inc.

nich steamer lately arrived from Trebis. Constantinople. Two cases of plague having acclared themselves on board, strict orders were given that the crew and passengers should undergo a severe quarantine. Two Persians disregarded this order, jumped overboard, and swam to shore. They were arrested and conducted before the Cadi. "Were you," said that officer, "passengers on board the Metternich steamer?" "Yes." "Did you break the quarantine?" "Yes." The Cadi made a sign, and the two heads were rolling at his feet.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A fatal accident occurred at Widbrook Hill, near Trowbridge, on Tuesday evening last, to a lad named Brinsden: he was riding on a wool cart, and when at the bottom of the above appears that the two young men who had been hill, the horse suddenly started off; the lad made an drowned were the worse for liquor, they having stopped and drunk at several public-houses on their his clothes becoming entangled with the wheel, he was flung on his head, and died in about twenty minutes. Verdict, "Accidental death."

OVERTURNING A VEHICLE. On the evening of Sunday, the 14th ult., Mr. Charles Sheppard, of Corsham, experienced a serious accident from being overturned by some fellows in a trap, who drove against him, and overturned the vehicle. Mr. S. was precipitated to the ground. He kept firm hold occasioned the accident not having the manliness to was conducted to Langley, which he had just left, and proper assistance rendered. Both shafts of the

THE APPLE CROP.—Such is the failure of the apple crop in some parts of Dorsetshire, that in orchards of thirty or forty acres there is not a bushel

CIDER. Good cider is now selling in the neighbourhood of Taunton at two guineas per hogshead: excited as to the proceedings of a man who had a better quality sells for £3, and some as high as been lodging at the house of a man named Watson, £10. The potato crop is excellent, and it is expected that the average price will be from halfa-crown to three shillings a bag of eight score

Hydropновіа.—Friday a fine girl, aged 11, daughter of Mr. Munn, grocer, Bogside, expired of this frightful disease. Some weeks ago the deceased had been in a neighbour's house, when a strange dog he immediately laid a plan for his detection and apprehension. This plan was to have been carried maid. The dog was secured and despatched. It was hoped no serious harm would result; but two lated many bad shillings in the neighbourhood, and and the other appalling symptoms of the disease, the days before her death she was attacked with spasms progress of which was not to be baffled by the first medical skill. She retained her reason and self-possession to the last.—Derry Journal.

THREE LIVES LOST .- On Friday week, Capt. J. Warkins, of the schooner Blue Vein, in com-Watkins, Williams, and Jones, met with a watery INCENDIARISM. - Another incendiary fire occur- | g ave. The boat was picked up three hours after-

DOMICILIARY VISIT.—Yesterday, a domiciliary picking up some linen, he was observed by a little not sufficient time to get out of the way, and in her that part of the wall where it stood had been set on the college of St. Louis. A number of important anxiety to save her stall, she fell under the fore fire and speedily communicated with the other rick. letters and papers were seized in his apartment by the commissary of police, accompanied by several She was conveyed in a state of insensibility to the very of the fire and being well drenched with water.

The County Fire office anging from Masses Tambins

COAL-PIT ACCIDENT .- On Monday week an event took place at Shirhowy which has plunged three families in the deepest distress, and produced a sensation in the adjoining districts of which we recollect few examples. On that day four men, named James Griffiths, Thomas Griffiths (brothers,) Thomas Lewis, and Isaac Thompson, went into & coal-pit at the above works, the air in which was in a foul state, and having incautiously ventured too far they were incapable of returning. The lears of those on the surface being excited by their long absence, efforts were made to extricate them; but after much labour on the part of those who undertook the work, they were at length reached, when unhappily the three first were found dead, and the fourth in a state of insensibility. The deceased have all left widows and families .- Monmouth

LETTER FROM ONE OF THE COTTON-

We have been favoured with the following letter, by the kindness of a friend, for insertion in our paper. t is from Richard M'Neil, one of the five who were anjustly sentenced to seven years' transportation at the late trials relative to the Cotton-spinners' strike.

reflect, that, however changed our circumstances may be, I am not forgotten by the friend of my youth, in whose company I have spent many a happy hour. How miraculous is the change a few years produces in our best and fondest affections! Then to our young and unsophisticated minds, life seemed a delicious dream, that would last till the silver cord cause the thousand streams of our bygone affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon the heart. You remind me of Tait's Coffee-Rooms, once our favourite howff. Many's the time, indeed, we have discussed poetry and politics there, along with toddy and toasts, not forgetting matrimony and muffins; but, alas! the jollifications, with all the maddening glee o' life's young dream, is assuredly gone for ever, leaving nothing behind but melancholy and pleasing regrets. I have been greatly pleased at the description you have drawn of the march of liberty and literature throughout the land. God grant that its course may be like the mountain torren, while it sweeps along in awful majesty, its fertilizing influence may be felt in every corner and crevice of the vale below. I rejoice to hear of the works of the "Great unknown" coming out in so cheap a form; they will improve, not only the taste, but the head and heart of all who make them their study. It is, indeed, my dear

By-the-bye, how is my old Radical friend, Sandy Rodger, the "Bard of the West?" I hear that he has published his poems; I hope that he has met with that success which his works so deservedly merit. Sandy may not be able, like Shakspeare or Burns, to wing his flight to the higher regions of poetry, "And with the deep transported mind to soar above the wheeling poles, and at heaven's door

I was greatly amused at your description of a Highland pedigree; but, as I have mislaid your interesting letter, I am unable to touch on many of the topics I intended. Let me hear from you often; I shall feel at all times highly honoured by your correspondence; and whether I may not be so punctual

I have not room to add any more than I am, my dear C-, yours sincerely, RICHARD M'NEIL.

Sunday Evening

TELATIVE CIRCULATION OF THE LEEDS NEWSPAPEAS. Stamps furnicined Weekly in four months. Average, ·MORTHERN STAR 176,800 9,822 Leeds Mercury 170,637
Leeds Intelligencer 60,000 Leeds Times..... 48,000 . The actual Consumption is 179,800, averaging weekly

#### THE NORTHERN STAR SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1838.

MORAL INFLUENCE. WHEN INCUL-CATED BY EDICTS AND ENFORCED BY THE BAYONET, COMPARED WITH MORAL INFLUENCE WHEN INCUL-CATED BY REASON AND ENFORCED BY ARGUMENT,

MORAL influence, or the strength which reason-

science, which never can be estimated in its immediare existence, by any hye-gone standard, or former exercise of its power. The amount of moral influence, which to-day may be sufficiently strong to change the whole form of Government, might not, in the following year, be capable of working the relapse upon the very first opportunity; and theremost simple change in the mere mechanical arrangements of an oligarchy which had been the creation of its last year's power. We here apply the argument according to party acceptation, as to when, where, and how moral influence should possess weight; not as if it were indeed instrumental in subjugating fallacy to reason, in bending the uninstructed to the better informed, and, in moulding the rules of dominion to the easy use and pleasing exercise of the governed. One of the most difficult tasks in nature is to give is more honour in the breach than in the observance, the proper stamp to what is called moral power, that which one party acknowledges as its legitimate prerogative, the other will denounce as tyrannical usuriation. Thus, in 1832, the torch; the sword; unmanly slander; personal invective, and party threat of opposing party extermination, were the weapons used by the monitors, moulders, directors, and leaders of a power then called moral; while the very party created by that force denounce as im moral the present move, which has commenced after deliberation and judgment, and progressed upon reason and argument, and upon them only. The Constitution of a country means nothing more than any one statute belonging to that country, so long as the power to change the Constitution is vested in the same hands, as is the power to make the statute. freedom, or knew how to be free. Our Constitution Indeed, in some instances it may be matter of much is about to put the magic wand of freedom to our greater ficility to destrey the Constitution altogether, chains rivets, to emancipate the bondsman, than to enact or to repeal a simple law. The reason of this is, because the whole weight of moral influence never can be marshalled and brought to act against a single aggression, while multiplied assaults will arouse it against the Constitution, which is sup posed to sanction those abuses. The Reform Bill was a complete change of the Constitution, that is, it by the word Constitution, is meant a power over life and limb, right and enjoyment, liberty and property. We of one enemy to subdue another is most ludicrous, know no merit in a mere name, which in some and reminds us of the use which BRUMMELS made lurking and undefinable essence or spirit, may be of old King George, when the Prince Regent supposed to have a controlling power over the laws, | ceased to smile upon him-" I'll cut the Prince and but for the application of which we have neither bring the old King into fashion," said the man of dress. rule nor precedent, beyond the constitutional right Such now is precisely the aum of the Tories, who of moulding the will of the most powerful into law, by | would fain cut English Radicalism and bring Irish moral power if possible, and if not, by physical force, that is, when moral influence shall have been fairly tried and shall have failed, the moral they behold a turmoil in which they continue to organ has the constitutional right, and should wait have an alternate interest with the Whigs. It is to esting communications which we have received, all the "Newcastle Arms." Mr. Ward appeared for for the convenient time, to call in the aid of physical them, in fact, what the Devil is to the Bishops—a shall receive our earliest attention. force to accomplish that which moral influence had great Godsend. However, a new move has taken failed in the performance of. Physical force-when | place in Ireland-a move in which the people, from properly used-is to moral power, what a bold the name of the thing sought, are likely to be once executive is to a mild representative form of more entrapped, a move which seems to enlist the Government—the staff and emblem of authority, religious, political, and financial opinions of the which it is treason to resist. While the mere sem. | poor Irish Catholics, inasmuch as in its nature the blance of rightful authority should be sufficient to accomplishment implies a triumph over the old reavenge the insulted law, the whole power of phy- ligious enemy. In this first stage of the new agitasical array should be resisted, even to the death, in | tion, then, we shall give our opinion with reference the enforcement of laws at variance with the Consti- to the change which Protestant -aye, and Catholic tution. Every day's practice teaches us the different | -landlords anticipate from the total abolition of amount of physical force which is required to tithes after their fashion, and what we have always spirit. For example: why are two or three armed total abelition of tithes, we do not mean the incormen a sufficient force to escort a d-serter, through poration of rent and tithe into one bulk sum, to be the district wherein he was born? Because he has paid to the landlord, "in order to avoid irritation Why is one policeman a sufficient force to conduct a we do not mean either a sale of tithes, or their transpick-pocket through the streets to the dock? formation into a rent charge. The effect of the sale Cotton Spinners through the country, and why, they resisted a bad law, and were victims to anti- could bear it; and, if not, the people of England, supported by physical force. Why does a man pay had found their way into the Devil's Exchequer. his loins, without food? Because he dreads physical adaptation of tithe property for sale, considerably force. Why is the whole force of Britain insufficient increased the amount of tithes in Ireland. to carry out the provisions of the New Poor Law He, fool like, proposed to purchase a certain physical fo.ce, in the establishment of hell's ordi- the effect of this open-mouthed gentleman's project nances. If the law breathes the spirit of the Con- was to induce the Duke of DEVONSHIRE and sevepeople is, and has been, from the commoral influence, and in this, its present stage, we by the monthly artillery of the press; and in its disposed of. We mean the sale of all Church proimposed most grossly upon the several classes of Church politicians, (the master spirits in pulpit

progress of moral influence, we flud millions of heads, of hearts, and of hands united, upon one olemn resolve, to do for themselves, that which those, who should be the directors of moral power, and into a loan fund, produce £1,200,000 per annum of those who should be legislators according to moral net revenue, and by its proper application in expeninfluence, have tailed to do for them. The abuses diture upon the natural resources of such an agriof which the people complain are numerous. They cultural country, would render England, Ireland, find that the old monopoly of, and restriction on, the and Scotland for ever independent of all foreign cultivation of land, established by custom and anctioned by law, is not more finly upheld in consequence of immemorial right, than are the recent speaking of PEEL's Money Bill of 1819, COBBETT nonopolies in trade, in all new inventions, and in the several novel sources of wealth, even by anticipatory Acts of Parliament, and from any of any and every great measure; for without participation in which the people are systematically and effectually shut out. The people are now aware, that if to-morrow the Almighty should shower blessings unexampled upon any people not having laws for their equal distribution, that monopoly of all would be made by those who usurp power under sanction of constitutional right. Reformed drunkards most frequently become sober, upright, and valuable members of society; they do not, as is ing acquires over the mind of man, is a progressive falsely imagined, relapse into their old complaint, because their present demeanour furnishes a pleas. ing contrast to past conduct; but as the loss of property follows the loss of power, the people place no trust in those who have been constitutional robhers, and who, if reformed to-morrow, would fore, to guard against any probability of further deception, we look upon the present movement to mean nothing more nor less than the establishment of a defined Constitution, whose limits cannot be passed without that penalty which the law shall award. Laws to be obeyed, should be yielding to mercy, and stern against oppression, backed by a bold Executive, exacting an implicit obedience to their mild authority. When laws are bad, there although some legally enfranchised monopolists wil. still preach the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance, and the duty to obey law so long as it is law; while we say, so long as we obey it, it will be law, and only when we holdly resist, will it cease to be such. The spirit of the Constitution should consist of the best condensation of the best existing opinions, which would endure through all time, and which, though changeable, may be said to have a fixedness which to any other spirit cannot be attached, and which would only become had when it became stagnant. From such a Constitution would emanate laws suiting to the age of their authority, while our present Constitution is fetters forged for slaves, before men knew the value of and to throw the title deeds of corruption into the

> What is life but liberty? What is liberty but the fullest enjoyment of life?

THE IRISH CHURCH. THE manner in which political parties make use agitation into fashion. In English Radicalism they recognise something defined; in Irish agitation establish the authority of law according to its meant by the total abolition of that tax. By the violated a contract to which he was a willing party. and heart-burnings." By the consolidation of tithes, Because he has offended against society. Why does of tithes, and the consolidation of the amount in the pick-pocket hold down his head, when he holds what is called Government investment, would be up his hands at the bar? Because for him there is nothing more nor less than a power over so much no sympathy. Upon the other hand, why should it money vested in the ministers of the day, for distrirequire a strong military force to guard the Glasgow bution among idle blackguards and profligate debauchees; and, as one description of plunder is while the pickpocket shuns his birth-place, should ever substituted by another description of plunder, they be received by all with open arms? Because at no distant period the people of Ireland, if they social and tyrannical institutions, which can only be would be taxed as a substitute for those funds which taxes, and leave himself, his wife, and the children of LITTLETON, by his projected tithe settlement and Amendment Act? Because God and Nature inspires description of tithe property, much of which had the virtuous and the bold with courage to resist even been unclaimed for seventy or eighty years, and stitution, does not the same law, upon presumption, ral other persons, in whom this obsolete claim was suppose force to be used where mere threat is vested, to commence suits against the parishioners resorted to? Hence the words vi et armis in an in- for the revival of their title to lay tithes. The most dietment where no violence has been threatened, but naked evidence was sufficient to establish the title in where the demanding party has been sufficiently favour of any limb of the Church; and the several perpowerful to accomplish its ends without the use of sons, who would not have thought of levying tithes from force. Is not the law, then, which threatens the the people, were induced, when the old vein was to use of physical force, in case of resistance to edicts | bleed, to revive their several claims. The Treasury the most bloody, and enactments which disgrace is a kind of bank, upon which none scruple to draw, human nature, a mere military despoism? The and the Treasury was to be the Paymaster. We present movement upon the part of the give this item in answer to the puff-d liverality of these landlords who now agitate the total abolition mencement, a developement and exercise of of tithes. What we have always meant by the extinction of tithes, was the sale of them for the full are to contrast its workings with the moral influence amount; not after a deduction of 25 per cent, to the which has hitherto been opposed to it. It has been landlord, but a bona fide sale of so much property in met by the daily musketry, by the weekly bombs, and the same manner as quit and Crown rents have been progress we find, that its condemnation consists in perty, and an investment of the amount in each its improvement. So far from that press instructing parish, for the benefit of the parish, either in a loan the people, and establishing a moral code of phi- fund under directors, or in a poor relief fund, or loan losophy while it complains of popular ignorance fund, poor relief, and education fund, under trustees we find the weight of its influence directed to popular appointed by a majority of the parishione its; and we abuse, and denunciation of popular leaders. The mean further, as an accompaniment to the Act of first and greatest object of those leaders was to Extinction, an Act prohibiting any Parliamentary place the country and the press in juxtaposition, in grant or compulsory payment being voted to, or raised order to destroy the great power of the latter. The for the use of, any Church Without this accompress, in its capacity of a political dial, at which paniment, if the Whigs abolished athes in Ireland. the several narties in the state regulate opinion, has the Tories, in their turn, would provide for the

what the emancipation of the black slaves cost; and £20,000,000 ac six per cent; which it is richly worth, and more, to farmers, would; if consolidated countries for the necessary supply of grain -this is what we call a branch of national free trade. In aid, that the measure might have been made valuable by a proper accompaniment: so we say some proper accompaniment, the landlords would. after either sale or extinction, let the land according to its increased value by exemption from tithe. And as a question so completely agricultural must vitally affect the interests of an agricultural country, we proposed in 1835, two very proper accompaniments to the extinction of Tithes in Ireland. The one a bill to oblige landlords to make leases in pernetuity at a corn rent; and in all cases of existing compacts where rents were too high, to fix the fair amount by jury valuation in the same manner as the Crown now purchases property for building, improving, or other purposes; to deprive the landlo:d of the power of distraining, to allow him to sue as any other creditor, and to cender the process of ejectment more cheap and expeditious. Our other accompaniment was, constituting the quarter sessions courts nto cheap courts of equity for the disposal of all suits and matters between landlords and tenants, and he consolidation of the several stamp acts; with a bill for which purpose we furnished Mr. LITTLETON, and which he promised to bring into the House and support, but which he never did. However we view the question of connection of Church and State, we find strong reasons for their separation. When the Million was given by the nation as a mess out of which, lay and spiritual parsons might almost unconitionally help themselves, we find that the spirit of olitical resistance began to sub-ide, and that Mr. as the first to schedule his claim as a lay improorietor. The fact of a proper and just appropriation of so much national property being more than loubled in value, by its application to national puroses, sufficiently proves that the monopoly of national wealth has rendered Poor Laws and other egrading means necessary for the support of those hose means of living has been filehed from them by orce, and withheld by what is called law, If all the national resources were again diverted into their gitimate channel, none would want, but those who efused to work in that situation "in which it had deased God to call them." The Church property in reland, now worth £600,000 per annum, if applied | Chorley to national purposes, would make Ireland a paradise; while in its present application, it is a hell upon earth-a provision for one party by law, and

DEMOCRACY.

for another by agitating against its abuses.

GO ON, GO ON, GO ON. We this day present our readers with columns replete with cheering prospects for all true lovers of liberty. In America, the cause prospers, and we Atkinson fondly cherish the hope that our speedy communication will waft upon every coming breeze, some of that spirit which animates our transatlantic brethren. The tereign of this week is worth reading. We had prepared a long article upon the subject of the real merits of the quarrel between BROUGHAM and DURHAM, but the press of interesting local matter compels us to withhold that as well as many inter-

### NEWSPAPERS

WE heartily rejoice at the unparalleled success of our youngest brother The True Scotsman. Every real Radical should read that paper, and the glorious Northern Liberator. The ability, zeal, and talent, with which the Liberator is conducted, entitles it to a place in the palace and the cottage, as a warning to the one, and a sentinel to the other. while the Scotsman bids fair to vie with us all in honourable competition.

TO THE PUBLIC.

of this day, in Birmingham, will receive a SPLENDID PORTRAIT T. ATTWOOD, ESQ. M.P.

(FROM A STEEL PLATE.)

The PORTRAIT will be presented to every LANCASRIRE PURCHASER, on Saturday, Nov. 10th; to every YORKSHIRE PURCHASER, on Saturday, Nov. 17th; and to every NEWCASTLE and Scotch Purchaser, on Saturday, Nov. 24.

# TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED many communications relative to the attack of the London Dispatch upon Mr. O'Connor, and we should not even thus far interfere with the right of the press to sbuse public men as it thinks proper, (as of the press to abuse public men as it thinks proper, (as opinion is sure to exercise a di-creet censorship) was it not that an opinion is preva ent, that the Dispatch is either Hetherington's paper, or under his controul, and that Hetherington being a member of the London Working Man's Association, it is therefore presumed that that body and Mr. O'Connor are at variance. To rectify such mistake, then, is our only object in stating that Mr. Hetherington has authorised us to say, that he has nothing whatever to do with the Dis, atch, neither has he printed or published that paper for the last four months, and that his name appears as the printer, although he has ceased to have any connexion with the paper. MR. O'CONNOR will attend the Holintirth torch-light meet

ing, the Newton Demonstration, the dinner at annehester in commemoration of Henry Hunt's services, the Oldnam in commemoration of menry municativities, the Comman torch-light procession, the Wigan meeting, the Leign demonstration, and then must make upon one month's repose, as no constitution could stand the fatigue which he has undergone, without suffering material injury. THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Northern Sair are requested through their district treasurers, to send to our office an account of the sums required to pay the dividend due in November, at the rate of ten per cent; and also to transmit the names of those who wish to withdraw their

THE MEN OF CARLISLE were perfectly right in publishing A seased letter was brought to the Association by the contents. He then paid it himself, and they discovered that the master was the hatton of some the postage, but refused to tell them the contents. He then paid it himself, and they discovered that the master was at the hatton of some plot. We

that the master was at the bottom of some plot. We wish that those who charge the men of Carlisle with squeamish less were as good Radicals. WM. RIDE'd. - We wish him to call at the office. JAS. Br CKLEY.—His verses don't suit us. L'essings of WAR will be continued next week.

# LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS.

The following is the result of the Municipal Election on Thursday last :-

LEEDS MUNICIPAL ELLCTION.

Wards.	Yellow Candta	Votes	Blue Candts.	Vots	Majo.
	<b>!</b>	<b>1</b>		20.0	rity.
	Ruttrey	459	carborough.,	321	138
	Whitehead		ingland	216	53
North	Cadman)	456	dargreaves	.46]	5
North Eas:	Woodhead		.iolroyd		89
NorthW 8	dobinson		darkland	378	.5
Mill Hill	Willans		Hey	270	73
	Price	201	Atkinson	266	65
West	dateson		Briggs	634	30
	Watsen		horley	621	
South	'olbeck		Vo Ouronisius		18
	Mitchell	237	No Opposition.		66
Halbeck	Vordsworth.		D:41	امتدا	
HUIDCON	Iall	5:7	Fitley	489	57
*	luckson.		l'empest	480	67
Umplat	lackson	36	0.1		
uunsier	Vilson	442	Brckett	628	196
rainteh ••	doss	450	Rogerson	407	43
	Wood	435 1	Jooper	399	56
Headingley	No Opposition.	1 1	Charlesworth	-50	200

† A scrutiny was going on in this Ward when we went

#### LEEDS MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE Bloody Tories have beaten the Bloody Whigs. Whether this skirmish be taken as a relapse or as a specimen of what the Whigs are to expect or as a specimen of what the Whigs are to expect be signed by the chairman, on behalf of the meetupon a general election; we care not, but of one ing, and presented by Mr. Little to the Board of thing we are perfectly sure, that the grand tramp of the movement party will stop the prancing of both factions and therefore we feel comparatively indifferent as to the result of the present contest. We have derived one benefit however, from the result, it saves us the trouble of chastising the poor Mercury this week, as we never throw water upon drowning rat; and the defeat of his friends will entail sufficient mortification for the present Good bye Mercury, God bless you. Poor fellow !

