NATIONAL RENT. NATIONAL PETITION. GENERAL CONVENTION.

RADICAL REFORMERS,

THE NATIONAL PETITION MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE TWENTY. THIRD DAY OF JANUARY.

THE LANCASHIRE and CHESHIRE PETITIONS must be forwarded (Carriage Free) to R. J. Richardson, Bookseller, 19, Chapel-Street, Salford, on or before the above Date. The YORKSHIRE PETITIONS must be forwarded (Carriage Free) to the Northern Star Office, Leeds,

THE NORTHUMBEBLAND and DURHAL PETIT .____t be forwarded (Carriage Free to the Mettern Liberator Office, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The COMPRELAND and WESTMORELAND PETITIONS must be forwarded (Carriage ful disease: he, consequently, placed bimself under Mr. Angure, Richards, Carlisle.

NO TIME MUST BE LOST.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION WILL MEET ON THE FOURTH OF FEB. NEXT. EDWARD NIGHTINGALE, Chairman.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES OF

BLINDNESS.

been so for some years—can now see to read small

JOHN FRITH, George-street, Bradford, Black-

THOMAS MALONS, of No. 146, Mill Bank,

years. After having been discharged from the 31st

Regiment, in consequence of blindness, he was

admitted into several Hospitals, but was turned out

Miss Woodcock, of Peterborough, was blind

MRS. MEGSON, Caunon-street, Old Foundry,

was blind of Amaurosis, but can now see to thread

MR. WOODALL, of Brigg, was also in complete darkness from Amaurosis.—He can now see to read

MR. GRICE, of Langtoft, near Malton, was

MRS. HAUKINS, wife of J. Hawkins, Paper

Hanger, Trippett-street, Hull, was blind for fifteen

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

MR. PECK, No. 3, Paragon-street, Hull, was

CHARLES THEARER, son of Wm. Theaker, in

eminent Medical Men nearly two years; afterwards

attended the Dispensary in Gainsborough, for eighteen months, but got no better. Dr. Peacock

got him into the Infirmary, Hull; he was there

three months, but received no benefit. When he

came to me he was in complete darkness with one

eye, and the other in a dreadful state of inflamma-

CHARLES BINNINGTON, Lovitt's Entry, White-

friargate, Hull, had been gradually going blind for

twelve years, was attended by Four of the first

MRS. WEATHERALL, Burlington, blind for se

veral years: was under the care of an eminent Phy-

MARY GREEN, the wife of a Shoemaker, in the 30th Reg., blind for six years; was under the care

MARY WELBURN, of Burlington, a young girl.

JAMES LEUTDD, Commerce-lane, Pottery, was

MATILDA PRICE, Beverley, a little girl, four

JOHN PULLAN, an inmate of the Whitefrian

MRS. HUSTWICK, Lingard's Court, Old Dock.

JOHN DAVIDSON, Hunt's Place, Pottery; was

completely destroyed and lost for ever; got his sight

SERJEANT PALMER, 30th Regiment, blind, and

There is no external disease that the Eye is inci-

dent to, but what I can cure, such as pearls and

scums. In cases of inflammation, I pledge myself

Amaurosis I can cure seven cases out of ten; and

I particularly request every one intending to come

under my care if they have friends either in Hull or

Bradford, to write and get them to call on every

case to know whether the above statement be true or

false, as there are so many impostors going about

setting forth that they have performed extraordinary

cures, when on enquiry such cures have not been

The remedy is of the simplest kind, it requires no

Mr. CHILD will be in Halifax on January the

4th, and remain there Friday, Saturday, and Mon-

day, at the Boar's Head, Southgate; Bradford on

Tuesday the 8th, for one day, at the White Swan;

paper next week, and in the Manchester papers.

Mr. F. CHILD remains in Hull, where he may

THOMAS GILLETT, 30th Regiment, blind; both

at a distance, who wish to come under my

beg to inform them what cases I can cure.

the dimness in the eye coming on.

performed.

be consulted as usual.

in complete darkness when he came to me, from

Hull, late of Gainsbrough, was in complete dark-

attended by a Medical Man, but got no relief.

in complete darkness, and had been so for a long

of several Medical Men and attended at the Hull

clared by them to be incurable.

sician at Leeds, and many others.

eight years of age, blind six years.

totally blind of one eye, and the other much affected.

for two years. Went under the care of several

any inconvenience.

the smallest needle.

the smallest print.

Completely restored.

service to her.

declared by him to be incurable.

Manchester, January 11th, 1839.

CHALLENGE TO CURE BLINDNESS.

MR. BAXTER, from Hull, (please to observe the name) who has performed such extraordinary Cures on persons, many of whom have been blind for five, ten, fifteen, twenty, thirty, and forty- print. five years, begs to announce to the Public, that he has permanently taken up his Residence in Leeds, and will pledge himself to cure all external Diseases of the Eye, Dimness of Sight, &c., without blisters, bleeding, seton, issues, or any restraint of Diet

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

The following are only a few, amongst the almost as incurable. He then went under the care of one innumerable Cases that I have made perfect. They of the most eminent Oculists in London, but was are inserted at the express desire of the parties :-

WM. MAIR, Garden-street, Hull, blind fortyfive years of one Eye, lost from the Small Pox, was eminent men, but got no relief. Can now see to restored to Sight in six weeks to as to distinguish read the smallest print. any object. The other Eye, the most dangerous ever man perceived was made perfect in that time, after having been an out-patient at the Dispensary for seventeen weeks. This was acknowledged by most of the medical Faculty, as well as the Inhabitants of Hull, the most wonderful cure ever performed, for he could go about the town by himself in a fortnight after having been led blind so many

MRS. FISHER, Short-street, Hull, blind for thirty years, made perfect, after all other medical aid had failed, and can now see to thread the small | years, so much so that she could not see me when I

MR. MARSHALL, publican, Fox and Grapes, Pottery, Hull, blind of one Eye for ten years, and had given up all hopes of ever being restored to sight again, was perfectly cured in two months. This gentleman had previously been under three Oculists in London, and many other medical gen-

MR. PALMER, Barrow, in Lincolnshire, blind, and had been for a long time, was given up as inand had been for a long time, was given up as in-curable by a most eminent Physician, but can now nearly blind for four years; was under the care of see to read the smallest print.

Mr. ELY, Waterhouse-lane, Hull, blind, and was reduced to such a weak state of health, by blisters, &c., that he could not rise from his chair without assistance; the instrument being used to one eve eight times—the other four, but all to no service. But after being under Mr. B.'s treatment for six weeks, was able to both read and write, and walk about in a good state of health.

MB. NEWSOME'S Son, Shoemaker, High Church Side, Hull, blind from the measles, was perfectly Medical Men in Hull-can now see to read the cured in three weeks, after being under the best of smallest print. advice for five months.

BENJAMIN HABLAND, No. 2, Sydney-court, Bourne-street, Hull, blind of one Eye, the other in a dreadful state of inflammation, perfectly cured in one month after other advice had failed.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON, Christopher-street Sculcoates, Hull, four years of age, blind, perfectly cured in a short time.

Mr. MUDDY's son and daughter, in Osbournestreet, Hull. Both perfectly cured in one week of Infirmary Three Months, but got no relief. a severe Inflammation in the eyes. The eldest not three years of age.

SARAH TWIDELL, Albro-street, Wincomlee, Hull, blind, and had been declared incurable by a fortnight; this girl was placed under my care by also an out-patient of the Hull Infirmary for some twelve Gentlemen, the Guardians, Churchwardens, months. &c., of Sculcoates.

DANIEL M'CARTHY, Old Dock Side, Hull, Daniel M'Carthy, Old Dock Side, Hull, years of age, blind; was attended by eminent Perfectly cured in one week of a severe inflamma- Medical Men at Beverley, but got no better; was tion in the Eyes, which proceeded from getting a sent to Hull for better advice, which I am happy to piece of not iron in one eye, when working at Mr. say she got. Oldham's, smith and millwright, Sculcoates.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Newland, near Hull, blind gate Workhouse, Hull, was in complete darkness of one Eye three years, the other much afflicted, with one eye, and the other much affected; was perfectly cured in one month.

WILLIAM PARKINSON, No. 44, Vienna-street, York-street, Leeds, who had been nearly blind for twenty-three years, after having been under Mr. B.'s treatment only a fortnight, was able to read.

This was not external complaint, but proceeded from a compression of the nerves by redundant getting a piece of iron in one eye; was attended by humours, which, had they not been drained off, a Medical Man, who declared, both before and after would have ended in total darkness, that is, Gutta the man came under my care, that his sight was

Mrs. Ashron's son, George the Fourth Inn, Meadow Lane, Leeds. Blind of one Eye, and afflicted of the other. The one Eye made perfect in a fortnight, and with the other can distinguish lying at Sunderland.

RICHARD REDMAN, the son of Dennis Redman, a weaver, late of Leeds, but new at Stanningley, myself, and unnecessary expense of postage to those s been under Medical l Advice for gears without any hope of recovery, but after being under Mr. B.'s treatment for six weeks, one eye was made perfect, and with the other he can

Those cases will bear the strictest scrutiny and never to fail. Cataracts I cannot cure, but can the Medicines can be applied to the youngest infants prevent them if I have the patient in time. Of with perfect safety.

Mr. B. is successor to his Father, who stood all if they would come to me when they first perceive anrivalled for forty years. The case last mentioned was the first placed under the present Mr.

A soldier in Hull, who was blind in the year 1813, was restored to Sight, and made perfect in two months, after having been discharged Blind from the Hospitals of London, York, Leeds, and Hull. This soldier will bear out, from all that is now stated, his experience for twenty-five years.

Mr. B. has now been five months in Leeds, and restriction as to diet or regimen; bleeding or has restored the sight of forty persons, made fifty blistering is not necessary; and it may be adminisperfect, 200 others are now under his care, whose tered with perfect safety to the tenderest infant.

improvement is highly satisfactory. For the next three months Mr. B. will attend at any place when six Patients may require his attention. Meantime he leaves an experienced person in charge of his Establishment at home, by whom his Patients will be attended as efficiently as by from there Mr. C. will proceed to Manchester. Where he may be consulted, will be inserted in this

himself. Observe No. 4, Merrion-Street, on the right hand side of Wade Lane, as there are two houses num-

J. L. WARD,

Cancer Surgeon, No. 18, Trafalgar-Street, Leeds, and No. 1, Liver pool-Street, Oldfield-Road, Manchester,

WHERE every form of Scrofula, as well as the varieties of Cancer, are treated with unerring

Cancer of the Tengue Cured after cutting proved ineffectual.

By J. L. WARD, 18, TRAFALGAR-STREET, Leeds, and No. 1, LIVERPOOL-STREET, Oldfield Road, Manchester.

Mr. John Wood, Gomersal, near Leeds, nau and operation performed on his Tongue for Cancer, which had no other effect than the increase of this dreads. Stophen Dickenson, King-Street; Mr. Holstead, Stophen Dickenson, King-Street; Mr. Holstead, Stophen Dickenson, King-Street; Mr. Holstead, Mr. Stophen Dickenson, King-Street, Mr. Holstead, Mr. Stophen Dickenson, King-Street, Mr. Holstead, Mr. Stophen Dickenson, Mr Mr. John Wood, Gomersal, near Leeds, had an weeks, without cutting, a circumstance which he is anxious should be made known for the benefit of those who may be similarly afflicted.

"There is a fine mixture of misanthropy and mer-

MRS. BLAND, Middleton Field, Bradford, was nearly in darkness, from Amaurosis, and had iment throughout, and some of the delineations are excellent beyond expression. The illustrations too are of a high order."—Conservative Journal. Mrs. Wood, Bradford, was nearly in darkness "An amusing volume; the illustrations are spifor ten years -can see to thread the smallest needle. rited, and the binding is among its other recommen-

dations." -- Court Journal. ing-Hanker, was nearly in darkness for twelve years ing-Hawker, was nearly in darkness for twelve years "A very amusing volume." An amusing collectan now see to go about the town alone, without tion." "This book has pregnant proofs of talent." 'The grave and gay will here find plentiful entertainment." "An acceptable publication."

Bradford, was in total darkness for nearly three very pleasant collection."—Age, &c. &c. London, Joseph Thomas: Sold by Simkin, Marshall and Co.

> weekly numbers, price 3d., or in parts, price 1s., Part 1, of the

PEOPLE'S MEDICAL ADVISER, FAMILIAR TREATISE on the means of

A preserving health and the domestic treatment of diseases, particularly adapted to the use of the industrious classes:

BY MATTHEW FLETCHER. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c. Bury, Lancashire.

Published by A. Cobbett, London; and William Willis, Manchester; and sold by J. Hobson, Nor-thern Star Office, Leeds, and by all Booksellers and News Agents.

INFANTILE DISEASES REMOVED.

TT has been well and truly observed that "he who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, is a real benefactor to his country." blind for ten years of the West Indian Opthalmia, Can any eulogy, therefore, be too high for that was attended by several of the first Medical Men in man, who, with the blessing of God, is enabled, every year of his life, to rescue many thousands of his fellow-creatures from an early grave?

USE ATKINSON'S INFANT'S PRESER-VATIVE!!!

Might be chalked upon every wall in town or country; but as this Medicine has not attained it's celebrity (a celebrity of Fifty Years standing,) from puffing of any description, so neither does it seek to rest its future fame upon any other basis than the BOTTLES of it are annually sold in Great Britain.

For the prevention and cure of those disorders against, and a Cure for, those complaints to which Miss Jackson, of Sherbourn, near Malton, Infants are liable, as Affections of the Bowels, of any of the glands, morbid secretions, general was blind, and had been attended by two of the first Difficult Teething, Convulsions, Rickets, &c. and debility, nervous affections, lumbago, indigestion, Medical Men in that part of the country, and de- an admirable Assistant to Nature during the pro- ois of appetite, or where the constitution has been gress of the Hooping Cough, the Measles, the Cow in ured by disease, mercury, or injudicious treat-Pox, or Vaccine Inoculation.

The superior excellence of this Medicine, which can be attested by any respectable family in Manchester, has induced several unprincipled persons, in various large towns (particularly St. Helens, Dudley and Liverpool), to vend a Counterfeit Medicine, with a copy of the Bill of directions, although the Proprietor is happy to say with very little success: yet great injury, no doubt, to the suffering infants, and no less pain to their anxious Parents, have been thus occasioned. To prevent which, and in order to very skilful Physician. Restored to sight in a time, was attended by different Medical Men; was obtain the Genuine Medicine, observe that each Bottle has upon the Stamp affixed over the cork, the name of "ROBERT BARKER, No. 1, Marketplace, Manchester," engraved thereon, by favor of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Stamp Dutei,s

> Prepared only by ROBERT BARKER, (nephew and successor to, and formerly partner with Mr. Atkinson,) chemist and druggist, No. 1, Marketplace, Manchester, in moulded bottles, at ls. 13d 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Sold retail by most re pectable druggists in town and country, and may be had wholessle of the proprietor, and at the usual medicine houses in London.



Copy of a Letter from Herbert Mayo, Esq. F. R. S., Senior Surgeon to Middlesex Hospital, and Professor of Anatomy and Pathology, King's In order to prevent a great deal of trouble to College, London, &c. &c.

To Thomas Holloway, Esq. Sir,-Will you excuse this informal answer?

19, George St., Hanover Square, April 19, 1837.