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

LEEDS DONKEY BACE. LEEDS BOROUGH COURSE, ONCE ROUND AND A DISTANCE.-At Ame precisely the word was given, when the whole group went off all of a lump. Beckett made the running for the first half mile when Briggs began to make play and was let out in gallant stile followed by Chorley, Wilson, Wordsworth, and Hall. Whitehead laying close in the rear, but from over training he soon fell back, when E gland took his place In this ord r the running O'CONNELL, according to the Limerick Standard, was kept up for sometime, the remainder holding hard, till upon crossing the Huddersheld road, Mitchell took the lend and bolted, taking Jossey clear wer the furnpike gate. Briggs again challenged, but Beckett evidently had the speed of him. A well contested struggle now took place between Cadman and Hargreaves, but the former seemed hick in the wind and over fed, while Hargraves made good play for a lead, but the superior speed of Beckett, who was followed by Briggs, obliged him to remain in the rear. Bateson and Watson now challenged, but again Beckett let out and showed the superiority of his training, holding the lead and beating Briggs by about 16 lengths. The following

is the order in which the donkeys came in. Donkeys. Riders and colours. by Ward, all black ...
by Painter, blue jacket, crimson coliar, and
hat...
by Hunter, blue body and white cap by Bywater, white jacket and yellow cap ... by Naylor, yellow jacket and white cap by Natt, blue and white striped jacket and Hall by Wordsworth by hunting cap..... by Mercury, yellow jacket, blk sleeves, by Baines, yellow all over by Young Baines, a mixture of green, blue

and yetlow

by Indigo, purple jacket and blue cap

by Morgan, blue and white sieeves, and Holcoyd Markiand Coldbeck by Derham, blue and yellow jacket, and

by Perring, blue all over by Ben Carus, blue jacket and blk cap ...th by Beckett, gold and silver jacket, and

ODDFELLOWS' DISPI'TE .- On Wednesday last, hree men named Matthew Brown, George Foster Brown, and Matthew Brown, jun. tather and two sons, were brought by warrant before the magistrates charged with having illegally detained some money, books, and regalia, &c. the property of the members of the Earl of Durham Lodge, of the Sheffield order, the complainants and endeavoured to make out a case of illegal detention of the property. It appeared that about a year ago, Matthew Brown, one of the defendants, was elected as treasurer for the lodge above mentioned. And that in September last a party of the members displaced him from his treasurership without doing it in the regular manner. It appeared also that by one of their bye-laws this lodge ould not be removed to any other place so long as five members would support it. But the party who displaced Mr. Brown as treasurer, designed to remove the lodge, and thus violate the bye-laws. They had gone to another place and constituted another lodge, and having appointed another treasurer in place of Mr. Brown, he, having refused to give up the balance in hand, and the regalia, &c. vas summoned. After a long hearing of the case in which nothing was elicited further than that the whole affair had originated in a dispute of a disgraceful character, the "sword of state," having been nearly broken in two in the squabble, and several narties having received sundry wounds, the magistrates recommended the parties, as there was no evidence of Mr. Brown having been formally dis placed, to call another meeting, and to endeavour to settle their disputes amongst themselves, taking care not to break the peace, and above all not to use such dangerous weapons as swords. They then dismissed the case, the charge of illegal detention not having been proved. They are, we understand, to have a meering on Monday evening next for the purpose of trying, once more, to settle things amica-The magistrates promised them the assistance

of a few policemen to enable them to keep the peace. ANIMAL ATTACHMENT. There may be seen at the King's Head Inn, in this city, the singular instance of a small terrier bitch suckling a hedge-hig. Her young were taken from her soon after she had whelped, and she immediately attached herself to the hedge-hog, which seems equally attached to her. She snarls when any one approaches her prickly charge, and we saw her take it by the leg to carry it to a place of security, when exposed to the view of strangers, with the greatest anxiety; and, what is singular, the hedge-hog appears to be tamed by its association with the bitch so much as not to role itself up when exposed to the visitation of the curious in such matters .- Hereford County Press,

# BARNSLEY.

NORTHERN UNION.—The members of the Northern Union met at the house of Peter Hoey, Wilson-piece, on Monday, the 29th inst., when a resolution of adjournment was moved and carried in consequence Si a meeting of the weavers, which was holden at Mr. Joseph Crabtree's the Freeman's Inn, which was crowded to excess. The meeting was addressed by John Vallance, Peter Hoey, and George Utley, after which they came to the resolution of sending deputation to wait on the masters to ask for an advance of wages, and to remind some of the am of a advance of wages, and to remine some agent of a promise made to the weavers in August 1837, when 

# HAT IFAX.

SERIOUS ACCIPENTS .- A person named Summergales, who resided at Shelf, returning from this town on Saturday evening last, missed his way when he got o- top of the New Bank taking the turn which leads to Sour Milk Hall, instead of Gudly Lane; he got into a field, the lower part of which is next the lane, and learing against the rail, it

be adjourned from the vestry into the church-yard. at a very few minutes past ten o'clock: . The chairman addressed the audience for a few minu es on the subject of calling them together, and stated. that he hoved none had come there from factions motives, as the question on which they had met was purely one of pounds, shillings, and pence, and merely implied a perition to the Board of Guardians, calling on them to postpone, or to withhold, building a new workhouse for the present. Mr. P. K. Holden requested the chairman to read the requisition, like wise the names attached together, with the notice calling the meeting, which was complied with immediately, after which he endeavoured to show that there was a disagreement between one and the other -the requisition calling upon the Guardians not to build a workhouse at all, whilst the notice said only to postpone building one for the present. After number of remarks had passed betwirt the chair man and others; on this important discovery, a motion was made upon it by the gentleman, to the effect that that meeting was altogether uncalled for; for the want of a seconder it fell to the ground. Mr Fawthorn moved the first resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Riley Kitson, and passed manimously, with the exception of Mr. Henry Martin, Editor of the Halifax Express, who held up his hanagainst it. Two other resolutions were afterwards out and seconded by different gentlemen, and ; petition founded thereon, all of which were passe manimously. It was agreed that the petition should Guardians, at their meeting on the day following. Previous to the above resolutions and potitions referred to being passed, Mr. Barstow, the Clerk o mother thus sit down and contemplate the perpethe Board or Guardians, distinctly stated to the tuation of slavery in their children-slavery of the meeting, that the Guardians having already agreed. worst description, accompanied with a diminution of by a majority of them, to build a workhouse, and he Poor Law Commissioners having issued their dying embers of their dreary firesides; if there were order to that effect, the law now made it imperative on them to build one, and that it must be complied with within the space of twelve months from the time of such order being issued, therefore, the Guardians could not entertain such petition. Fawthrop observed, in reply, that it required eighteen Guardians to guarantee the payment of of such workhouse before they could enter upon it, and they were not yet obtained, and he had no doubt but that the Guardians would be allowed at the expenses they had hitherto incurred if they would go no further. The meeting broke up ab ut

eleven o'clock, having lasted about an hour. The usual compliments were passed to the churchwardens and the chair for the manner in which they performed their s-parate duties. On Friday, the 26th October, nineteen of the elected Guardians, pesides two ex-afficies, were present at the Board of Quardians which meet weekly for the dispatch of business, viz. G. Pollard, Esq., and W. Briggs, Esq. Mr. Beamont was in the chair, but R. Wainhouse, Esq., the vice-chairman, coming in shortly afterwards, he presided for the remaining part of the proceedings. One notice of marriage, and the miunter of the preceding meeting we're read. Mr. Little rose to propose, for the consideration of the meeting, the documents which had been postponed from last meeting, on account of a number of individuals not being present at that time who were desirous of hearing them. The chairman observed, that it would perhaps be a more convenient way and would save time to have them

received, and a committee appointed to examine them. Mr. Hoatson said it would be impossible to remarks and moved that the documents of Mr. Little which referred to the comparative expense of the old system and the new one be scaled up and examined one by one, and tairly safted by a committee appointed for that purpose, and that Mr. Little be one of course of that committee. He said it would be exceedingly unfair to have them sent forth from that meeting to the newspapers, as it would perhaps be a fortnight or three weeks before they could be replied Mr. Beaumont took credit to himself for having been the first person to call on Mr. Little for his statements, to be produced in writing to the Board, and expressed himself much satisfied at the willing manner in which he complied with the proposition. Mr. Baxter observed, that he was not aware that Mr. Little had agreed with the proposition. Mr. Little said that he had never anticipated such a proposition, but was willing to comply if the Board wished. Messrs. Pollard, Beaumont, and Little, purleyed with each other on this subject, which ended in the last named gentleman putting his papers in his pocket. Mr. Baxter expressed himself ssatisfied with the proposition, and argued that as Mr. Little had come prepared at the last meeting with those documents, and was ready to produce them before that meeting, but he had requested

him to postpone them on account of certain gentlemen not being present, who was desirous of hearing them, he thought that Mr. Little ought to have fair play shown him, as well as any other person, and that no obstacle should bethrown in the way, neither on the ground of a committee nor otherwise, but, attended that meeting for the purpose of hearing them. No harm could possibly arise out of their publication, but what had already been done, as t had gone forth to the world, that the new system would cost £2,000 a year more than the old. This had startled a number of gentlemen who were present when that statement was made, and it would have startled him had be been present at that meeting. If the Board had not time to go into the items at present, let them all meet on a separate day for at purpose and decide the matter, for he did not like meeting in snug corners. Ultimately, a motion was made and carried that a committee be appointed, Mr. Little naming three, and the chairman our. Mr. Little named himself, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Higginbotham, both of whom declined. The chairman named Messrs. Pollard, Beaumont, Peel, and J. Baldwin, but Mr. Little refused naming any others; they were ultimately appointed. During the discussion some allusion was made to Mr. Little taking up the papers, and he was requested to place them on the table. Mr. Baxter said if Mr. Little had a grain of common sense he would keep those papers. Mr. Hoatson .- " If Mr. Little has not comnon sense, Mr. Baxter is the most unlikely person I know, to supply him with that commodity, out of his own stock." Mr. Little kept the papers. The petition from the rate-payers was afterwards introduced by Mr. Little, and a discussion followed upon it, in which it appeared that a number of persons then present could only view it in the light of a petition rom the chairman of the meeting, and not that of the rate-payers. It was moved by Mr. Little as the petition of the rate-payers, and seconded by Mr. Holland. Mr. W. Briggs did not wish to show any

the table, which was seconded by the afore-named gentleman, and carried by a large majority. This pounds, shillings, and pence question has thus got disposed of without the least particle of a good apparently to arise out of it, unless the rate-payers are determined to take other ster is more prompt than those they have hitherto determined on, as nothing short of a refusal to pay the rates can ever avert the decision come to by majority of the Guardians, and schettoned by the commissioners of carrying the Poor Law into effect and building a new workhouse. The documents of Mr. Little may be examined by the committee, cut up and disposed of in such form and Lanner as they shall think fit, so that they can be made to take the taste of a majority of Guardians who meet weekly at the Board. The influence of the exafficio G. Pollard, Esq. will be felt, and the flash speech made by that gentleman some short time ago will be adverted to, in which he stated that a new workhouse could be built and paid for in such a manner that no one would know that they had paid anything, and yet that they would have a new workhouse. No committee was then called for to inquire into his statements; but they were laid before an open Board. workhouse. Mr. Little may be a very good calculator, and correct in figures, but he is nothing equal to his opponents in tactics, and barke the gentleman they will, if possible, rather than allow him to see daylight in full health and vigour. The £2,000 per year expenses more than the old system will be got rid of, if anything of false representation or colouring can be given to it to make it appear in a more

disrespect to the rate-payers, and Mr. Hoatson

moved as an amendment, that the petition be laid on

the several parties in the state regulate opinion, as in form of the constable in the state of the provide for the imposed most grossly upon the several classes of Compositionas, (the master spirits, in pulpit society, and has made the rich and the provide for the constable in spirit of a provide for the constable in spirit of the provide with Mr. Hall, joiner, in Harper street, and the same party, with the provide approach of the constable in spirit of the wealthy was formerly upheld, by the implied reliance which the poor placed aponther means of uphodius grateful provide in the constable in the same party, with the poor placed aponther means of uphodius grateful provide in the constable in the same party, with the poor placed aponther means of uphodius grateful provide in the constable in the provide of the provide in the constable in the provide of the constable in the provide of the provide in the constable in the provide of the provide in the constable in the constable in the provide in the constable in the

NOVEMBER 3, 1838. BRADI ORD. MEETING OF THE NORTHERN UNION .- A public meeting of the members of the Great Northern Juion in the township of Bradford, was convened by placard, and held in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Monday evening last. Though the meeting was called for the transaction of business, and the weather heing very unfavourable, about 800 persons were present. Mr. O'Copnor happening to pass through Bradford on his way to Bolton, attended the meeting, and on his entering the room was loudly cheered. The accounts of the Union were first read over, after which Mr. P. Bussey proposed, and Mr. Thomas Cliff seconded, that Mr. Richard Grasshy preside as chairman, which was carried unanimously. The chairman opened the meeting in a very neat speech, traught with many excellent remarks, and concluded by introducing Mr. Peter Bussey, who was received with loud cheers. He said-Mr. Chairman and fellow-townsmen, the object for which you meet is most important, and deserving the serious attention of every man in the kingdom-of every woman in the kingdom; yes, every father and mother of a family ought not only to attend to what is said by the different speakers at public meetings, but also to take the subject into their most serious consideration at home. On their own hearths, in the presence of their children, let them fairly reason the subject with each other, and look upon the children by which they are surrounded, and examine fairly the future prospects of those children. He would ask, could any father and

the necessaries of life, and still sit calmly over the

any such, he would repeat that they were villains, and murderers of such families, and not deserving the name of men or fathers. He then took a general view of the corrupt state of the public press in the country, which he said were using every means in their power to distract the attention of the working the sum of money to be borrowed for the erection classes, by their various nostrums, and their villanous attack on the leaders of the present movement. He then read a passage from the Weekly Disputch, the editors of which had thought proper to extract a passage from his (Mr. B.'s) speech at the late Peep Green meeting, every word of which he said he was prepared to resterate; and advised the people not to ountenance the corrupt and venal press which bened, mis epresented, and maligned them, either by purchasing their trash themselves, or encouraging any person who should purchase it. He next explained the nature of the future arrangements of the Committee, for the carrying out the objects contemplaced by the Union, which seemed to give general satisfaction to the assembly; after which he reterred to the selections of the delegates at the Peep Green meeting, and appealed to the persons present to know whether they would ratify the selection made at that time, declaring that if he was sent by them he would neither compromise their interests himself, or allow any other person to do so. He wished every person present to exercise their judgment on this subject, and determine by a show of hands whether or not he should represent them in the National Convention. when every hand in the assembly was held up .-Mr. Cliff next addressed the meeting, in the course have them discussed that day. The chairman of which he denounced the conduct of the base and repeated the proposition. Mr. Pollard made a few venal press, the treacherous and hypocritical conduct venal press, the treacherous and hypocritical conduct of the present Ministry, and concluded by pressing upon the people the necessity of union amongst themselves, for the attainment of the objects they had in view, and cautioning them against the sophistry of their enemies.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor was next introduced to the meeting amid the most enthusiastic cheering, which lasted for several minutes. We will not pretend to give an outline of his speech; suffice it to, and they would be calculated to leave a very bad to say, that the speech, which occupied one hour impression behind them, should they go forth in that manner. Mr. ifoatson seconded the motion a manner which must have been flattering to that gentleman, he being several times, during his address, interrupted in its delivery with cheers that made the welkin ring; indeed we have since conversed with numbers who attended the meeting, and who each declare that it was one of the best speeches ever delivered in this town on the subject; and we are glad to be able to state, that several persons were, by his address, convinced of the necessity of a

lection of constables; the Radicals beating the other party by a large majority. This appears to nave given umbrage to the 'respectables,' as it has neen customary for the churchwardens and constaoles to occupy one pew in the law established church on the days appointed for public service. On Sunday morning last, the poor constables took their places in the pew as usual, and turned out at the accustomed time to perambulate the town, to ascerthat they ought to be fairly produced before the tain if all was peaceable—expecting the church-Board, and he knew that a many gentlemen had wardens to accompany them as was the regular practice; but this could not be done; the daughill sprigs of aristocracy would not submit to be seen in ompany with the industrious artizan, and therefore the constables were left to trudge it by themselves, which they did in very good temper. After the morning service had been concluded, they returned to dinner, and again returned to do their duty in old mother church in the afternoon. On their arrival at the sacred edifice, they found, to their great surprise, that a robbery had been committed in their absence—that the cushions, books, &c. belonging to the pew in which the officers always sit, had been removed; but for what purpose, and to what place, still remains a mystery. Suspicion, however, attaches itself to the 'respectable' churchwardens, and the great forbearance of the Radicals is manifestthey not having as yet taken out a search warrant against the 'gentlemen' in question. We trust they will, for the sake of old mother church, whose guardians they ought to be, restore the articles.

Radical change in the affairs of Government, and

enrolled themselves members in the Northern Union.

ago, a severe struggle took place at Idle, on the

SACRILEGE. - We are informed that a few weeks

NORTHEN UNION .- On Monday evening last, oursuant to notice, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bank Foot and its neighbourhood was held at the Trunchiff-gate Inn, when a society was formed, to be called the Truncliff-gate Radical Association-its objects being to assist, by every means, the carrying into effect the resolution passed at Peep Green on the 15th of October. There was a good attendance, and the most determined spirit. nanifested by every individual,

EXTREME LIBERALITY.-On Friday last a oung boy, the son of Mr. John Kelsall, residing its Bridge-street. Bradford, and who was engaged in the factory of one of our manufacturers noted for his liber ality toward the poor, was discharged from his. employment. The father of the boy, desirous to know the reason of such discharge, went to the couning-house for that purpose; and, strange to say, ascertained that it was for the grave offence of attending the meeting at Peep Green. We believe this is the only case of discharge which has taken place on that account, though hundreds left their

DEWSBURY.

CONSTABLE TRIUMPH .-- The Radicals of

employment on that occasion

Dewsbury have achieved another glorious victory over the Whig and Tory tyrants, and their swaggering deputy, ("Sir John Falstaff," Poverty-knocking" memory,) by electing Mr. William Newsome, of Daw Green, as Chief Constable for the township of Dewsbury, a highly respectable inhabitant, who will administer equal justice, we believe, to all parties, without partiality, to the poor as well as the rich. Mr. Newsome is one of the popular Poor Law Guardians for Dewsbury, and has opposed its introduction to the Union ments; but they were laid before an open Board, and a decision come to at that very time to build a Hang'em, of Rob'em Castle" and his skilly starvation crew, are determined to carry this hated law of Devils into operation with the point of the bayonet, and in spite of the Guardians and the people, Mr. Newsome, with the rest of the popular Guardians, have determined that they will not attend any more at the meetings convened by Baron Hang'em or any of his "kill-by-inches" gang, for they are

T. B. SMITH.—We have received his letter, and are sorry that his good repute among his neight of twenty feet or more, where he was found dangered from the mutter to which he alludes. We very a large quantity of blood about him. He was taken any sites direct, or indirect, to supplant the other agent. On those occasions when the papers were sent to him, they were not ordered or expected by him, but sent to the Stump Cross, or Lister's Arms, and him, they were not ordered or expected by him, but sent to the Stump Cross, or Radical Association was here sent to make good his engage.

MYTHOM ROYD.—A Radical Association was have already done, unless compelled to it; by the have already done, unless compelled to it. place, near this town, when upwards of fifty members were entered in the books. Mr. W. Thornton and Mr. Robert Surcliffe attended and addressed the meeting on the Radical principles. The company was numerous, the large room being so filled that the author of all the mischief, and if that is to choice he should be constable to the should be con

at a meeting of the Working Men's Association of lical work at Leeds, but finding humanity too strong Aldmondbury, a resolution was passed condemnatory for them, they relinquished the coatse food system in of the Leeds Times for the report that paper gave of that Whig ridden town, and have not been fools the Perp Green Demonstration, and resolving to enough as yet to make a second attempt. The discontinue the paper.

SECRET ORDERS .- The meeting of delegates of the different Secret Orders was further adjourned until the sense of all the Lodges should be taken, and a proper room engaged for the regular meetings, until they had decided on some final arrangements blest with so noble a champion rs Fielden, to keep as to what should be done to assist themselves and the horrors of the system constantly before them, the working classes generally.

given to understand that on Saturday, Nov. 3rd, a of every man who took any office under the usurpe s meeting will be held at Holmfirth, at seven o'clock have terrified them, and kept down their tools in that in the evening, by torch light, to take into consider- district; and there, and in many other places, the ation the propriety of joining the Northern Union, and to promote the adoption of the People's Charter and the National Petition. Mr. O'Connor has been invited, and his friends will meet him at Honley Bar, at five o'clock, and proceed in procession to

#### MEETING OF THE HUDDERSFIELD BOARD OF GUARDIANS

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians, held at the Board Room, Princes-street, Huddersfield, Mr. Sidney Morehouse, Vice-Chairman, in the chair, Mr. Littlewood moved, and Mr. Thos. Moorhouse seconded, that the Board proceed to fix the salaries of the assistant-overseers of the different townships innumerable fantastic tricks, but, to crown the comprising the Union. Mr. Hirst moved, as an amendment, and Mr. Midgley seconded, that the claimed to be vice-chairman, and, finding the following string of questions be sent to the Poor Law Commissioner, which amendment the Chairman refused to put :-

Huddersfield, October 29th, 1838. To the Honourable Board, the Poor Law Commis

sioners for England and Hales. GENTLEMEN.—We ber you will give each of the following questions a caudid consideration and answer. It you should be unable to answer all of them, we can give some information which may assist you, and benefit the public.
We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient numble servants.

QUESTIONS. Why cannot the majority of the Guardians of this Board have a chauman and vice chairman of their own choice? Why cannot the majority have a motion put from the chair if that in thou be disagreeable to the minori y? Why were duly elected Gnz dians kept out of the meetings months tog-ther? Why was the editor of the Halifar Express admitted to

in nit the insjority, contrary to your orders? How was it that at the first election, Honley had no Guardians; at the second two; but at the third, rather than sonces are declared bad in law?

soices are declared bad in law?

It your rules and notices for Honley were had, and we were all elected under the same, are any of us duly elected?

Why was the minute book of this board from time to time taken away, without signature and false minutes, surreptithous, inserted to the projudice of the majority?

The error in the order of union relative to Cumberworth,
was pointed out to the Board on the Z6 hof March, and ordered to be promptly laid before you, but the error was not corrected to September, and then on the motion of the Guardian who mentioned it on the 26th of March; and through the who mentioned it on the zota of marca, and through the interference of Charles Mott, Esq. Why was this?

Why do justices of the peace act as exoticio Guardians fill the is and of elected Guardians be complete?

Why did the justices of the peace of this division

cease to attend the meetings of Guardians after the 5th of Why are the Guardians of this Union required, contrary to the order of Union, to elect paid officers, and to assume the relief of the poor, before the averages of the several townships

seer be united in one officer, except for Huddersfield. those, make a many more; and now that this glardetermined to be to themselves, at whatever cost, world, they will sound a retreat, save their bacon. and afterwards moved that Lingards (the township and sink into nothingness from whence they came he misrepresents) should be joined to some other under the sneers of their intended victims. town, to save expense. This Guardian has long been in a nesitating way, sometimes for and sometimes against the law. Mr. Littlewood then pressed his

monon for adopting the salaries of the officers, which was resisted by Mr. Hirst, on the ground that they ought not to fix until the average of the expenditure unanimously agreed to:of the different townships was declared; and Mr. Hirst moved that the Commissioners be applied to to Holmfirth, and we earnestly call upon the memdeclare the average. Mr. Henry Brook moved as bers of the Northern Union of Beery Brow, Newan ameniment, that the averages as taken by the Clerk and Assistant Commissioner, be printed, and a copy be sent to each Guardian, in order that the same night be declared next Monday. The Chairman a ain refused to put Mr. Hirst's motion, and only put the amendment of Mr. H. Brok, which The Chairman then wished Mr. H. Brook to bring his proposition forward as a substantive motion, which was done, and it was agreed to let it pass, as | in defending the said prosecution. it appeared the Chairman was all the authority Mr. Midgley then moved, and Mr. Bond seconded that the Board do adjourn for one week; Mr. Littlewood moved as an amendment, that they proceed to the adoption of the sales of the officers. Some warm deliming took place, and the courageous Thos. the challenge was declined by the old veteran, he observing that he thought he was as well as he could be. Mr. James Brook moved, and Mr. Dickinson April next, as regards the relief of the poor. The motion was carried by a majority of 15 to 8. Again Joseph Steele, and William Barritt, all similar chawhen the following were agreed to by the minority

	£
Huddersfield Assistant Overseer	80
Relieving Officer	60
Almondbury	40
Austonley	20
Comberworth Halt	15
Cartworth	30
Dalton	50
Farnley Tyas	16
Foolstone	30
Gulcar	<b>4</b> 0
Holme	12
Hepworth	20
Honley	70
Kirkheaton	35
Kirkburton	35
Lepton	30
Lingards	15
Lougwood	20
Lockwood	35
Linthwaite	30
Meltham	35
Districes, in Almondbury	20
Ditte, in Huddersfield	12
Netherthony	16
Lindley-Chin-Unarmby	25
Scaring and a second	15
Shelley	20
Shepley	20
Simility and the second	40
South Crossley	35
Thurstonland	25
Upper Thong	25
Upper Thong	20
Wooldale	50
Total, £1,043 for salaries,	
Is Distingue moved and Mr. T.	· -

of the Guardians:-

THE NEW POOR LAW.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN,-Huddersfield has long been con-Law; it has long kept its character. The three lickspittles, gaping hungrily for a bone to pick, (some of whom, being defeated at the elections for Guardians, were appointed exofficios,) to keep up the excitement so long, that what with the many calls for military aid-what with a troop of blue London armed spies, &c. the in abitants came to a determination to permit everything that they could do to be done without further molestation, excepting rian system, and the building of or being bastiled. and children, can you stand by a d see this yoke fixed upon your necks? If you do, it will never be submit to be taken—that they will die rather than submit to be taken—that they will die rather the submit to be taken—that they will die rather the submit to be taken—that they will die rather the submit to be taken—that they will die rather the submit to be taken—that they will die rather the submit to be taken. vested, their inherent right, to live in the land of the more to blame? Up then! to your tents, O his bread by the "sweat of his brow." Their intheir birth. Man's curse was, that he should earn Israel! Meet Mr. O'Connor and your friends on tention was to work them like horses, and feed them Saturday evening, at six o'clock, at Honley Bridge. on "skilly," not a morsel of bread. Those wretched nothing prevent you! Attend the meeting—show capable of calling in the military and the spyyour numbers, your strength, your re-olve, your determination—to conquer your tyrants or die in the attempt.

groveing understrappers have proved members to capable of calling in the military and the spypolice, openly to destroy the lives of their neighbours, and, Judas-like, to keep up an under current correspondence (which they re-ALMONDBURY. -We are desired to state, that House. The crawling wretches began their diabo-

whole tribe of surpents and imps; they are perfectly powerless in that good town and eistrict. At Oldlate and immortal Cobbett is constantly in the mind's eye of the inhabitants, and where they are the vermin dare not even show their filthy persons. RADICAL MEETING AT HOLMFIRTH.—We are and his followers, having set a price upon the head people have been left to manage their own affairs in their own way; thus proving, that it requires only a bold front to frighten the cowards away. But here, Gentlemen, our lines have not failen in such pleasant places. The set is a dead one here: building on the passive appearance of the people, the fiends have insulted them through their representatives—they have broken down the established rules of society, and, with faces of brass, attempted to rule by a inmority. When motions have been made and seconded, the usurpers of the offices of chairman and vice-chairm n have audiciously refused to put them to the m ening; they have attempted, and in some instances succeeded in raling despotically whole, at one of the meetings, S. Moorhouse opponents of the mock law too strong, actually, before business had commenced, without consulting any one, said, "this meeting is a journed till this day week," and was walking away with the book, when he was stopped, and for this stopping of the variet, does her Majesty's Attorney-General set the Solicitor to the Treasury to bring an action

against the Guardians for "riotously and routously assembling, and preventing, or interrupting the business of the Queen, dc.; and a true bill has Here is an attempt to put down-to frighten those good men; but the people will stand by them in the hour of need. Meetings will be held to sound their praise, and to prepare the munitions of war; funds will be subscribed, and ready on a call; but it is more than suspected that they dare not bring the cumstance got noised abroad; and, no sooner had was brought up, at the New Bailey, on Monday by come a new, and others not duly elected admitted to do case before a jury. They find that the attempt has business, contrary to the protests of the majorny, for four not produced the desired effect; they find that the not produced the desired effect; they find that the pearance, than the inhabitants of the village, mate money belonging to his employer. Mr. John Law, tables would be turned upon themselves. They know that the three enthroned usurpers, who daily luxuriate on the proceeds of the industrious unliions, whom they would rule with a rod of iron, admit the Guardians elected by the people, your rules and have been blondering from beginning to end. That they committed a most glaring blunder in their first printed orders—that they had printed (at the country's expense) what they called an amended order, (they are fond of amen ments,) but it confained a greater blunder than the first. That they omitted a township altogether, and which those that buy this shall have the piece." But he Grosvenor, son-in-law, to Mr. Bower, produced the in; and which, he was confident, if persevered in. township was not noticed to elect a Guardian until and his swatch were presently jostled among the books, and said there was no entry of the three and conducted upon rational principles, would ultiabout a fortnight ago. They knew well that both crowd, and, after a hearty tossing and pulling to and first suins; and the £16, which Mr. Cowburn paid mately be crowned with complete success. the act and their own orders are so explicit on the fro for a considerable time, at length came out on the 7th of May, was entered as £14. Mr. points that no Union has been compiled in this dis.rict; that all which has been professed to be done amounts to nothing :-- they know that an exposure of all those and a thousand other moustrosities in a court of law would bring the Government

themselves, Power, Mott, Floyd, and all the base crew into such derision, t at scorn would be even more and more heaped on them all; that it is supposed they will not afford an opportunity of giving them A great deal of desultory conversation ensued. and the Malthusian system—the finishing stroke. which ended in Mr. Dickinson asking if they were to It is long since the enforcement of the law was adopt the salaries of the officers before the Union despaired of here; but they were ashamed to stop. was divided into districts, when it was unanimously |-they have made a profession of meeting; but wont agreed that each township should be a district, and have they done? Nothing beyond making one that the office of relieving officer and assistant-over- blunder after another, and in attempting to correct Mr. Witliam Varley said that his township was ing system of blunder is about to be laid before the

> HONLEY NORTHERN UNION .- At the weekly meeting of the Honley Northern Union, held on Wednesday last, the following resolutions were

> 1. That we accompany Feargus O'Connor, Esq., some, Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Lepton, Yew meet us at Honley Bridge, at half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening, Nov. 3.

2.—That we view with astonishment the scanda-

3.—That we immediately enter into a public subscription towards defraying the expenses incurred in

MATTHEW BUCKLY, Chairman.

KEIGHLEY.