Bones, difficult Respiration, Swellings, and Tumours, &c. Its effects have been astonishing in the most severe Cases of Stony and Ulcerated Cancers, Serofula or King's Evil, in all Skin Diseases, as Ringworm, Scald Heads, &c., and in Burns, soft Corns, Bunions, &c. 540 Medical Certificates, most of which are from the first Medical 138, Holborn, London; sold wholesale and retail Authorities, such as her Majesty's Sergeant Sur- by Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford Street, London; geon; Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart.; and such like and by all the principal Druggists and Patent Meeminent Names must for ever set at rest all doubt dicine Dealers in the kingdom, and any shop that as to the superior efficacy of this Remedy.

Sold by the Proprietor, 18, Broad Street Buildings, City, London, and by all respectable wholesale 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. and retail Medicine Venders throughout the Kingdom, in Pots, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., each.

The largest size contains six of the smallest, and post paid, at Messrs. Graham and Co.'s, 138 Holthe second size half the quantity of the largest.

Arrest of the Rev. J. R. Stephens.

PUBLIC MEETING will be held on A TUESDAY Evening, the 22nd of January, 1839, at Seven o'Clock, in the MAGISTRATES' ARREST OF

MR. STEPHENS.

Mr. RICHARD OASTLEN has promised to attend to address the Meeting. Admittance-Orchestra; 1s. - Saloon, 6d. - The RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

proceeds after paying expences, to be given to Mr

Stephens. New-Street; John Stott, Woodnouse Mill; Edward Shaw, Lindley; Hannah Eastwood, Sheepridge; William Gaukroger, Paddock.

EASY EMPLOYMENT.

HUMOUR AND PATHOS; or Essays, Tales
Author of "Modern Refinement," &c. &c. With
Illustrations by Frank Howard.

London, and country Towns, by the EAST INDIA
Teas, (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgatestreet). They are packed in land of the condition of the condendate of the TERSONS having a little time to spare, are apan ounce to a pound (a plan found exceedingly convenient) and neither shop nor fixtures are required; the License is only 11s. per annum, Excise permits are abolished; and many during the last thirteen years have realised considerable incomes by the made free to CHARLES HANCOCK, Secretary.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE WORK ING CLASSES.

NATIONAL RENT. A T a MEETING of the COMMITTEE of DELEGATES of the GENERAL CON-VENTION of the WORKING CLASSES, held RESOLVED, at Birmingham, this 10th day of January, 1839.

RESOLVED,
That the Proceedings of this Day be advertised

BENJAMIN HADLEY, Esc., Just published, to be completed in twenty-four Churchwarden of St. Martin's Parish, Birmingham, and one of the Aldermen of the Borough of Birmingham,

IN THE CHAIR, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed

1. That it is expedient that the Delegates who have been appointed Members of the General Convention of the Industrious Classes, do meet in London, at Brown's Hotel, Palace Yard, on the 4th of February, 1839, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

2. That the chairmen of the various public meet-

ngs throughout the kingdom, at which Delegates to the General Convention may have been appointed, be earnestly requested to forward, without delay, to Robert Kellie Douglas, Journal Office, Birmingham, the names of the Delegates so appointed, and the time and place of their election, together with the number of signatures attached to the National Petition, and the amount of Rent collected in their respective districts.

3. That the above resolution be advertised in the Birmingham Journal, The Northern Star, The Northern Liberator, The True Scotsman, The Ayr-

BENJAMIN HADLEY, Chairman. Birmingham, January 10th, 1839.

C. S. CHEDDON'S FAMED HERBAL

TONIC PILLS. POR the cure of Scrofula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions and Pimples on the face, simple fact that upwards of FIFTY THOUSAND or any part of the body, swellings or ulcerations in BOTTLES of it are annually sold in Great Britain. with painful swellings, or with morbid and irritating eruptions of the skin, open wounds and sores, as incident to Infants, it is a pleasant, innocent and well as the most inveterate forms of Gout and Rheuefficacious Carminative; intended as a Preventive matism, contraction of the limbs, enlargement of the ioints, lameness arising from any cause, enlargement

The daily increasing celebrity of C. S. Cheddon's Famed Herbal Tonic Pills, and the number of certificates received from the most eminent Medical Men, who have prescribed them very extensively and successfully, after all other remedies have failed, in addition to the private letters received from persons who have been cured by them even in the most extreme cases, continue to call forth the grateful thanks and acknowledgments of the Royal Family, nobility, and all classes of society. The following are a few of the certificates, se-

the proprietors.

From Dr. Darwall, of Birmingham.

"Dear Sir-I have for several months been prescribing your Pills in all cases of Scrofula and Scorbutic Affections, with the greatest possible success. As these complaints are greatly upon the increase, there being scarcely a family free from them, I consider your medicine the most valuable ever discovered. I have also prescribed them in Gout and Rheumatism as well as other complaints, in which I have found them equally successful.

"Believe me, dear Sir, yours, very sincerely, "JOHN DARWALL, M. D." From Dr. Pulmer, of Wallworth.

"Sir,—Among the numerous Medicines now be-fore the public I know of none so efficacious as your Pills in restoring individuals to health who are suffering under scrofulous and cutaneous affections, or glandular swellings generally, particularly of the breast and neck, as also gout and rheumatism, or where the system is predisposed to disease. This is the result of my experience with them, having prescribed them extensively with the greatest success, "I am, Sir, yours, &c. "JOHN PALMER, M.D." "To Mr. Cheddon.

From Dr. Browne of Glasgow.

"Dear Sir,-From the numerous cases of Scro-The Ointment which you have sent me has been of fula and Scorbutic Affections which have come Use in ALL the cases in which I have tried it; under my care, I have been endeavouring, for a send me, if you please, some more in a few days' long period, to find out some medicine that would time; I have enough for the present.

Yours truly.

H. MAYO. ing one successful, until I was induced to try your Pills. After receiving your letter, I determined upon giving them a fair trial-therefore gave them HOLLOWAY'S UNIVERSAL FAMILY regularly to fifteen patients labouring under the OINTMENT will be found far more effications, cious in the following Diseases, than any other and in six weeks, to my astonishment, they were Remedy extant:-viz. Ulcers, Venereal Ulcers, all entirely cured. I have continued prescribing Bad Legs, Nervous Pains, Gout, Rheumatism, these truly valuable Pills ever since, with the great-contracted and stiff Joints, Pains of the Chest and est success. I am, dear Sir, Yours, very truly,

"R. BROWNE, M.D." "To C. S. Cheddon, Esq.

C. S. CHEDDON'S Famed Herbal Tonic Pills continue to be prepared and sold at Graham & Co.'s.

. The Physician may be consulted every day.

HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, held at the COURT HOUSE, on WEDNESDAY the 16th of January, at Twelve Office, Huddensfield, to take into consideration what is accessary to be done on account of the operations of the Charity upon a foundation commensurate with its important objects.

The Rev. W. F. HOOK, D.D., Vicar in the Chair, Moved by E. Baines, Esq., M. P. Seconded by John Howard, Esq.

That, from the statement made to this meeting, it absolutely necessary that extraordinary exertions be made to Pay the Debt, and increase the permanent Funds of the House of Recovery.

Moved by T. W. TOTTIB, Esq. Seconded by Wm. BECKETT, Esq. RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY. That Application be respectfully made from the Chairman of this Meeting, to the Ministers of every

Church and Chapel within the Borough, and such adjoining Places as have received Benefit from the Institution, for Congregational Collections in Aid of

Moved by Wm. ALDAM, Esq. Seconded by Wm. Watson, Esq. RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That District or Ward Committees be appointed in the Borough, in order to obtain new and increased Subscriptions, together with such Donations as may be obtained, and who shall commence their opera-Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be tions immediately after the Congregational Collec-

Moved by John Howard, Esq. Seconded by Thos. Hirst, Esq.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,
That the Committee of Management of the that it shall be the most
Monthly Board be requested to carry the Resolutions sented with a newspaper. of this Meeting into effect.

Twice in each of the Leeds Newspapers. W. F. HOOK, Chairman.

After the Proceedings of the Meeting, the Vicar

called upon, when the Thanks of the Meeting were given to the Rev. Dr. Hook, for his urbanity and able Conduct in the Chair. T. W. TOTTIE.

having left the Chair, Mr. Tottie was unanimously

DONATIONS PAID IN THE MEETING.

٠, ۱			
-	. n. d.		
	Rev. Dr. Hook 5 0 0	Henry Hall 5 0	
1	Benj. Goodman 10 0 0		
- 1		Wm. Beckett10 0	
0	Joseph Taylor, Blen-	Dr. D. Thorpe 5 0	
. 1	heim Terrace 5 0 0	Edw. Wuttsburg 2 0	
7	T. W. Tottie 5 0 0	Thee. Hirst 5 0	
١,	Dr. Williamson 5 0 0	Christopher Beckett 10 0	
•	Miss Charlesworth 5 0 0	J. G. Uppleby10 0	
1	E. Baines, M.P 5 0 0 1	Anonymous by J. G.	
h l	Hiven and Atkinsen 20 0 0	Uppleby10 0	
1	Wm. Aldam10 0 0	Thomas Blayds 5 0	
11	Wm. Watson 5 0 01	T. B. Pease 5 0	
r	Mrssrs. Sykes's, the Profits of the Grand Ball to be held the Assembly Rooms, on Monday evening, Jan. 21, 1839		
е	NEW SUBS	CRIPTIONS	
e.	Man Son.	White a toribi	
٠.		₽ 8.	
0	Joseph Taylor 1 1 0	Chas. Makins 1 1	

The following Gentlemen also doubled their Subscriptions: T. W. TOTTIE. I JNO. CHARLESWORTH. JNO. HOWARD. WM. WATSON. EDWD. BAINES, M.P. EDWD. WURTZBURG. WM. BECKETT. MRS. CHARLESWORTH.

MR. SAMUEL LA' MERT. SURGEON,

Licenciate of the Apothecaries' Hall, London, and dical Society, &c.) having devoted his studies for many years exclusively to the various diseases of the Generative Organs, and to the successful TREATMENT OF THE VENEREAL

DISEASE,

IN all its forms, embracing gonorrhea, gleets, semi-I nal weakness, and strictures, eruptions and nocturnal pains, so frequently mistaken for scurvy resulting from that destructive practice, "Self Abuse," may be personally consulted from Nine in in the morning till Ten at night, and on Sundays, from Nine till Two, at his residence,

No. 27, ALBION STREET, LEEDS. And country patients requiring his assistance by making only one personal visit, will receive such

When an early application is made for the cure and inveterate stages of venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and distressing symptoms, a perseverance in their plan, (without restraint in diet or exercise,) will insure to the patient a per- | the people govern the Delegates.

manent and radical cure. A complete knowledge of the symptoms and treatment of these insidious and dangerous diseases, can only be acquired by those, who in addition to experience have gone through a regular course of MEDICAL INSTRUCTION, and it cannot be too strengly impressed on the minds of those who have unfortunately IRRITATING BALSAMS, administered by illiterate men, who owing to a total ignorance of the general principles of medicine, ruin the constitution, and cause ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, and secondary symptoms of a most violent character, until a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

LA' MERT'S RESTORATIVE PILLS. Price 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box,

Are well known as a certain and effectual remedy for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, without confinement, loss of time, or hindrance from business; they have effected many surprising cures, not only in recent gonorrhea and simple cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed.

In those frightful cases of sexual and nervous debility, brought on by a solitary indulgence in forbidden practices, and which weakens and destroys all the physical and mental powers, occasioning melancholy, deficiency, and the necessity of renouncing the felicities of marriage, aggravated by all the horrors of remorse; Mr. La' Mert, can with rather hear of every Irish Church Parson and Irish. confidence offer as a regularly educated member of the medical profession a safe and speedy restoration to sound and vigorous health; and from the peculiar nature of his practice, embracing every variety of dustrious, and valuable Irish peasant. The difficult circumstances, the most timid may feel envivenomous rigmarole of those two Protestant couragement in the opportunity thus afforded them.

MR. LA' MERT may be personally consulted from Nine in the Morning till Ten at Night, and will give advice to persons taking the above, or any other of his preparations, without a fee. Attendance on Sundays from Nine till Two, where his Medicine can only be obtained, as no Bookseller. Druggist, or any other Medicine Vender is has not got them, will procure them from London supplied with them. (if ordered) without any additional charge, at 1s. 13d.

Country letters, post-paid, containing a remittance for Medicine, will be immediately answered. 27, Albion-Street, Leeds.

ENTRANCE IN THE OATEWAY.

FULL LENGTH PORTRAIT

OF THE REV. J. R. STEPHENS.

As soon as proper arrangements can be made for perfecting the work, every REGULAR Subscriber of the Star will be presented with a Full Length Portrait of the Christian Minister. STEPHENS will appear at Full Length, holding a Factory Child in each hand. Under one foot will be placed the "Poor Law Amendment Act," and under the other the "Factory Bill;" at the foot will be the following words:

"These are of my flock. I um their appointed Shepherd; and whose oppresseth them I will make war upon."

Joseph Rayner Stephens.

The above Portrait shall be worth One Guinea. and upon the day on which it appears, the Star shall be printed upon superfine paper, containing a BIOGRAPHY of the Glorious Champion. The Price apon that day wiff be to Subscribers SIXPENCE. Non-subscribers, £1. 1s. 6d. We limit the gift of the Pertrait to all who shall subscribe from the first week in February, that we may know the number to order. We hope to have it ready about the time of hie trial, and specimens shall be speedily placed in the hands of our several agents. To this we pledge ourselves that it shall be the most splendid present ever pre-

N.B. Agents are requested to keep books, with the names of Subscribers.

THE DELEGATES.

voice, and our success in our perseverance. For now more than four months we have had a perfect political hurricane, and the Radicals, as if their battle had been won, have been fighting among themselves. We now trust that the short interval till the meeting of all the Parliaments will be spent in sober reflection. If we do not meet in London on the 4th, without 6 spleen and recollection of the past, far better we should not meet at alk. For ourselves, we have got some crooked blows, and we have given some hard ones; but we do hereby forgive and forget the past, in the hope that, in o future, our united energy may be directed to the good cause. No damage has as yet been done. We are now in a position to demand. Some misgiving, we understand, has taken place about the name which the Delegates shall take. That, we apprehend, is a circumstance for their own consideration, as they are fully competent to christen themselves. We have much pleasure in directing particular attention to the Birmingham resolutions. which will be found in our advertising columns, and which emanated from the mission of Mr. PITKETHLY. who was sent as ambassador from the Delegates of the North. The report which that gentleman makes of the feeling and determination of the Birmingham Delegates is most flattering and satisfactory. Of one thing, however, let our friends and foes be certain, namely, that we will not allow them: Honorary Member of the London Hospital Me- to step in for any sinister purpose, with no other intention than to serve their own purpose by damning our cause. No, no; the time for union has now arrived, and we transfer ourselves and all from an individual censorship to universal secreting. If any of the delegates shall prove false let their own patience and not rival quacks dismiss them. We care not whom the man may be, we will denounce and rheumatism, also, to the frightful consequences him, disgrace him, and discard him, the moment he attempts to sow discord in the Radical ranks. And now in reply to various applications relative to large sums of money which have been collected for the National Rent. We have been asked for our opinion and for our advice. We give it as fellows :- You may send it to Birmingham, as it will be under lected from numerous others, in the possession of advice and medicines that will enable them to obtain the control of the Delegates, and rely upon it. a permanent and effectual cure, when all other means that, notwithstanding the impediment thrown in DANIEL'S way by Finance Committees and of a certain disease, frequently contracted in a Treasurers, that there shall be abundance of moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally both for the protection of your funds. Forget and completed in a few days; and in the more advanced forgive; beat the enemy before you fight among yourselves. On the 4th we meet. Hitherto the Delegates have governed the people: henceforth let

LORDS CHARLEVILLE AND OXMANTOWN.