CASE OF PETTY DESPOTISM .- At the Petty Sessions held on Wednesday last, before Frederick Tanner Moorhouse gave a challenge of combat to Mr. Midgley, saying that he wished to mend him:

Sessions held on wednesday last, before Frederick and Edwin Greenwood, Esqrs., Mr. John Waterber, in the Working Mr. Midgley, saying that he wished to mend him: house was brought up, on a charge of assaulting, wounding, maining, bruising, and battering a nondescript character named John Bible Aked, while seconded, that application be made to the Commis- acting as chairman at a vestry meeting, and creating Mr. Deegan, and several of our friends from Manmoners, requesting them to extend the time of their all kinds of uproar in behalf of a church-rate. In last order from the 12th of November to the 25th of support of this desperate charge, Aked brought forward four witnesses, Emanuel Thorp, Jonas Ellison, Were the names of those that voted called for, which racters to himself, to prove the horrible manner in its neighbourhood, you are once more called upon to call was only acceded to by a few of the Guardians, which he had been treated by the anti-rate party, do your duty on the coming occasion, and let every and the motion was declared not carried. Mr. especially by Mr. Waterhouse. After a deal of especially by Mr. Waternouse. After a deal of no less a duty than that of determining that the hints and observations, calculated to make them labourer shall be first partaker of the fruits. It is stretch the truth as far as they possibly durst, to the great grief of their Worships, the whole of their evidence fell short of proving anything more than that Mr. Waterhouse lifted him out of the chair, without PUBLIC MEETING .- We understand that the offering the least violence. In the examination of her torch light on Thursday exeming the 8th inst. nearly the whole of the witnesses, especially those in by torch light, on Thursday evening, the 8th inst., accordingly sent, but Mr. Fogg was "not at home." behalf of Mr. Waterhouse, the magistrates attempted for the purpose of adopting the People's Charter, the On Friday, he again called at Mr. Jones's, and to make the frivolous charge of lifting Aked out of the chair by the legs, into something serious and criminal, by frequently asking if Mr. Waterhouse criminal, by frequently asking if Mr. Waterhouse and surrounding districts as can possibly make it.

On riday, ne again called at Mr. Jones s, and ordered spittoons, brass taps, beer-cans, pewter the National Convention. The Political Council hope that as many people from the neighbourhood shop. The goods were sent with a bill; and, as the purpose of adopting the tropic of adopting the riday, ne again called at Mr. Jones s, and ordered spittoons, brass taps, beer-cans, pewter the National Convention. The Political Council hope that as many people from the neighbourhood shop. The goods were sent with a bill; and, as did not strike him—if he did not pull him out vio-lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently, &c.; but finding that nothing of that kind lently le could be proved, and knowing besides, as well as gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to Knight, who was inquiring for "Dr. Finlay." This able distance, At the moment the explosion hapcould be proved, and knowing besides, as well as gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to every person present, that the violence was a fabribe present: F. O. Connor, Esq., the Rev. J. R. led to some inquiries; and Mr. Preston, calling on pened, a basket, containing two men and two boys, Stephens, R. Cobbett, Esq., Dr. Fitton, of Royton, Fogg afterwards, and finding that his name was not make the most of the evidence they had got; which Dr. Fletcher, of Bury, Mr. James Taylor, of Roch-Finlay, and also that his customer, instead of comcould be preved, and knowing besides, as well as every person present, that the violence was a fabrication on the part of Aked, they were compelled to make the most of the evidence they had got; which they did by ordering Mr. Waterhouse to pass 5s. for what they called the assault, and 25s. 6d. for what they called the assault, and 25s. 6d. ion the part of Aked, they were compelled to make the most of the evidence they had got; which they did by ordering mr. Waterhouse to pass 5s. for what they called the assault, and 25s. 6d. for what they called the assault, and 25s. 6d. for what they called the assault, and 25s. 6d. for what they called the large space behind the Albion Inn. BURNIEY.

RADICAL MERSING.—On Tuesday evening, the singular exhibition of one-sided justice had been gone through, Mr. Waterhouse expressed a wish to have the case carried to a higher Court; but they informed him, in a magisterial manner, that he must abide by their decision, and if he had not the ready about him he must be committed, ordering the constable, at the same time, to take him into custody, will he had paid every penny. The real crime committed by Mr. Waterhouse, which has drawn down mitted by Mr. Waterhouse can be present: F. O. Connor, Eq. o., the Rev. J. R. Amgunt wind. Preston, calling on the goind in the Preston, calling on the goind ing that his name was an distingtion; and two most and two box falled in the final present, in the description of the bank is fathoms: these were blown into experiments; and Mr. Preston, calling on the mouth of a going in the shaft, and descended the shaft about eith finally nad also that his customer, instead of commencing prescriptions and remove the bank of the prison prescons, was beginning and the hold of mitte

ROCHDALE.

CHRISTIANITY AT KEIGHLEY .- At a late anniversary held at the Parish Church a Sunday or two since, on behalf of the Sunday School, two discharged out of the army for bad conduct, was respectable young working men went, according to committed to take his trial at the sessions for the the invitation given in the handbills, to give their following offenc. On the previous day the prisoner mite and get a little edification from old Mother went to the house of Sarah Ashworth, who resides who had a mind to go. They accordingly went up into the gallery, and were upon the point of going went of going had been bastily made into the gamery, and were upon the point of going into a common seat about three or four pews from the front, when a young Blue, moving in a kind of middle station of life, and placed as a kind of watch-dog to guard the news from the intrusion of the dog to guard the pews from the intrusion of the vulgar, walked up to them and ordered them out. On their refusing to obey he went and brought the Keighley (Court Leet) constable, who is kept for such purposes, who came with all the dignity of his office and a duplicate for them. On the return of the son the stratagem was discovered. office, and gave them their ejectment in due form. The young men, no way daunted even with the man of office himself, told him that they had as much right to sit there as either him or any person else, and would not go till compelled, when he walked off, telling them that he would remember them another day. So much for magistrates and constables, appointed not to protect, but to oppress, the people which must continue to be the case till a thorough lesson of sense and common civility.

PRESTWICH. RADICALISM .- On the evening of Saturday last, he Radicals of Prestwich formed another association in their township, (there now being two,) when fifty members were enrolled. The formation of another association had become absolutely necessary, in consequence of the increase in the numbers of the old association from the quarter in which the new one brought. has been formed, and the well known favourable disposition of the inhabitants generally to Radicalham, where the warnings an . denunciations of the ism; but the distance being more than a mile from the old association prevented them from coming together. Mr. John Dickinson, from the old association, attended its formation, and after congratulating them on the step they had taken for the attainment of their political rights, telling them that every Radical Association was an O'Connor, and the intelligence and moral character of its members another Star, which would serve to guide the bewildered operative conservative from the quagmires into which he had been led by the Will o'-th - Wisps of the day. He proceeded to explain to them the rules, &c., belonging to the old association, and copies were distributed for their future consideration preparatory to their adoption. Other animated supported the resolution. Moved by Mr. John speeches were made, and great impatience mani- Ciegg, seconded by Mr. John Shaw.—"That this preparatory to their adoption. Other animated fested for the forthcoming struggle, all declaring their determination to support the National Convention, and conform to its dictates, fully confident of their ultimate success, as was observed in the

words of Byron: "They never fail who die in a great cause, The block may soak their gore, Their heads may sodden in the sun. Their limbs be strung to city gates And castle walls; but still their spirits walk abroad;

Though years elapse, and others share as dark a It but augments the deep and sweeping thought

Which overpowers all others, and conducts The world at last to freedom."

TODMORDEN.

THE "OLD BUCK'S" SECOND TURN-OUT .-Another unsuccessful attempt to sell the calienes taken from the overseers of Todinorden and Walsden, was made in front of the White Hart Inn, on Monday last, when a scene more ludicrous than that which occurred on Saturday week, on a similar nodirected, with unerring aim, at this said "special's" whom he acts in the capacity of a jackul, that had

by way of remembrance, and then disper-ed. HYDE. HYDE ITSELF AGAIN.—At a general meeting of the Hyde Radical Association, last Mouday night. it was unanimously resolved, that a public meeting of the people of Hyde and its neighbourhood, should in favour of the People's Charter, and to adopt the Birmingham National Petition. Mr. Stephens, chester and Oldbain are expected to address the Northern Union, Mr. F. O'Connor, will be invited to attend. Men, women, and children of Hyde, and man be at his post to perform this great public du'y,

or two other particular tavourites, a hearty salute, wished to hurt him. He was committed for trial.

OLDHAM.

South Creasely and the same time, to take him into cutoury, and the had paid every penny. The real crime could not he adding the presented of the same person who was not committee by Mr. Waterhouse, which has drawn down upon him the mrt of magniterial very genne, and was a second the same time, being on the walls, could not whose committee by Mr. Waterhouse, which has drawn down upon him the mrt of magniterial very genne, and was a short ime, the house, which was before very beautiful person to the late church-rare, two crimes with heart of magniterial vengence, and the search of the Suffrage, &c. &c. The greatest order was observed to search the same person whom him the mrt of magniterial vengence, and was a short ime, the house, which was before very beautiful person the late church-rare, two crimes with an opponent of the late church-rare, two crimes with the same person whom was part domained by Mr. Direction to the Abert of the Suffrage, &c. &c. The greatest order was strongly up at the New Bailey on Monday, the search of the Suffrage &c. &c. The greatest order was strongly up at the New Bailey on Monday, the search of the Suffrage &c. &c. The greatest order was strongly up at the New Bailey on Monday, the search of the Suffrage &c. &c. The greatest order was a short time, the house, which was before very beautiful person of the late church-rare, two crimes which a person whom the late church-rare, two crimes which a person whom the late church-rare, two crimes which was before very desolate appealment. Figure and the least of those were understood to the pit; and twarfs efficiency was formed the person whom the strongly of the Suffrage &c. &c. The greatest order was a short time, the subject of the Suffrage &c. &c. The greatest order was a short time, the subject of the Suffrage &c. &c. The greatest order was a short time, the subject of the suffrage &c. &c. The subject of the Suffrage &c. &c. The greatest order was a short time, the subject is the subject of the Suffrage &c. &c. The greatest order was a

The old lady immediately bolted away to town, and informed the police of the affair, who in a short time found the prisoner, who had got amongst the girls of the pave with £1 3s. of the money in his pockets. He was taken to the lockup and committed.

WARRANT OF DISTRESS.—On Friday last, two of the parish hearses were seized under a warrant of distress for upwards of nine pounds of assessed taxes, they being let out for hire are considered as liable to radical reform shall teach tyrants and their tools a the tax as any other spring carriage. The churchhammer at a public house door for taxes to support the state; but previous to the knight of the knocker commencing his vocation, one of the churchwardens pand the demand and expenses, and the vehicles were townsmen, on the charge of intemperance and detaken to the place from whence they had been

> Public Meeting.—On Monday night a public meeting was held of the inhabitants of the township of Butterworth, in the commodious room at the the necessity and advantage of gaining knowledge, Fleece Inn, Miln-row, to take into consideration the National Petition, and People's Charter, and the Address to the People of Ireland. The place was crowded to suffication, and many could not gain an admittance. Lumund Clegg in the chair. Mr. Patrick O'Donnall moved and Mr. J. O'Brian seconded the first resolution .- "That partial representation being the cause of the sufferings under which the people of this country are now labouring, this meeting a lopts the National Petition, and People's Charter, embracing the principles of Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, No Property Qualification, and Payment for Members of Parliament," Mr. James Taylor ably meeting agree with the sentiments contained in the address of the Radical Reformers of England, Scotland, and Wales, to the Irish people," Moved by Mr. O'Brian, seconded by Mr. J. Shaw,—"That Mr. James Taylor, of Spottand-bridge, represent our interests in the National Convention, and this meeting agree to support him at all risk." Mr. Sateniie, of Shaw, spoke ably on this resolution. The meeting was addressed by several persons from the neighbourhood. After the meeting about fity friends sat down to an excellent supper provided by the worthy host and histess.

Burglary.-On Sunday morning, a beer-house kept by widow Chadwick, of Shaw-clough, near this town, was entered by some thief or thieves, and upwards of fifteen pounds in gold and silver and a pair of trowsers stolen therefrom. Suspicion has inlien on a young man of loose nabits, a native of the

vigitance of the police. Manchester. SERIOUS EMBEZZLEMENT BY AN AGENT. casion, took place. It was intended that the saie John Biackburn, the agent for Mr. Joshua Bower, should be as private as possible, as no doubt buyers glass works, Hunslet, near Leeds, and who conhad been provided to be in attendance; but the cir- ducted the establishment in Dale street, Manchester, the auctioneer-the "Old Buck"-made his ap-last, charged with embrzzling various sums of and female, turned out to have a view of the spec- soncitor, appeared in support of the prosecution, tacle. The goods for sale were never brought to and said, that the prisoner was discharged a short view, those who had charge of them thinking no time ago, his master having some slight suspicion as doubt the buyers assembled, had a sufficient number to his conduct, and since then it had been discovered of samples divided amongst them on the previous that he was deficient in his accounts to the amount occasion, so that the quality must be generally of between £600 and £700. He then called Mr. of his subject, he took occasion to dwell upon the known, but the "Old Buck" exhibited about a Cowburn, who proved having paid the prisoner £7 present movement, and the forthcoming Convention; quarter of a yard from the end of one of the pins, on the 21st December, £4 on the 5th January, £10 which he described as being the most glorious agitaand called out, "I've a swatch, I have, eh, and on the 12th January, and £16 on May 7th. Mr. tion that the people of England were ever engaged nearly breathless, and entirely hatless and coatless. Peter Hope said that he paid the prisoner £3. 17s. Being desirous, no doubt, to take advantage of the on the 11th of May for goods bought of Mr. Bower; remaining daylight to find his way home, be, ac- and Mr. Grosvenor said that sum was entered as companied by a posse of constables, parochial and £3. 11s. Thomas Spencer stated that he had special, set out from the White Harr, and, escorted | bought goods of Mr. Bower on two occasions; one by the whole of this assembled crowd, wended their account was £5. 14s. and the other £7. 10s. on the way towards Hole-bottom, the place of the "Old 4th of August, 1837. Mr. Grosvenor said the latter Buck's" residence. No personal violence was at- sum was not entered at all; but there was an entry tempted, until a Heap of mortality, calling himself a of a sum of £5. 6s. which might refer to the former "special," struck a man who happened to be walk. sum. Mr. Smith, the magistrate, asked why it was ing too near his sacred person a violent blow with that the matter should have been allowed to stand his truncheon; upon which several stones were over twelve months; and Mr. Grosvenor said these cases had not been entered in the day book, and nead and face, which left evident marks of their they had no suspicion till a short time ago, when having been duly received. This braggadocia had they made inquiries, and discovered these detaleabeen boasting to one of his superiors in office, under tions. The prisoner had been in their service four years; two in Leeds, and two in Manchester. Mr. he been present at the first attempt, the goods would Smith said there were entries of money received in have been sold without any opposition; but now, the cash book, and no corresponding entries in the when he had received a few, certainly deepish, day-book, which ought to have aroused suspicion. scratches, this valiant Heap of cowardice fled, and Mr. Grosvenor said, theirs was a very tickle trade, left his protogee to the mercy of the multitude, so and they could not discover a detaleation without far as his presence would have been any protection; taking stock. They took stock in July, and, after and he afterwards acknowledged that the people allowing for extra discount, they found that the appeared disposed to be a great deal more in eurnest | deficiency was £655. 18s. 6d. They had not taken than he could have thought they would have dured stock before for two years. The prisoner's father to have been when his face appeared amon; st them. was with them forty years; and, on his death, the Before reaching the place of his destination, the prisoner was sent to Manchester, and as they Green, and all the other Unions in the district, to "Old Buck" was disburdened of most of the remain- thought him an honest person, they did not look so irg part of his apparel-hat, coat, waistcoat, and particularly after him. The prisoner had a weekly nether garments having by degrees disappeared, and salary, and paid himself every week. Witness be arrived at home in nearly a state of mudity, and used to look over the books once in every five or six Harrington, by way of Lowca. Around the mouth was regatived, on a show of hands, by 16 to 9; but lous prosecution now going on against the patriotic literally covered with mud and cow-dung. During weeks, when he came to Manchester. The prisoner, of this pit, on Weenesday, we found considerable

> going about to several tradesmen, representing himself as Dr. Finlay, and stating that he was about to commence his profession, that of a surgeon, in Irwell-street, Salford, and that he wanted his house and shop fitting up. Amongst other places, he went to Messrs. Hampson and Knight, oil-cloth manufacturers, Stevenson Square, and there ordered a furnished. A day or two afterwards, he called gain, said he was much pleased with the oil cloth on the stairs, and he would have a quantity on the other rooms in the house. As he promised payment

CAUTION TO TRADESMEN .- During the last

week, a respectably-dressed man, of dark complexion,

MIDDLETON.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR. GENTLEMEN. On Satur ay evening, the 27th inst.

clock in the evening, and notwithstanding the un- accident. favourable state of the weather, the chapel was well filled with attentive hearers. Mr. James Ashton was unanimously called to the chair; and after having eulogised his fellow operatives for their good behaviour on similar occasions heretofore, he endenvoored to impress deeply upon their minds the necessity of obtaining the franchise as the only means absolutely necessary for their well being. He likewise deprecated the present system of having to work twelve or fourteen hours for a bare subsistence. through sickness or other causes over which they had no controul, they must then submit to be immured in a bastile; there to submit to every indigfranchise. He likewise addressed them as fellow moralization, showing that as much, if not a greater amount of intemperance and demoralization exists mongst the madie and higher classes of society than does amongst the working classes; and after having exhorted them to steadiness, sobriety, and he sat down loudly cheered, by introducing his talented triend, Mr. Taylor.

Suffrage was the undoubted right of every adult of mature age and sound mind, with a character untainted with crime. He reverted back "o the time of Edward Vi. in order to prove that Universal Suffrage is a part of the Constitution, showing that ary considerations into the shade. His distress of it has been confirmed in succeeding reigns; and very ably exposed the sophistries of the two factions in their oppositint to the principles contained in the Charter. He stated that the chairman had very ably, though very concisely, refuted the charges of ignorance and intemperance as brought forward by the two factions, as incapacitating the working classes from exercising the elective franchise, and took occasion to dwell more particularly upon the surject; taking every charge one by one, and exposing the fullacies of the two factions, particularly alluming to Lord Brougham. who, he said, had been endeavouring to enlighten the people by his magezines and Chambers' Journal he had been telling them about the Rhinoceros, the Pyramids, and many other subjects, and yet, now that the people wanted their rights, they were, still too ignorant, after all the labour that Brougham and Go. had been at in giving them knowl age. But, said he, taking the working classes as a body, he was persuaded that they were not only sufficiently educated to exercise their rights, but that they were far more intelligent, "taking all circumstances into consideration," than either of the two factions. He further stated, that there was no mystery in good government, but that everything was quite . imple neighbourhood, but who has hitherto evaded the and easy to be understood by the meanest capacity. He then took occasion to show that the popple were ufficiently qualified to exercise their rights, as is instanced in the government of their different trade and benefit societies; showing that Government is only a ben fit society upon a larger scale. After the talented lecturer had shown the benefits that would result from the Sulfrage, and shown the misery to which the people are subject for the want of it, he concluded this part of his lecture; and addressed. the andience on the second point, viz.:-Annual Parliaments, and showed, by a reference to histore. that since Parliaments were lengthened, corruption of every species had been increased—that the practice of buying and selling seats was almost as common as buying canco pieces in the market, raising or lowering the price as circumstances might determine. After the gentleman had finished this part

Mr. GRIMSHAW, from Heywood, al o addressed the audience for about a quarter of an hour. He of Kirkstal . delivered a very pathetic address, painting the miseries of the people-pointing out the causes of that misery-showed them the remety-viz.-Universal Suffrage, and all the other principles contained in the Charter and Petition; and couclided by both of Bramley. saying, that we must, and we will, have the Suffrage, amia loud cheering. After a vote of thanks had been g ven to the confrman, who returned the compliment, the meeting broke up highly delighted with the evening's entertainment, with three times three for the virtuous Tay.or, the unflinching friend of

Middleton, October 27, 1838.

DREADFUL COAL PIT EXPLOSION NEAR WHITEHAVEN .-- FORTY LIVES LOST.

(From the Whitehaven Herald.) On Wednesday morning last, intelligence was brought into Whitehaven, that a tremendous explosion of carburetted hydrogen gas had taken place in

one of the coal pits belonging to Henry Curwen, Esq., of Workington Hall, situate at Lowca, in the paish of Harrington, between three and four miles from this town. On hastening to the spot, we found that the report was too true, and that a tremendous sacrifice of human life had been the consequence. The pit at which this awful catastrophe occurred is The pit at which this awful catastrophe occurred is Salem Chapel, Otley, Mr. Jonathan Barker, of called "John Pit," and is situate at the left-hand Otley, tanner, to Miss Martha Hearfield, of Storris s.de of the road which leads from Whitehaven to House, near Otley.

Harrington, by way of Lowca. Around the mouth On Monday week, at Sculcoates church, Hull, the minority not being satisfied, called for the names of the Huddersfield Union, and we pledge of those that voted. Some of the Guardians refused ourselves to use all endeavours to enable them to said never again attempt to sell Poor Law sixty years of age, was then asked what he had to firm ds and teleptives, and others attracted by motives calicoes. The people, after having returned to say in his defence, and he said the witnesses had of curiosity. In the road, and fields adjoining, Todmorden, gave our old friend, Jeremiah, and one spokentruly, and he did not think any one of them numerous groups were also gathered together, and in each countenance the deepest grief and the most hargard anxiety were pain ully depicted; but at that time no one was able to give any correct inforniation either as to the manner in winch the exploand apparently about forty years of age, has been sion originated, or of the number of persons who had perished. Subsequently we ascertained the following particulars on the spot :-

The John Pit has been for sometime back the source from whence Mr. Curwen has drawn the principal part of his coals shipped at the port of Harrington. Nearly one hudared men and boys were employed in it; and its superintendence quantity of oil-cloth for the stairs, which was devolved upon Mr. Tute, of Moorhouse-Mr. turwen's coal steward at Harrington. The overman and deputy overman engaged under him to look after this pit were Harrison Kny, and William Hetherington. The colliers left the pit on Tuesday evening before dusk, and those who have unfortuon delivery, and appeared respectable, the second mately perished returned on the following mornorder was also fulfilled. The same individual also ing soon after five o'clock, at which time the went, on Wednesday last, to Mr. Jones, gas fitter awful and astounding catastrophe took place. The up, Bridge-street; said that his name was Fogg; regulation adopted in John Pitt, we unders and, was, for the workpeople to wait about 200 yards from the bottom of the shaft, at what is called "the Steer," until the overman and deputy overman had gone The work was done, and the person called danger. At this spot thirty-four human beings were congregated when the foul air took fire, and they Miss Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Podmore, An explosion so tremendous and terrible in its cha-

all, no doubt, destroyed by the agency of the fiery torrent which swept along the main workings with inconceivable fury and force. One little boy was tound lying on his face beside his horse in its stable; the Radicals of Middleton had the pleasure of he r- he was not burned or disfigured, and had die l of sufing an address from that popular and patriotic Radical, Mr. James Taylor, from Rochdale, who is appointed to represent them in the forthcoming onvention.

The merting was held in Ebenezer Chapel, at six in rth. This leads us to the probable cause of the

The shaft of John Pitt, as we have stated, is 95 fathoms in depth. From the bottom of the shaft a rolley way of about two hundred yards in length conducts to the Ste-r; here a drift three hundred yards in length branches off to the south, and another to the north, of about two hun tred yards in length. whereby they could effect those changes which are from them, it was the duty, we repeat, of the These main drifts, and the workings which branched overman and deputy overman to examine every morning, and ascertain that the pit was free from foul air and danger. The body and in some cases not even that, and showed that of the overman, Harrison Kay, was found, as after having laboured until old age approached, or stated in the South drift; and that of Wm. Hetherington in the North drift. Now, as the force of the explosion drove the poor men and boys who were at nity possible, and to be graelled out of existence. He endeavoured likewise to show the sophistry of rushed from the South drift, where an immense quanthe Steer" into the North arm of the workings, it the tax as any other spring carriage. The charles wardens refusing to pay the demand, they were therefore advertised for sale at eleven o'clock on and demoralization, showing that it came with a and been ignited. From a light carried by Harrison wardens, at which time numbers of people assembled very bad grace from those who had endeavoured by a knowledge from the every passible means to keep knowledge from the people, and then charge them with their ignorance, statement of some of the workmen employed at as incapacitating them from exercising their elective John Pit, who had providentally not arrived on Wednesday morning, when the catastrophe took place. They state that Kay was in the habit of taking a lighted candle along the drift, or main passage, and used his Davy lamp only in examining the workings. Taking it for granted that foul air had accumulated in the South dritt, the explosion is at once traceable to the rash imprudence of the overman.- The sufferers comprise seventeen men and twenty-three boys and youths under eighteen years of age. Six horses were also killed by the ex-Mr. Taylor commenced by stating, that Universal

The loss of property to Mr. Curwen will be heavy, but the mental suffering which this second great calamity it. his mines, within the short space of fourteen months, will have inflicted, throws all pecuni-

#### MARRIAGES.

On Saturday last, at our parish church, Mr. James Powney, shoemaker, to Miss Jane Jillitt, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. John Shackleton, shoemaker, to Faith Bickerdike, both of this

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Josh. At-kinson, handlesetter, to Miss Ann Handley, both

On Sunday last, at our parish church, Mr. Geo. Walker, butcher, to Miss Jane Kitchin, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. John Woodall, tailor, to Miss Jane Wray, both of Hol-

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. James Lockland, clothdresser, to Miss Jane Braubury, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. John Hodgson, to Miss Mary Ann Holgate, both of Pctternewton. .

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. John Boothroyd, clothdresser, of Wortley, to Mary Garside of Roundhay. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Benjamin Mescalt, clothdrawer, to Miss Mary Liverseuge, both of Hunslet. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. William

Fawcett, to Mrs. Elizabeth White, both of this On Monday lost, at our parish church, Mr. William Hargrenve, cloth merchant, of Leeds, to Miss S. Jackson, of Headingley.

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Thomas

Hardwick, clothier, of Kirkstall, to Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, of Armley. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. George Lye, blacksmith, to Miss Ann Clark, both of this Same day, at our parish church, Mr. George

Winterburn, mason, to Miss Ehzabeth Broughton, both of Woodhouse. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. William Walker, clothier, to Miss Sarah Gaunt, both of On Tuesday last, at our parish church, Mr. J. Tordoff, forgeman, to Mrs. Mary Kendall, both

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. James Dickinson, to Mrs. Jane Lowcock, both of this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Thomas Pickard, clothdresser, to Miss Maria Hingworth, Gn Wednesday last, at our parish church, Mr. Moses Prince, to Miss Martha Jennings, both of

this town. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. William Blackburn, clothdresser, to Mrs. Bathsheba Shaw Atha, both of this town. On Thursday last, at our parish church, Mr. John Newlay Stanley Moulden, draper, of Preston,

to Miss Maria Sophia Sheepshanks, both of this On Wednesday last, at Lightcliffe chapel, by the Rev. Robert Wilkinson, M.A., Mr. Joseph Walker, merchant, of Milishaw Mills, to Sarah, daughter of the late Jose h Holroyde, Esq., of Priestley Green.

On Tuesday last, at the parish church, Bradford. Mr. Bendego Roberts, to Mrs. Sarah Scott, both of Bradford. Some day, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. William Foulds, clogger, to Mrs. Sarah Woodhead,

both of Bradford. Same day, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. Samuel Priestley, to Mrs. Mary Booth, both of Clayton. Un Monday last, by the Rev. J. S. Hastie, at

by the Rev. - Keary, Mr. George Radge, woodturner, of Hull, to Martha, fifth daughter of Mr. Popple, clerk of the parish church, Messingham, near Gainstero'. On Saturday hist, at St. Leonard's church, New

Malton, by the Rev. C. A. Binns, David Calvert, armer, l'horpbasset, to Jane, widow of the late Mr. Hopwood, vessel owner, of Malton. We understand that more than one widow's heart will "heave the sigh" at this event, though the parties are by no means in the "Spring of Life," their united ages being above a century. They have also both of them, to use a common couplet,

" For the second time in life,

Same day, at the same place as the above, by the Rev. C. A. Binns, Matthew Pilmer, shoemaker, to Mary Wheatley, both of New Malton. On Thursday last, at Northallerton, Mr. John Sidgwick, druggist and grocer, of that place, to Miss Meres, daughter of Mr. Meres, of Dar-On Thursday last, at Queen-street chapel, by the Rev. T. Scales, Joseph, second son of Mr. John Asquith, of Burley, to Ellen, daughter of Mr. John Ward, hatter, of Leeds. Same day, at Woodchurch, Samuel, second son of the late Mr. S. Sykes, of Dunningley, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Whitaker, of West

Ardsley.
On the 24th ult., at St. John's church, Manches-

# DEATHS.

On Monday last, very suddenly, aged 63, Ellen, wife of Mr. John Briggs, clock and watch maker, On Wednesday, last, Mr. John Rhodes, aged 61, School-street, Bradford. Same day, Mary Rawsthorne, of White Abbey, Same day, aged 57, Mr. John Thackray, Chapel-

On Monday last, aged 17, William Thacker, of Vicar-lane, Bradford. On Saturday last, aged 5, Wotson, son of Mr. Thomas Parratt, Spink Well Terrace, Bradford.
Same day, aged 3, Charlotte, daughter of Mr. John Sunderland, of George-street, Bradford.
Same day, Ellen, the infant daughter of Mr. Matthew Winsby, of Wellington-street, Bradford.
On Friday week, aged 60, Joseph Senior, black-

On Monday last, at Crakehall, near Bedale, Mr.

ABSTRACT OF MR. GILES THIRD LECTURE

ON SOCIALISM. Subject-Christianity and Socialism compared as

- to their means of producing morality. The Rev. Gentlemen took as his text the same portion of scripture which we mentioned in the last abstract. He said-That on the previous sabbath ... evening he had compared the systems of Socialism and Christianity with regard to their standards of morality, firstly, in reference to the duties of prety; secondly, in reference to the duties of self government; Akirdly, in reference to the duties of benevolence. and fourthly, to those of subordination. He should sow proceed to compare them together with regard to their principles and means for the production of morality.

Were the system of Socialism as perfect as it is deficient with regard to its moral standard; if it had tendency to produce piety and self government, if at had a tendency to produce benevolence, and if it and a tendency to produce subordination in the various relations of life, as it had an evident tendency even in its standard to produce impiety and licenti-cusness and ferocity, and anything but mutual charity and benevolence, and to produce insubordimation and anarchy; yet the system would be altogether worthless because it was entirely destitute those principles of morality—and destitute of those various means, by which good morals could alone

First, then, in illustration of these observations, Be would observe that it could not have this tendency because it was utterly destitute of authority. A law without authority was worthless; and the Social system considered as a law-as that which was to guide men's actions—was utterly without authority; and therefore, if it were as perfect as it was vicious an its standard of morals, it would be utterly useless. With regard to Christianity, every Christian received his moral instruction from that book which he knew by irrefutable evidence to be the book of God. He secrived it from that book which was written under the influence of inspiration, and in testimony of which he had those evidences which had been examined and scrutinized and turned over and looked anto, on every side; those evidences which had been inspected in every crevice and in every part; and yet by the grand verdict of mankind, in successive ages, among whom Christianity had been proclaimed, and by the almost universal verdict of the learned, and wise, and profound, it had been pronounced involmerable and irrefutable. The Christian, therefore, in every moral precept of his system heard that voice speaking to him by which the world itself was spoken into existence, and by which it would ultimately be epoken out of existence again; that voice which had dictated the laws of nature, which had told the planets in what paths they were to move, and the wares of the sea where they were to stop, and lie still; that voice which was in itself the very stability of nature, and that roice by which the graves would relimately be opened, and the dead, small and great, realled before the tribanal of God; that voice which sepoke to the Christian in every syllable of those moral precepts which were delivered in the Gospel. When therefore the Christian turned to his moral eystem, he saw it to be enforced by all that was solemn in authority; &c. &c. But if we turned to the Social system, we would

and it to be utterly destitute of authority. Supposing it were ever so good, upon what authority did it rest? The authority of a mere man-a poor miserable blind worm of the earth-of a man whose infamated inconsistencies and contradictions and assertions served to show that he had made but a mear use of that little measure of reason and know-

sedre which he possessed, &c. &c. How vain then to attempt to hold mankind by ruch a system as this; how vain to attempt to govern the world by anthority like this. To attempt such a SOCIALISM AND OWENISM IDENTIC AL thing was as vain and mad as to tether an elephant to a daisy, or to hope by a cable of gossamer to shold a man of war when tossed upon the waves, or Secondly, Christianity had the means of producing

smorality and virme not only by its authority, but because it facilitated the observance of them by means of a perfect example.

Plato, on one occasion, had said, that if virtue could become incarnate and make her appearance in the world, all men would fall down in admiration and love of her. Now, though he was mistaken with regard to the result, yet the sublime and beautiful idea was realised in the Son of God. The Reverend Gentleman then briefly ran through the most distin- posed to imply all that is virtuous and recommendagaishing characteristics of the Saviour, in order to tory in its character. Upon the same principle your prove that he was a perfect personification of virtue. Thus then we had not only a perfect standard of Tirtue given to us, but we had it present before us; we saw it living, moving, and acting in our presence -the very being which we were desired to be.

How different was the case with regard to Socialism! It had no such an example. Were its moral system ever so good it had never been embodied so that we might see what it was. Indeed when we ≈adeavoured to disentangle the principles of Socialism from that thicket of mystery in which it was involved, the Socialist told us we did not understand it; that it was impossible from the action of those principles have any conception of what those principles would be when they come to act upon men of their new arganization; and thus we are entirely destitute any example of any living individual by which we should measure ourselves; and the Socialist thus calls upon us to aim at a mark which is out of sight, to become a being that coes not, and cannot, under execut circumstances exist, and to aim to form for others a character of which we can have no kind of

conception. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.") Thirdly.—Christ anity has a tendency to produce morality, because it has in its doctrines the means of producing a refinement, and elevation, and a greatness of mind of which Socialism is altogether destitute. Referring, for instance, to the existence, the perfections, and the government of the Eternal God, and thus placing before the mind an object which for ever fills and expands it with ideas of the holiness, greatness, and goodness of that being we are perpetually growing and enlarging in our ideas and feelings, of the relationship in which man stands, not to this world only, but to the world of spirits, those mighty beings which are perpetually moving zeround us, the relation also in which we stand to the father of spirits himself, being linked by our rational nature even to the throne of God-opening the eternal world and revealing to us the bliss and glory of heaven.—that place of rest where knowledge and holiness, and love shall be perfect, and where all shall be calculated to advance and exalt the mind in happiness, and purity, and benevolence: revealing to us all these things, there is in Christianity that which is calculated to raise and elevate the mind; and just in proportion as the Christian is true to his principles, just in proportion as he lives under the exercise of faith, just in that proportion will he rise in the widst of his religion to a dignity of thought and ferling and character that leads him to despise that which is low and mean and grovelling and contemptible. And whilst this apocalypse of lore and glory and bliss may be calculated in one sense to impress the human mind with a sense of its enabling man to read he dignity of his intellectual nature, by the light of his high and exalted relationships, it calls upon him to treat, with comparative meglect and indifference, the pleasures of a worm, and aspire after those holy and deathless pleasures which belong to the service of the eternal God. Hence he is elevated beyond those little paltry meanmesses which may be practised with perfect consistency by the men of the world; he is led to look apon those little thoughts that tempt him to look for worldly comfort in preference to virtue and to all that is great and ennobling to the mind; he is taught by his religion to look upon those things with the atmost contempt; to prefer what is great and exsling, and ennobling, to that which is little and paltry and debasing; to prefer that which is right to

those means of elevating the mind. The Socialist sacrificed to Moloch. On Tuesday, our kind and worthy landlord, the submission, to such more than Heathen tyranny as that is mean and contemptible in connection with his nature, teaching you to look upon man not in the glory of his reason and immortanty, but in those things in which he is like to the brutes that perish—delightful ride. Our excellent friend and guide, Mr. Robert longs conduced much to our pleasure, by the like to the brutes that perish.

On Tuesday, our kind and worthy landlord, the submission, to such more than Heathen tyranny as your commerce would not have jour people of the house at which we are lodging, who recides at Rhydorddy-wen, was so obliging as to lend us his horse and gig, and to accompany us to his slavery perishing from starvation! The bare mention almost of the idea, that a Christian minister its to take such a part as this, is a disgrace to the local transfer of your own—we believe, not till you have some choice in electing its to take such a part as this, is a disgrace to the local transfer of your own—we believe, not till you have some choice in electing its to take such a part as this, is a disgrace to the local transfer of your own—we believe, not till you have some choice in electing its to take such a part as this, is a disgrace to the local transfer of your own—we believe, not till you have some choice in electing its to take such a part as this, is a disgrace to the local transfer of your own—we believe, not till you have some choice in electing its to take such a part as this, is a disgrace to the local transfer of your own—we believe, not till you have some choice in electing its to take such a part as this, is a disgrace to the local transfer of your own—we believe, not till you have some choice in electing its to take such a part as this, is a disgrace to the local transfer of your own—we believe, not till you have some choice in electing its to take such a part as this is to take such as the prop reverses the telescope, and teaches you to look upon teaching you to look apon man in this world as a Robert Jones, conduced much to our pleasure, by Christianity when its ministers cease or shrink from then. demp of matter, as a mere mass of living and anipointing out everything interesting. He is a true sample of a Welsh mountaineer. Amiable, kind, degrades man, and teaches you to form the most unsophisticated, excessively obliging, and disinternal and a good conscience; Is this 'charging them forts she can retain for her own population. Your mated clay. It leads you to bitterness of feeling; it contemptible idea of his nature, and consequently ested, and evidently most ardently attached to every that be rich in this world, that they be not high commerce has been increasing ever since the Union, perfectly correspond to that nature. Instead of which he first drew breath. teaching you to look upon man as a creature of immoriality, it teaches you to look upon him as a creature of a day, a mere hanble elated with the breath of chance, tossed upon the sea of fate, till it is lost and gone; as a being who has faculties capable of endless improvement, and that those faculties when they reach their very height should fall into death as from a precipice downwards to be dashed lived a Wesh labourer, his wife, and eight children—in pieces, and dissolved into annihilation and dust. What can there be in such asystem as this to ennoble was once a heautiful spot; but the water is now of Godliness, but denying the rower thereof.—from the cottage, and, on, now occurrent was. There is a cousers, incontinent, herce, despisers of those lived a Wesh labourer, his wife, and eight children—that are good, truitors, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasure, in rectan lovers of God, having a form of Godliness, but denying the rower thereof.—from and violence exist also; and hence those funds which the labourer is now of Godliness, but denying the rower thereof.—from the cottage, and, on, now occurrent was. There is a cousers, incontinent, herce, despisers of those lived a Wesh labourer, his wife, and eight children—that are good, truitors, heady, high-minded, lovers of pleasure, in rectan lovers of God, having a form of Godliness, but denying the rower thereof.—from and violence exist also; and hence those funds which here here. with all its happiness, it shuts it up, and writes: no early the severed rocks, between which the water Sir, it is when HAVING food and raiment that we diverted to the supporting of soldiers, police, prisons, with all its happiness, it shuts it up, and wines admittance" upon the gate. It teaches you that formerly descended, and the cavern into which it admittance" upon the gate. It teaches you that formerly descended, and the cavern into which it instead of looking down upon this world, you own important the one hand, we witness and your own important the one hand, we witness and supercilious pride on the one hand, that your eyes upon this present transitory state, when we arrived at Tyddyn-u-cill, we left our gg and lo consider yourselves as nothing but the leaves and horse, and our friend proceeded to lead us outside that live for a season, and then drop wards to the summit of Yoel.

With tremendous conviction on this blind and in-nopoly, and injustice, capital will not be employed there.

Sacrificial offering." "The union of parties, which you mention is highly probable. Mannon against and wealth would create, nearly the whole population."

Paragraph of the summit of Yoel.

Description of this blind and in-nopoly, and injustice, capital will not be employed there.

Fourthly, for want of those employments capital you mention, is highly probable. Mannon against and wealth would create, nearly the whole population.

never left him alone; it told him that wherever he with regard to any thing vicious—the folly of sup-posing that there was any thing secret which should not be revealed, or any thing virtuous that should not be made known. What though all human witnesses were withdrawn from him? Invisible witnesses were there, and were privy to all his conduct. What though every human eye were closed in slumber? He knew he was under the fixed observance of the ever wa chful eye of that Being," whose eyes were as a flame of fire, searching the hearts and trying the reins of the children of men," and weighing every thought, and action, and word. Wherever he might be, therefore, he was under that kind of influence that had a tendency to destroy within him the love of vice, and to cause him to be abashed and

opposition to that which was right and good. With regard to Socialism all was the reverse, all this superintendance and supervision was rapidly away; as the only intelligent being in the falsehood, or hypocricy.

after considerable amplication tending to show the immoral tendency of Socialism for want of the check upon the conduct of man mentioned above, the Rev. Gentleman concluded his remarks on this head by saying—" Every tree is to be known by its fruit. A good tree could not bring forth evil fruit nor an evil tree good fruit;" and therefore it would be in vain-it would be madness in him to expect to gat er the grapes and figs of virtue from that system in which he saw nothing but the thorns and thistles

The Rev. Gentleman had two other points viz.,-That the Christian system had a tendency to produce morality, because it not only teaches us the presence and supervision of those superior intelligen-ces, and especially of God, but likewise our thing; everything was of the best, and served up in accountability and responsibility to that Being which the Socialist endeavours entirely to destroy." Also, "That Christianity has the means of producing morality in consequence of that amazing display of civine for e made to us in the great plan of salvation offered in the Gospel."

# ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editors of "The Northern Star" wish to be distinctly understood, that in afording a whicle for the discussion of great Public Questions, they are not to be identified with the Sentiments or the Language of their several Corres-

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,-I wish to say a few words in reply to a letter which appeared in your last week's paper headed, "Socialism v. Owenism," and signed Thomas Stewart." The writer states "that he has oeen for many years a Socialist but not an Owenite. This is just as reasonable as saying he is a Christian but by no means a follower of Christ. If you stop a drunkard, a thief, or even an assassin in the street and ask him the question, he will tell you he is a Christian, and why-because Christ anty is supcorrespondent calls himself a Socialist because the name has a pleasing sound—and, implies the possession of those qualities most flattering to our nature. Now Gentlemen, I have not been for one year a never was a Socialist, or he would himself better understand the meaning of that which he seems so auxious "should be duly and fully known by your inyriad readers." The followers of Mr. Owen call themselves Socialists, First, Because their principles have a direct tendency to socialize all parties, by removing the cause of discord and of degradation, and teaching mankind to be rational. Secondly, Because the affixing of Mr. Owen's name to the association would impart to it somewhat of a secular character, and we all know the world has had enough of that. And, therefore, though in reality we are Owenites just in proportion as we are Socialists, we do not wish to be called anything but the latter, because it might be thought that we were committing the fault of the old world in following a mai, instead of truth, which would savour of superstition the fruitful cause of so much felly, blasphemy and misery. Because, we are instified in claiming to be called Socialists, because our object is to traternize the world, and we find that the more our minus are impried with the principles, the more social we naturally become. Now, Mr. S. erroneously implies that we may all become Socialists, however widely we may differ in opinion or religious persuasion. This were a consummation devoutly to be wished "if nature had ordained it possible." But if I look around me, I find the religious competitors of all denominations\* for the loaves and fishes, are cutting each others throats, and therefore I cannot think them even tolerant, much less social. Besides, Mr. Owen has tried it, and found that the social feelings can never be properly cultivated, or happiness realized where error is allowed to exist. He therefore invites all to discuss the truth of his principles, and thereby to become fitted for their enjoyment. Where

H. H. HORTON.

Manchester, Oct. 18th, 1838. \* Look at the speeches of M'Neale and M'Gee in this town, as proof of the avoired hostility fostered between Catholic and Protestant.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,-I really do think that I never enjoyed myself so much at any place, as I have done. for the last month, at this levely spot. The air is so salubrious, the scenery is so beautiful, and the own comparative insignificance and nothingness, people are so kind and generous, that I could almost and thus to produce numility; at the same time, by wish that this were my biding place. Soon, how-

> Some of your readers will perhaps be interested by a recital of what I have seen since I list wrote to you. They will thereby learn somewhat of those circumstances which have conduced to my happiness whilst I have sojourned here. Besides amusing ourselves with bathing and rambling on the beach, we occasionally take short ex-

On Monday, Mrs. O. and I walked to Rhudelan, to call on the worthy vicar, who received us with great kindness; we visited the church and church-yard, and the national school. We were indeed delighted. The little fellows in

cursions on land.

But the Social system is altogether destitute of try, who, instead of being "brought to Jesus," are is sheer blasphemous pervenion, to suppose that a we never hear of among the blessings to be derived On Tuesday, our kind and worthy landlord, the

little and contemptible being. He has nothing to elevate him above the immediate pleasures with which he is surrounded, and thus his whole life consists in a continued scene of grossness and sensity.

The Rev. Gentleman then observed in the fourth place, that Christianity had the means of promoting place and manufactured districts.

The Rev. Gentleman then observed in the fourth on the very stement, already lowest description of food, their standard of comparity and him serious as they come on to the engagement, already lowest description of food, their standard of comparity and means as they come on to the engagement, already lowest description of food, their standard of comparity and means as they come on to the engagement, already lowest description of food, their standard of comparity and means as they come on to the engagement, already lowest description of food, their standard of comparity and means as they come on to the engagement, already lowest description of food, their standard o morality, because it not only revealed the existence of superior intelligences, and our relation to them, but it placed man perpetually under their supervision. It not only taught us that those beings do exist, but that they were for ever near us, that they were about our path, and this had a powerful influence to produce morality.

The produce morality is pecause it not only revealed the existence of superior intelligences, and our relation to them, between them, the whole length and breadth of the venerable and reich and fertile Vale of Clwyd. To describe this wise is far beyond my power. The venerable and removated castles; the ancient cathedral and her renowned castles; the short of the crecation of the visiting village, a few days age, were taken from their mother, whose husband had deserted her, and, amidst the cries of the poor children and their renowned castles; the mansions, parks, and woods of the noble gentry; the spacious and well-stacked farm yards; the convenient and numerous farm and numerous farm and their whole is confined to neither caste or colour, but which and their renowned castles; the poor children and their whole is confined to neither caste or colour, but which and were conveyed to the Poor Liw Prison. If was told by a lady that 'it was a painful, harrow in generated that state of poverty and were taken from their mother, whose busband had deserted her, and, and were chedred to reither and their whole is confined to reither which is confined to reither or the value and were chedred to reither and their part of the crecation of the visit of the crecation of the voltages against the Poor Liw Prison. It was to be the product of the crecation of the value and foliage and of the inclosures; the towns of Rythin, Denbigh, and Rhuddlan; and then sweet little Rhyl skirting the vale, and forming a sort of feather-edge was, he was never alone; that wherever he might between the land and sea; and lastly, Neptune's be, it taught him the folly of hoping for concealment great pl ying field, spreading its measureless expanse, until heaven seemed united with the scene, that the Poor Law is only favoured there, by such did, altogether, form a view so magnificent, so rich as gain and save by it. The great mass of the poor own selfish supremacy strengthened by the divisions and lovely, as I never saw before, such as, in my opinion, can only be seen from that spot. Just now great Whig introduced him to the Bedford New the devil has plauted two footsteps in this paradise two of his temples are there building! As I looked they are idle and dissolute!!!" The stacks, the flocks, and herds, the numerous buildings before north' (depend upon it this is the Star,) was getting me, all gave the lie to such a charge! Well, I looked at the mansions of the nobles, and then at the ashamed of every thought that rose within him in bastiles, and I hoped that heaven would sent his lightnings soon to burn up one or t'other. Amen! We had a delightful ride to Rhy dor dy-wen. There, our kind and excellent hostess had prepared removed. Socialism taught man to look upon him- for us not more than we needed or expected-a self as the mere creature of a day who was passing comfortable repast; we may well say, the Welsh are very kind. We partook of Mr. Jones's hospitality, universe: it left him without any check upon his and then walked home to Rhyl. We refused the private hours, without any thing to counteract fraud, kind offer of the gig, because it is such a lovely walk. We have not often enjoyed our ourselves so much in

> Whist I have been here, I have attended two public dinners, where I have met with the most warm and friendly reception. One was at St. Asaph. It was for the benefit of, and out of respect to, poor Mrs. Williams, who, from misfortune, is obliged to leave the Mostyn Arms in that city. It is really delightful to see the interest which the gent y, farmers, and shop-keepers take in their neighbour's weal or woe. The other einner was on a more pleasing occasion. It was the "house-warming" at the Mostyn Arms here. Most of the gentry, &c. in the neighbourhood patronized this dinner, and truly it deserved their patronage. I never saw so sumptuous, so excellent a feast. There was everythe best style imaginable.

It so happens that your humble servant was forced into the chair. I performed my duties to the best of ms witting-the triends were so kind, that all my celects vere overlooked-1 was delighted with them -and their kindness forced them to be satisfied with

How different is the treatment I receive here, from that which I have received from one, for whom I have sacrificed health, fortune, and what little ta ent I was endowed with! You have no idea how kindly I am treated by the Welsh. The other day one kind farme, sent us a brace of beautiful partridges and a pheasant; then yesterday, Mrs. Harris of the the great allies of despotism, and well do our rulers tious Protestants themselves who believe the sanc-Mostyn Arms, would make us accept of the fines goese I ever tasted, although, only the day before, which shall destroy its dominion, and it is for us to with the state. armer took me by the hand, and said, "I am a [] Whig and you are a Tory-but I hate the New Poor order an thing for Tuesday's dinner, I am going to the Old King" is treated by the Welsh. These in my present circumstances, but, the celing which prompts the donors, makes them of infinite value

Bur, now for the New Poor Law, and "its workvillany of its supporters! I was lately conversing with a most excellent clergyman who resides hear this place; he said, "when I complain of the New enough, it is not necessary here, in these agricultumanufacturing districts, and they are so very important, that we must put up with inconveniences, for the sake of the manufacturers!!" the base scoun rels!! The diabolical watches!! but assure fly their sin will find them out!" This day, I have received a letter from an excellent

riend, a rector in a south country agricultural co nty. I cannot avoid extracting a few passages They will, I am sure they will, give pleasure to many of your readers. Oh that the clergy generally would take their stand against this accur ed law of devils! My friend says, "I cannot assert, that is the primitive days of Christianity no one expired from neglect and starvation, but, I wil assume and maintain, that, of the members of the Christian nstitution, in the apostohe days, not one was suffered to perish, nor to pine in want, from its apathy and negligence, for the prevention of this was most learly a decided principle, laid down by the divine awgiver, on the very toundation of the Christian economy. Who can peruse those most affecting passages, and their application by the Divine Founder, 'I was hu gry and ye gave me not to eatthirsty and ye gave me no drink-naked and ye clothed me not-a stranger and ye took me not in. and, with decency or reason argue the contrary Distribution was made from the funds of the church, as each had need.' From this fund the poor were sufficiently, prudently, and carefully provided for; impropriety of conduct, put this bounty, nay it became a right, into abeyance—still that index of Caristian charity remained, 'if thine enemy hunger, feed him, if he tairst, give him drink.' So that, ven a liberal construction, instead of a constrained one, was to be put upon this right to relief. It there Chorch of Christ, and pretend or hope to enjoy the tayour and blessing which is promised to that church, it is bound, it must fulfil the precepts or plain commandments of Christianity, as well as profess and advocate its doctrines. And are they fulfilled while we read in provincial and metropolitan journals incessantly, death from starvation? Shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this—a seed of evil doers, which have corrupted themselves? Your

garments are motheaten, your riches are cankered "The nation therefore cannot pretend to stand upon Christianity. If then the rulers of the country nook and corner of the mountain, on the side of minded, nor trust in uncertain riches, but in the and your poverty in a like proportion; to what On our way, we passed over a most fertile country before we reached the mountains. We saw the lead ready to distribute, &c.? These are such perilous your consideration. living God, who giveth us richly all things to enjoy; cause is this anomaly to be attributed? We will works at the foot of the mountain Talar-goch, and times, when the Christian minister should be firm then entered the secluded village of Dysert. It is a the times when men shall be lovers of their own their own interest to secure rather than the general lovely spot; its church is substantial and plain; its selves, covetous, boasters, proud, blasphemers, parsonage is sing and comfortable; I entered a unholy, without natural offection, truce-breakers, cottage, and, oh, now beautifully clean it was. There talse accusers, incontinent, fierce, despisers of those

front and on either han , a range of mountains; and of the New Poor Law in the agricultural districts. cepting, perhaps, some few exporting towns.

I have this day another letter from a clergyman in breakfasted with a friend, who had just returned man, not so much from their own conscientious from Bedfordshire. He seems to have found, opinions, as from the pernicious council and maligare, he believes, ripening for deadly revenge. A and dissentions of the multitude.

broken cover" on Lord John Russell's pet preserve God grant that I may soon be in BEDFORD to claim the brush.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obliged servant,

RICHARD OASTLER. Rhyl, near St. Asaph, Oct. 29, 1838.

to explain all the whys and the wherefores.

THE RADICAL REFORMERS OF ENG-LAND, IRELAND, AND WALES TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

BROTHERS IN POLITICAL BONDAGE, The deep waters which divide our shores, and the still deeper intrigues of self-interest and bigotry, which in ten know it. Union and knowledge are the twin brothers tity of their church is tainted by its corrupt alliance

iberty, our happiness. In addressing you, fellow-countrymen, our object should unite us—and as the blood of both countries send you a mee little roasting pig." My good trends commingle in our veins, and the people of both in Yorkshire will smile, when they hear how kindly blend their occupations in the workshop and the field; so, assuredly, under the benign influence of kindnesses are valuable in themselves, to a person tree and equal institutions, would our liberties and interests be blended and identified as one united and happy people.