THE atrocious murder of Lord NORBURY has

thrown the two Noble Lords into most excessive contracted any of these disorders, that hundreds fall grief, and has awakened their every sympathy; and victims to the immoderate use of MERCURY and in their bubbling wrath, they make the Priests of Ireland participators in the dreadful act. But lest the English mind should be gulled by those Neblemen, in the moment of commisseration, we beg leave to assure our Readers that bloody Church Parsons and the Protestant Aristocracy, to which class, unfortunately, the two Noble Lords belong, have been the murderers. No; the virtuous priesthood; of Ireland have been too forbearing, or long since. the Church spawn would have been driven from the. land. Where was the sympathy of the Hellish crew, when poor RYAN lay in his blood, and the wild but unprotected mother knelt by his bleeding corse, in vain invoking justice to hear her prayer, Where was their pity when the fields of Rathcormac were crimsoned with Catholic blood? They have compassion for one of their own order, but not for those who feed them. We hate all cruelty: but Peer, both Catholic and Protestant, being murdered, than hear of the murder of one virtuous, in-Church Noblemen, instead of allaying, will go far to raise the vengeance of the Catholic population. Ireland never will-Ireland never can-Ireland never should be tranquil, so long as the Landlords and Parsons have a prescriptive right to destroy

> Church, before Ireland will be tranquil. O for the swords of former time. O for the men who bore them; When armed for right, they stood sublime, And tyrants crouched before them.

the people of the country. You must destroy the

Law Church—the Shooting Church—the Rascal

animadversion.

· REV. MR. STEPHENS

AND MR. DANIEL O'CONNELL

It may have been matter of surprise to some that Mr. O'Connell should so frequently of late have exhibited in his various letters and speeches so constant

that Mr. O'Connell has had his own reasons for his

ter was chiefly remarkable for two circumstances-

upon him, and the assiduous attention paid to him by the millowners of the neighbourhood. In the

ensuing session the factory question was again to be

"Mr. Acland, editor of the North Cheshire Re-

reasons for the course you saw fit to adopt on that

occasion as would satisfy the working classes of

Stockport-vindicate your own character from the

aspersions of your opponents, and cover them with

dinner on the 13th instant, which you are expected

to honour with your presence.
"I then called upon any of the 1,500 to convey to

"Lest this message should not be transmitted to

you by the dinner committee, I lose no time in com-

them face to face, and be called upon to answer a

charge which so seriously affects your public reputa-

"The statements 1 made at the meeting last

night, and now make in writing to yourself, are as

"1. That in your public speeches, both in and

IN CASES OF SECRECY CONSULT THE TREATISE

On every Stage and 'symptom of the VENEREAL DISEASE, in its mild and most alarming forms, just published by

MESSRS. PERRY AND CO., SURGEONS,
4, Great Chr. rles Street, Birmingham; 23, Slater Street, Liverpool; and 2, Bale Street, Manchester; and given gratic with each Box of and given gratic with each Box of and given gratic with each Box of the study and cure of a certain disease, he has devoted his time almost wholly and cure of a certain disease, he has devoted his time almost wholly and deadly an aim to malign the character and destroy the influence of Mr. Stephens. It would witnessed with much regret the miserable effects appear, however, from the following correspondence accasioned by the ignorant treatment of ignorant that Mr. O'Connell has had his own reasons for his

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Box,



CONTAINING a full description of the above complaint, ILLUS the number of Roman Catholic priests who waited knows where. To such then as are labouring under this deployable and often fitted discussed as well as the denotable and often fitted discussed as well as the denotable and often fitted discussed as well as the denotable and often fitted discussed as well as the denotable and often fitted discussed as well as the denotable and often fitted discussed as well as the denotation and the substitution, his faithless Doctor is gone nobody the number of Roman Catholic priests who waited upon him, and the assiduous attention paid to him this deployable and often fitted discussed as well as the denotation of the above complaint, ILLUS. this deplorable and often fatal disease, as well as the dreadful effects arising from the use of mercury, accompanied with plain and practical directions for an effectual and speedy cure with ease, secrecy, and safety,

without the aid of medical assistance.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS, price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s., are well known throughout Europe and America to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered, for every stage and symptom of the Venereal Disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhea, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all Diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business; they have effected the most surprising cures, of their respective cases, receive, without loss of time, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; and when an early application is made to these Pills for the cure of the Venereal Disease, frequently contracted in a moment of inebriety, the eradication is generally completed in a few days; and in

the more advanced and inveterate stages of the venereal infection, characterised by a variety of painful and discressing symptoms, a perseverance in the Specific Pills, and to the directions fully pointed out in the Treatise, will ensure to the patient a permanent and radical cure. It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskilfulness of

Illiterate men, who, by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, cause ulceration, blotches on the head, face and body, dimness of sight, noise in the ears, deafness, obstinate gleets, nodes on the shin bones, ulcerated sore throats, diseased nose, with nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, till at length a general debility and decay of the constitution ensues, and a melancholy death puts a period to their dreadful sufferings.

In those dreadful cases of sexual debility, brought on by an early and indiscriminate indulgence of the passions, frequently acquired without the knowledge of the dreadful consequences resulting therefrom, and which not only entail on its votaries all the enervating imbegilities of old age, and occasion the necessity of renouncing the selicities of marriage to those who have given way to this delusive and destructive habit, but weaken and destroy all the bodily senses, producing melancholy, deficiency, and a numerous train of nervous affections. In these distressing cases, whether the consequence of such baneful habits, or any other cause, a certain and speedy cure may be relied on by taking PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC CAN BALSAM has effected a perfect cure in the PILLS, and by a strict attention to the directions pointed out in the treatise, which fully explains the dreadful results arising from these melancholy cases,

MESSRS. PERRY & CO., SURGEONS, may be consulted as usual at No. 4, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, and 23, Slater Street, Liverpool. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry & Co. to give such advice, as will be the means of affecting a permanent in Bottles at 1s. 12d., 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual. Letters for advice must be post paid, and contain the usual fee of one pound.

Sold by the principal Medicine Sellers in every Market Town in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; also on the Continent, and North and South America. Sold at the Intelligencer Office, and by Heaton, Townsend, Reinhardt and Son, Tarbetton, Rhodes, Sold at the Intelligencer Office, and by Heaton, Townsend, Reinhardt and Son, Tarbotton, Khodes, Trant, Leeds; Whitaker, Hardcastle, Ridge, Gillatt, Fisher, Wreaks, Slack, Sheffield; Woodhead & Nail, Claughton & Co., Chesterfield; Sissons, Worksop; R. Collinson, W. Gething, Mansfield; J. Fowler, East Redford; G. Harrison, J. Walls, Barnsley; Adams, Selby; Greaves, Fall, Knaresbro'; Hurst, Cardwell, Stanfield, Wakefield; Stanfield, Keighley; Cooper, Bradford; Hartley, Berry, Leyland & Son, Halifax; England, Jacob, Fell, Spivey; Huddersfield; Brice, Parkinson, Priestly, Pontefract; Foggitt, Peat, Thirsk; Dalby, Wetherby: Stafford, Brook & Co., Doncaster; T. S. Brook, Dewsbury; Boxes at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Wilkinson, Skipton; Langdale, Northallerton; Goldthorp, Tadeaster; Bowman, Richmond; Rhodes, Snaith; Richardson & Son, Low Harrogate; B. Moxon, Meynell, Ross & Burton, J. Haycroft, Lee & Perrins, Hall; Dennis & Son, Bellerby, Deighton & Moxon, T. Marsh, R. Burdekin, H. Southeran, W. & J. Hargrove, York: Earle, Ramsden, Beverley; Ainsworth, S. Turner, Chamley, Fox, Scarbro'; Allathorne, Pocklington; Kirby, Market Weighton; Turlay, Howden; Sherwood, Driffield; Furby, Bridlington; Atkinson, Kirby Moorside; Anderson, Ripon; Yeoman, Whitby; Smith, Guisborough; Flower, Malton; Duck, Stokesley; Christopher & Co., Stockton; Wilson, Rotherham; Robinson, Beroughbridge; Collinson, Cave; Hall, Easingwold; Cass, Goole; Barkers, Helmsley; Harrington, Hunbanby; Hawkins, Masham; Longbotham, Middleham; Walker, Foster, Otley: Atkinson & Son,

Pickering; Knowles, Thorne; Sutton, Nottingham; Woodward, Leicester; and sold by most respectable between throughout the Kingdom.

London—Barclay and Soa, Farringdon-street, Butler, 4, Cheapside, Edwards, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Son, Farringdon-street; T. Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; Barclay and Son, Farringdon-street; and by all other wholesale natern.

To had also been under the cure of consumption and asthmas, but without producing the least alleviation of the surface of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories will in a few days be circulated through the tactories will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of this populous district, and the deepest anxiety will in a few days be circulated through the tactories of the state of public feeling on th Barclay and Son, Farringdon-street; T. Butler, 4, Cheapside; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church Yard; as a mild aperient, Paul's Dr. Baillie's Pills, she Hyde, in the parish of Stockport, on the announce-Sutton and Co., Bow Church Yard; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and by all other wholesale patent was enabled to get up and eat a mutton chop, and ment of your name as one of the guests invited to Medicine Houses in London.

A CERTAIN DISEASE CURED WITHIN ONE WEEK AT BRADFORD AND LEEDS.

Mr. WILKINSON, SURCEON

those Patients who have visited him from Bradford, and the neighbourhood, he has been induced to attend | bed this winter. that place, and may be consulted every Thursday, at No. 2, Dead Lane, next to the Junction Inn, from Ten o'Cleck in the Morning to Five in the Evening; and during the other days of the week, as usual, at the best remedy in the above complaints, not in the days of the week, as usual, at the other days of the week, as usual, his own nouse No. 60, Bottom of Templar's Street, Leeds. He continues, with unabated assiduity, to a single instance has it ever been known to fail. charge made for medicines after the expiration of that period; and in those of the utmost inveteracy, where

other practitioners have failed, a proper perseverance in his plan of treatment insures to the patient a safe, well grounded, and lasting re-establishment. He hopes that the successful, easy, and expeditions mode be has adopted, of eradicating every symptom of a Certain Disease, without any material alteration in diet, or hindrance of business, and yet preserving the constitution in full vigour and free from injury, will establish his claims for support. As this Disease is one which is likely to be contracted whenever exposure takes place, it is not like many other visitors, once in life, but on the contrary, one infection may scarcely have been removed, when another may unfortunately be imbibed, therefore the Practitioner requires real judgment in order to treat each particular Case in such a manner as not merely to remove the present attack, but to preserve the constitution unimpaired, in case of a repetition at no distant period. The man of experience can avail himself of the greatest improvements in modern practice, by being able to distinguish between discharges of a specific and of a simple or mild nature, which can only be made by one in daily practice, after due consideration of all circumstances. In the same manner at birth, appearances often take place in children, which call for a proper knowledge and acquaintance with the disease, in order to discriminate their real nature, and which may be the means of sowing domestic discord, unless managed by the Sargeon with propriety and skill; but instead of possessing the proper Qualifications, so essential to the Practitioners in this insiduous Complaint, you often find low Mechanics vilely pretending to have studied the Healing Art, and deluding the Unwary by their nefarious Nostrums; it is these Men who are the most arrogant in their pretensions, who, by want, of skill destroy more than even Pestilence and the Sword. Can Patients therefore, labouring under this Complaint be too cautious into whose Hands they commit themselves?—the Propriety of this remark is abundantly manifest by the same Patient frequently passing the Ordeal of several Practitioners before he is fortunate enough to obtain a perfect Cure. Were Patients sufficiently aware of the Risk they encountered, when they commit so serious a charge as Life to illiterate and inexperienced Hands; and were they to be Witnesses of the excruciating Sufferings of too many unhappy Victims who are sacrificed to improper Treatment, they would pause before they proceed and would inquire forther than the plausible Hand-bills and Advertisements presented to their Eyes, by self-recommended Nostrummongers and Emperics. The following are some of the many symptoms that distinguish this Disease: - a general debility, eruptions on the head, face, and body; ulcerated nore throats, scrofula, swellings in the neck, nodes on the shin bones, cancers, fistula, pains in the head

Patients in the country, by stating their cases and enclosing a remittance, may have proper remedies seat to the amount, with directions so simple and plain, that parties of either sex may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bedfellow. Mr. W's. invariable rule is to give a Card to each of his Patients, as a guarantee for Cure, which he

and limbs, which are frequently mistaken for rheumatism, &c. &c.

pledges himself to perform, or to return his Fee. *. Attendance from Eight in the Morning, until Ten in the Evening, and on Sundays till Two.

For the greater convenience of his Patients, Mr. WILKINSON will attend every THURSDAY, from Ten in the Morning to Five in the Evening, at No. 2, DEAD LANK, next to the Junction Inn,

. All Letters must be Past Paid.

One of the Drs. HENRY will attend every MONDAY and TUESDAY, at Mrs. Bennett's, York Place, HUDDERSFIELD; every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at No. 4, George Street, facing Eastbrook Chapel, BRADFORD; and every day at their principal Establishment,

16, PARK-SQUARE, LEEDS. A TREATISE IS JUST PUBLISHED ON THE VENEREAL & SYPHILITIC

DISEASES, AND GIVEN WITH EACH BOX OF

DR. HENRY'S FRENCH MEROINE PILLS.

CONTAINING plain and practical directions for the effectual cure of all degrees of the above com-plaints with observations on seminal weakness arising from early abuses, and the deplorable consequences resulting from the use of mercury, the whole intended for the instruction of general readers, so that all persons can obtain an immediate cure with secrecy and safety. Prepared and sold by the sole Proprietor, at No. 16, PARK SQUARE, Leeds, where they may be consulted as usual. In Boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each. With each Box is given directions how to take these Pills, observations on points beneficial to the patient, being hints worth knowing by those who are, or have been, sufferers from this areadful and devastating malady.

That cruel disease which has destroyed so many thousands is now unhappily so well known that a medital 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 invalouble 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 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 Also, complete in 2 vols, with Memoir of the Author mor 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 the French Pills; for when taken before the disease has made its appearance they act as a certain preventive, 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 nimost consequence to all who are labouring under hereditary or deep seated maladies; to those troubled 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 deluxions 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 attributable many of those hapless instances, which, while they excite the commiseration of the beholder, 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, gramitously, on the above disease. 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 admirister advice to any one taking these Pills, or any other of his Pre arations, without a fee.

DR. STYAN,

TN offering his best services to the afflicted, begs L to observe, that from a liberal share of public apprehation in Leeds, for a great number of years, quacks pretending to cure a certain disease, who bitter and most relentless denunciations of that gensuddenly remove the symptoms by artificial means, tleman. During his tour through the North in the and consequently drive the malady into the system, autumn of 1835, Mr. O'Connell's visit to Manchesand before the unfortunate sufferer is aware of his in the cause of humanity, and from his hitherto successful treatment he can with confidence ensure to his patients a certain, safe and speedy cure, without restraint of diet, or hindrance of business. All those who apply in person at his establishment, may rely on heing treated in a manner heat suited to their on being treated in a manner best suited to their case; and those, the remoteness of whose situation renders all personal intercourse impossible, shall, upon describing by letter (post-paid) inclosing a fee, as minutely and exactly as they can, all the symptoms such medicines, &c., as will produce a certain, safe

such medicines, &c., as will produce a certain, safe and speedy cure.

Take Notice, all diseases incident to the human frame very successfully treated upon very reasonable terms, (advice gratis.) Bleeding and teeth very carefully extracted. Physicians' prescriptions and family receipts very carefully prepared.

No. 1, Timble Bridge, near the Old Church, Leeds.

No. 1, Timble Bridge, near the Old Church, Leeds.

The Notice, all diseases incident to the human frame very successfully treated upon very reasonable terms, (advice gratis.) Bleeding and teeth very carefully extracted. Physicians' prescriptions and family receipts very carefully prepared.

No. 1, Timble Bridge, near the Old Church, Leeds.

The nurravelled, and Mr. Stephens and Mr. Oastler were prompt and persevering in their exposures of his treachery. Little more than a year ago Mr. Stephens's parish town, where the Rev. Gentleman, in order to bring the whole matter completely before the people of the district, boldly charged Mr. O'Connell with corruption and treachery, and challenged him publicly to vindicate his conduct. The following letters passed between the parties, and, considering the shuffling and superlatively Jesuitical character of his flinching yet bullying antagonist, Mr. Stephens exercised a very sound discretion in dropping the correspondence where he did:

A CERTAIN CURE.

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, AN-FLUENZAS, CONSUMPTION, HOARSE-NESS, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, &c., the numerous instances in which PAUL'S AMERI. above complaints, have procured for it a very important place in the list of specific remedies. Dr. Turner, late Lecturer at the London University, remarks that its effects are most wonderful. Sold

each. Likewise
FOR HEALTH, CLEAR SKIN, and LONG
LIFE, PAUL'S DR. BAILLIE'S FAMILY APERIENT PILLS, for both Sexes, an effectual remedy for indigestion, bile, giddiness of the head,

WONDERFUL TESTIMONIALS.

Mrs. Smith, plumber, painter, and glazier's vife, Kingstand road, had been for many years roubled with a violent cough and westing away of the frame, which had confined her to her bed for a length of time. Several eminent medical men were of opinion that she could never recover, as consumpbefore she had taken five bottles, she was completely attend a public dinner in that town. That placard was read at the Trades' meeting last night. RICHARD GAINES, of Upper Ground Street,
Blackfriars, lighterman, had been troubled with a
most violent cough for several winters, which used Blackfriars, lighterman, had been troubled with a most violent cough for several winters, which used to confine him to his bed for weeks, and he has that vote, in their judgment at least, you committed that vote, in their judgment at least, you committed "In p assured the proprietor that he attributes it solely to the greatest of all possible crimes against the most the effects of the American Balsam and his Dr. innocent and defenceless of all possible victims— BEGS to announce, that in order to ascommodate the effects of the American Balsam and his Dr. Baillie's Pills, that he has not been confined to his they have a right to demand that you shall meet

eradicate every species of infection. In recent cases, a perfect cure is completed within a week, or no Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

The above valuable Medicines are prepared only by C. King, (late Paul), 232, Blackfriar's Road, London, and sold wholesale and retail by the follow-

ing Agents-Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street, upon as the chivalrous and undannted champion of York; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, Newbery and Edwards, St. Paul's, Sutton, Bow Church blooded commercial speculation. Yard, Drew, Heyward, and Co., Trinity-lane, Hannay, 63, Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, Willoughby, 61, Bishopsgate-street, Hulse and Co., Leadenhall-street, and by all Wholesale and Retail medicine venders in Town and Country.

OBSERVE-CAUTION-Unprincipled Medicine Venders supply Spurious Medicines, for these particularly in Dr. BAILLIE'S PILLS, the genuine have C. King, (late Paul), on the Government

Agents for Leeds-Mr. J. Hobson, Northern Star Office, and Mr. R. C. HAY, Medical Hall,

RETURN OF THE

DORCHESTER LABOURERS

Now Publishing, Price FOURPENCE. THE VICTIMS OF WHIGGERY

BRING A STATEMENT OF THE PERSECUTION EXPERIENCED BY THE DORCHESTER

LABOURERS, AN ACCOUNT OF VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

WITH THE

BY GEORGE LOVELESS, ONE OF THE VICTIME.

Also Just Published, Price One Penny, THE CATECHISM

NEW MORAL WORLD. BY ROBERT OWEN.

This day is published, Price One Penny. THE LABOURER'S REWARD; or, THE COARSER FOOD DIET-TABLE, as promulgated by the POOR-LAW COMMISSIONERS.

This Table is published on a broad sheet, and contains an "Appeal to the Labouring Men of England," that should be read in every Cottage and Workshop in the Kingdom.

BY M. DE MIRABAUD. 'The work of a great writer it unquestionably is its meritlies in the eloquence of the composition.'

-Lord Brougham's Natural Theology. Also, Price Threepence, The VISION of JUDGMENT. By Lord Byron.

This Edition is enriched with valuable Notes by Robert Hall, W. Smith, Esq., Professor Wilson, &c. &c. ASK FOR "CLEAVE'S PENNY GAZETTE."

WITH CARICATURES, BY C. J. GRANT. PRICE ONE PENNY. It contains Lots of good Things and Reading for

everybody, with Engravings. LONDON:-Cleave, Shoe-Lane; Hobson, Northern satisfy any reasonable and intelligent man, such as Star Office, Leeds; and all Dealers in Cheap Paper. he has met with so often amongst the operatives, Feargus O'Counor, not once, but again and again—

"'2. That you distinctly pledged yourself to the factory delegates, of whom I was one, at an interview they had with you, at your residence, in Langham-place, to vote against Poulett Thomson's murderous 'amendment'; and further promised them your influence with your Parliamentary friends in favour of the children's cause, as then threatened by that Government measure.

follow:-

"'3. That you broke every promise, violated every pledge, and, to the disgust of men of every league with convicted murderers and oppressors. 4. That the circumstances connected with this act of political apostacy and moral perjury were sufficient to justify the belief that your conduct

in this dark transaction was, in the true sense of the words, venal and corrupt.'
"Such are briefly, in substance, the statements I made at the public meeting last night. I record them to-day; and, in repeating them to yourself, do hereby call upon you, in the name of the tens of thousands of factory workers in this district, who are sting well nigh to madness by the sense of the meeting; and I will hold myself bound to make good the charges, as numbered above, or willingly

receive at their hands that moral annihilation which port to make the necessary arrangements. will inevitably come down either upon your head or HORRORS OF TRANSPORTATION; upon mine.

"Your early reply will be eagerly expected by the people of this district, and will oblige, Sir,

"Yours, &c.,

"JOSEPH RAYNER STEPHENS."

"Merrion-square, Dublin, Nov. 6, 1837. "Sir,-I am directed by Mr. O'Connell to return you your letter of the 2d inst, of course unanswered. He is convinced you could not expect from him a reply to a communication made in such offensive terms as are contained in the placard enclosed in your letter, and indeed in that letter itself. He is quite content that the silly calumny contained in both in such exaggerated terms should be believed by all men who are unwise enough to be the dupes of the propagators of such untruth. Indeed he is, he save too familiar with having his every action

"Str,—I am exceedingly amused by your mock modesty and affected meckness. You are a pretty fellow! I let you the subjects, do hereby warn and command all Justices of Peace, sheriffs, constables, and other peace officers to desist from such assemblies which I rendered my own constituents of that vote. You now write me a second and a long letter, and you do not specify any one such objection—simply because you could not state on the propagators of such untruth. Indeed he is, accurate as I could wish

"But do you really imagine that I am so absurd as to officials to justice.

"Str,—I am exceedingly amused by your mock modesty health of the subjects, do hereby warn and command all Justices of Peace, sheriffs, constables, and other peace officers to desist from such assemblies at their peril; and do further command them to use their utmost endeavours to prevent all such wine-bibbing assemblies, and to bring all drunken officials to justice.

Furthermore the loyal magistrates of Ashton and officials to justice. you your letter of the 2d inst, of course unanswered. slandered, not to feel perfect indifference at any untruth which is not calculated to lessen the sphere of his political utility, and this slander is one which cannot affect the mind of any rational being, such

themselves.

"Secondly—That he has always been, and always

"Secondly—That he has always been, and always will be, most anxious to give legal protection to all 'infants,' as the law terms them—that is, to all persons under twenty-one. That protection has a double aspect—the one to prevent them from suffering under the inflictions of oppressive labour, the other, to prevent them from suffering under the privations of food and raiment.

"Thirdly—That if you or any operative, no matter how deficient in wealth he may be, shall address him (Mr. O'Connell) in terms of civility and courtesy, in which alone he would address you, or ony other operative, and seek for in that mode any explanation or justification of his vote to allow Mr. P. Thomson's bill to go into a committee of the whole House to have its provisions discussed in detail (for that was the vote complained of), he will discuss that vote with any one operative, or with any number of operatives, at any length and with any minuteness required; and he entertains not the least doubt that he will easily

that upon the occasion alluded to, considering the not in one paltry village, but in every town where he facts stated and admitted by the opponents of the bill, and the proposals made by its supporters, he was strictly bound in conscience, and for the protection of the children, to vote for allowing the bill to go into committee.

to go into committee.
"In conclusion, he desires me to add, that although your communication was made to him in a mode which in its nature was exceedingly offensive, yet he does not intend you any discourtesy or incivility in declining to reply. He merely desires to mark his sense of the only proper mode of discussing topics of the nature alluded to.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant, "JAMES O'HEA.

Mr. Joseph Rayner Stephens, Dukinfield, Ashton-under-Lyne."

MR. STEPHENS'S REPLY. "Dukinfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Nov. 7, 1837.

"Sir,-I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday in reply to my communication of the 2nd inst. I regret that any of the terms of that communication should have appeared ness to exert all his Parliamentary innuence with a friends to secure their attendance and support. Mr. O'Connell's own vote, at all events, was conficiently reckoued on by the Ten Hours Bill party uptoness of the very moment of the division; he divided however against them, with the Ministers and for the ence is conducted. These portions of it which were against them, with the Ministers and for the millowners. The £1000 affair from Manchester was concluded. These portions of it which were prompt and persevering in their exposures of his treachery. Little more than a year ago Mr. O'Connell's own considering and min order to bring the whole matter completely before the people of the district, boldly charged Mr. O'Connell with corruption and treachery, and challenged him publicly to vindicate his conduct. The following letters passed between the parties, and, considering rech, the shuffling and superlatively Jesuitical character of his finching yet bollying antagonist, Mr. Stephens apart from the unwarrantable rudences of such a spirate form the nawarrantable rudences of such as procedure, that must at ence have defeated the very object I had in view. The handbill of which you corresponding the whole meeting and the latter was counted in strong, or as you consider it, exaggerated to you so very offensive as to oblige you to deviate from the ordinary meanner in which your corresponding the world dentify you or as you consider it, exaggerated to you so very offensive as to oblige you to deviate from the ordinary meanner in which your corresponding the world dentify your or responding to you so very offensive as to oblige you to deviate from the ordinary meanner in which your corresponding the world and the latter was doing all he could to suce thin down the was saying. Unfortunately that may be a such as a spring. The condition of the 2nd inst. I regret that any of the dentity of the district of the winder of the division; he divided how.

Eglewin, to deviate to be his friends (although the first had declared in a his friends to secure their attendance and support. complain was not drawn up by myself, but by a jection to England. O'Connor was not the man to gentleman of high respectability, and an adherent allow such an avowal to pass without taking of your own party—an ardent admirer of your advantage of it, and accordingly making one of the "Dukinfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Nov. 2, 1837. "Sir,—At a numerous meeting of the 'Trades,' held in the Manor Court Room, Stockport, yesterday evening, to consider the case of the Glasgow operative cotton-spinners, your conduct on the 'factory question' was made the subject of pointed and severe former, undertook to say on your behalf, that although he was himself unprepared to defend the vote you gave on the second reading of Poulett Thomson's 'Factories' Regulations' Amendment Bill,' he had no doubt you were both able and willing to give such reasons for the courts was a set of the second reasons for the courts was a set of the second reasons for the sec

"I am also anxious to assure you that my convictions on that particular point have not been formed by the current slunders of those that have systematiby the current slanders of those that have systematically maligned you, much less have they sought support from the virulent abuse of your political or personal enemies. They are proved on my own actual experience—what I had for years read with so much enthusiasm in your published speeches—what I myself heard you reiterate and solemnly declared to the solemnian of the solemnian well-merited confusion and contempt. He further stated, as a proof of the high estimation in which you were held by the people of Stockport (on a cry from the meeting that they would have no O'Connell there), that 1,500 tickets were already taken for the clare, when I had the honour to wait upon you with the other delegates in Langham-place—what I saw assertion of an abstract question of right, as well as heard in the House of Commons during the progress of the debate—what I have since read prime mover of them, not in a county meeting that Mr. O'Connell a message from me, expressive of my reactiness to meet him on the question of his late in your speech (now lying before me) to your confactory vote, at any time and place most convenient appeared more than suspicious in the circumto the people and himself during his intended visit to municating it immediately to yourself, to give you an opportunity of repelling the charge which I publicly made against you. The news of this challenge

apparent want of courteous respect on my part when political charges are preferred against public men, or to the inconsiderate party zeal into which my conviction of their truth might have betrayed me, than to any studied intention of giving personal

"In putting this charitable construction upon these errors of form, you deserve my gratitude for the mildness of your rebuke. I thank you, therefore, for ourself again willing to correspond with me on the subject of my letter, provided I address you in terms subject of my letter, provided I address you in terms of the same civility and courtesy in which you would address me or any other operative. There is nothing, I would fain flatter myself, in this communication at surface with the forms of society when the registron of the same of nication, at variance with the forms of society, when tion, the reverend gentleman took his departure, and a humble member of one honourable profession ad- was seen no more; after which Feargus, by one of dresses himself to an exalted member of another his powerful displays, rivetted the attention of the those innocent victims of insatiable avarice and cold-

As you have so frankly declared yourself willing

crowded meeting of the Trades of Ashton-under-Lyne, held on Thursday last, on the announcement of your promise to visit Stockport, I was deputed, on behalf of the people of that town, also respectfully to demand the meeting, which has formed the subgriveous wrongs you have done both to themselves and to their children, to name your own time (such a time, of course, as these imprisoned slaves can time, of course, as these imprisoned slaves can easily settled. I shall receive your answer by Saturday's, or at the furthest by Sunday's post, and can proceed early on Monday morning to Stock-

"Thanking you for the polite and urbar anner in which you have answered my first co. tion, notwithstanding its numerous defects, and confidently relying upon a ratification of the engagement which you have proposed yourself so willingly te enter into,

"I have the honour to remain, Sir, "Your most obedient, humble servant,

"JOSEPH R. STEPHENS."

"Merrion-square, Dublin, Nov. 10, 1837.

"But do you really imagine that I am so absurd as to give this matter the importance of a public meeting?

than:

'I am ready to discuss that vote with any one or any twenty who address me civilly, and require explanation on the subject. I am ready to discuss it thus even with you,

** This Table is published on a broad sheet, and contains an "Appeal to the Labouring Men of England," that should be read in every Cottage and Workshop in the Kingdom.

Just published, Price Threepence,

Just published, Price Threepence,

TRACTS on REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT and NATIONAL EDUCATION By R. D. OWER.

DOWER and PERNICES WRIGHT.

Price Twopence each,

HOPES and DESTINIES of the HUMAN SPECIES. By R. D. Ower.

ADDRESS ON FREE INQUIRY. By R. D. OWER.

ADDRESS ON FREE INQUIRY, By R. D. OWER.