We can readily imagine that the oppression and ings in the agricultural districts." See the base of Britain, have aroused your feelings and deeply and the shedding of human blood. rooted your suspicions against our country. But we would urge you to remember that we, too, have not boast, but are desirous that you judge from the shared in the injustice—we have been reciprocally Poor Law here, and say ' tout I am sure we should taxed to oppress, and drilled to enslave, each other, be better without it,' I am always told, 'Yes, true and are still united victims of the same curse which plunders, oppresses, and blights the happiness of Socialist, and yet am I convinced that Mr. Stewart | ral districts, but then it does so much good in the | both countries-the curse of exclusive legislation. This, we feel convinced, is the great source of our oppression; ignorance, immorality, poverty, and crime, have their origin, positively or negatively, in the open hostility of opponents. Leadership too often generates confiding bigotry or political indifference of the description of the open hostility of opponents.

of peace, happiness, and virtue. but your own exclusive legislators sold your country? And who but the exclusive legislators of England profited by the blood-cemented bargain? Your own legislators, corrupted by the gold, and cankered by the patronage of Britain, rendered your domestic Legislature a mere puppet of its will—there it was where landed supremacy predominated, and English interests swayed, till eventually perfidy concluded

the bargain your own corrupt Legislature had Since the Union, who have been greater instrunents in the hands of Britain for binding you to the dust than your own exclusive legislators? With few exceptions the interest of their own order has been paramount to the welfare of the nation. Grattan, your greatest orator, who in civil war opposed corcive measures, when in the United Parliament apported the very measures he condemned, and his pecious example seems not to have been forgotten legislators of modern times. The ruling few of Britain have not been deficient in that selfish sagacity which ever seeks to strengthen injustice by corruption; hence they have united in their unholy compact your most talented orators, profound fore, this nation profess membership in the Catholic have inspired your vanity with songs and boastings, writers, gallant warriors, and able statesmen-they and have thrown a halo of glory over the sepulchre

of your decay. Captivated by power and riches, at the expense of ustice, your gentry have been rendered greedy by patronage, your yeomen corrupted by preferment, and the choicest of your peasantry moulded into instruments of oppression to exact, by steel and her example, that of the world's. bludgeon, the scanty necessities of the poor, to sup-

port the extravagancies of the rich. We will not harrow up your feelings in depicting the horrible results of this system, by dwelling on the extremes of wretchedness, with which you are familiar; but we would urge you to trust to your discard Christianity, in their acts of legislation, they own judgment apart from the captivating tone of release the poor from Christian obligation sofar, and eloquence which has so often been your guide—and they are thrown upon the assertion of their birthright. to ask yourselves whether these evils are wholly at-Is a birthright deniable? What is a birthright? Is tributable to your union with England, and whether ever, I must turn my back on a place, which will it to open the eye on the effulgent canopy of Heaven, they are to be remedied merely by a separation? and then expire in Starvation? Is it to be left to We are far from denying your right to a domestic and then expire in Starvation? Is it to be left to We are far from denying your right to a domestic hve on precarious bounty to an hour, wherein that Parliament, or the Justice of self-government; but day is to be cursed in which we were born? To depend upon it, triends, while an exclusive class have Our "NATIONAL PETITION" may be indignantly perish with cold, nakedness and hunger in a land of the election of the House of Commons, the interest of spurned, our "Charten" at first may have but few plenty? The birthright is a conditional mainte- that class will be supported to your prejudice and ours, nance from want, by one means or another; and who whether Parliament meet in London or in Dublin, The will say, if those mea s are prevented or withheld, separation of that House would only be a division of doubled at each division that may be made against and three horses. that the poor have not in the immutable design evils; your own aristocracy would be strengthened, and law of God, a light to obtain it, from those who one faction would supply the place of another. Brit- mental energy of the kingdom, whose determination hold it in unjust adverse possession? Is it replied, ish influence and intrigue would again predominate, that Christianity orges obedience to the powers that and the evil, so far from being remedied, would be be, though the be even Heathen?' I would answer, increased in magnitude and power. Yet this is the can a Heathen or Infidel casuist justly say, that we chief blessing that is threatened to be conferred upon violate a law (for this is meant by obedience to the you, if you will not be content with the less meathat which is convenient, that which is pleasing to the school seemed so robust and healthy, and withal obtain that which is a right given by God to all, and disposed to bestow, if they were free from Tory in-So orderly and happy, that I could not but contrast which is obstructed and withheld from us by frand, fluences to dispense their liberal favours!!! The this soler, the reflecting, and the industrious—we can violence, and oppression? Sir, it is irrational, it question of extending the Suffrage to the millions spare the drunkard from our ranks, till reflection shall have made him a more worthy member of society— Christian minister is to advocate such obedience, such from a separation. You have been assured that

presume to express our conviction of the cause for

happiness of society, have, by their corrupt enactments, ruinous wars, extravagant expenditure, taxa-

institution of the line of the

Seventhly, faction has been arrayed against faction,

the north. He writes to me thus-"I yesterday creed against creed, and man against his brother

If you agree with us, brethren, as to the origin Poor House, which could not be distinguished from of these evils, we trust you will co-operate with us a jail. The dress, discipline, and feeling, were all to effect a remedy—and the only effectual one, we upon that fertile valley, I asked, why should the of the prison order. In passing the several wards believe, will be that which Mr. O'Connell has sworn little cottages? The only answer I could obtain several large farmers, most of whom declared that exercise of that right. In all countries where the rolled down the tide of oppression, subject to every they were in dauger day and night'—and all of people are exercising this right of freemen, are they whom very greatly deplored, 'that a paper from the progressing in knowledge and happiness; wherever class legislation prevails, the interests of the millions others, who are taxed at others' wills, must fight at This is all very good. The farmers are frightened—that's good. The ploughmen are reading—that is better—and the best of all is, that we have fairly "broken cover" on Lord John Russelly. But you have been told that you must first and

> counter projects are only intented to baffle the Radi- woes, and wrong their fortunes from your slavish and cals of Britain, and to create a diversion in favour of the present patronising Ministry. We can give tors, tyrants, and lawgivers. We do not, however, you the benefit of our experience as regards these enviable measures of Reform. We have men in our fosters and cherishes this unnatural, childish, and P. S.—On Thursday last, just before the public dinner, I received a copy of a letter from Victoria.—on Mr. Thornhill's account. I suppose that her Majesty will refer the matter to one of her judges are the greatest opponents of further progress. and twelve of her subjects—so then—I shall be able Those too whose energies were united with the millions to obtain the Reform Bill, are now as energetically opposed to the rights of their former allies. suffered the cruellest of persecutions and death, in Do you think the same class in Ireland will be more order that men might enjoy liberty, which is the grateful in extending, or less powerful in opposing any further Reform or extension of right than those of England? If so, you may, like us, find another agitation to be necessary, and need more efficient co-operators to render it productive of benefit, than those who now call upon you for your aid.

foremost be placed on "an equality with England"

We readily admit the great injustice of compelling the Catholics of Ireland to support a Profestant thousand channels have laboured to divide our hearts | church establishment; and cannot but lament the have led to the formation of prejudices opposed to crooked policy which has prevented the settlement our mutual interests. Those muschievous feelings of that question. But lest you may think this a have been carefully fostered by the interested exclusives of both countries. They have employed you of informing you, that there are a greater number to silence our demands for freedom, and we have of persons in England compelled to support a church been engaged to keep your country in poverty and from whose doctrines they dissent than in your subjection. Prejuoice and ignorance have ever been own country-nay, there are thousands of conscien-

finest old Madeira ever drank. Yesterday, a our liberty depend, and on the establishment of that agitation, founded on the measures we have referred power and their feelings, they mig of the people as they are meant to be mere barriers Law as much as you do, oh it's a cruel tining to separate man and wi'e!"—and then he said, "Don't surrounds us—though bigotry would dissever, charity way of Radicalism. We shall, doubtless, be consured you have swallowed more bitterness to retain the present Ministry in power, than the united despotism of Whig and Tory could administer, if the friends of the people were justly allied. You are cautioned against us because we "are neither combined nor concentrated," "nor have skilful or wellinjustice you have received through the Legislature trained leaders," and "talk of using physical force

> Regarding the extent of our combination we will hundreds of thousands who, for the first time, have given up their projects of Reform, and are now pledged and united in favour of the "People's Charter" and the "National Petition."

We have not, neither do we desire, leaders; as we believe the principles we advocate have been retarded. are made the basis of law and government, so long ence on the one hand, and selfish ambition on the will exclusive measures be supported at the sacrifice other. The principles we advocate are those of the people's happiness, and, to be justly established, Therefore it is to this one point especially we each man must know and feel his rights and daties; rould direct your attention, nay, we would urge you he must be prepared to guard the one, and perform to inquire whether you cannot trace the numerous with cheerfulness the other; and if nature has given evils you complain of to this baneful origin. Who to one man superior faculties to express or execute the general wish, he only performs his duty at the mandate of his brethren-he is the leader of none, but the equal of all.

Regarding the other assertion, that we have talked of "physical force," which comes with a mock reproach from him who has so often boasted of physical force; we are not going to deny that we have been altogether guiltless of impropriety of language; for when the eye dwells on extremest poverty tramredeem and judgment condemn. But we deny that we are influenced by any other feelings than a desire to see our institutions peaceably and orderly based upon principles of justice. We believe that a Parliament composed of the wise and the good of all. classes would devise means of improving the condition of the millions, without injury to the just interests of the few. We feel that unjust interests have been fostered under an unjust system, that it would be equally unjust to remove without due precaution and where due individual indemnification. We are as desirous as scrupulous conservatives of protecting all that is good, wise, and just in our institutions, and to hold as sacred and secure the domain of the rich and the cottage of the poor.

But we repeat, that we seek to effect our object in veuce, with no other force than argument or persuasion; and we call upon you, as we do upon the wise and the good of every class, to unite with us in our most holy compact, the ultimate object of which is the freedom and happiness of Britain, and, through

We call upon you to unite with us to cause the principles of the "People's Charter" to become the law of these realms; we think it a just and ne-We have been too long engaged in trifles and expediences. Millions of our tellow-men rise up in poverty and perish in crime, whilst mock philanthropy, too regardless of the present, gives promises of hope to future generations.

But, fellow-countrymen, while we are desirous of your aid, we shall not despair without it; our cause is strong in proportion as it is just, and our numbers will swell in proportion as our enemies oppose us supporters, but our second petition will swell in which crossed the Lichfield and Ashby turnpikenumbers at the injustice—our energies shall be re- | road, suddenly fell, and unfortunately killed two men us-our third shall embody the numerical power and to have "justice" will increase with each refusal, till their irresistible resolution can no longer be one of M. Dixon's coal-pits. On Friday forenoon controlled by all that power and wealth can pur-

These, brethren, are our views, our objects, and quence of which three of the workmen were severely have made him a more worthy member of societyand strong in the right and justice of our cause, we invoke the blessing of success. We remain, in union and friendship, on behalf of sufferers are brothers of the name of Macartney, and our various Associations,

YOUR BROTHER RADICALS: The above address is signed on behalf of one hundred and ten Radical Associations, in England THEM.—"At an early hour, a few days since, and Scotland, by their respective secretaries or says the New York Evening Post, "two young men chairmen.

THE FOLLOWING ADDRESS OF THE ASSOCIATION TO THEIR FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN

NORTHERN STAR and TRUE SCOTSMAN Newspapers, for insertion.

PRIENDS AND FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, -A period has arrived fraught with the most important consequences to ourselves and to posterity. Our country designation of the stimulation and then drop designation are compelled to have seen me, before the highly probable. Mannon against the masses of the withered and the many is highly probable. Mannon against the masses of the withered and the many is highly probable. Mannon against the masses of the withered and the many is highly probable. Mannon against the masses of the withered and the many is highly probable. Mannon against the masses of the withered and the many is highly probable. Mannon against the wealth would create, nearly the whole population? Possession and the few against want to accurate the high masses of the withered and the few against want to accurate the house and undying effort to stop its the highly most the summit of Yoel.

You mention is highly probable. Mannon against and wealth would create, nearly the whole population? Possession and the few, against want the many! I say possession, not property—by and second under the many is accrea, determined, and undying effort to stop its height was secred. I few against want to make the many! I say possession, not property—by and the many is population? Possession and the few, against want to make the many! I say possession, not property—by and the many! I say possession, not property—by the consequence of the times, the interest would not ensure the many is accrea, determined, and undying effort to stop its height manner. The population is highly probable. Mannon against want to make the many! I say possession, not property—by the manne to the patient, neglected, and oppressed millions, lloated apparently lifeless in the water.

প্ৰতিক্ৰিক প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়া কৰিব কৰি প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ তেওঁ পৰিবাহন বিভাগৰ বিভাগৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ বিভাগৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ প্ৰতিক্ৰিয়াৰ প্ৰতিক The state of the s

most unprincipled factions that ever swayed the enthusiastic advocates of freedom-it has aroused to superhuman exertions the noble in mind, the gene. rous in feeling, and the patriotic in sentiment, confirmed the wavering, encouraged the timid, and struck terror and dismay in the camp of the combined enemies of the people. While we hail with gratitude and esteem those

gentlemen from the higher ranks of society who

have so nobly stood forward in the present sacred union of the people, we fondly hope that the working classes are too much alive to their own interests to and rooms, the turnkey turned the key and locked dwell in prisons? Why should they be denied those dwell in prisons? Why should they be denied those overlands and rooms, the turnkey turned the key and locked to and pledged himself to support, "Universat Surter land the work of whom declared that with the other essentials to the free out their own political salvation. They have long species of indignity and insult, spoken of by assuming wealth as mere machines, and treated as an inferio into extensive circulation, containing the letters of a mad lellow, which the ploughmen buy and read with voracious avidity. They said, 'that if Map for men whose lives and liberties are dependent on the letters of are despised and neglected. True liberty cannot natural and artificial wants, to pamper their vanity, feed their ambition, and crouch with fear and awe for men whose lives and liberties are dependent on language their unnatural and heartless dominion, slaughtered in tens and hundreds of thosuands at the shrine of never-satiated avarice, and cruel and savage war waged against the noblest feelings of nature and humanity, and liberty and religion. has been too long the case to look to wealth instead of virtue and talents; riches have hitherto been the only passport to the highest offices in the state, and too you must have "Municipal Reform," and "the franchise equal to that of England." We fear these who have sought for wealth amidst ten thousand blame the men so much as we do the system which ungenerous state of things. Hence, we hold out the right hand of fellowship to all men who may join us from honesty and principle, as common brothers in one common cause—a cause which has been supported by the good, the wise, brave, and generous in every age and in every country; and for which they have power of exercising all their faculties at pleasure; it has justice for its rule, the rights of others for its boundaries, nature for its origin, and the law for its safeguard. Such is the inherent principle we demand, not in the language of wild revenge, but in the firm and unfettered voice of common sense and natural justice; and from this noble purpose we will not be turned aside by the delusive songs of the syrens of a lying, infamous, hireling press, whom we know, by sad and serious experience, to be the tools of our combined enemies. "Divide and conquer," has ever been, in all ages, the notorious policy of tyrants; consequently, they would urge us to humbly solicit from a werthless Government, a repeal of some par-ticular obnoxious law, and by this means fritter away our noblest energies on trifles, grasping at a shadow, and leaving the substance behind; seeing that the plundering factions, in a moment of terror, might grant the repeal of one bad law, and as soon her kind he shand had sent us in a bottle of the let our brethren know it; on that knowledge will But you are called upon to get up an exclusive as these circumstances ceased to operate upon their to, measures as fruitless and as profitless to the bulk | equally as infamous in its stead. We are, therefore, firmly of opinion that no real or permanent benefit can accrue from a bad Government, chosen by a section of the people, who study alone their own demned as "Tory Radicals" in cautioning you exclusive interests, rights, and privileges, to the against this maudlin, delusive scheme; but be ashappiness of the many. We have, therefore, bound ourselves together in the holy bonds of union, and are determined to concentrate our energies in the accomplishing of those five great objects contained in the National Petition and the People's Charter; for by these (and not till these principles have been obtained,) will those beneficial and general measures of amelioration tollow, so necessary to the happiness, prosperity, and comfort of patient, suffering, injured numanity. Come forward, then, friends and fellowcountrymen, and join with us in our efforts to free our country from the iron fangs of two dominant factions, who have for centuries past spread ruin and devastation around them, both at home and abroad: who have been the patrons of despotism-the unceasing foes of freedom, and the general oppressors of mankind, in every country and in every clime. What a heavenly prospect it must be to every benevolent philanthropist and sincere Christian, to look forward through the vista of years, and behold the islands of Great Britain and Ireland, in the midst of the mighty ocean, standing out in bold and striking relief, suedding forth the glorious rays and blessings of liberty to all nations, tongues, and kindreds, dispelling the moral and political darkness, renovating the condition, and arousing the human mind to generous exertions in the universal emancipation of the human race. As no one of superior intelligence to the inferior animals, can look around him upon the present unfortunate and miserable condition of society, can doubt for a moment the absolute necessity of a sweeping political change in our laws and institutions, commensurate with our advanced state of civilization; why then, we ask, do you hesitate to grasp our proffered fraternal hand? To those who pled on by severe oppression, the heart often forces will not join us, we say, in the language of the vene-a language from the tongue sober reflection would rable Godwin, "You are natural children to your mother country; men who, when every privilege to the inheritance of which you were born, was trampled on, and when the gravest and sagest plans were put forward for the obtaining your birthrights, abetted the tyrant to put down the cause of freedom such men are a curse to their brethren, and, by their own admission, deserve to be slaves." Men and brethren, in conclusion, we would earnestly impress upon your minds, not to let the unfortunate issue of former attempts in the cause of freedom rankle in your breasts; but let them be pointed out in the volume of experience, as land-marks to direct you, on the right and left, to avoid, in your onward progress, those errors which proved their destruction. As for ourselves, we have no fear of the issue: never was the cause of the people in a more prosperous condition. Our combined oppressors may as well attempt to stop the ocean-waves that dash against our rocky shore, or drive back with a wave of the hand our mountain-cataracts, as stop the omnipotent movement of the mighty mass of living men now engaged in the cause of truth and justice—of injured iunoconce against triumphant crime. The Almighty Author of our existence urges us forward in the exercise of a sacred duty, while liberty beckons with cessary measure to ensure equal and just legislation. alluring smiles, and holds a glorious harvest to our

In the name of the Society, DANIEL MITCHELL, Chairman. JAMES GORDON, Secretary. Bridgeton of Glasgow. Oct. 23rJ, 1838.

SUDDEN FALL OF A BRIDGE.—On Friday last a bridge on the Birmingham and Derby Railway,

ANOTHER COAL-PIT ACCIDENT.—On Monday last we noticed that three men had been killed at another serious accident occurred at one of Mr. Dixon's pits near the Gorbals toll-bar, in consehutch, in which were two men, was ascending. The consequences were, that the whole were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, and so dreadfully mutilated that the life of one of them is despaired of. The

natives of Ireland .- Glusgow Chronicle. INSANITY BROUGHT ON PERSONS IN THE WATER FROM CANNON BEING FIRED OVER went into the river at Castle Garden to swim; at the very moment they leaped into the water a salute was fired from some heavy pieces of cannon which were contiguous. When the two young men leaped BRIDGETON OF GLASGOW RADICAL in they remained under water for some seconds, and on their rising to the surface they were observed by some bystanders to act in so fantastic a manner, that Was read by Mr. Charles M'Kay, and agreed it was evident something of an unusual nature had to and ordered by the Members to be sent to the occurred to them. A hust was, therefore, immediately procured, and the two young men taken out of the water and brought to the shore, when it was found that both of them had lost their senses, and so totally and entirely, as to be unable to give any ex: planation of how they had been affected, or what sensation they felt at the moment. Their

#### ABoetry.

GRACE DARLING: THE HEBOINE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE!

BY BOBERT DIBB, WHARFDALE POET.

Who is she—of youthful form!
That braves the fury or the storm! Onwards she steers to yonder cliff, Within her light and tragile skiff; And though the waves rush mountains high, Yet still, unchanged is that bright eye, And placid is her brow;

Inur'd to danger's dark career, She sees not—knows not—aught of fear Her path is through the fearful wave— With lion-heart—she strives to save The mouraful group—who on the deck Survey with wild alarm the wreck, And call on heaven for help!

Oh! as they mark her little boat. Upon the boundless waters float! They know not that the gallant maid, Will give them safety—succour—aid! But as they watch her frightful course, Amidst the mighty tempest's force They kneel in fervent pray's!

Nearer-she gains the cheerless band! Then waves aloft her snowy hand; And nobly dashing through the spray, Triumphant bears them all away! Amidst the elemental shock. In safety now they gain the rock; Where stands the Lighthouse high!

'Tis she! 'tis Grace!—brave Darling's child!
Her lullaby the tempest wild—
'Tis she!—impell'd by duty's call,
Dar'd that which others might appal! Tis she! so gentle—young—and good; Who on the shattered wreck had stood, And given the captives hope! Sunk in her father's fond embrace, The tears of joy rush down her face! She seems like some bright spirit sent

A nation's prayers her name shall bless Yet sweeter far the conscionances That heaven applauds the deed!

12th October, 1838.

#### Literature,

#### WARLIKE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The following fourteen questions are submitted b the consideration of of reflecting readers:-First.-Seeing Christianity forbids all wars and highlings, upon what principle of justice can a Chrispan Government, the trustees of the people, annually swlike establishments pronounced by good men stall persuasions to be utterly opposed to the pre-

cepts of religion? Note 1. About 418 millions of money have been drained from the public from 1815 to 1838, for the support of warlike establishments mostly in time of

peace.
2. This rast sum is three times the amount of all the last twenty three years.

millions of the community are greatly increased on a pile of rubbish. and aggravated by this warlike expenditure. Second.—Can a consciencious member of the

opposed to Christianity?
Third.—Is a Christian magistrate justified in aiding the military system, by administering the oath to poor lads entering the army, mostly ignorant and

the army abounds with far more crime than civil employments?
Note. The yearly commitments amongst the soldiers of the army stationed in the United Kingdom are stated to be as one to twenty. The annual commitments amongst the general population of the United Kingdom, including the soldiers, are as

idvice, when he knows that even in time of peace

one to five hundred. Fourth.—Are parents who are anxious to promote the welfare of their families justified in placing their masin military schools, to learn the art of destreying their fellow men, for pay and reward?

Note. Cecil, Lord Burleigh, in a letter to his son train up thy sons in wars. For he that sets up his rest to live by that profession, can hardly be an honest man or a good Christian."

Fifth.—Can a conscientions schoolmaster having mder his care the sons of his fellow Christians, conestently teach them heathen mythology, and the exploits of tyrants and heroes, thus inculcating Tarlike taste and had principles? Sixth.—Is a Christian justified in taking the mili-

tary oath binding himself to obey the orders of men Those employment in war, is "a repeal of all the hws of virtue," and an open breach of the sixth commandment?

by courtsmartial cruel and torturing punishments to comparatively trifling, and mostly the effect of surmending bad example; when, according to some of he most eminent of our English judges "military hwis no law at all "?

Eighth.-How can a Christian senator, who reads his bible, even the Mosaic law, (see Deut. xx. 5, 8,) monally vote the mutiny bills, and thus deprive tens of thousands of his fellow subjects of their civil

Ninth.—Are Christians justified in hiring themwives for money to slay their brethren in defiance of gine law which saith—Thou shalt not kill? Tenth.—May we not conclude that the man who tills his brother, whether dressed in a military milorm, or a peasant's coat, will be held equally responsible in the divine sight? Eleventh.—May a Christian employ his capital

making swords, bayonets, pistols and other instuments of war? Note1. He that coins and passes base money only theats, but does not destroy his fellow-men, yer is punished by law.

Amongst the Essenes, a people who flourished about the third century, it is recorded, none were found who would make instruments of war. Were they right?

3 It is said that Tubal-Cain was the first sword maker; an employment so mercenary, no doubt largely contributed to those troubles whereby "the earth was filled with violence."

Twelfth.—Why do men boast of bravery when they are so much out-done by the brutes? Lions, tigers, billdegs, and fighting cocks, all exert bravery, using their faugs and claws; men moreover arm themselves with weapons to render their combats more desprocure?

Thirteenth.—Is it justifiable for Christians to erect in their places of worship monuments commemorative of human slaughter, and in praise of great warriors, in imitation of Pagans? If so, what part of the New Testament authorises the practice? Note. Tamerlane, it is said built a monument composedo! ninety thousand human heads.

The Indians of North America ornament their wigwams with the scalps of their prisoners; and some of the South Sea Islanders exhibit after war, human

bones in fanciful display. Fouriernth.—The scriptures being distributed in the languages of the East, a Hindoo reads in the of a free, unsuspicious temper. You must learn to tenturies of our era Christians would not bear arms because all war was contrary to their religion.—He lighest authority, and evidently intended to curb in one beaten track, without turning aside to the do better than keep up a flood fire.' ad passions, and indulge in frement wars for mutual destruction? And that in submit to drudgery like this; I feel a spirit above pursuance of such evil purposes they have during the it.' 'Tis well to be above it then; only do not

and with defiance on each brow.

"What are ye glowrin' at, Billy?" and desperate. At one time they fought with misale weapons, such as stones and snow-balls; but at length they coped in a rage, and many bloody raps were liberally given and received. I went up to

them a good thrashin'."

of the principal i cross stepped forth between, covered with blood, and his clothes torn to tatters, and addressed the belligerent parties, thus,—
"Weel, I'll tell you what we'll do wiye: if ye'll lei us alane, we'll let you alane."

There was no more of it; the war was at an end, and the boys scattered away to their play.

exactly nice the children I speak of with only this material difference—that instead of fighting out the needless quarrels they have raised, they sit in safety and look on, hound out their innocent but servile subjects to battle, and then, after a waste of blood and treasure, are glad to make the boys' conditions, -"If ye'll let us alane, we'll let you alane." Ette-ic Shepherd.

# Literary Scraps.

SCRAPS ON WAR.

SIGN BOARD FOR THE WAR OFFICE, AT WASHINGTON, BY DR. RUSH .- [The Americans say that two dollars spent in works of benevolence do more good than two hundred dollars spent under the direction of the War Office.]

"In order to impress more deeply the minds of Washington, viz.:-

An Office for Butchering the Human Species.

A Widow and Orphan-Making Office. A Broken Bone-Making Office.

A Wooden Leg-Making Office. An Office for Creating Public and Private Vices. An Office for Creating Public Debt.

An Office for Creating Famine. An Office for Creating Pestilential Diseases. An Office for Creating Poverty, and for the Destruction of Liberty and National Happiness. In the lobby of the Office let there be painted

of death; also, human skulls-broken bones- him. hospitals crowded with sick and wounded soldiersvillages on fire mothers in besieged cities eating the flesh of their own children-ships sinking in the ocean-rivers dyed with blood-and extensive plains without a tree or fence, or any other object a fillet of veal.' but the ruins of deserted farm houses. Above this group of woeful figures let the follow-

ing words be inserted, in red characters, to represent human blood:-

NATIONAL GLORY! THE CONQUEROR.—Ask the conqueror who has risen to the summit of his ambition-who has triumphed over slaughtered thousands-wrapped cities in flames—and hurled empires into ruins—ask him if he is happy!

Let the characters of the greatest heroes of ancient or modern times be consulted. What was Alexander the Great? He carried his arms and his conquests wherever he thought there was an object worth his notice, and wept because he could no more complaints were heard. exact many millions of money for the support of not find another world to conquer. He was tossed by every tempest of passion, and died in the midst of his days, and his end was amongst fools.