WILLIAM TELL; or, SWITZERLAND DELIVERED;

Also, complete in 3 rols, with Memoir of the Author Also, Price \$8.4 stitched, and an Is. Cloth, A New Edition of OWEN'S ESSAYS on the FORMATION OF CHARACTER.

By M. DEMINARAUD.

of his political utility, and this slander is one which as shadow of a case against me in the great cause of civil and religious that the great cause of civil and religious the subject. I am ready to discuss it thus even with you as those frem whom he expects or would accept the standard of the great cause of civil and religious the subject. I am ready to discuss it thus even with you as those frem whom he expects or would accept the standard of this entire life.

"Mr. O'Connell desires me to add, that the great cause of civil and religious the subject. I am ready to discuss the children to destroy their employers and warring to subject the subject. I am ready to discuss the children to destroy their employers and the process of the standard that the process of the standard that the great cause of civil and religious the subject. I am ready to discuss the children to destroy their employers and the subject and by our again to the subject and by our again the subject and the process of the subject an and then forget the silly controversy for ever.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "DANIEL O'CONNELL

"Mr. Joseph Rayner Stephens." [The above correspondence which passed between Stephens and the arch-Traitor some time ago, was set up in type for publication in the Star of last week, but excluded for want of room.]

> SCOTLAND. (From our own Correspondent.)

Sins,-If you did not know me I would hesitate to address you this communication, so singular will its details appear to you. In my last I told you how aylor had fought and won the battle against ewster, even in his own stronghold, but that actory was absolutely nothing to the withering

electrical—every where he has put down for ever the paltry clique who attempted to denounce him, and such is the opinion of the disgrace brought on Scotland by the Calton Hill resolutions, that even John Fraser, that best and truest of Radicals, who had appeared as the author of them, or had even been connected with them, was hooted down when he again attempted to carry them through. Of Edinburgh matters I speak from hearing, but of all else I may say with the Trojan—Omnia quaeque vidi et quorum pars magna fiu. Paisley is the seat of Brewster's power, and by some yet unexplained circumstance, no preparations even were made for the reception of O'Connor. However the Philosophical Hall was ready, and there where about 600 or less could have been packed, out of a population of 60,000. It was proposed to try one of the most momentous questions which ever came before the public. Brewster who had engaged his spies, Henderson and Eglexim, to wait on Feargus O'Connor, and pretend to be his friends (although the first had declared in a public meeting that he would not be the straight that he would not be the straight that the straight that he would not be the straight that the straight that he would not be the straight that he would not be the straight that the straight that he would not be the straight that t of your own party—an ardent admirer of your splendid talents—a supporter of most of your public measures—but still compelled with myself to hold you guilty of political and moral apostacy in the matter of your factory vote. I thought it right to send you a copy of that placard, not as a personal insult, but as a proof that in this district, where the great cause of civil and religious liberty—the chosen object of your entire life—is as dear to its people as it can possibly be to yourself, the most decided advantage of it, and accordingly making one of the most magnificient efforts and most touching appeals, he raised such a storm as could hardly be allayed. Well the meeting adjourned to the old Low Church, and it was expected that then Brewster, who complained that the former jury was not a just one, the Reverend gentleman saw that he had something more than his ignorant dapes of the union to deal with, and prudently kept out of the way contenting it can possibly be to yourself, the most decided opinions were entertained on the subject of that one himself with sending another parson, a Mr. Kennedy, to make a diversion in his favour, and adjourn the meeting. Henderson, the Quaker Bailie, also came forward as an opponent of Radicalism, but all would not do, the Paisley boys were not to be humbugged, sidered more as a country affair, and the mere assertion of an abstract question of right, prime mover of them, not in a county meeting, but in the heart of his own congregation, and after three weeks public notice. Well, the next night, Thursday, the 10th, there was a meeting in the Bazaar in Glasgow, and such a meeting as ontheggars dessubscription list. Those convictions have been strengthened by the lengthy, very elaborate, but most cautiously worded reply, which, in your name, Mr. O'Hea has been directed to make to my letter of larly explaining the state of your feelings on the dently appeared to be to create disunion, the temper subject of our correspondence, to have attributed any of the meeting would stand no longer, and he was apparent want of courteous respect on my part obliged to give way. Mr. O'Connor replied to him, rather to my ignorance of the forms to be adopted and in matchless style. Have you ever seen a fowl cut up almost without the appearance of the knife having touched it, yet all divided and ready for distribution—even so was it with the unfortunate Brewster. He was dissected before he knew even that his skin was scratched, and without an angry expression, a word out of joint, or even a look of defiance. Feargus dressed him in such a quiet, telling style that even apple sance was not needed your answer, because you have generously waved to prove him a reasted coose. When again he all that might otherwise have closed this correspon. wished to renew the discussion, I wish you had dence, and have at once, in statement No. 3, declared heard the yells of execration with which he was greeted. It was not a mere hiss, or a boo-far from in his public capacity, and on public grounds meeting for two hours, forcing the willing tribute of praise from listening thousands.

The question of the Edinburgh resolutions may to discuss that vote with any one operative, or with now be considered as settled for ever, and our to discuss that vote with any one operative, or with any number of operatives, at any length, and with any minuteness required, I have only to request you most respectfully to redeem that pledge, and to allow me to arrange for a public meeting at Stockport—say on Tuesday evening next, or any other day or hour, during your visit to my parish town, port—say on Tuesday evening next, or any other day or hour, during your visit to my parish town, according to the usual forms of honourable discussifirm union, and cannot consequently be considered in any other light than as a national boon, while the tions with which your constituents, of whom you admirable conduct he pursued while here has greatly say a more intelligent and honest constituency never added to his former laurels. Brewster is to make party, abandoned the helpless children to the mercy of the millowners and of the Government openly in or the millowners and of the Government openly in prove that those explanations cannot and ought not Union to defeat the Monday next, in the Paisley prove that those explanations cannot and ought not Union, to defeat the election of John Taylor, on the to satisfy any reasonable and intelligent man, and ground of his being opposed to the Edipburgh resohave only, if possible, added to the political guilt of lutions; and, as none but members of the Union him who attempted, by such a defence, to extenuate will be allowed to vote, many of whom, including or explain away the darkest trait of his whole the chairman and secretary, are his tools, although he designates them as wild beasts, it is supposed he "I ought not to omit to mertion, that at a very may carry a vote with him. I will watch, however, and supply you with all intelligence. Glasgow, 12th Jan., 1838.

A RADICAL PROCLAMATION.

Whereas great numbers of wealthy and public men have lately, in some parts of Great Britain, assembled themselves together after sunset, by candlelight, in large parties, to which they rattled in carriages in a tumultuous manner, where they had rounds of beef, plumpudding, and other ensigns of gout, and have continued so assembled until a late hour of the night, and during the time they were so assembled have, by loud shouts and noises, and the display of drunken freaks, greatly alarmed the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of such assemblies,

and endangered the public peace. We, therefore, sensible of the mischievous consequences to be apprehended from such gluttonous meetings, and of the dangerous tendency thereof,

Furthermore the loyal magistrates of Ashton and of Bury being expected, during this year, to parade their several districts with a posse of truncheons bearing torches and ringing bells from sunset until sunrise for the purpose of protecting the peaceable inhabitants, it has been graciously considered that their corpulent bodies, and unusual size, would seriously interrupt them in the exercise of their duty, and it is as graciously recommended that a steady hand and a clear head can only be attained by abstaining from all wine-bibbing assemblies. We therefore command them to abstain, and likewise to reduce their fat by strong purges, violent exercise, and living on skilly for six weeks.

We do further command all magistrates to encourage noblemen and gentlemen in the harmless amusements of illuminating ball-rooms, displaying fireworks, breaking lamps by gas-light, wrenching off knockers by lantern-light, and knocking down people by moon-light.

We further allow all factories and places where half wages are paid to burn away after sunset, always and every way excepting such burnings as they had at Ashton.

Whereas the evil-disposed Radicals having ceased to burn torches, as well as taxes in the shape of hemp, tar, and wood from the colonies, and having ceased to frighten any more fools into the Insurance Office, it will be seriously taken into consideration during the next session to stop the supplies of moon-

Given at the hands of the Radicals, in their Court at Ramsbottom assembled, in the nineteenth year of the Queen's life, in the second of her reign, and in the year two of M-lb-ra the Favourite.

GOD SAVE THE RADICALS.

ACCIDENT THROUGH DRUNKENNESS. -An inquest was held on Thursday, at the Middlesex Hospital, on the corpse of James Hurst, a cabdriver. He had been knocked down, in Great Marylebone-street, by the carriage-horses of Mr. Bermister, of Upper Wimpole-street, driven at a furious rate by John Nott, Mr. Bermister's coachman: whilst on the ground, Dr. Wright's carriage was driven over him; and the wounds he received proved mortal. Nott, Mr. Bermister's coachman, defeat which the author of the Edinburgh resolutions was drunk. The jury found a verdict of "Accihas suffered at the hands of that extraordinary man dental death," with a decdard of £20 en the coach and horses.

Foreign and Bomestic Entelligence.

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

The debate on Wednesday offered the most animated spectacle. On the first paragraph being read, and it being understood that a Ministerial member, M. Amilhau, had proposed an amendment, M. Garnier Pages delivered the sentiments of the Extreme Left, which appeared to be those of polite contempt for all parties in the Chamber, whether Ministerial or constitutional opposition. He could not but vote for the Address, as it spoke his opinions; but yet he had no desire that the adoption of this Address should overthrow the Cabinet—he preferring a weak and poor Ministry like the present, who might be forced into doing good, to a strong and talented, and even more liberal one, which, notwithstanding its greater degree of liberality, would do nothing for the people or their cause. M. Garnier Pages spoke, moreover, a great and important troth, when he declared that the ills which all united in complaining of-the feebleness of all Parliamentary influence and weight, and the predominance of the Court over the representation of the country, proceeded from the Legislature not sufficiently representing the great body of the people. The Chamber was returned by a small and isolated body of interested electors, and had thus neither the country nor the popular

as a plaything. M. BARTHE, Keeper of the Seals, replied to M. Garnier Pages, and accused Messes. Thiers and Guizot of leaguing with the Left in order to turn Destructives.

M. Guizor then mounted the tribune, and said that since he was called factions and revolutionary for having aided in framing the address, he would read the address, and ask which paragraph contained any thing factious or revolutionary? A scene then ensued, almost as shameful as can well be described. The one hundred and fifty thickand-thin supporters of all ministers, occupying the centre of the Chamber, who had listened in silence to the republican, M. Garnier Pages, began to bellow at M. Guizot with an accord and a zeal only to be equalled by the claqueurs of a French pit. They would not hear him. He said they should. And it was only by force of lungs that he got through the first paragraph. Here the Centres clamoured against the expression, "the peace, which we have maintained;" as if it was the Chamber, and not the government, which had maintained peace. M. Guizot replied, we meant both Chamber, government, and country. None of the three ministerial members of the commission had objected to the phrase. Hereupon ensued a murmur, and the three ministerial members of the commission got up, one after another, in the tribune, M. Guizot retiring to the back of it, but not enitting it. All three made the same excuse, viz., that the whole tone of the address, from beginning to end, was so deplorable and disagreeable to them, that they gave up cavilling about words and isolated expressions, and rather desired to see its bitterness exaggerated than softened, in the hope that the whole would be rejected by the Chamber.

M. GUIZOT then continued to read the address in which he repeated there was nothing revolutionary -nothing against the King-but a very plain, unambiguous condemnation of the Ministry as incapable and insufficient. The Ministry did not represeat the country with dignity. The address said so. Was this the factions and revolutionary paragraph? Yes and No were heard, in answer, from behind the Ministerial bench, of which the occupiers remained silent, though much agitated. M. THIERS then summoned Ministers to speak out, and declare boldly, was this revolutionary? Silence prevailed. M. GUIZOT then read the paragraph which

declared the Throne to repose in the "allmight of the national will." Was this revolutionary? M. MONTALIVET here observed that he was no partizan of quasi-legitimacy.

M. GUIZOT denied that he had ever uttered the phrase attributed to him, of considering Louis Phillippe by right of quasi-legitimacy. He was King by right of a legitimate revolution, and that he (M. Gu:zot) loudly professed. He then passed to the phrase that demanded a Ministry capable of "covering the throne with its responsibility." This responsibility ought to be real, and not dependent on the assertion of Ministers themselves. The King might take the first men he might meet in the street, and make Ministers of them. The act was legal and, perhaps, constitutional. But they would not protect the throne by their responsibility. It was highly constitutional to remind the throne of this, and he defied them to stigmatise such advice as revolutionary. The address was a sincere, a needful, a noble document, and neither factions nor revolutionary, and he would be proud of having been alone the author of it.

It is impossible, writes our correspondent, to describe the storm that burst forth between every sentence, and interrupted each minute the words of M. Guizot. The claqueurs of the Centre were merciless and furious; and when M. Guizot descended from the tribune, he was obliged to fling discharged. It appears that his application for himself exhausted on the bench occupied by the members of the commission. Count Mole rose after M. Guizot, and began by

admitting that the address was neither factious nor revolutionary, but that it was unconstitutional. It transferred power from the centre of the Chamber to a side of it where power had never before been. It accused ministers, and for that he did not blame it. What he blamed it for was its declaring that ministers did not cover the throne with their responsibility. This was to declare the crown itself responsible, and responsible, too, for a policy stigmatised as insufficient, pusilianimous, and pernicious. But it was forgotten that force did not reside so much in ministers as in the Chamber which supported them, and which sanctioned and supplied

his assertion, that the address was unconstitutional, because it tended to transfer the government from one side of the Chamber to another. M. Thiers ridiculed such an incomprehensible argument. They were quite of the school of the Ministers of the Restoration, who always exclaimed that to drive them from power was nothing short of revolution. It was this stupid obstinacy on their part, their identification of themselves with royalty and with public safety, that drove the Ministers of the Restoration into the fatal blunders and policy in which they foundered. He would not compare Count Mole with Prince Polignac, although one minister was as unparliamentary as the other, and neither represented any other party than the Court. By dint of corruption and beseeching, tolerance and manœuvr- address had been presented to His Excellency Sir ing, such ministers might rally a certain number of adherents, but not a number sufficient to carry on the government. Besides, although numbers were very decisive, the quality of the persons composing President of the United States, in which he declares these numbers ought also to be taken into account. He declared, with the address, that the ministry was | Canadas," to which His Excellency replied, that he insufficient. Ministers might reply that such lan- had been equally surprised with the framers of the guage was unconstitutional; but such an objection M. Thier's speech were as frequent as those which

M. MONTALIVET argued that the address was unconstitutional, because it declared that one of the three powers in the state tended to encroach beyond its sphere. In 1834, M. Burrot made the same accusation; and what did M. Thiers, then minister, reply?-why, that such an accusation was

Here ended one of the most interesting and for a regular report to convey an idea of it. All Rutherford counties, to murder all the whites they prejudice the cause whose defender, and, it may be coolers and nations on the first day of the discuscoolness and patience on the first day of the discussion. He was eloquent, warm, powerful, and frankly liberal on Wednesday, and as such, was welcomed by the warm approbation of the Liberals, and by the concerted hurras of one hundred and general. But he had a rival in the person of another fifty of his guardian friends. M. Thiers was equally eloquent, equally impressive. His were the last remarks of Montalivet, without their felicity and effect. Every speaker, indeed, since M. Barthe, commanded interest and gave proofs of talent.

On Thursday, M. de Lamartine came to the support of the ministry, which, he said, but more truly represented the country in having no certain or numerous majority. For the country itself was in precisely the same situation, without fixed opinion, or united interests, or persevering zeal. It was not or united interests, or persevering zeal. It was not on the country in having no certain or tion that on the 27th of November, a British frigate and the New Poor Law; nor did I deem it worthy be adopted for the purpose of checking the population of the country." Misgiving, consternation, and two sloops of war touched at that place on their tion of the country." Misgiving, consternation, and dismay have seized the whole band. Let us go on the paper, until I found from the Sun of Wednesday, and a little longer, and we shall know it all. It ought the country that the country it has not the country in having no certain or tion that on the 27th of November, a British frigate and the New Poor Law; nor did I deem it worthy be adopted for the purpose of checking the population of the country." Misgiving, consternation, and dismay have seized the whole band. Let us go on a little longer, and we shall know it all. It ought the country it has not the country. The country it has not the country it has not the new population of the country. The country it has not the new population that the new population of the country. The country it is not the new population of the country. The country is and two sloops of war touched at that place on their distribution of the country. The country is and the New Poor Law; the short of the purpose of checking the population of the country. The country is and the New Poor Law; the country is the fault of the ministry, if it was in the general state of the country. Nor could it on that account be accused of leaving the King exposed to responsibility. The address in this was unconstitutional, and the would oppose it.

The object of this parade of British power in sent ministry, weak as it was natil there are a parameted.

The object of this parade of British power in said on the world of the ministry. The stand almost alone: but the fruth in was natil there are a parameted the whole band. Let us go on freemen and of patriots!—Signed by order of the meeting." To which the youth, with thrilling glance, replied: "Papa, I, too, am cold, and have taken the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the fruth in whole the youth, with thrilling glance, replied: "Papa, I, too, am cold, and have taken the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the form the Sun of Wednesday, and a little longer, and we shall know it all. It ought the Times of Thursday, that it had been intentionally not to be overlooked in this "untoward event," that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the Ministry that the public purse and the whole power of the whole power of the whole power of the whole power of th sent minimum, weak as it was, until there appeared this quarter is as yet only matter of conjecture. a decided majority in the Chamber on which another and a solid administration might be based. Mr. Jouffray drew different conclusions from the state of things; he saw the country uncertain, because the Chamber showed it the example; and he saw man, an agricultural labourer, who suspended himthe source of the evil in the weakness of the minis- | self from the hough of an oak on Friday last, because try, which it was imperative immediately to he had seen his sweetheart walking in the company

CANADA.

(From the Montreal Gazette of the 15th inst.) The sentence of the court-martial having been submitted to his Excellency the Administrator of the Government and Commander of the Forces, has been approved of in general orders issued to-day. By this sentence, Edouard Therien, and Louis Leseige, otherwise called Louis Kesage, dit Laviolette, have been acquitted. The remaining ten prisoners, Joseph Narcisse Cardinar, Joseph Duquette, Joseph l'Ecu ver, Jean Louis Huber, Jean Marie Hubert, Levie Ducharme, otherwise called Leandre Ducharme, Joseph Guimond, Louis Guerin dit Dussault, otherwise called Blanc Dussault, Antoine Cote, François Maurice Lapailleur, have been sentenced to death; six of these, whose names we have not been able stable May, 120 C division, and upon a second tenant for a lunatic asylum" of a third; all taking to ascertain, have been recommended for a commutation of the sentence of death, and four left for

We understand that the fate of the prisoners will be communicated to them te-day by the Judge Advocate; and we believe that no time will be lost in carrying the sentence into execution.

It will thus appear, that any doubts which may have arisen, with respect to the constitution and legality of the court-martial, have been completely obviated and set at rest.

(From the Montreal Courier of the 17th inst.) The four prisoners, Cardinal, Duquet, Lepailleur and one of the Thiberts, sentenced to be hanged, voice with it. No wonder that the Crown treated it were officially informed of their fate on Saturday afternoon, by the Judge-Advocate. We have not been able to learn when they are to suffer, but we have heard that it will be on Wednesday or Friday. EXECUTION DEFERRED .- We learn from a gentlemen just from Watertown, that five of the patriot prisoners who were to have been hung on Wednesday last, had been temporarily respited. Only three (Shultz, George, and Abbey) had been executed.

The sergeant and two privates from whom Theller and Dodge (patriot prisoners at Quebec) escaped, have been convicted by a court-martial of conniving at the escape, and sentenced to be shot.

(From the Belleville Intelligencer, extra.)

Von Schoultz died as he lived, a brave man; he made his will, and left about £4 000. One quarter was committed. Sir F. Roe stated, that there was is bequeathed to the girl he was to have been married; £100, to the Catholic College, at Kingston, and £400, to the widows and orphans of the British Militia who fell at Johnstown. This last is an act Mr. Minshull observed, that if even the statement of contrition, which exhibits an uncommon mind, and was correct in every particular, the magistrates of causes one to regret that such a man should have this office had no jurisdiction in a case which eviengaged in such a cause. The night before he dently had occurred in Ireland. Mr. Irwin appeared suffered, he addressed a letter to Mrs. Russell, wife extremely anxious to produce the document referred of the gaoler: the original is in our hands at present, and reads as follows:-

things for freedom, elective franchise, Congress, and the matter should not rest there .- Standard. trial by Jury, were not given to the Canadians; toat they most ardently desired them, and that the wasle was ready to rise, but they wanted arms. Every where in the United States societies were formed to procure the Canadian brethren these arms; it was also told me that the regular army was ready to join the Patriots. The societies in the United States counted upwards of 150,000 members. I went from support Mr. Stephens in his defence, there has been Oswego with the intention of arriving at Ogden-burgh,
The assistant Poor Law Commissioner, Mr. Power, and there got information from General Lirge, who they told me was the commander of the eastern Poor Law Commissioners with the Bury Post, has division. I was never permitted to land at Ogdens- been busily engaged in sending copies of the corresburgh, but carried against my will to Mill Point, to pondence to all the newspapers published in Yorkwhich the said General, a mighty great coward, shire and Lancashire.

and also thanks to your husband. bless you and yours, is the prayer of "S. Von Schoultz."

"Written the night before my execution, the 7th

Colonel Chisholm was shot at, a few nights before, near his own house, but happily escaped un-

The Bathurst Courier says that Judge Jones has been warned by a letter from Philadelphia, that he and his brother are marked for assassination. One of the Canadian papers states that an attempt

was made, recently, to burn the house of Sheriff Hamilton, at Queenston; and that the incendiaries. three in number, have been traced to Lewiston. The story of an incursion into Lower Canada from Vermont, and of the capture of some twenty lovalists who were to be kept as hostages, &c., is lovalists who were to be kept as hostages, &c., is lovalists who were to be kept as hostages, &c., is

Goddu, whose arrest we mentioned in our last, was sent off on Monday in charge of Lieutenant Comeau, of the Police, to the lines, where he was leave to return to his home had not been written out of the province, as it should have been .-

Montreal Courier. The Montreal Herald gives a report that Colonel Prince has been arrested for shooting four of his prisoners in cold blood, and that his arrest caused such indignation among the volunteers as induced them to lay down their arms, with a determination not to take them up again until the most ample reparation should be made to him for the insult. Two of the convicted prisoners, Duquette and Carninal, were to be hung on Friday last.

ARMS STOLEN. - The store of General Bell in Lower Sandusky, was entered on the morning of unqualified abhorrence of the sentiments said to be the 7th and 80 United States rifles stolen, valued at \$1,000. The patriots have them, of course. Two M. Thiers replied to Count Mole, and examined young men were so situate they could have heard nexion of the work in question with their names, and prevented the robbery, but it seems they did refusing, even for a moment, to wear the unapproneither .- Clevelund Herald.

LOWER CANADA.—The Montreal Herald continues its arguments urging war against the United | should betray a sensitiveness so extreme-an States. It makes the most of "the rebellion in Harrisburgh," hoping to show us of in as bad a condition as is Lower Canada. M. Vigor, with some other prisoners, has been liberated. It is even uncertain whether any executions are to take place at Montreal. The number now reported as destined for the gallows is only two.

(From the Herald.)

We have just heard that an extra from the Toronto Patriot office, dated the 13th instant, has been received in town, in which it is stated, that an George Arthur, by the Mayor and citizens of Toronto. inquiring if His Excellency had received any official information of that part of the Message of the that "disturbances had broken out anew in both the address, on reading the paragraph alluded to, and was not worth refuting. The interruptions during had immediately written to Her Majesty's Minister at Washington to take the earliest opportunity of pointing out to the President the error into which he

The quarrel between the rival Houses of Representatives for the State of Pennsylvania still subsists without any likelihood of termination. NEGRO INSURBECTION .- We copy the follow-

ing from the Nashville Banner of the 8th inst. :- Wales, agitated sittings of the Chamber of Deputies, but so interrupted, we learn, that it would be impossible interrupted, we learn, that it would be impossible into by a large number of negroes of Williamson and for a regular report to convey an idea of it. All Rutherford counties to murder all the whites the unclined the cause whose detailed, at this particular moment, still further to this scale of slander, as it descends from the metrosular metrosular moment, and the cause whose detailed in the cause wh

on that morning from Barbadoes, bringing informa-

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—An inquest was held on Tuesday at West Drayton, on the body of a young of a rival.-Verdict, "Temporary derangement."

MARQUIS OF NORMANBY. -- Bow-STREET. -- preached or spoken on the atherstical character of even in the hands of poverty, and I am prepared to Yesterday Mr. O' Mally Irwin, an Irish harrister and the Poor Low Amendment Act. magistrate, residing in Mountjoy-square, Dublin, It is perfectly true that I adverted to the Malthudocuments which he alleged had been stolen from the strong box in the office of the Chief Secretary. Dublin Castle. Mr. Irwin said, that he grounded his application upon a documen; which he held in his necessary for the Government to do something more hand, and which was a copy of the information in than merely holding Mr. Stephens to bail to answer which the facts of the case were set forth. He then to a charge of using inflaminatory language;" or went on to state, that since his arrival in London he "We say Bedlam" of another; or the "Is it not had given the noble marquis into the custody of conoccasion he had also given him in charge to a constant on a time; all taking their one from the "Copy of Correspondence," stable of the F division, but the noble lord thought district the absolute "Commission" a reading the suggest to the absolute "Commission" as reading the suggest the suggest to the absolute "Commission" as reading the suggest the suggest the suggest to the absolute "Commission" as reading the suggest the suggest to the absolute "Commission" as reading the suggest the sugges proper to inform the constables that he (Mr. Irwin) was a convicted perjurer, by which means he succeeded in being set at liberty. On the last occasion the noble marquis, accompanied by his lady, was at Euston-square in his carriage, about to start by the railroad for Leamington, when he (Mr. Irwin) gave him in charge, and the words which he used to the policeman as applicable to him (complainant) namely, that he was "a perjurer and a convicted perjurer," were taken down on the spot by the constable, who then allowed him to go at large, and he was suffered to proceed on his journey. Mr. Minshull asked if a warrant had been issued when the alleged felony was committed? Mr. Irwin replied that he had not been able to bring home the charge against the noble marquis and others until lately, and for that reason he could not have taken any proceedings against the parties in Dublin. Mr. Minshull said mercy under the Somerset-house dynasty, we surely that at all events the offence, if any, had been committed in Ireland, and he apprehended therefore, that trates that if a man had been robbed of his watch in diction of this office, surely the magistrates would, in such a case, be justified in issuing a warrant for no legal evidence to support the applicant's statement. Mr. Irwin was proceeding to unfold several documents, which he said related to the case, when to, in order to support his application. The magistrates, however, declined to interfere in the matter, "Dear Madam, - I was told that the three principal and Mr. Irwin then left the office, declaring that

THE REV. MR. STEPHENS AND THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

Manchester, Saturday, Jan. 12. With the exception of the numerous meetings that have been held in the manufacturing districts to The letters of Mr. Power, of which the following

"Now, many thanks to you for your kindness, is a copy, are post-paid and printed, from which it will appear, that the funds arising from the Unions are not wholly expended in salaries before the balance is given to the poor:-

"Sir, -I have received from the Poor Law Commissioners Swamp, when he was shot directly through the temple. He fell from his horse, and, the letters say, died instantly.

A general order has been issued, prohibiting all persons from leaving the Canadas without passports, and forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding any to enter who do not give a satistic band forbidding and the letters say, in the disavowal of the Poor Law Commissioners contained in the annexed correspondence. It has been so indignantly repelled by the Poor Law Commissioners may attach to the persons of the Assistant Commissioners unless also disavowed by them. I beg therefore to state, on my own part, that I had no previous knowledge of the existence of the publication which has been so indignantly repelled by the Poor Law Commissioners contained in the annexed correspondence. It has been suggested to me, that the imputation which has been so indignantly repelled by the Poor Law Commissioners contained in the annexed correspondence. It has been suggested to me, that the imputation which has been suggested to me, that the imputation which has been so indignantly repelled by the Poor Law Commissioners are suggested to me, that the imputation which has been so indignantly repelled by the Poor Law Commissioners are suggested to me, that the imputation which has been so indignantly repelled by the Poor Law Commissione The Hamilton Gazette, of the 10th, says that other, work centaining doctrines or opinions in the slightest degree resembling those described by him. Allow Mie to express my conviction, and upon this fact I willingly stake the retention of the office I hold, that none of my colleagues, the Assistant Commissioners, have taken any part in suggest-ing or recommending the dreadful practices which Mr. Stephens states are about to be adopted for the purpose of checking the population of the country.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Assistant Poor Law Commissioner." Times of Thursday last.)

On the subject of the correspondence alluded to, of "painless extinction."

Legicies Sign that this Mr. Stephens has forwarded to you the following

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,-My attention has been directed to an article in The Times of yesterday, headed "The New Poor Law," containing the "Copy of Correspondence between the Poor Law Commissioners and the Editor of the Bury Post," in which I have been made responsible for a "statement" said to have been publicly made by me, so utterly abhorrent to the feelings of the Commissioners, and so "totally at variance with any opinions ever held or expressed" by them, and apparently so "utterly" and "totally fatal" to the future existence of the "Commission," if true, that Mr. Chadwick has been instructed to avail himself of the opportunity of expressing their solemn denial of having any knowledge whatever deceive a child. There are other commissioners, a even of the existence of the "book," and their score or two, besides these three; and then there is

set forth therein. That the Poor Law Commissioners should manifest this more than maiden modesty at the casual conpriate honours of this moral wreath, placed by a too officious hand upon their blushing brow—that they earnestness so solemn-an indignation so intense, at the bare idea of any association of such sentiments with the principles they profess officially to entertain, and consider themselves bound, in justice to the poor, to "carry out," and that they should be horrified at the premature disclosure to the people of this yet Christian country, of the practical, business-like, matter-of-fact results of the humane system of their idol, Malthus, when brought into full operation, will be a matter of wonder to no one who has followed them in that career of one who has followed them in that career of let the platform arouse a betrayed and outrageous nation—and we shall yet have the history of the career and our mothers, our sisters, and our

brought the blessings of the widow and the fatherless upon their honoured heads. On any other subject, and with any other antagonists than those I now have to deal with it would have been thought only fair that the correspondence in question should have been preceded by a communication either from the Editor of the Bury Post or from the Poor Law Commissioners, to myself, to put an end to the long-projected and too far already ascertain, before they undertook to pronounce me the utterer of the vehamently repudiated slander, whether I had made the statement of which they so grievously complain. What right have the Commissioners to affect all this astonishment and indignation at an unwarranted and groundless charge, assumed to have been made by Mr. Stephens upon

thing I have ever advanced on the Factory question once apparent, even to the writer himself, when I —I stand almost alone; but the truth in my hands | Lzes, Near Oldham.—At a meeting of the people have turned their backs upon us; but he inform you that sixteen lines of a hymn are printed is more and mightier than all my enemies com—Radicals of Lees, held last Monday night, the 14th hold, father, those whose favour we have lost adverin full, as having been given out by me, and sung by the assemblage, not one word of which was ever said or sung on that occasion, unless by the reporter

careful of what I say on these as well as on other matters. It is well for me that I am so, or the suggestions of one "Editor," that "it is evidently high time to inquire whether this man is not a fit dier and more successful way of silencing a dangerous opponent, than a village warrant for a simple misdemeanor seems likely to effect.