What was Pompey? One of the greatest generals that ever directed the Roman legions. He rose to power and fame by the success of hattles, and sunk by the very means of his former aggrandizement—he become a fugitive from the sword the poor rates levied in England and Wales during | Was assassinated by those on whom he had thrown himself for safety-and finally his body, left un-1 The depression of trade, and severe privations of buried on the sands, was burnt by an old fisherman

And what better was Cæsar, who overthrew him? He became a great man (if power could make him House of Commons, being a trustee for the people, great,) at the expense of millions of human lives consistently rote or connive at votes of public money. he rioted awhile in the sunshine of prosperity, if

Extract from the examination of John Tzarzoe, Caffre Chief, before a Committee of the House of Commons, 20th June, 1836: -Will you mention Old Johnson, the player, who was not only a very the reason which induced you to refrain from taking good actor, but a good judge of painting, and recomparatively innocent, and as such needing his any part with your countrymen against the colony markable for making many dry jokes, was shown a (Cape of Good Hope)? In the first place I am a picture, done by a very indifferent hand, but much Christian, and the word of God tells us not to fight, commended, and was asked his opinion of it. 'Why, or to shed blood—and that is the reason why I sat truly,' said he, 'the painter is a very good painter, quiet!

complete, that families, accustomed to affluence and hath not made to himself the likeness of anything comfort, were obliged to support a miserable ex- that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beistence by eating grass; in other districts, as far neath, or that is in the water under the earth.' as the eye could reach, the whole country presented a frightful desert—houses and villages in flames, and how it happened that many beautiful ladies took up not the vertige of a living creature to be seen.

Robert, says, "I cannot consent that thou shalt The Duke of Marlborough observing a soldier leaning pensively on the butt of his firelock, just brake, and get him the handsomest reed. She must after victory had declared itself in favour of the get it once going through, without turning. She British arms at Blenheim, accosted him thus: - went, and coming out, brought him quire a mean victory?" "It may be glorious," replied the brave somest she saw, 'Oh, no,' replied she, 'I saw many fellow, "but I am thinking that all the blood I have spilt this day has only earned me fourpence!" (a soldier's pay in the reign of Queen Anne, 1704.) LEIPZIC BONES.—A ship lacen with bones from Hamburgh, arrived some time since at Lossiemouth, in Scotland, the property of a farmer in Moravshire, and intended for manure. The master of the Seventh.—Is a Christian justified in awarding vessel stated that the bones were collected from the

plains and marshes of Leipzic, and were part his brethren—sometimes unto death—for offences of the remains of the thousands of brave men who tell in the sanguinary battles fought betwixt France and the allies in October, 1813. What a comment is this on military glory!—Buth and Cheltenham Gazette.-[The subsidies to the continental powers during the late war, amounted to fourteen millions sterling, or upwards of 145 tons of gold, and the above is, we believe, almost the only dividend received for these advances.]

BURYING THE DEAD AT WATERLOO.-A private letter from Mons, dated 14th July, 1815, said she, 'I took it for a kitchen!' (27 days after the battle) mentions the following horrible circumstance which attended burying the his irregularity as for his musical talents, it was essential points, the reverse of that pursued by the dead on the field of Waterloo:-"It is only four aptly remarked, that the whole tenor of his conduct days since the burying of the dead bodies with which | was thorough base. the field of the battle of Waterloo was strewed. Several thousand carts had been put in requisition for this operation in the department of Jemappe. After a lapse of ten, twelve, and even fifteen days, hand. His friends asked him, when he arrived by means of superior enterprise and vigour, mental there were found among the dead carcasses great home, how the law went with him? 'Preddie well,' numbers of wounded who impelled by madness or said he, 'for hur has got hur in hur hand.' hunger, had eaten of the bodies of the men and horses that surrounded them. I say madness, because there were some of them who even then

cried, in their dying agonics, 'Vive l'Empercur!'"

Mrs. Barbauld wrote, she never wrote any thing was but a lupsus lingue. better than her essay on the Inconsistency of Human Expectations. "Every thing," says she, is marked at a settled price. Our time, our labour, our ingenuity, is so much ready money, which we are to lay out to the best advantage. Examine, compare, choose, reject; but stand to your own judgment; and do not, like children, when you have purchased one thing, repine that you do not po-sess another, which you would not purchase. Would you be rich? Do you think that expense and profit. But you must give up the pleasures of leisure, of an unembarrassed mind, and some port at last.' right hand or the left. 'But,' you say, 'I cannot

each other with rather jealous and indignant looks, figure, while I possess merely the common conveniencies of life!' Was it for fortune, then, that you grew pale over the midnight lamp, and gave the sprightly "What's that to you? I'll look where I have a years of youth to study and reflection? You then mind, an' hisder me if ye daur." A hearty blow have mistaken your path, and ill employed your Was the return to this, and there such a battle began! industry. What reward have I then for all my labour? What reward! A large, comprehensive on the ice, and the fight instantly became general soul, purged from vulgar fears and prejudices, able to interpret the work of man and God. A perpetual spring of fresh ideas, and the conscious dignity of may be misinterpreted, as the gentleman said when superior intelligence! Good Heaven! what other he ran away from his wife because she never seemed by if I could pacify them; for by this time a number of little girls had joined the affray, and I was upon the economy of Providence, that such a one, who is a mean, dirty fellow, should have amassed reward can you ask? 'But is it not a reproach happy in his company. Scrry to be the occasion of surprised at the novel appearance and noise of a affaid they would be killed; so, addressing the on- who is a mean, dirty fellow, should have amassed the old lady when he set her on the fire. party, I asked what they were pelting the others wealth enough to buy half a nation?' Not in the for: What had they done to them:

What had they done to them: "O, naething at a' man; we just want to gie that very end. He has paid his health, his con- so enraged, that he could not contain himself, but science, and his liberty for it. Do you envy him After fighting till they were quite exhausted, one his bargain? Will you hang your head in his gave her a very deep wound on her head, the cost presence, because he outshines you in equipage and of curing which was very considerable. This wo-show? Lift up your brow with a noble confidence, man sitting at another time among her gossips, said and say to yourself, 'I have not these things it is true ; but it is because I have not desired, or sought | head any more, he paid so dearly for the last cure.' them; it is because I possess something better. I have chosen my lot! I am content, and satisfied.' I thought at the time, and have often thought The most characteristic mark of a great mind is to when they arrived, he paid each of them their bill,

#### Varieties.

How to get out of a DILEMMA. - The famous Tony Lee, a player in King Charles the famous Tony Lee, a player in King Charles the Second's reign, being killed in a tragedy, having a numerous private letters and newspapers, which, though not addressed to ourselves, enable us to place dead upon the stage, which occasioned a good deal of laughter and noise in the house; he lifted up his head, and speaking to the audience, said, 'This makes good what my poor mother used to tell me; for she would often say that I should cough in my grave, because I used to drink with my porridge." This set the house in such good humour, that it produced a thundering peal of applause, and made every one very readily pardon the solecism he had before

NEVER MIND.—There must be something very comprehensive in this phrase of 'Never mind,' for we do not recollect to have ever witnessed a quarrel the citizens of the United States with the blessings in the street, at a theatre, public room, or elsewhere, of peace, by contrasting them with the evils of war, in which it has not been the standard reply to all let the following inscription be painted on the sign | belligerent inquiries. 'Do you call yourself a gen-which is placed over the door of the War Office, at | tleman, sir?' - 'Never mind, sir.' 'Did I offer to say anything to the young woman, sir?'-' Never mind, sir.' 'Do you want your head knocked up against that wall, sir?'-' Never mind, sir.' It is observable, too, that there would appear to be some hidden taunt in this universal 'Never mind,' which rouses more indignation in the bosom of the individual addressed, than the most lavish abuse could possibly awaken.

No FLATTERY .- 'I hate flattery,' said a young scribe of the daily press, the other day; 'in fact, I always think that he who flatters me to my face is a knave himself, and takes me for a fool.' You are representations of the common military instruments quite right, by Jove,' said a cynic who sat beside

> can only answer in regard to cupboard love,' replied gone beyond the letter of his authority, in imprison-Sam, which has often a fillet before its eyes-viz.

A PUBLICAN'S PUN .- 'Is Jack dead?' said : publican, observing a brewer's servant lying on the beer-butts on his dray. 'Dead drunk,' said a brother dray-driver. 'Ay! I thought so,' said Boniface, 'by his lying on his beer.' (Bier.)

The gaoter penng a civilian. I ne aggrieved party brought his action against Colonel Dundas for £1,000, the Attorney General defended the Colonel, and the Judge charged strongly in his favour: but the Jury gave the plaintiff £200 damages. The verticular

Lord being continually complaining to his wife's father of her violent and improper conduct, 'Never mind,' replied the old gentleman, 'bear it patiently, his officials, by no means allayed their hostility. and I'll alter my will and cut her off.' After this

impartial coun ry for justice,' said Sam to his mas- crops were seriously damaged; the value of real ter, while listening to an examination before a country justice, 'for there ain't a magistrate going as on the other hand a earful process of depopulation don't commit hisself twice as often as he commits was going on, multitudes quitting our colonies for any body else.'

Loss of Sight and Speech. - The captain whom he knew, 'If I were to put a crown piece displeasing to them. Secret societies were formed could not speak.'

GALLANT BON-MOT. - The Spaniards rarely

BAD PAINTERS MAKE GOOD CHRISTIANS.and observes the Lord's commandments.' 'What CONTINENTAL WAR 1805 TO 1807 .- In many | do you mean by that, Mr. Johnson?' said one who parts of Germany the desolation, by war, was so stood by. 'Why, I think,' answered he, 'that he

An Apt Illustration. - A person asking with indifferent husbands, after many fine offers, was THE SOLDIER'S SOLILOGUY AT BLENHEIM.— thus aprly answered by a mountain maiden. A young friend of hers requested her to go into a cane-Why so sad, my friend, after so glorious a reed. When he asked her if that was the handfiner as I went along, but I kept on, in hopes of one much better, until I got nearly through, and then I was obliged to take up with any one I could find -and got a crooked one at last.'

> A QUARRELSOME Nose .- A gentleman, whose nose and chin were both very long, and who had lost his teeth, whereby the nose and chin were brought very close together, was told, 'I am afraid vour nose and chin will fight before long, they approach each other so very menacingly. 'I am afraid of it myself,' replied the gentleman, 'for a great many words have passed between them already.'

> THE FINE ARTS .- A young lady at an exhibition of pictures, looking at a subject of still life, -plates, dishes, &c., asked the gentleman who accompanied her to look in the catalogue and see what it was; he replied, 'A study.' 'Why, goodness,'

MUSICAL PUN.—Of a person as remarkable for

THE WELSHMAN AND THE LAW .- A Welshman coming to London to pursue a suit at law, stole a pig, for which he was taken and burnt in the

SCHOLASTIC APOLOGY .- A cook of one of the colleges at Cambridge, serving up dinner, gave to one of the assistants a neat's tongue to put upon the table; the fellow not having firm hold of the dish, Good Philosophy.—The doctrine is this—that let it fall to the ground, so that it was not fit for we often complain that we have not what we take serving, whereat the cook was very angry; the poor no pains to obtain. Among all the fine things fellow begged the cook not to be so very angry, it

IN A DIFFERENT LINE. - A gentleman, who had returned from India, inquiring of a person respecting their acquaintance, who had been hanged since he had lett England, was told he was dead. And did he continue in the grocery line?' said the farmer. 'Oh, no,' replied the other, 'he was quite in a different line when he died.'

ARRIVED IN PORT .- A very worthy, though not particularly erudite, underwriter at Lloyd's, was conversing one day with a friend in the coff-e-house the single point worth sacrificing every thing else conversing one day with a friend in the coff e-house to? You may then be rich. Thousands have on the subject of a ship they had mutually insured. become so from the lowest beginnings by toil, and His friend observed, 'Do you know that I shrewdly diligence, and attention to the minutest articles of suspect our ship is in jeopardy.' 'The devil she is!' said he; 'well, I am glad that she has got into

sospels—Thou shalt not kill—Resist not evil—Love do hard, if not unjust things; and as for the em-Laconic Address. - Admiral Duncan's punbarrassment of a delicate and ingenious spirit, it is ship for instructions previous to the engagement off necessary for you to get rid of it as fast as possible. Camperdown with the Dutch Admiral de Winter asks how it happens that European governments can You must not stop to enlarge your mind, polish your was both laconic and humourous: 'Gentlemen, dispense with these holy precepts commanded on the taste, or refine your sentiments; but must keep on you see a severe Winter is approaching. You can't

GETTING TO PARADISE. - The parson of a carried into Paradise.' To which the sick man re-blied. 'Your speech is comforting to me. for if the Lord and a Whig.—Spectator. plied, 'Your speech is comforting to me, for if the way is long, I should never be able to walk there.'

PICKWICK SIMILES. - The best of intentions

CURE FOR A SCOLD. - A person who had a great shrew for his wife, in one of the quarrels, got openly, My husband does not dare to break my 'This being told to the husband, he sent for the anothecary and surgeon, and, calling for his wife, choose one object, which it considers important, and and also gave them money in advance, in earnest have been preserved; but we rejoice to be enabled

# STATE OF CANADA.

No additional intelligence from Canada has reached England during the week; but we have seen before the reader a sketch of the actual state of parties and of public feeling in the Canadas at the time when the Great Western sailed. And it will be most useful to cull more abundantly from those sources which have e ther not been open to our contemporaries, or been neglected by them-those which make us best acquainted with the feelings and views of the disaffected part of the population, which is, unfortunately, the great majority.

Lord Durham's measures and general conduct

had failed to procure for his government the confidence either of the French Canadians or the British Liberals. The Ordinances, the value or expediency of which was inferred in this country mainly from their supposed popularity, are unpopular; and the various endeavours of the officials to coax the leaders of the people, had disgusted, not conciliated, the parties to whom the overtures were made. The private interviews, promises, and threats, employed to procure evidence against the prisoners, who were to be brought before the regular tribunals of the country, were regarded as infamous, and irritated extremely the friends and partisans of the accused. The appointments, not given to persons who came from England with Lord Durham, were chiefly conterred upon those of the "British" party. And this leaning of the Government to the party of the minority was viewed with suspicion and anger. These remarks apply principally to Lower Canada, and speak the "French," as opposed to the "British" view of affairs. But in the Upper Pro-

vince there had been similar symptoms of disaffection. One remarkable instance occurred at Kingsing for seven days, without a Magistrate's warrant, the gaoler at Fort Dundas, charged with niding the escape of some rebels committed to als safe keeping; the gaoler being a civil an. The aggrieved party BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT. - Have you | reg rded as a triumph over the Government, and evibrushed my coat, John?' 'No, sir, not yet.'
'Then brush about your business, or I will dust you.'

The brush about your business, or I will dust you.'

The execution of Lount and Market in the execution of the execution of the execution and the execution of the executio The execution of Lount and Mathews had embitter-REMEDY FOR MATRIMONIAL JARS .- A Noble ed the feelings of the Liberals towards the Govern-In both provinces, trade was nearly at a stand. The banks in Upper Canada were, in fact, bankrupt IMPARTIAL MAGISTRACY.— This is a wery resumption in the United States was universal. The estates falling rapidly; immigration stopped, while the United States. All along the frontier, preparations for the transportation of arms and supplies to the disaffected were made; and it was much doubted of a trading vessel having some contraband goods on whether the United States troops would prevent it board which he wished to land, said to an exciseman there was no doubt that such a duty would be most on each of your eyes, could you see?' The answer al. over the two provinces. The refugee leavers of was, 'No; and if I had another on my tongue, I the French Canadians, it was said, discouraged the people from insurrection; but i was feared that her advice would not be followed, as the spi it :: consistently rote or connive at votes of public money. The spaniards rarely first the support of public and naval establishments, but one of their administration of public and naval establishments, speaking of the black eyes of a lady, which gives a mean price of 20f 40c, and which answers to the registered to Christianity?

Calliant Box-mot.—The Spaniards rarely be rioted awhile in the sunshine of prosperity, if pay hyperbolical compliments, but one of their administration of the second quality 20f 94c, and of the second quality 20f 94c, and of the second quality 20f 94c, and which gives a mean price of 20f 40c, and which answers to which gives a mean price of 20f 40c, and which gives a mean price of 20f 40c, and which gives a mean price of 20f 40c, and which gives a mean price of 20f 40c, and which gives a mean price of the second quality 20f 94c, and which gives a mean price of 20f 40c, and which git is a constant. rectories-a measure which met with general reprobation when attempted some years ago-had disgusted the mass of the people : for the Loisconalians are the smallest of all the sects. In every direction there were elements of discord, and the anticipation of a troubled winter was universal.

The "British" party, up to the reception of the news from England that the Ordinances had been disallowed, railed at the Government for its leniency o the rebels: but when they found from Lord Durham's dispatch to Lord Glenelg, that he aimed at satisfying Sir John Colborne and the British party, their curses were changed to blessings; and the mand, at an advance of 2s to 3s per qr. Barley heavy sale, Governor-General therefore will cturn to this country and is per qr. lower. Shelling, and Oats, have been full as with Orange letters of credit to Lord Glenely. His successor will be welcomed by the British party; for to this state matters have come, that the sway of the minority over the bulk of the population must be maintained by the means which they demand-That a military despotism will be endured by the

Canadians is not expected. Trampled upon by the power of England, they have yet the resource of flight from oppression. The British" policy, perhaps, is to drive the French Canadians from their country, and colonize their lands with Englishmen. in this they may possibly -ucceed. The mode of procedure, best adapted to effect their purpose may be learned from Marshal Paskievitch, who is allowed to have been eminently successful in a similar undertaking in Poland. The Morning Chronicle refers to the treatment of Louisiana by the United States, as a precedent for swamping the "nation Canadienne." Would that the United States policy had been followed in Canada, or that it could now be followed: we imagine it would not altogether harmonize with those interests which the Chronicle has represented for two or three years past, with more of fierce partisanship than any liberal journal in this country. The Americans forced no irresponsible Council of their own race on the French population. They extended their own simple and free political institutions to the new members of the Union. There was no minority supported by mintary force; no Governor sent from Washington; no interference with guaranteed and constitutional rights of the Louisianians. Their conduct was, in British in Canada; and very different have been the results. There is an amalgamation of races, interests, and pol tical sympathies in Louisiana; and as little danger of insurrection, or quarrels to be settled in the field of battle, as in Massachusetts. and bodily; and in a great degree the French population has already been Americ nized. In Canada the two races are ranged in bitter hostility to each other; because the British minority, instead of being left to make its own way, has been patronised and encouraged by the Government at home in acting the part of conquerors—not fellow-citizens. Thus, while there is peace, with prosperity, in

Louisiana, the Canadas are a prey to the evils of intestine discord and foreign domination. It is difficult to say how far the condition of the Colonies would have been improved by the measures which Lord Durham was employed upon, when the in elligence from England interrupted him. Four of those measures, we un erstand, hat reference to the tenures of land, a general registry, free municipal institutions, and national education: and Lord Durham probably assumed, that though his powers did not extend to any alteration of the representative system, or enable him to execute his scheme of a general confederation of the North American Provinces, he could have effected administrative improvements, embracing all the above subjects by ordinances. Though no longer confident in his power to promulgate such, or any laws, Lord Durham, it is understood, would not leave Canada until they were completed, as well as his general report on the Provinces; in which case, he will not return to England quite so early as mentioned last week. It is also said to be his intention to have a personal interview with the American President at Washington, on the subject of the North-eastern boundary, and the mutual relations of the British

provinces and the United States. IMPUDENCE REBUKED. — A very corpulent Cabinet, as well as of the appointment of Lord Durgentleman, travelling in the north, was walking ham's successor, have been rife. Earl Spencer has the four quarters of the globe? What is the best pearl of price in your estimation? That, too, may inhabitant of the place, had a mind to be witty; to rule another. But we guess that the Canadian republicans are not so easily coaxed into loyalty as country village, visiting one of his sick parishioners, the "hereditary bondsmen." They demand mea-among other comforting words, said to him, 'Be of sures, scrutinize suspiciously the acts of men, and good cheer, my good friend, for I hope thou wilt be are not deluded by the smoothest professions and

> A PRIZE.—On Saturday last, as two lads were passing through the Orange Grove, Bath, they were Ireland. personal inconvenience, as the housekeeper said to large hird which they saw in the air, and which very soon alighting on the green in the centre, ran in ing the wanderer, which proved to be a most beautiful Partridge, quite in its wild state and in excellent condition—a prize which they carried off with high delight.

SHIPWRECK. We have this day received intelligence of the wreck of the Duke of Northumberland Ence, that that trivial affray was the best epitome choose one object, which it considers important, and such as gave them money in advance, in earnest nave occur prosecute, but we rejoice to add that the whole of the passengers and crew ministers of the next cure she might require. We need not to add that the whole of the passengers and crew were saved.—United Service Gazette.

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE. - On Friday mornng, about half-past six o'clock, as Daniel Lambert, the lock-keeper of the Hampstead-road-bridge of the Regent's Canal, was opening the lock, he discovered the body of a very respectably dressed female floating in the water; he instantly ran and fetched a hoathitcher, and got the body on shore. Life was quite extinct, although it was evident the deceased had been but a short time in the water. The police stretcher was fetched, and the hody was conveyed to St. Pancras workhouse, where it remains to be owned and to wait the holding of the coroner's inquest. The deceased appears to have been about has not been determined. A female answering the description of the deceased was seen on Thursday night walking up and down the road near to the

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—Saturday night, about eleven, as a gentleman named Edward Keane was crossing from Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, towards the College of Physicians, he observed ; man lying in the road, apparently suffering from illness. He fearing that the man would be run over if suffered to remain in that situation, got him up, and offered to assist him as far as Chancery-lane, near which place Mr. Keane understood him to live. The duite right, by Jove,' said a cynic who sat beside him.

TRUE LOVE.—'Why is love said to be blind,' asked Mr. Pickwick of the ever ready Sam. 'I box. The Honourable Colonel Henry Dundas had a tolerable pace. Mr. Keane soon afterwards had man seemed to be so ill as scarcely able to walk. a tolerable pace. Mr. Keane soon afterwards had the mortification to discover that the fellow had contrived to rob him of his watch (a silver hunter,) and his purse, containing about twelve shillings, while he was assisting him in his pretended illness.

THE HARVEST.—In consequence of the failure of the harvest in Sweden, the Government of that country issued a Royal Proclamation on the 10th instant, prohibiting the distilling of spirits from corn for the next two months. There had been some fresh riots at Stockholm, and the King's journey to Norway had been put off. - Courier.

# MARKETS.

COMPARISON OF FOREIGN GRAIN AND FLOUR WITH THE ENGLISH MARKET.

The highest quotation of flour of the first quality at Paris is 67 f. the 159 kilogrammes, which answers to 42s. 2d. the sack of 280lb English weight, and the highest quotation of flour of the first quality in London being 65s the sack, it follows that flour is 55s per cent dearer in London than at Paris, and that with the sam of £35s a man may buy 435lbof fine flour at Paris, whereas with the same sum he can buy only 280lb in The following is the state of things in other parts of

France:--At Besançon wheat rules from 21f. to 23f. 80c., which is from 49s.5d to 53s td. the qr. At Blois the registered mean price of wheat is 22f 53c, which equals 51s 2d the quarter. At Bordeaux the quotation of wheat of the first quality is 22f to 50c, which equals 51s 7d the qr. At Coulomniers ham of the "Church," in his reply to an address from the clergy, and the establishment of erdowed fifty shillings and fivepence, to fity five shillings qr. At Strasburg the highest quotation of wheat is 24f 50c. which answers to 50d 2d qr. At Peronne wheat rules from 20f to 23f which is from 45s 10d to 52s 8d the qr. At Touleuse the highest quotation of wheat is 20f 50c, which equals 47s the quarter. At Vernon the quotation of wheat of the first quality is from 23f to 50c of the strength at 15c. quality is from 23f to 50c, of the second quality from 22f 50c to 23f, and of the third quality from 21f 50c to 22f, which gives a mean price of 22f 75c, and which answers to 52s 2d the quarter.

# LEEDS CORN MARKET, OCTOBER 30. There are good arrivals of all kinds of grain to this day's market. Wheat, both old and new, has been in good de-

well sold. Beans Is per or higher.

WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 60lbs. Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, new red, 70, 73, fine 75s, wht. 73s 79s BARLEY per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels. Norfolk, and Suffolk .....new, 35s, extra fine 36s 38s Lincolnshire, do 33s, Yorkshire, Wold & Boroughbridge, do 33s,

'eas, White .....

Wheat. Oats. Barley. Beans. Rye. Peas.

915

4562 1553

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

68s.11d. 25s. 3d. 35s. 9d. 42s. 10d. 00s. 0d. 45s. 5d

302

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29. There was a limited supply of Wheat, Barley, Beans and Peas from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk for this day's market, and only a moderate tresh arrival Oats, as well English as Irish, whilst from Scotland little of any description of Grain can be expected from the state of markets there, as well as the result of harvest now drawing to a close. From the shortness of the supply of English Wheat, the factors obtained readily an Mait is in more request, but no dearer. advance of full 3s per qr on all sorts from the home counties and the improvement established in foreign must be quoted 4. per or on the currency of this day se'nnight, with a good steady demand. Ship Flour was 2s to 3s per sack dearer, and in good request. Barley, as well as fine malting, as good distilling and grinding qualities, met a free sale at an advance of 1s to 2s per qr. Mult was in better demand, and 1s to 2s per qr dearer. Good Beans were 1s per qr dearer, and in good request. Peas of all so ts were much inquired for, and the mall quantity at market realised is per qr over last week's currency. There was a firm trade for Oats; fine Corn as well new as old, must be quoted 6d per qr above the rates of this day se mnight. In Linseed and Rapes ed no material change, but both articles, however, were fully as dear.

# SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, OCT. 29. [Whenever the word stone occurs in these prices throughout this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14lbs and such only, no other being lawful.] William Scoons, Maidstone, innkeeper, to surrender Nov. at 1 o'clock, Dec. 7, at eleven, at the Bankrupts' Court solicitors, Messrs. Fry and Lexley, Cheapside; official assignee.

comparatively speaking, moderate; but thoug the sales were, 11 o'clock. Dec. 7, at 12, at the Leopard Inn, Burslem: on the whole, more readily effected than on this day se'n. solicitor, Mr Wolston, Furnival's-inn. The news by the Great Western made a stir among Ministers; and rumours of changes in the Cabinet, as well as of the appointment of Lord Durham's successor, have been rife. Earl Spencer has been at Windsor; and there is a story that the Colonial Secretaryship was offered to him. He soon escaped, however, to Holkham, and more congenial pursuits; and Lord Glenelg remains where he was. ment enquiry?