But seriously, Sir, why should these Commissioners, all three of whom, it appears, can upon occasion be present at Somerset-house, prepared at | derstood. These men affect to be "astonished" at once to confide to the public every literary secret of their lives, be so very angry at being honoured with the authorship of this humane and moral theory for limiting populousness within the means of subsistence, in a country where the surplus population presses so dangerously upon its resources, that an unconstitutional and unchristian act was imperatively required, in order to save the estates of to be "ignorant" of such a publication, they suplation presses so dangerously upon its resources, that an unconstitutional and nuchristian act was such exemplary, profound, and pious statesmen as Lords Brougham, Althorp, and Russell, from immediate annihilation? For the life of me I cannot with the nature of their own duties. They have After nearly five years of the reign of grace and

needed no such impressive reiteration of the 'feelings" and "opinions," (as to the right to life, the application should be made to the proper authorities there. The applicant reminded the magiswhose "Rules, orders, and regulations," bastiles a distant quarter of the kingdom, and if the person and "females," has been carried to so physiologic cally-scrupulous an extent; to say nothing of all the deaths by starvation, mental derangement, and that now most common of all diseases, a broken heart; the apprehension of the guilty party, in order that he the premature deaths occasioned by the compulsory might be conveyed to the place where the felony migration of the south country labourers, the uncontradicted accounts of which were furnished to the Poor Law Commissioners by my friend, Mr. Oastler —all the arrangements for the transportation of children, plucked from the mother's breast, through the agency of the "Children's Friend Society," and the murders committed by wretched mothers, whom the "bastardy clauses" have elevated into poor law that hides the still darker horrors alluded to by Mr. Fielden in a recent speech, also uncontradicted. That the authors and enactors of a thousand and one schemes for keeping population down should affect to shudder at the plan proposed by Marcus, will astonish none when the workings of their demon decree, in Suffolk and the neighbouring counties, where they have had it all their own way

-where there has been no "resistance," no "agitation," no "firebrand incendiary," no "inflamma-tory-frenzied demagogue" like Stephens, have only ended in preparing the people, on the testimony of Johnson Gedge, Esq., their trusty and well-beloved "Editor," to credit anything, however "absurd," said to emanate from, or to be done by, these dispensers of christian charity to a christian peple. So imperative was the call upon them for an instant 'denial," that Mr. Gedge could not wait another post to communicate first with me, and so conscious was he of the untruth of what he had stated, that he prepared his readers for my denial, but not until he had made all the use he wanted of the "Copy of

Correspondence."

Were I compelled to choose between the moral responsibility of the plans carried into effect by the 'rules, orders, and regulations" of these "commissioners" or the simpler, milder, and more impartial plans proposed by Marcus, I should unof December, 1838."

The Rociester Democrat tells of the shooting of Sir Allan M'Nab, the Colonel who commanded the party by whom the Caroline, American steamer, was seized and burned. M'Nab, with a few companions, were passing the dense Grand River Swamp, when he was shot directly through the Swamp, when he was shot directly through the temple. He fell from his horse, and, the letters say, an awful blasphemy against God-a cannibal invasion of the defenceless hearths and homes of our weaker brethren; and, as such, a measure of pure tyranny to be resisted by all good men, and for the murderous effect which it must inevitably produce the Commissioners, and all others its aiders and abettors, are alone responsible. But if, on the other hand, there be too many mouths and too little food, if "population press against the means of subsistence" to an extent endering it necessary to invent "tests," to adopt 'checks," and to "carry out stringent measures"f "being born" give no valid title to existence, and "being poor" subject us at once to classifying and separating rules and regulations—then is the plan recommended by Marcus mercy itself compared with the piecemeal, inch-by-inch inflictions of bodily and mental torture upon the poor, who have been Secretary of the Poor Law Commissioners and the than Chadwick would interpose between them and

Malthusian projects is now dragged before the people of England. The necessity for "limiting populousness," is the acknowledged groundwork of the New Poor Law. This pamphlet breathes its spirit, and proposes another, and, I think, a much better the proposes another, and, I think, a much better the proposes another that this filthiest and beastliest of all form Chapel, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8th, the following resolutions were ably put and seconded by a number of humble operatives, and carried unanimously:—lst. That this meeting place the fullest and most unlimited confidence in Formacological seconds. proposes another, and, I think, a much better way of operation, the principles of that diabolical measure of those parties who would wish to create a division of the are to have it, let us have it at once, and in the amongst the Radicals of England, Ireland, and Scotbest and mildest way. But the question is now fairly mooted. The Commissioners know this, and feel their throne totter beneath them. They believe their power is well nigh ended, and they tremble.

The denial given by Mr. Chadwick as to Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Lefevre not being the author of the "book" is too palpable a put-off to

deceive a child. There are other commissioners, a Mr. Chadwick himself, and his patron, Lord Brougham, and his bosom friend, Mr. Francis Place, and their " female assistant" Miss Martineau. The public are beginning to say there must be something n it, or why so very solemn and reiterated a denial from gentlemen by courtesy and despots by usurpa-tion? Why tell us what they had each written, and what they had not written, and what it all was not about? Why fasten the "statement" at once upon Mr. Stephens, especially as he is now situated, without even writing to him to know whether he had charged them with the authorship or not, and a great deal more to the same purpose?

I do not make my "statements" in that way. Wo be to me if I did. But what I have said is conspiracy against our mothers, our sisters, and our daughters brought to light. Marcus' "Book" is only a part of the plot. There are many in "high places' who can and must reveal a little more than is generally known. I can refresh the memory of some of them, and then you, Sir, will have a further "copy of correspondence," that will unravel the whole mystery of the New Poor Law, and forever accomplished purpose of wicked men against the poor of England, and the God who made all that is and declared it to be very good.

I had written thus far, when a circular letter, signed by Mr. A. Burger, A. Schotzer, Born Law, Co.

signed by Mr. A. Power, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, on the subject now under consideration.

bined. God will speed the right.

Before I conclude this letter, it is needful, in justice to myself and to the Poor Law Commissioners,

APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT AGAINST THE has been my good fortune to fall, whenever I have never spoken; but never mind, truth is strong prove that falsehood is weak though defended by the public purse, backed by metropolitan police insian pamphlet, entitled "The Possibility of Limiting Populousness, by Marcus. London, John Hill,
Marquis of Normanby, whom he charged with having been accessory to a felony respecting certain documents which he alleged had been stolen from in an amount which at once repeals our boasted Magna Charta. But, as I said above, never mind, Sir; even before my trial, with the unconstitutional bail hanging over my head, I know that I am a match for them. I do not say—I never did say—I never gave them so much credit for courage as to suppose that they were bold enough to publish the "book" of Marcus; but I do say this—and as they have entered into a public controversy on this point -I am prepared to meet them. They have given me the challenge; I hereby accept it. If they do not approve of the system of Marcus to reduce the population of England, then, in the face of all the wives, and mothers, and sisters of England, Thereby declare them to be more unmerciful than Marcus himself. When they have rejoined, I am ready with my arguments and proofs. Let me not be misunis "utterly abhorrent to their feelings." Now, Sir. I am prepared to prove that the very principles on which they have accepted their commission, and with the nature of their own duties. They have defied me. They have challenged me. I accept their challenge; and upon this fact L willingly stake the verdict of the Jury which will hereafter have to

> I remain, Sir, Your obliged and obedient servant. JOSEPH RAYNER STEPHENS. Dukinfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, Jan. 11, 1839.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Wellingborough.—At a meeting of the members of the Wellingborough Working Men's Association. noble-minded patriot and friend of the people, J. R. Stephens, and that we are determined to defend him and even life itself should it be required .- 2d. chastity and virtue. Nor will I dare to lift the veil That this meeting do in the strongest manner unworthy the confidence of the English Radicals. and do view with suspicion all those who wish to enlist him into our Radical ranks .- 3d. That we do minded patriots and tried friends of the people, Messrs. Stephens and O'Connor, whose indefarigable exertions in the cause of universal liberty, deserves the admiration and esteem of every honest Radical in the empire, and we fearlessly and unflinchingly give them our support.—4th. That the foregoing Resolutions be requested to be inserted in the Northern Star and Operative newspapers.

MANCHLINE.—At the weekly meeting of this Association on Monday last, the following resolutions were agreed to: -1. That this Association view with indignation the attempt on the part of government to sacrifice one of the best of men, and will resist with all their power, pecuniary and otherwise, the injustice sought to be perpetrated on Mr. Stephens, as if the life, is that of a fool who magnifies his folly by besaid in justice were done to themselves.—2d. That this Association were formerly determined to stand coming a tool. Such, however, was the exact position prominent in the struggle for Universal Suffrage, but of the Mayor on Tuesday. He commenced like on learning that a tyrannical government would immolate on the altar of malice one of the bravest of land.—3d. That the foregoing resolutions be sent to the Northern Star for insertion.

BLISWORTH.—At a meeting of the Blisworth That this meeting view with abhorrence the diabolical attempt of the brutal Whige to cause discord among our true friend and unparalleled patriot, the Rev. J. R. Stephens, under a paltry pretence of seditious language never uttered by him, and that we do with hearts full of indignation and disgust swear to resent the insult, and by every possible means restore that gentleman to his family and friends.

RAMSBOTTOM.—An extraordinary meeting of the Ramsbottom Radical Association being called on Tuesday, the 8th of January, 1839, Mr. John Salmon in the chair, it was moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, "That this meeting views with indignation the proceedings of the imbecile Whigs in arresting the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and therefore pass a vote of confidence in that gentleman, as well as a vote of sympathy towards his amiable and public spirited wife." 2. "That Stephens, O'Connor, and Oastler are worthy of possessing our fullest confi-(Here follows the correspondence between the suffered to survive the period at which smilder Deity dence as long as they continue to serve the people

Wigton.—At a public meeting held in the Reproposes another, and, I think, a much better way of the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and the other delegates of carrying into impartial, and efficient, and merciful the National Convention, and deprecate the conduct land. 2nd. We likewise view with indignation and regret the late attempt to introduce into the Radical camp the renegade, Daniel O'Connell, and we, therefore, in common with all true Radicals, distinctly record our determination to have nothing to do with him whatever, as his past conduct has shown that he is no friend to the working man, 3rd. That this meeting deprecate, in the strongest terms, the course pursued by Government in the arrest of the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and have come to a determination that should any other than constitutional measures be taken against him, they pledge themselves to resist that Government by every means, moral and physical, in their power. 4th. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Operative, Northern Star, and Newcastle Liberator. The National Rent is being actively collected in

BIRMINGHAM.—At a crowded meeting of the working classes held at the Public-office, Mr. J. Fussell, in the chair, the following address, moved Union, was agreed upon.—" To the Manchester Political Union. Heroes and Brother Democrats of the North, we feel proud of your attention and address,—your fears we calm—your doubts we remove—your enemies we defy—the men of the Midland districts are truly subjugated by the power of wealth, and kept in awe by physical force. We are looked upon by the aristocracy of wealth, with the most sovereign contempt, and our moral and physical power equally despised; we know, and feel that we are mentally, morally, and physically slaves, and our tyrants shall know, that montally, morally, and physically we will be free.

"We'll rend their veil, we scorn their steel: We shrink not, nor dissemble-By every burning wrong we feel,

Cold tyrants! ye shall tremble. The Men of the North and of the United Kingdom ples of Universal Liberty and equality, that can

instant, at Mr. Jackson's, New Inn, Lees, where they meet every Monday night, the following resolution was unanimously carried:—" That this himself. The verse I gave out was from an altogether different structure and a different tructure and full confidence in the Rev.

J. R. Stephens, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Oastler; and is determined to support them to the utmost of the tructure and full confidence in the Rev.

J. R. Stephens, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Oastler; and is determined to support them to the utmost of the tructure and full confidence in the Rev.

J. R. Stephens, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Oastler; and is determined to support them to the utmost of the tructure and full confidence in the Rev.

J. R. Stephens, Mr. O'Connor, and Mr. Oastler; and is determined to support them to the utmost of the tructu

THE NORTHERN STAR, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1839.

THE CORN LAW MEETING AT LEEDS.

AST STRUGGLE OF THE FACTION THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE MAYOR; AND THE VERY LAST APPEARANCE OF THE BAINESES. COMPLETE ANNIHILATION OF THE WHIGS AS A PARTY, AND IRRE-TRIEVABLE DEFEAT AS A FACTION. In olden times, the recess was wont to be spent

party revel and Ministerial boast. No sconer had the business of the session concluded, than each post brought the celebration of triumph and declaration of growing strength. But now, alas! how Marcus, for projecting the destruction of all children changed the scene. The festive hall has ceased to above three in a family, and say, that such a project echo the cheers of triumsh. No boast of strengths. echo the cheers of triumph. No boast of strength; no reflections upon the past; not even a whisper of gladdening anticipation; all is as the stillness of death; the time, before dissolution, spent in a short. but, we trust, a fervent, death-bed repentance. The Christmas gambol and holiday wassail has given way to the lively sound of recruiting music. The Whigs, weak in moral energy, supply their deficiency and their want of moral strength by a parade of a physical staff; and thus, for the first time in our recent history, have we witnessed the fact, that our rulers have discovered the impossibility of governing without the consent of the governed, except by physical force. Had this recess been allowed to have concluded, as it commenced, without any conflict with the people, that which must now be set down to weakness, would have passed for sullenness or consciousness of strength. But, no; a former great man. the following Resolutions was unanimously agreed to. but now fallen to rise no more, the Editor of the lst. That the meeting having heard with dismay the Leeds Mercury, was resolved to venture upon a forlorn hope, and to storm the popular fortress. How, indeed, could he have returned to from his enemies with the last farthing of our pockets, town? how could he have sued for Recorderships, or game advertisements; for convenient stamp denounce that arch traitor, Daniel O'Connell, as returns and other ministerial favours, if not the herald of even one successful skirmish? With this view and hope, a requisition was not up to our place the most implicit confidence in those noble present Mayor—and, ye gods! such a Mayor!—for the purpose of an Anti-Corn Law meeting. Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR was engaged to dine at Bradford on Monday, and at Queen's Head, beyond Bradford, on Tuesday; so a certain calculation was made of his absence from the meeting. But Mr. O CONNOR did attend, and did actually carry an amendment to the first resolution in a meeting of from 3 to 4,000. by a majority of nine to one, which amendment will be found in another part of our paper.