The Battle of the steady application, and long, the man of letters, 'what a hardship is it that many once saw in Nithsdale. Two boys from different schools met one fine day upon the ice. They eyed schools met one fine day upon the ice main done to their value: we may therefore, anticipate and long, viewing the gentleman's person, he accosted him the fine main to the wishing the fine main done of the wishing the gentleman's person, he accosted him the fine main to the main to supported, yet the trade was by no means brisk. The mid-dling and inferior kinds of Sheep, which formed by far the largest portion of those on sale, were in heavy demand, at barely stationary prices. The Lincolns and Leicesters (which formed the greatest number of the Sheep in the market) came to hand in very excellent condition. With Calves, we were tolerably well, but not to say largely, supplied, while the Veal trade was dull, at previous rates. Prime small dairy-fed Porkers commanded a steady sale, but other kinds of Pigs went off sluggishly, at last week's currencies. From Scotland only one vessel has arrived in the port of London, having on board 35 Scots, the quality of which is not very superior. About 120 large Hogs were exhibited in the market from

> We received fresh up to this day's market 600 short-horns. shire: 490 short-horns and Devons, from Northamptonshire: among the shrubs. They instantly sprang over the 50 Devons, Scots, and runts, from Essex and Cambridgeshire; railing, and in a few moments succeeded in captur-ing the wanderer, which proved to be a most beau-shire; 35 horned and polled Scots by sea, from Scotland; 60 Irish Beasts and runts, from Warwickshire and Oxfordshire; 30 runts from Sussex; 40 Devons, Cows, and Herefords, from Surrey, 30 Scots, Cows, and runts, from Kent. The remainder of the supply of Beasts came from the neighbouhood of London.

> > Per stone of 8lbs. to sink the offal.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Saturday Evening, October 27, 18382

The animated demand noticed in last week's report continued unabated to the close of Tuesday, when a forther advance of fully id per lb was obtained on the inferior and midd ing American, and 3d per lb on Surat; since then, the demand has fallen off materially, and as some of the holders appeared desirous to sell, prices of American have declined 3d

inquest. The deceased appears to have been about twenty years of age, of rather short stature, and stout fair complexion, and rather light hair. She was dressed in green flowered cotton gown, straw bonnet, without a shawl, white cotton stockings, and boots nearly new. She had no trinkets or money about her, nor any writings tending to discover who she was. There is a bruiss on the right side of her head, but whether inflicted before or after death has not have determined. A female convenient to have been about 440 Sea Island ... 16 to 36 350 Babia & Mac. 71 to 82 350 Babia & Mac. 71 The imports for the week are 2,200 bags.

> comparative view of the Imports and Exports of Cottons into and from the whole kingdom, from the 1st of January to the 20th inst. and of the Imports and Exports for the same periodlast year.

Into the kingdom this year: American ... bags 1,092,555
South American ... 128,675
West Indies, Domerara, &c. 5,213
East Indies ... 87,071
Egypt, &c. ... 27,615 Total of all descriptions . . . . 1,341,030 Same period last year: American .. .. bags 771.726 

Increase of imports as compared with same periodlast year, bags EXPORTS IN 1838. American, 43,617—Brazil, 7161—East Indies, 41,76%

Total in 1838 . . . . 92,595 bags. Same period in 1837 . . . 116,663 -Monday, October 29, 1839.

The sales to-day are very large, fully 15,000 bales having been sold. Speculators, have taken 7000 American and 2,000 Surat. The prices of this day week are fully supported. The sales comprise 3000 Surat, 4,24d to 5½d; 200 Pernam, 85d to 9½d; 150 Egyptian, 10½d to 11½d; 11,550 American, 5½d to 7¾d. On Saturday 3,500 bags were sold.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET, OCT. 26 A steady demand continues for foreign wools of low quality. We cannot, however, quote any advance of price; it is evident: it would be resisted by the buyers, and would greatly curtain Import for the week-1218 lags; previously this year, 41,837

litto.

There was a cargo of 1200 bags from Sydney at this port. yesterday, and another being expected shortly, we may look for a public sale towards the end of November, and there are also several cargoes expected in all next month from the Me-LONDON WOOL MARKET, BRITISH & FOREIGN.-Mon.

Notwithstanding that the accounts which we have lately received from our manufacturing districts, are of a somewhat unfavourable nature, the demand for British wool is steady, and last week's prices are tolerably well supported.

On account, chiefly, of most of the wool buyers having dealt largely at the late public sales, but little is doing by private contract, but the prices are firmly maintained. Since Monday lost, the imports have not exceeded 900 bales from At different quarters.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, Monday, October 25%. The supply of beasts a: market to-day has been rather large. and the quality generally middling; but the market has been a hanging one, which may be attributed to the very bad. weather, many country buyers not being in attendance; but although the sales have been small, we cannot note any alteration in the price of beel from our last week's quotations. Of sheep we have a tolerable supply for the time of the year, many of which were of very good quality. Good beef sold at 54d; middling 5d, varying from that down to 4d. Wether mutton, that of extraordinary size and quality, sold as high as 7d; good 61, middling 6d, varying from that down to 5d; but that of the latter price was of very ordinary quality. There were many beasts of ordinary quality, and a few sheep left unsold. Number of cattle at market—Beasts, 1,741; sheep.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL From the 22d to the 29th October.

Calves Sheep. Lambs. Pigs. Horses. 39 5,955 0 5,208

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET .- TUESDAY.

We have this week an increase in supplies of free grain and oatmeal, also some quantity of foreign wheat; the latter wilk of course be placed under the Queen's locks. A considerable-amount of business has been transacted in wheat during the Peas, White do Grey, do do BEANS per Quarter of 63lks per Bushel.

Ficks, new, 39s, 41s, old 42s, 44s, do Harrow and Pigeon, do 42s, 44s, do 44s 45s

Potato, new, 25s, 26s, do 27s

Small and Friezland, do 24s, 25s, do 26s

Mealing, new 12d, to 13d, per Stone of 14lbs.

Sold 30s 30s 20s 20s

Sold 37s

Amount of business has bren transacted in wheat during the amount of business has bren transacted in wheat during the week, and at gradually advancing rates; fine English and toreign old red have brought 11s to 11s 6d; white, 12s; ordinary runs from 9s 9d to 10s 6d. Irish new has been scarce, and in request at 10s to 10s 9d; a parcel or two of Roundland new were, on Friday, sold at 11s 3d to 12s per 70 lbs. The demand has been very general; our local dealers have been free buyers, there has been a good sale to the surrounding country millers, and several parcels have been much inquired for.

Coastwise. Wheat in bond has also been much inquired for.

O.lessa hard and solt at 7s 9d to 8s 6d; and Lower Baltic red at 9s 3d to 9s 6d per 70lbs. Several parcels of barrel flour have also been taken on speculation at as high as 63s to 37s Mealing, new 12d. to 13d. per Stone of 14lbs.

SHELLING, per Load of 261lbs, old 30s 32s new -s to -s
MALT, per Load of 6 Bushels, 37s, 39s, to 41s
RAPESEED, per Last of 10 Quarters, 230 to 232
ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK.

Wheat 9453 Malt
Oats 9453 Shelling 150
Barley 2309 Flour 70
Beans 650 Rapeseed 292
Peas Linseed 292
Tares.

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING

OCT. 23rd, 1838. was a good sale at an advance, on last Tuesday's rates, of 3d to 4d for all descriptions of old, and 5d to 6d per bushel for Irish new. Most of the new oats wese cleared off at an improvement of 3d to 4d per 45ibs. Flour brought 4s per sack, and catmeal 3s to 4s per load, above the quotations of this

> MANCHESTER CORN EXCHANGE, Saturday, Oct. 27. There has been an active demand during the week for all the leading articles of the trade, and gradually improving prices have been obtained. At our Corn Exchange this morning, an advance of 4d to 6d per bushel on Wheat is freely given by the millers and dealers. Flour is extremely scarce, and is fully 3s per sack dearer, since this day se'nnight. Oats are free sale at 3d per bushel advance, and Oatmeal is 2s per load higher. Beans and Peas have advanced 1s per qr.

> CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN per Imperial Quarter. QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH GRAIN, per Imperial Quarter, sold in the London Market, during the week, ending Oct. 23:—Wheat, 5,344 grs. 67s. 0d. Barley, 2962 grs. 33s. 2d. Oats. 23,623 grs. 22s. 10d. Beans, 1610 qrs. 35s. 5d. Peas, 1943 qrs. 43s. 3d. Rye, 36 ors. 36s. 4d.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Oct. 26

BANKRUPTS.

Mr. Lackington, Ironmonger-lane. Having for some weeks past been supplied with almost overwhelming quantities of Beasts for this season of the year (which have caused considerable heaviness to prevail in the Beet trade), the prices have been somewhat on the decline. This morning, however, the number of Beasts on sale was, William Hand, Endon, Staffordshire, tanner, Nov. 9, at mornalizable speaking moderate; but thoug the sales ware.

> Dec. 12, J. Oldham, Sheffield, druggist. Nov. 21, P. Ham-mond, Sheffield, grocer. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Bouch and son, Liverpool. Walker, Hughes, and Clark, Liverpool, Walker and Co., Bahia, Brazits, and Walker, Clark, and Co.. Oporto, commission-merchants. Stott and Leach, Rochcale, Laucashire, tailors. Foster and Hannath, Beverley, Yorkshire, woollen-drapers, Lythgoe and Brevell, Liverpool, coopers. C. and J. Frith, Sheffield, file-manufacturers. Marshall, Woodhouse, and Co., Rastrick, Yorkshire, forces of the manufacturers. fancy cloth manufacturers. Wilson and Smith, stonemasons, Lee s. Hartley, Nicholson, and Co., Southowram, Yorkshire, worsted pinners.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Oct. 30:

BANKRUPTS.

JOSEPH BARKER, grocer, Sheffield, to surrender Nov. 7, JOSEPH BARKER, grocer, Sheffield, to surrencer Nov. 1, and Dec. 11, at eleven, at the Town-hall Sheffield. Fiddey, Sergeant's Inn. Fleet-street, London; Smith, Sheffield. DANIEL, HURST, beer-seller, Dukinfield, Chester, Nov. 13 and Dec. 11, at eleven, at the Commissioners'-rooms, Manchester. Clark and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields. London; Higginbottom, Buckley, and Lord, Ashton-under-Lyne, Lancashire.

JOHN HAWORTH, cotton-spinner, Burnley, Lancashire,

Noy 15, and Dec. 11, at eleven, at the Bull Inn, Burnley. Johnson, Son, and Weatherall, Temple, London; Pendicbury and Maychell, Bolton.

EDWARD KEELER, dealer in china, Canterbury,
Nov. 12, and Dec. 11, at cleven, at the Guildhall, CanterburyEgan, Waterman, and Wright, Essex-street, Strand; Sankey,

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

and the second of the second of

THE EVER GLORIOUS BOLTON DEMONSTRATION.

50,000

HARDY NORTHERNS, DEMANDING THE RIGHTS OF FREEMEN BY TORCH LIGHT.

says the brave Northumbrian, the northern bulwark of universal liberty, the Northern Liberator, at the head of the following short, but pithy, article: the head of the following short, but pithy, article :-

The people are moving onwards with the most ardent wal and indefatigable perseverance. Public meetings have been this week held at Todmorden, Car ide, Bedlington, Noneston, Hawick, de. The people, in every part of the country, are of one mind and of one spirit. They are determined to have their rights, and to be no longer made the mere sport of faction. The knowledge that is displayed at these public meetings it truly wonderful, and it shows that the people have really set heartily to work to probe to the bottom the sause of the misery and degradation they have long endaged. We ardently hope they will never for a moment flag in the good cause; but hear in mind that great political advantages can only be abtained by vigorous and long-continued efforts on the part of the people."

Yea, by ST. PATRICK, our national saint, it does go bravely on, brother Liberator, and no small thanks meeting, and was received with cheering and warto your honour for the same, for had you flinched from the "bloody backs" upon the day of our Virgin QUEEN's Coronation, there was an end to our movement; but your manliness, as chairman, inspired the people with confidence in that strength pursued during the last seven years as legislator. which backs moral influence. The battle is being as unpaid demagogue, and as journalist. His last fought in gallant style; it is between the nonelective influence and elective power, between cupation, came to demand their verdict as to the brains and mortar, and while the ten-pounders are knocking their poor brains against the mortar, we are undertook that task according to the terms of a destroying the fabric of their parliamentary intellect. They have charged us with ignorance as the cause of disfranchisement, and we have challenged them to the moral combat, but they decline. They claim pre-eminence of wealth, and we prove title to ninety nine out of every hundred parts of the wealth of the nation. They plead expediency, and over that word then, must the strong and the weak fight the battle. They tell us to petition, and yet they bind their slaves in abject bondage to their blasted will upon the very days set apart for that constitutional purpose; and this, their last resource, has been prompt's met, by substituting the blazing torch light for the sun's rays. The description of moral influence which is used just no v, is of vast importance, and the nearer it approaches to, and the more of physical tendency which it incorporates, without the use of violence, the better. The torch speaks to those who would close their ears against reason, while their monopoly is protected by the bayonet. The torch will open the eyes of the wilfully blind and speak to the senses of the obstinate. So much of an exordium; and now for Bolton. Monday last, was a wet day, but the God of nature as il in marked approval of his children's progress. prepared the night for such a display as has never we prefer giving that at greater length in order to imoderate reformers, that the bees were now resolved yet been witnessed in any part of the world. Oh, it was a glorious sight to see full 50,000 wellarmed men making a moral use of their physical power, even when the shade of night hung over with Mr. O'Connor in regretting even at the dead them. Those who witnessed the demonstration will not easily forget it. At seven o'clock the vast with the echo of their wrongs, and the vowed determination, with torches, bands, and banners, met mination to reduess them all. Many engines were now at work against them and the sinking Whigs Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR at the Railway Station, and accompanied him and Messrs. Cobbett and RICHARDSON to the Queen Elizabeth Hotel, where an open carriage was in attendance. At eight order to give them such a majority as would crush o'clock the procession was fully marshalled, and started with their thousand burning lights to the music of bands, which, however, were soon the music of bands, which, however, were soon with the music of bands, which, however, were soon to be music of bands, which, however, were soon to be music of bands, which, however, were soon to be music of bands, which, however, were soon to be music of bands, which, however, were soon to be music of bands, which, however, were soon to be music of bands, which, however, were soon to be music of bands, which, however, were soon to be music of bands, which, however, were soon to be music of bands, which, however, were soon to be music of bands, which is the music of bands and the music of bands are music of bands. nilenced by the echoing cheer of exultation. The dense mass extended more than a mile, and never were torches better arranged or displayed to greater advantage. As the people passed the residence of friend or foe, they gave striking proofs of the moral power which they possess of discriminating between their friends and their enemies. A frightful yell seemed to burst spontaneously from the whole body, resembling an earthquake, upon passing the office of the Chronicle, the Tory journal. And, upon the other hand, as the procession passed the house of a friend, cheering countenances from the illuminated windows gave joyous response to the welcome salute. In going down the hill to Little Bolton, the sight was truly grand—the .whole town appeared to be in a blaze. In passing St. George's Church, where the Rev. Liverpool-demagogue, Mr. M'NEIL, was preaching political damnation, those who were in the church-yard, as if · conscience-stricken, ran to benefit of the clergyman, and closed the church doors; but the people only laughed at their folly, and allowed them quietly to

enjoy the remnant of clerical festivity. At length, after having paraded the town, the procession arrived at the Market-place, when a scene truly sublime, beautiful, novel, and picturesque presented itself. Several rings were made by parties of torch-bearers, which from a distance had the appearance of immense circular fires. This part of the exercise being performed, the torches likely to do damage were placed in a heap and consumed, which ceremony being over, Messrs. O'CONKOR, COBBETT, and RICHARDSON, accompanied by the Committee, mounted the hustings,

We give the following as some of the devices on the flags :-

Labour is the source of all wealth. We demand our rights; we ask no more, and

we'll take no less than even-handed justice, BLACK FLAG:-

Radicals, the slaughter of our unarmed and peaceable brethren at Peterleo is not yet atoned for. Murder demands justice. Reverse-Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, No Property Qualification,

and Wages for Members. Universal Suffrage, and no Surrender.

We demand our Birthrights. A very numerous party attended from Leigh, and to be prepared; but again he told the people that also many large parties from other districts, with bands and banners; but we could not obtain their for from either faction (hear, hear). He was glad hands and banners; but we could not obtain their inscriptions. The square in which the meeting was held is very large, and upon a fair computation of the numbers present, we could not honestly say there in the numbers present, we could not honestly say there in the numbers present, we could not honestly say there in the present in the were less than 50,000 at the commencement of the meeting. The torches having been placed in their Richardson then went on to explain what would be the principles of Whiggism and Toryism profess to the months of the principles of whigh the principles of whigh the principles of all grades and oninions, whather in

The CHAIRMAN said he hoped that the meeting bled was to propose and pass certain resolutions, and to elect two delegates to serve their purpose in London in the approaching Convention. He hoped, therefore, that they would keep the peace, and not leave it in the hands of their enemies to say, that because they came to the meeting in the manner they were they were like so many firebrands. For if we cannot meet in the daylight, we must of necessity meet in the night; for we are determined to have reform if possible. (Cheers.)

Mr. Geo. Loyde said he had the honour of pro-

posing the first resolution for their adoption or rejection; he did so with pleasure, because he saw that neither Whig nor Tory Government will ever relieve the people from the grievous burdens which they laboured under, unless the people made a firm stand, and declared that this should be the last time they would ever ask for what was their rights. He therefore proposed the first resolution. (Cheers.)

Mr. JAMES LOMAN seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. JAMES LORD said, it gave him very great pleasure to propose Mr. William Carpenter, of London, as a very proper person to represent without Bolton in the National Convention. He believed drunk. Bolton in the National Convention. He believed drunk.

Mr. Carpenter was generally known as the anthor of some letters published in 1831, for which he was indicted—as he (Mr. Lord) was present, and heard ment upon his first visit to Bolton, it must have been that the class which has hitherto turned improves that the class which has hitherto turned improves that the class which has hitherto turned improves

as a fit and proper person to sit in the Con-Mr. Thirward seconded the nomination, which

was carried unanimonsly. agreed that two men should be sent to watch over fallen from the Vice-President, further than to the National Petition, but these men could not do observe, that I rejoice at the change which my their business without money,—he therefore begged first visit produced upon the morals and the to propose a national rent to be collected in Bolton; courage of the men of Bolton, (Cheers.) It is "Now, by ST. PAUL, the work goes bravely on," it was not an O'Connell rent, nor a Whig rent, they who must have changed, for I am the same men, and root out the exils that now afflict society. my business shall be to justify them in every step On the one side of them is plenty and waste; on they have taken. (Hear, hear.) The wealthy and the other ride is starvation and death. If they respectable chairman seemed to have gradua ed wanted to change this state of things, they must most quickly in his course of moral philosophy, support their cause by contributing cheerfully to the to have far outstripped him (Mr. O'Connor) in the rent. He was very desirous of seeing those evils outward and visible sign of Radicalism, for the removed, and his country renovated; he had no most Republican speech he had ever heard, both desire to see labour cheap and food dear. He was as regarded the representative quality of the

> which was carried manimously. Mr. O'Connor then came forward to address the He spoke at great length relative to the effect which such demonstrations were likely to have upon public opinion. He denounced the notion of any connection being formed between the Radicals and the Tories. He explained the course which he had character, he thought, was the most important of all, and he now, at the close of the first year's ocmanner in which he had fulfilled his duties as Journalist. (Great cheering, and "bravely.") He contract which had been mutually entered into between him and the people; and he now came to ask them whether or not that contract was to be renewed for one year more. (Repeated cheers, and 'ave, aye.") Then he would proceed, fearless of all consequences, when backed by the brave working classes. (Cheers.) He was glad to find that the ellect of his last visit was to make their Tory journal more rabid, and to change the Free Press into a cood Radical organ of the people's rights. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Connor then adverted to the position which the brave men of Birmingham now occupy. He recommended attention to the collection of the lunds for the support of the delegates. He said that the present Parliament was nothing more than a council of 608, appointed by the middle classes, and of which number 40 formed a quorum. That they would meet that Parliament with the greatest number that the law allowed, and thus fight the battle of right against might. (Loud heers.) He spoke at considerable length upon the colicy of the present Government with regard to England, Ireland, and the colonies-(hear, hear, rear;-and said that the maintenance of office by Lord Melbourne was a "knife and fork question," and not one of pride, honour, or principle. (Great cheering.) He addressed them upon the several opics interesting to the Radicals pointing out their Union and the progress of the movement, through which he was locally and rapturously cheered. But as we consider his speech made in Teply to the joast of his health after supper, one of the most import-

hour of night, the presence of Englishmen, women, anxious to catch at any straw, had reized hold of. and sedulously and extensively circulated an address from a Leicester gentleman, wherein an appeal was made to the Radicals to join with the Whigs, in

The constitution not only admitted the right. but insisted upon the necessity of free citiz us being freely armed; and they only became slaves, when they ceased to obey the Con-stitution. (Cheers.) Mr. Stephens had been grossly maligned and called a Destructive for having nurised the people to procute arms; but nevertheless, he (Mr. Cobbett) had no hesitation, under the protection of the Constitution, and under the conviction, that he breathed its spirit to tell the people that they should have arms—(cheers) -not as offensive, but as defensive weapons; not to invade the rights or use them gainst the liberties of others, but as defensive weapons against those who would encroach upon their own rights. (Cheers.) If, as was the fact, the present question was altoge. ther one of abour and capita, low could unpro-ted ed labour fight a moral fight against protected capital? (Cheers.) He was as much an enemy to the use of arms as any man; but when their moral exertions tailed to procure for them their rights as ci izens, what were they then to do? (Cheers, and "Fight for them, lai.") Some recommended the people to glean moral precepts from moral books; but we by the most dexterous use of our moral power, they were crotchet-mongers. (Cheets and "Aye. lau.") Why not recommend the use of moral essays to the rich who really stood in need of them? He would tell them; because those who recommended them knew that they sever could affect that change which they profess to be their object; but which in rea ity they dread the accomplishment of. (Hear.) The people were now beginning to be alive, and to understand the object of all crotchet-mongers; and one of the most dangerous class of that order were those fellows who clamoured for a repeal of the Corn Laws, without caring a farthing whether those whom they professed to serve lived or died further than their own interest was concerned. (Great cheering.) He could not expect to make any great impression upon the meeting after the speech of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, and therefore as it was late and cold he would conclude (cheers, and "go ou lad"). No. He would now make room for law should effect for them as citizens? (Cheers.) others, and tel: them to hold fast to their own prin- They cannot control the law, but the equality of law ciples, and not to mind the Whigs and their Leicester | would protect them in any scheme or device, which recruiting sergeant, but to be assured that when similarity of opinion and union of sentiment may they were fully prepared to have, the Whigs would induce them to follow. (Cheers.) It is remarkable parties which have kept the industrious classes from be fully prepared to give them their rights. (Lond to think of the great store which a faction set upon

Mr. Richardson, of Manchester, next presented himself, and was undly cheered. He said that Mr. Cobbett forgot to tell them that this said Mr. Biggs, of Leicester had had the presumption to tell the people that of themselves they could do nothing, but that with the Whigs they could do everything. (Hear, hear!) Now he (Mr. Richardson) was of the very opposite opinion, for with the Whigs they had not been able to do anything, and without the Whigs they hoped to accomplish everything (cheers). He too had been denounced for telling the people

Mr. O'Connon then apologised for the absence of Would assist him in preserving order if it was possible; for if they were not silent they could not hear what the speakers had to say to them from the hustings. The business for which they were then assemble in the business for which they were then assemble in the most speakers had to say to them from the hustings. The business for which they were then assemble in the most speakers and the most speakers and the most speakers are a speakers and the most speakers are a speakers and the most speakers are a speakers. life and spirit into the meeting; and, after a vote of thanks to the chairman, to which he courteously was prepared by the worthy host.

THE SUPPER

Mr. Wood, the newly-appointed delegate for Bolton, was appointed as Chairman, and Mr. NESLEY as Vice-President. Amongst the company present, were Mr. Arrowsmith, the Rev. Mr. M'All, Mr. Balatine, editor of the Bolton Free Press, and several good-looking and genteel, but hard-worked handloom weavers. The cloth being removed, the Chairman proposed "The people, as the legitimate source of all power," with three times three. The second toast was "The Queen," which the Chairman thus prefaced:—Gentlemen, I give you "The Queen," as a compliment to her sex, and not to her station; for I am one of those who conceive that the days of the most deadly enemies to the free existence of King-craft and Queen-craft are fast passing away, man. Free trade was only considered necessary and that the people begin to feel they will be better as a substitute for national domestic monopoly. without them altogether. The toast was then (Cheers.) If by free trade a beneficial change

the rights of the working classes; and, as a further recommendation to his political character, he was proposed to the Bolton committee as a fit and proper nerson by the Working Men's Association of London. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Warden seconded the nomination, ing to their merits rather than by any false impression which the oninion of the interested inight stamp.

I believed him to be an advocate of dissipated by the triumphant and enthusiastic reception. The charge ment and invention to their own account will also direct any savings from free trade into their own coffers? (Cheers.)

What do you propose? There are two ends of a stick, and you would hold the dirty one while the oninion of the interested inight stamp.

(Cheers and langhter.) You would remain as tailors. sion which the opinion of the interested might stamp (Cheers and laughter.) You would remain as tailors

Mr. James Booth nominated Mr. James Wood upon them. With these observations, he begged upon the lap-board making clothes, whilst the nor. Drunk with great applause.

leave to propose the health of Mr. Feargus O'Con- foreigner may suit his own convenience in purchas-When the cheering subsided, Mr. O'CONNOR rose and said,-Mr. Chairman Mr. Kenyon rose and said, that they had now and Gentlemen,-I shall not advert to what has desirous of seeing all bas laws repealed, and the people, and the executive authority of the monarch, people made happy. He, therefore, concluded by had that night been delivered by the delegate for proposing that a national rent be collected. (Cheers.) Bolton and their present president. (Great cheer-Mr. John Warburton seconded the nomination, ing.) Let us then take a retrospective glance at the circumstances which had wrought those rapid changes in the minds of some of the wealthy, as discharge the expense of public meetings, and the well as the whole body of the poor-(hear, hear)and let us see if we can justify our position. Si, the pageant of Whig moral spectacles—(cheers)—but now, the money is withheld, while the body is held and let us see if we can justify our position. Si-, (Hear, hear.) Did not the people, even in the in durance vile, and denied the right which the instance of Reform, commence moderately, and constitution guarantees, until at length we are conprofess their anxiety for temperate and piecemeal change? Did they not attack the abuses in detail in the first instance, and, failing to accomplish moral philosophy. (Hear, hear, and great cheeting.) any, the slightest alteration, in a single branch of government, or to effect a change in a single abuse, were they not then justified in attacking, with the thus having attended at a feast in honour of me, wholesale force of denunciation, with moral and physical resistance if necessary, the source from now know me better." (Cheers.) Say that you which those abuses spring? (Cheers.) The several have wate sed me for three years and a half, through national branches of the State Church were attacked. unprecedented agitation, and that no man during firstly, in detail, and the remission of a portion of redress into an appeal for abolition, and now we required a total separation of the Church from the prematurely to the cold grave, while it illuminated State. (Great cheers.) The abuses of the landed the political hemisphere of the living with the blaze aristocracy, and the correction of some of those of cities, and blackened the horizon with the ashes anomalies which custom sanctioned and law recog- of mouldering castles. (Immense cheering.) Tell nised, were in the first instance assaulted, and their them that, if we have ceased to respect allegiance correction humbly petitioned for; but the power of where no protection is rendered, that we have not so the enfranchised proprietors overcame the voice of far degenerated as to forget the respect due by man an insulted and starving, but hard-worked population great cheering), and now a more full enquiry, as to the landlord's right of leasing and other restrictions. was being questioned. (Cheers.) The question of that debt, which was the interest of blood money for crushing liberty alt over the world, and which the triends of liberty in England had now ignominiously to pay, (great cheering) was first at acked in items, but refusal to meet our appeals otherwise than by the hollow sounding phrase of "National 'aith" had directed public attention to the justice of the title of the creditors, and the liability of the debtors. (Cheers.) To reform the civil list and other expenditures to the necessities of the state and the exigencies of existing circumstances, was the first feeble lisp of Reformers, which denial had inngnified into the denunciation which they had just heard against royalty and its principle altogeth r. (Great cheers.) The increase of the idlers' pay had progressed in an inverse ratio to the power of the ant documents respecting the claim, character, industrious to meet it; (cheers) of this grievance we position, and chances of the several parties in the but remanded a slight remission, and upon the subsix e, which has as yet been laid before the public, ject the people had been so grossly deceived, even by meeting, and was received with deafening and long military department to times of peace was urged, continued cheering. He said that he did not join but urged in vain, till at length the people were determined to become each man a national gnardsman all parties. for the protection of that constitution of which each. and children, to make the silence of the calm ring either directly or through his real representative, formed a component part of the nation's strength. Corporate abuses, old acts of Parliament, local abuses, and all the excesses of which the Reform Bill was to have released the Constitution, were imildly charged by moral force; but the deatness of our rulers had transformed that moral force into a threat-of physical resistance to those grievances, which the Whigs declared they but required their own machine to correct after their own fashion. (Great cheering.) For each and every one of those abuses a metaphysical corrective had been offered; free trade as a substitute for domestic landed mo-Whether then did they then direct their majority to nopoly, by restriction of cultivation and over-taxathe annihilation of Tory abuses, or to the prostration. (Cheers.) New churches, new bishops, and tion of Universal Liberty? (Cheers, and "That's new abuses to correct the atrocities of the law Church and New Poor Law, to correct the suiferings of the industrious and unwilling idler. We were then, said Mr. O'Connor, in the situation of an architect, who foully hoped to serve his purpose by mending and patching, rather than by pulling down and rebuilding, but who finds that resources so expended, is so much labour lost, an i at length determines upon pulling down and rebuilding the edifice anew. (Immense cheering.) Who then, sir, is to blame? those who pointed out abuses when in opposition, and confirmed those abuses when in

the people failed in accomplishing anything, so long

as the will of the monied order was the law and the

the new portions of the edifice. (Cheers.) Could

fount of justice from which shall flow through

the several arteries, the life's reviving blood of a

(Hear.) What means the principle of Socialism?
The incorporation of communities to do that by

means of principle, which the law denies the whole

community a right to effect-(cheers)-a party

seeking to do that for themselves which the law is

What means your sick clubs and benefit societies,

oddfellows and money club societies? Communities

to effect at an individual expense all that which the

a taun! in our teeth, is it not wonderful that we

were made by those who were well qualified to be

legislators without knowing how to sign their names,

while we ask for the abrogation of all those laws

common sense, and the power of discriminating be-

tween competency and incompe ency? (Great cheers) But should a classical, a philosophical, and a scien-

tion, which Whigs say Tories do not possess, and

which Tories say Whigs are wanting in. (Cheers.)

Gentlemen, the astounding demonstration which

the people's fitness for power; because no man is

fit for it, except the man who is resolved to oppose a misure of it. (Cheers.) But why waste time in

apparent apologies, for those whose only crime has

been in bearing oppression too long and too tamely? (Cheers.) Why now weigh and balance the

power of the respective parties, that power which has formerly existed in the hands of the enemy, but

which is now transferred to our safe keeping? (Great cheers.) The people will the change, and come it shall. (Cheers, and

clapping of hands.) Under the present system, we

see premature old age, squalid wretchedness, and deformed youth; nature did not make them so; and

we ask ourselves when we see the rosy idler, is

this disparity between man and man the will of all

dispensing Providence, or wherefore has the wish

of our Creator been thus perverted? (Immense cheers.) Now, he would say a word on free trade, and the cruel Malthusians, who were of all others

power, or those who conferred the power to Reform which had been turned into Monopoly? those who raised the voice of opposition against injustice, or those who are resolved that injustice shall not longer

continue? (Cheers.) Sir, I have shewn you that usurpation and monopoly, were subsequently deli-vered, and thus terminated one of the most triumconstitution, and capable of overawing the law and phant, cheerful, and joyous nights ever spent by a the constitution; and now I have taught the nation body of feeemen. that they may pull down and rebuild; but they never can redecorate, for the infection and dry-rot The following resolutions were unanimously of the old fabric, would speedily corrupt and vitiate, 1. That two delegates be appointed to represent the people of Bolton in the National Convention. correct one single abuse? (No.) And can we not 2. That Mr. William Carpenter, of London, is a by a proper direction of our power, dry up the source

3. That Mr. Joseph Wood, of Bolton, is a fit and proper person to represent Bolton in the General healthy and prosperous commonwealth? (Immeuse | Convention. cheers) Do those who have formed themselves 4. That a "National Rent" be collected for the

ADDRESS OF THE WIGAN NORTHERN UNION TO THE WORKING MEN OF WIGAN, AND THE SURROUNDING John Russell, in whose hands it now rests. bound to do for every man in the state? (Cheers)

Fellow Men,-It is a duty incumbent on those who endeavour to prolong existence by the sweat of their brow to be up and doing, and follow the noble example of Eminingham, Glasgow, Newcastle, South Laucashire, and the west Riding of Yorkshire, and show to the world that the deceptions of interested ime immemorial in a state of bondage, are fast scientific knowledge, and the absolute necessity for flitting before the progressive knowledge of the peosuch a requisite not only for legislators, but for ple; let us then seriously consider our position, and those who are to select them. (Cheers.) With such be prepared to take advantage of the mighty change which must ere long take place in our social and

should ask for the preservation of those laws which political institutions. It remains with ourselves to prove whether that change shall emancipate us from the thraldom of the marched to the North Inch, where the hustings unsold. money-mongering domination; or whether we shall with which scientific men and learned law makers be cheated as heretofore out of the fruits of our exhave deformed the statute book? (Cheers.) Can ertions; the result depends solely on ourselves. To we, then, thirst after knowledge more valuable than expect assistance from any other class has been

No Property Qualification be your watchword. Fellow Slaves,—When the most ardent breathings of liberty pervade the breasts of millions from one extremity of the empire to the other, when the

ranny of a Tory faction when the false promises of the Whigs induced us to rest our hopes of future ustice in them. How these have been disappointed Britain painfully regrets, and Ireland has equal cause for lamentation and indignation, when she saw that their first measure, after being firmly seated in power, was a bill for her coercion. But after a long and dark night of oppression, freedom dawns in the political horizon, and ere long we trust to worship its meridian blaze.

Arise then, fellow-workmen, and prove by your Chairman.

ing, while you would give him the key of the cookhop, to manufacture what you cannot do without. (Great cheering.) Free trade is but a substitute for landed monopoly at home, and free trade is but chaunted as a means of creating a competitive power for the task-master, and a new source of commercial speculation for gamblers with fictitious money for real labour-(Great cheering)-Have your store-houses abroad, and you have a wholesale market for the moneymongers, and your necessities will form the standard of retail prices. Have national free trade, by a sufficient application of labour to the soil, and you have at once a retail market, regulated by the national supply. (Cheers.) Would not the merchant gamble with food as he gambled with gold or silver, or other drugs ?(Cheers.) Then if you have free trade, do as Cobbett said, first apply the sponge to the blood-money. (cheers.) Now. Sir, I have justified the people in their course, and the next thing I shall do will be to point out the ifferent use made of moral power now, and in 1832, when the present Government were moral Reformers, if morality would make them a Government, but if not, were determined to have recourse to physical aid. (Cheers.) During that period, the money of the combatants for political pre-eminence went to labourer lent his body to swell the ranks and grace strained to light the torch of Union in the dead hour of night as the signal of our progress in lf, gentlemen, you, who were formerly but Reformers. but who are now Radicals, should be taunted with say as your vice-president has told you, that you

period: while the feverish excitement of moral Reformers, during a short campaign, hurled many to the female sex. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I cannot conclude without assuring you that the whole scene presented this night has astonished and delighted me: the glorious progress of the cause, as manifested in the untiring energy and increased enthusiasm of the people, teaches me that I have not laboured in vain-(great cheering;)-while the presence of many gentlemen of great wealth and acknowledged vir ue, assures me that property stands in no danger from the establishment of my principles. (At the conclusion of Mr. O'Connor's address, the whole company rose and gave several rounds of hearty cheers.) The CHAIRMAN next proposed the health of Mr. Cobbett, which was most enthusiastically responded

to; but in consequence of some unintentional and ll-timed reference to a speech of Mr. Cobjett's relaave to Whig-Radicalism, at Bolton, that gentleman was compelled to confine himself to an explanation of a matter which would be wholly uninteresting to our readers, while we cannot forbear observing that Mr. Cobbett manfully supported his former assertions, without injury or injustice to those parties who supposed themselves to have been maligned.

Mr. Arrawsmith, Mr. Balatine, Mr. Mc All, of giving the kirs of parties and negative to first and highly impressive style of church music. The ancient and remarkable ceremony

Mr. Arrawsmith, Mr. Balatine, Mr. Mc All, and several of the Workingmen addressed the company upon the subject in dispute, and the discussion terminated in a manner which will be satisfactory to Mr. R. B. Cobbett was next announced to the (Repeated cheers.) The necessity of reforming our and several of the Workingmen addressed the com-

manks. Mr. Wood said that he esteemed that night those poor services which he hoped to be able to render to his fellow countrymen. (Cheers.) He would go to his duties as a representative from Bolton to claim for the people those rights to which that were install and the ceremony was over at half-past one.

The evening service commenced at half-past six o'clock, by they were justly entitled. (Loud Cheers.) He would endeavour to impress the other Members of the Convention with the altered state which their determination might bring about. (Cheers.) He would be service, the service of searborough, from Matthew xxviii. v. 19—"Go ye, therefore, and teach all nations." From these words the Rev. back the peeple's demands; and if they failed he would be the first to move "That the throne was vacant." (Long continued cheering.) And if that gentle remoustrance was undeeded, he would then join with his brother deligates in recommending their | question of Apostolical succession; denied that the establishconstituents to seize those reigns which had fallen from the hands of our incompetent rulers. (Very from the hands of our incompetent rulers. (Very loud cheering) He wished to correct a slight mistake which had failen from Mr. O'Connor to the effect that he was one of the suspected Whig Radicals, the fact being that he had been a downright Radical all the days of his life. (Cheers.) The chairman continued, to address the meeting in strains of the most democratic eloquence for some time, and concluded democratic eloquence for some time, and concluded with a pledge that, when he ceased to represent them honestly, he would at their command cease to be their representative. (Enthusiastic and long continued cheering.) Several other speeches of a like character and all breathing a spirit of defiance to

fit and proper person to represent Bolton in the from whence impunity springs, and open a new Convention.

into law opposing communities ever reflect upon purpose of supporting the Convention. that which has made their incorporation necessary?

proved to be useless—a high-minded and honourable

proper situation round the outskirts of the meeting, order was at length restored, and Mr. Diggles was concluded a very energetic speech amid hearty are instructed in the same seminary? (Cheers.) Now religion or politics, possess over labour, that, howthen, let them establish a course of moral philosophy. ever they may seem to differ in any of the abovewhich the people will have an equal chance of mentioned points they are united in that of ex-learning; but let them not talk to us of a qualification from the working-classes, the largest possible amount of labour for the smallest acknowledgment that is capable of keeping body and soul merous, there could not have been less than from together, and that those individuals form, in fact, nine to ten thousand present, and one spirit seemed you this night witnessed, was a striking evidence of an enormous Union, firmly united, by having one common interest, (that of plundering labour,) from Rothschild down to the most paltry retailer; having a body of men, chosen from among themselves, called a House of Commons, constantly attending to their interests, which might with more propriety be termed the United Profitmongers' Committee. Let Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, Vote y Ballot, Wages for Members of Parliament, and

Long had we grouned beneath the intolerant ty-

union-your determination and perseverance in the attainment of the above objects, that although compelled by a bad state of society to be slaves in body, that you possess the minds determined to be free. HENRY BERTUSTLE,

OPENING OF ST. ANN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, LEEDS.

We had prepared last week a lengthy description of the ceremonies attendant on the opening of this Church, which, by some strange accident, was, without the Editor's knowledge, prevented from appearing. We were unable to attend the morning service, and our remarks had reference, therefore, only to the evening performances, which, though tion of manufactured goods. The stock on hand is highly imposing, seem to have had less variety.

We have great pleasure, therefore, in giving extended publicity to the following report of the Hull Observer, which, including both services, is is 48.8d. per stone, with a brisk demand, and a more comprehensive than our own could have been. prebability of a further advance soon. Wednesday last being the day fixed, by advertisement, for

the opening of the New Cathoric Church, in this town, the ceremony took place accordingly, with all the solemnities of the Roman Catholic service. The Church was opened by the Bishop of the Northern Diocese, the Rev. Dr. John Briggs, a gentleman of considerable acquirements, and who has received the whole of his education in the colleges in this country, never having visited any of the foreign colleges. At eleven o'clock, the procession moved from the vestry room, headed by a cross bearer with his attendants. These were followed by forty clergymen in their surplices, some of which attracted great notice by the extreme beauty of the lace, which is chiefly foreign, or wrought by the Nuns in this country; they walked two and two. These were followed by four others in rich copes, also walking two and two. These were followed by four others in rich copes, also walking two and two; then followed the three officiating clergymen, walking single, in vestments of cloth of gold; next the mitte beater and other assistants; and finally the Bishop himself, in his postificals. The procession, which was exceedingly imposing, moved down the right aisle, and returned through the nave to the Before ten o'clock, an audience of the highest respectabilit

had begun to assemble. Amongst others was observed Lord and Lady Stourton and family; the family of the Vavasours, of Hazlewood Hall; Wm. Middleton, Esq., of Middleton Lodge, and friends; P. Middleton, Esq., of Stockeld Park; Peter Maxwell Wright, Esq.; the families of Tempest, Water-

The following are the names of the clergy who assisted at the ceremonies:—Rev. John Ball, of Barton, near Manchester, was the celebrating prest; Rev. Robt. Tate, of Hazlewood, Deacon; Rev. Geo. Keaseley, of Sheffield, Subdeac n; Rev. James Crooke, of Manchester; Rev. Robt. Hogarth, firstly, in detail, and the remission of a portion of that period has committed the slightest violation of the most glaring clerical abuses were demanded; the peace, consequent upon agite tion—(cheers;)—no but demanded in vain. (Cheers.) Some few years ago, we heard but of remodelling, but deferred hope trate, charged with a single offence during that P. M. Kaye, of Bradford, were the Bishop's Deacons.
The principal singers were—Miss Leach, from Manchester;
Miss Brown, Miss Melville, Mr. Pearsell, from Lichfield
Cathedral; Mr. Higgins, Mr. Coates, from Bradford. Other
Cathedral; Mr. Higgins, Mr. Coates, from Bradford. Other parties in the choir, well known in this town, contributed Guardian, of Wednesday. their vocal powers in the execution of some of the most delightful music of our great composers. Mr. R. A. Brown very efficiently led the orchestra. Mr. Booth presided at the organ. The service commenced by entoning the 95th pashing in English, which was responded to by the choir with greateffect.
Then followed Haydn's Grand Mass, No. 3. After which the nonowed mayon's Grand mass, No. 5. After which the Rev. Dr. You as, D. D., of Liverpool, (who is distinguished for acquirements of a very high order, and for know edge of the fathers, particularly the Greek fathers, in

their own language, and is probably one of the first scholars in Europe,) preached a sermon from Chronicles, ch. vii. v. 12.

The Rev. Gentleman's discourse consisted of a calm statement of some of the doctrines of the Catholic faith. The necessity of an altar sacrifice was dwe ton, and the preacher, in alluming to such correspond to the control of the control of the catholic faith. in allusion to such ceremon, informed his hearers that it was not because the Catholic body snipposed for a moment that it could add to the greats critice itself, but only by representation to place that awill event constantly before the people, and thus tend to keep alive in their breasts the feeling of reasonability which rested on them. The Venena leaving the responsibility which rested on them. Dr. Youens, leaving the are mostly unfit for malting, and consequently controversial part of his subject, alluded to the temple in experience a dull sale. Oats and Beans in demand, which they were then assembled, and congratulated his and a trifle higher. During the past week very brethren that after ages of persecution, and being compelled to worship in mere holes and corners, the Catholic body were beginning to resume that important station which they once occupied, and were now reconstructing their edifices in the style of their ancient magnificence. The Rev. Gentleman concluded his discourse by an appeal to the congregation for contributions towards the liquidation of the debt incurred in the erection of the church.

Mr. O'Connon then proposed "The health of their chairman and newly elected delegate Mr. Wood," which was drunk with hearty cheering. In returning thanks. Mr. Wood said that he esteemed that night

as the proudest period of his existence. (Cheers.)
He required neither support nor renumeration for formed in a style of the highest excellence. Mr. Harper's particularly happy; so also After this prayer, the hand and choir struck up the Grand

fore, and teach all nations." From these words the Rev. Gentleman solivered a long address, in the course of which he noticed the differences at present existing in the religious world; and more particularly the schisms amongst the clergy and members of the established church. He discussed the ment had any share whatever in the descent, and claimed for the clergy of the Catholic church the sole right of denomi-

The produce from the sale of tickets, with collections and donations, amounted to £400.

> LATEST INTELLIGENCE. EXCESSIVE BAIL.

(Abridged from the Shrewsbury Chronicle.) Much excitement has prevailed among the working classes in Newtown, Mongomeryshire, in consequence of a weaver of the name of John Williams having been committed to Montgomery gaol for twelve months, for insulting a policeman. Many inhabitants in Newtown, however, deemed this a severe stretch of Magisterial authority, and, therefore, a letter was addressed to Lord Viscount Clive, Lord Lieutenant of the County. by Mr. J. Williams stating the circumstances. Lord Clive immediately replied, with his usual courtesy, to this letter, but he could not interfere. He spoke, indeed, to the Rev. Mr. Evors, who could not reverse his decree, because he felt it of importance that threats of violence against officers in the administration of justice should be repressed." Mr. Wiltration of justice should be repressed." Mr. Wil- "nich met a similar improvement. Beans are fully liams subsequently submitted the matter to Lord as dear; duty was paid last week on a large quantity,

PERTHSHIRE RADICAL DEMONSTRA-

(From the Glasgow Chronicle.)

A public meeting of the Radicals of Perthshire was held on the North Inch, on Friday last, for the purpose of adopting the National Petition and the People's Charter, and for electing a delegate to the National Convention. Deputations were in attendance from Errol, Scone, Dunning, Auchterarder. Blairgowrie, Alyth, Dundee, and other places. The different bodies composing the procession met on the South Inch at one o'clock, and about two o'clock were erected, in the following order, with banners, bearing appropriate mottoes:-

The Council and Delegates; Errol Delegates; to day:-Dunning Delegates; Scone Delegates; Auchterorder Delegates: Pomarium District, accompanied by the Tulloch Radicals; Dunkeld; Alyth band &c .- Four banners .- Mottoes - "We detest all compromise with the Tories." "The irresistible force of public opinion."

"Tories have enslaved us: Whigs have deceived us; Both have hereaved up Of our just rights."

Female flag; Wrights; Blairgowrie bands and

At the time when the attendance was most nuto animate the whole. In front of the hustings two loaves were exhibited on a pole, each 9d. in price; the one, however, much larger, and marked accordingly as the "Free Trade Loaf," whilst its diminutive neignbour was designated "The Mono-poly Loaf." The meeting went off well.

RETURN OF THE STEAMER, LIVERPOOL,-This magnificent Steamer having had unfavourable weather during the whole time she has been at sea, found her stock of fuel reduced to 150 tons by the time she had accomplished one third of her voyage. standard of freedom is unfurled and patriots are rushing in crowds to defend it from the after having been nine days at sea. She took fresh attacks of tyranny and oppression, let us assist our fuel, and was expected to leave Cork on Thursday. fellow countrymen to work out their regeneration, The Great Western, which sailed from Bristol on by bursting asunder the degrading chains with which tyrants have so long bound them.

Saturday last, will, of course, in consequence of this unfortunate mishap, reach New York before her, but will not, of course, take any accounts of this disaster, but will take the news of her departure, and no doubt some fears will be entertained for her

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

The supply of Wheat to-day is large, fine dry sam ples are 1s. per qr. dearer, but damp go off slowly. Oats are in demand and dearer. Barley is in fair demand at the rates of last week. Beans are unal-

POTATOES .- The pr ce of this valuable commodity in this town, is from Zd. to 8d. per weigh of

PRICE OF HAY in Leeds, is 62d. to 7d.; old

do., Sd.; Straw, 41d per stone. LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- In the Coloured and White Cloth Halls, during the past week, there has been a fair average demand for every descrip-

TALLOW .- The price of this article in Leeds

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, Nev. 1st .\_\_\_ Considerable sales of wool have been effected during the last week, with a slight advance upon some sorts; but as the manufacturing department here does not improve, this may form a reason for expect ing a moderate, rather than a brisk trade on comb ing wool. Blanket Wool is a little higher, and Shor Vool generally is in good demand.

BRADFORD YARN MARKET .- We do not observe much difference in the state of the market worth noticing. Both the demand and the prices continue firm; but the manufacturers buy sparingly: they still complain that they cannot obtain a corresponding price for their goods.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, Oct. 29. The demand for fine qualities still continue to be very limited; very little business was done to-day, Low and coarse qualities were pretty freely disposed of atlast week's prices. Wool and Oils are almost stationary both in demand and price.

STATE OF TRADE. - The speculative demand for cotton at Liverpool, which has revived with animation this week, has rendered the meeting here very unsettled. The holders of yarn are not general. y willing to sell at former prices; and the buyers, was chiefly at a slight advance in water twist, and

SETTLE FORTNIGHT FAIR, Oct. 29.-We had a good supply of all kinds of stock at this day's market; prime Beef sold well at rather an advanced price, and indifferent was rather lower, with dull sale. In sheep and Lambs, prices much the same as last fortnight.

SETTLE GREAT TUESDAY FAIR, Oct. 30 .-There was a very large show of Lean Cattle and Calvers, and also a good show of Sheep; prices rather high, and sales consequently dull.

YORK CORN MARKET, Oct. 27 .- Our supply of all articles to-day is larger than of late, and the farmers are enabled to obtain an advance of full 2s. per qr. on Wheat. The samples of Barley extensive purchases have been made by speculators, and in the absence of large supplies, wheat has been gradually advancing, but after seed time we expect a very great depression, as we shall then have more than sufficient for immediate use.

Doncaster Corn Market, Oct. 27 .- We had some excellent specimens of both new and old Vheat in our market this day; and the great descriptions; but, it must be observed, that Oats do not command the market so well as Beans. Barley was offered of grinding quality, but little business was done in that description of grain. Wheat, 27s. 29s. 0d.; Rye, 16s. to 18s.; Blendcorn, 23s. to 28s.; Beans, 15s. to 17s.; Barley, 28s. to 30s,; Oats, 21s. to 27s. per quar er.

LEEDS QUARTERLY LEATHER FAIR, Oct. 17.—There was less than the usual supply of leather at this fair. About 90 tons were loid down, and principally sold. Kips, Heavy Calf Skins, and Light shaved Hides, were scarce, and in great request at advanced prices. Other descript ons of leather without much alteration. Prices as under:

s. d. s. d.

Crop Hides	. 1	0	to	1	3	
Common do	. 0	11	ťο	1	1	
Shaved Hides	. 1	0.1	to	.1	3	
Petersburgh Kips	. 1	4	to	1	9	
East India do	. 1	6	to	1	7	
Cair Skins, light	. 1	0	to	1	2	
Do 40lbs. and upwards	. 1	6	to	1	10	
Horse Hides	. 1	0	to	1.	ି ପ	
Do. without Butts	. 1	3	ter	2	Λ	٠
Horse Butts	. 0	Q	. to	Λ	11	-
Bull Hides	0	10	to	0	111	
Bellies	· A	7	44	n	ີດ	•
Shoulders	. 0	8	to	0	11	
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WAKEFIELD CATTLE MARKET, October 31 .-We had a large supply of Beasts and Sheep at market this morning, with a good attendance of buyers, yet the market was heavy, and prices lower. Beef, 5s. to 6s. per st.; Mutton, 5d to 6d. per lb. Beasts, 500; Sheep, 8,000. There was a good show of Lean Cattle and Calvers.

SKIPTON CATTLE MARKET, October 20.-We had only a tolerable supply of Fat Stock, and not many buyers. Well-fed Cattle sold readily, but prices were no higher. Beef, 51d. to 6d.; Mutton, 4 d. to 6d. per 1b.

HULL CORN MARKET, Oct. 30 .- The supplies of alldescriptions of Grain still continue limited, particularly of new Wheat. The regular improving but they are not forced on the market. Barley and Oats as last week. Rapeseed is dull and lower. No alteration in Linseed. Flour is dearer.

MORPETH ANNUAL AUTUMN HORSE FAIR was held on Thursday last. The attendance of south country dealers was numerous, and prime good Horses were soon bought up; field Horses were in request, and fetched high prices; strong draught Horses were in demand, those of an inferior description were a dull sale and could not be disposed of; useful Hacks soon changed hands; there were not many two-year olds howu. In the stock market, Steers were full 10 per cent. on the advance; Heifers, forwarded in condition, sold readily on similar terms; at the conclusion of the market, none remained

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, Oct. 27th .-We had a very thin supply of Grain in our market Per Bushel.

Wheat sold from .... 9s. 0d. to 11s. 6d. Oats, ..... 3s. 0d. to 4s. 3d. Barley, ...... 54. 0d. to 5s. 3d. Beans, ..... 6s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.

MALTON CORN MARKET, Oct. 27.-There were but few samples of old and new wheat shewn our market this day, and consequently but little business was transacted; and owing to the advance in the Wakefield market, prices for Wheat were from 3s. to 4s. per qr. higher than the quotations of the previous week. In Barley, Oats, and other articles, not much business was done, and that at no advance in price over last week's rates. Subjoined we add a list of prices: - Wheat from 9. 6d to 10s. 6d. per bushel of 5st.; Barley, 30s. to 34s. per qr. of 32st.; Oats, 113d. to 12d. per st.

MALTON CATTLE MARKET, Oct. 27 .-- As Malton is now well known amongst farmers and agriculturalists in general, as well as jobbers, for its excellent weekly market for Cattie and all other kinds of stock, to-day there was an excellent show of polled Scotch Beasts, which sold readily at fair prices. There was a more than usual fine show of Irish Heifers, which were fine in quality, and fetched good prices. There were only a few English Cows, in calf, which were of a good kind, and sold well. The supply of Pigs was numerous, and they sold generally at reduced prices.

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Communications must be addressed, (Pestpaid) to J. Hosson, Northern Ster Cilico,

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