Perhaps one of the most contemptible situations in gentleman, but finished like a Whig. At first this patriots, they are determined to redouble their money-monger calculated upon the strength of his exertions until Universal Suffrage be the law of the party, and had ingenuity enough to add modesty to his anticipated triumph; but the reception of Mr. O'CONNOR, and the disapprobation manifested to Working Men's Association, Northamptonshire, the those who opposed him, made his worship as porous following Resolution was unanimously agreed to: as a sponge, and with one BAINES on the one side and the other BAINES upon the other side, he not the working classes, by basely and cowardly arresting only became the willing tool of a party, but the laughingstock of all, for his imbecility, his folly, his By our report, which is longer than the value of the

proceedings merit, it will be seen that the meeting was somewhat stormy, which was occasioned by Master EDWARD BAINES having first stationed well drilled corps of shopkeepers and overseers round the steps of the Cleth Hall, and then having moved an adjournment from the Court House to his friends. The trick, however, was unavailing; for the reading of Mr. O'CONNOR's speech in 1834. in the House of Commons, by a Mr. PLINT, upon the question of a fixed duty on imported corn, was as they have done." 3. "That a vote of the bitterest met by so decided an approval of every sentiment therein contained, as to throw confusion into the ranks of the Whigs. The course pursued by Mr. O'CON-NOR was to meet them boldly upon the first resolution, by an amendment, in effect, for Universal Suffrage. During the delivery of the nonsense of the several subsequent speakers, the amendment was vociferously called for; and now we come to recount the dishonesty of the Mayor, and the plan by which the Whigs have hitherto conveyed to the world a belief in their strength. When Mr. O'CONNOR'S amendment was prt, nearly every hand in the meeting was held up for it, which was followed by deafening cheers and clapping of hands. Will the reader believe that the Mayor, after a long preface upon the original resolution, and without having demanded any show of hands against Mr. O'CONNOR's amendment, put the original resolution in a whisper, which, by the meeting, was supposed to be a repetition of Mr. O'Connon's, amendment; consequently, all those of the packed Jury who were near enough to hear, as well as those who had held up their hands for the amendment, held up their hands again, when the Whig, dishonest Mayor declared the original reby Mr. T. P. Green, and seconded by Mr. E. Brown, in answer to the address of the Manchester Political trary. When Mr. O'Connor descended the steps of the Cloth Hall, a large body of Whig shopkeepers pressed upon him, shouting, groaning, and hurrahing, whereupon Mr. O'CONVOR, turning sharply round, made his way through them to the body of the meeting, and when the people saw what was going on, they ran to Mr. O'CONNOR, and escorted him through Boar-lane, up Briggate, and to the Northern Star office, leaving a staff of about 200 with the BAINESES and the Mayor, to go through the remainder of the farce. The Whigs who followed Mr. O'CONNOR, with the bitterness which belongs to that faction, assailed him with shouts of "Where is STEPHENS?" to which Mr. O'CONNOR shall ever find the Members of the Birmingham replied; "In the hearts of the people, where Political Union seeking to obtain those great princiyou cannot disturb him." The trembling limbs. assumed to have been made by Mr. Stephens upon them, when they themselves take the very same liberty with him, a persecuted and defenceless individual—which he is positively declared by Mr. Chadwick to have taken with them—the high and mighty Commissioners of the Poor for England and Wales.

I should not have noticed this fresh instance of the inveterate malignity of my enemies, were it not calculated, at this particular moment, still further to "The Frankin Record, according a concerted plot entered into by a large number of negroes of Williamson and Rutherford counties, to marker all the whites they prejudict the cause whose defender, and, it may be marty. I am shortly to become, and did not cause whose defender, and, it may be marty. I am shortly to become, and did not cause whose defender, and, it may be marty. I am shortly to become, and did not cause whose defender, and, it may be marty. I am shortly to become, and did not cause whose defender, and, it may be marty. I am shortly to become, and did not to the provinces. At Someraet-house Mr. Stephens is charged with "making a statement" of the black rascals, a preacher, the property of Mr. W. L. King, of Williamson, passed by the title of general. But he had a rival in the person of another rascal in Rutherford, who has been electioneering for sheriff of the country, when the whites should have been exterminated.

(From the Baltimore Chronicle.)

(From the Baltimore Chronicle.) colleagues, the assistant-commissioners, have taken any part in suggesting or recommending the dread-ful practices which Mr. Stephens states are about to be adopted for the purpose of checking the popular any partial outbreak; when the hour arrives, the soon we may be called upon to mingle in the vulgar throng." To which the youth, with thrilling glance,

rise not-our friends of that class yet surround us ; so

be of good cheer." "Yea," quoth the aged Whig, "but though the object of our meeting professes to

TOUR OF FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO THE MORAL PHILOSOPHERS AND

PHILOSOPHICAL RADICALS. GENTLEMEN, -To you I dedicate my nine days tour in order to prove your oft-repeated assertiouswhile I khow you, at the same time, that your practice has in nowise corresponded with you Your theory is, that moral force is quite sufficient to effect all necessary changes; to this I subscribe, while I assert that your want of moral courage, your want of energy, and your denunciation of better men than yourselves, has made the words moral force synunymous with-bear patiently, wait submissively, endare slavery, turn not upon your oppressors, and the like. The sum and substance of your advice reminds me of the 'miree's appeal to the child-" Open your mouth and shut your eyes, and see what God will send 'you." In making my recent tour to Scotland and the North of England. Thad two objects in view :-Birstly, I resolved to defend myself in person against the charges of some of your fraternity and, secondly, I thought it of vast importance that the public mind should be set right upon the subject of Mr. STEPHENS'S arrest-not as regarded Mr. STEPHENS kimself, because the feeling of the country was sufficiently expressed upon the general opinion, that had been formed of that great and excellent man. But, gentlemen, you will bear in mind, that the Tory press, wishing to smother the question of Universal Suffrage, attributed Mr. STEPHERS's arrest, and the whole of our agitation, to an apposition to the Poor Law Amendment Act. In this course I saw the seeds of dissension which were fixely to be sown between the Universal Suffrage Radicals and the Poor Law Amendment party, consisting of different shades of politicians and still further, I saw the consequences which were likely to arise, if our Scotch brethren imbibed the motion that English agitation was but for the purpose of repealing a law which did not effect them, instead of ensuring a state of things which would prevent a recurrence of such an enactment. I found that I had not made a wrong calculation for some of the Scotch Malthusians, who are opposed to the Suffrage, had made the best use of the perfidy of the English press, by endeavouring to separate the Radicals of Scotland from those of England. succeeded, however, in convincing our Northern brethren that neither the Government, the Whigs, the Tories, or the Moneymongers, felt the same interest in the question of the Poor Laws that they do in the question of questions-Universal Suffrage. As it would be impossible to give anything like a report of my tour and the proceedings at each place, I offer for your perusal the following con--densed narrative. After having worked for fifteen days, without intermission in London, in Bristol. and at Manchester, I proceeded on Saturday morning, the 5th instant, at half-past eleven -o'clock from Leeds on my way to the North. I travelled to Berwick, a distance of 160 miles, without stopping. On Monday morning, at ten o'clock, started for Edinburgh. On our way. the storm raged so fiercely, that at one time, had it not been for the promptness with which one of my Sellow travellers let down the glass of the carriage. we must have been blown over, and precipitated a distance of from three to four hundred feet into the eea. There was no defence -the horses became mumanageable, and we were upon the brink. So Fiolent was the storm in that exposed part of the country, that the coachman was oblized to tie himwith the luggage. From the spot to which I refer we saw a vessel labouring in great distress-losing sight of her occasionally for four or five minutes, and, every now and then, the sea breaking over her masts with indescribable fury. It is impossible to convey

the vessel; and all seemed to forget personal danger in the apprehension entertained for the sufferers. At four o'clock; arrived in Edinburgh, saw some of my friends and companions, the poor, and industrious, honest, and useful people. At eight o'clock, proceeded to the Freemason's Hall, where from seven to nine hundred well-dressed respectable men and women had assembled at a soirce, in compliment to my humble self. I was cheerfully received, and rejeiced that I had merited the approbanature: to a voice full and melodious, is added grace- of opinion, were the most awful I ever heard, and those charges; nevertheless, the payment of 3d. at ful action and an appearance of extreme earnestness. the Doctor, feeling his position, began to get alarmed. the end of the week, for the privilege of standing I consider the working men of Edinburgh most After various entreaties and promises of protection some five or six hours in a heated atmosphere, fortunate in holding the undividing confidence of to my accuser in his own town, occupying the office such a man. The people know when their superiors of Christian Minister, which, if honestly discharged. in rank mix with them from choice, and when to would have given him a great advantage over a and sat down to be shaved; and now, moral philoserve a purpose. Mr. SANKEY, eminently qualified stranger, I failed in all attempts to bring the pious sophers, prepare to laugh. I was so thoroughly to shine in any society, seems more at home with agitator to Church, the congregation not suiting his the operative than with the operative's master; taste or purpose; and so, indeed, he declared. from the one he learns virtue, to the other he could not impart it. Mr. WILSON, an operative, of Leith, followed Mr. SANKEY, and quite astonished us, as well by his eloquence, as by his originality and cuting sarcasm. He, too, made a most power- the meeting for about two hours, exposing the dressed females were present, who did me the honour ful speech. We sat to a late hour, all going off weakness and perfidy of BREWSTER and his gang, to present me with a very beautiful scarf, of their beautifully and orderly, when not observing any of and asserting that BREWSTER and his moral own manufacture, and tastily embroidered with their my accusers present, I gave notice that I would cheats were the cause of STEPHENS's arrest. own hands. The scarf was presented by one of address the people of Edinburgh on the following Several cheers were given for STEPHENS, when the female association, with a very well arranged night, when I expected those who denounced me in Bailie HENDERSON stood in the midst of the storm and beautifully delivered address. my absence, would substantiate their charges in my like a dripping statue, asking loud and oft for a presence. On Tuesday, I received addresses from hearing. He talked some incoherent nonsense for a the Radicals of various towns, transacted some business with the Committee, and had the pleasure of dining with Mr. W. Tair, of whom, for the few minutes, and after a most clumsy appeal to the cautioned them against most politely handed to the door, when the landlord rescinding the Calton Hill resolutions; all appeals of the house handed him down stairs. Nothing the Radicals of various towns, transacted some few minutes, and after a most clumsy appeal to the present, I shall not treat, as it is my intention next however, were fruitless; the following short but could surpass the indignation of the meeting at week to give the opinion which I have formed of pithy resolution was put and carried almost unani- Duncan's conduct, and the arrest of Mr.

his own townsmen, for his every allusion to the Cal. capable of containing seven thousand persons, was flowing. I spoke for more than an hour and felt ton Hill resolutions was met by a bedge-fire of groans and hisses. When FRASER concluded I replied, and, as the meeting thought, successfully to the chair. The Whigs and Tories flocked in and triumphantly; after which the following resole- | hundreds, and never did human being behold a more tions were proposed and carried, with three hands glorious spectacle. It was arranged that BREWonly held up against the last. I insert the resoluions below, as, from the last number of the Star, it would appear as though they had emanated from the Seiree; but, on the contrary, they were the result of a meeting of which FRASER and his friends had due notice. FRASER did not attempt any amendment, but he proposed a substantive resolution, to the effect that moral force was sufficient to carry Universal Suffrage, and mixed up with it something ike the same sentiments expressed in the Calton Hill resolutions: and to one fact I beg most particularly to draw your attention. FRASHR declared that he would vote for a resolution declaring the Calton Hill resolutions "injudicious," if we did not escind them. Here was self-condemuation with a vengeance. For FRASER's resolution about five hands were held up, out of a meeting of between 1,500 and 2,000; and not 20 hands for and 200 hands against him, as he has stated in the True Scotsman. The meeting broke up at a very late oor, highly delighted with what had been done, and got to bed at halfmast three o'clock. On Wednesday I rose at eight o'clock, started for Glasgow at twelve, and Paisley at six; and now I come to the most important part of my tour Dr. BREWSTER, a Minister of the Scotch Kirk, resides at Paisley. He is the parson who gained some popularity with one party and incurred the odium of another party for having attended a public dinner given to Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL when O'CONNELL was supposed to b a Radical, and now that the said DANIEL has turned a nondescript, the said BREWSTER, not having the same versatile powers as the said DANIEL has, completely lost himself in the O'CONNELL maze: BREWSTER was the delegate from Paisley to Calton Hill, and BREWSTER was most loud in his denunciation of myself, STEPHENS, and the English Radicals. I took no part whatever in getting up the meeting which was to decide between BREWSTER and the question of Universal Suffrage The only notice which I gave of my intention to visit Paisley was a notice to readers in the Northern Star. Upon my arrival at Paisley, I was met by the worthy working men, and by large numbers from the spirited village of Barrhead and others in the neighbourhood. I was told that a meet ing was convened in the Philosophical Hall, b tickets issued by, and to Mr. BREWSTER's friends a Mr. Baillie HENDERSON was sent to pump me, but he found his mistake, and seemed rather taken by surprise. Hearing that the Hall was crammed and many outside, a deputation waited upon the managers of the Old Low Church, an immense building, the result was, that, being occupied till ten, we were informed that after that hour it was at our service. I was requested to wait until ten, when a person came to say that the meeting was becoming most impatient. My friends again, and again, requested of me not to go to the Philosophical Hall, and hazard a decision involving the whole question of Universal Suffrage, at a packed meeting. I replied that, whoever wished might follow me, for if I went alone I would meet BREWSTER wherever he and was received with deafening cheers-it was overflowing. BREWSTER was well backed by his friends, but the body of the meeting overawed them, self upon the box, while the coach was trimmed and before I had spoken ten minutes, assigning my reasons for being there, BREWSTER and his crew, trees were levelled along the line of road; and in the many of whom were the young Church Tories of Paisley, appeared thunderstruck. Hope gave way to despair, and when BREWSTER, one of the most confident, insolent bullying-men in existence rose to any notion of our feelings upon the reappearance of reply, I found that I had paralyzed him and began to feel contemptible at a triumph over so insignificant a foe. He complained of the smallness of the jury which he had empannelled, and asked for an adjournment. I at once consented, and requested him to name time and place, when BREWSTER himself named that night. The question of adjournment was put and carried unanimously, when BREWSTER declared that he had no chance with a practised orator, and more especially with one, who, in the course of a few minutes, had completely secured the tion of so many worthy individuals. The affair ears and the feelings of the meeting. He passed off as parties of a similar character always literally refused to go to the Low Church do, with good breeding, harmony, and satisfaction, when BREWSTER was addressing me, he called me pletely matted with hay and straw, lodged there When I rove to defend myself, I was acquitted be. Mr. O'CONNELL, whereupon the whole meeting fore I spoke. You have seen a report of the hissed and groaned. And now I am about to recount speeches, but in justice to the speakers, I must ac- the feelings of DANIEL'S coadjutor with reference knowledge its inefficiency. Mr. SANKEY, delegate to Irish justice :- "Aye, aye," said this serpent, for Edinburgh, and Master of Arts of Cambridge, "I mention Mr. O'CONNELL's name, he is a friend made one of the most classical and elequent of mine, but I am not for Irish agitation, as I am speeches I ever heard, and produced upon all, your against Ireland being placed upon an equality with humble servant included, a most powerful effect. England, and England must always be in the MR. SANKEY is a man in middle age, of extremely ascendant." To the honour of Scotchmen, I must prepossessing appearance, and highly gifted by say, that the groans which followed this declaration 3d. was to be charged for admission. I do not like

I proceeded to the place of meeting, and, for the first time in the annals of jurisprudence, the prisoner was the only party in Court. In vain did I call for my accusers; none daring to answer, I addressed this man, not sufficiently known to the world. Mr. mously: - Resolved, "That the Calton Hill reso-TAIP accompanied me to the place of meeting, and lutions be recinded." I must in justice state that as loudly cheered upon making his appearance. Mr. PATTEBSON, the Chairman of both meetings, The room was growded to suffocation, and our at the Philosophical Hall, and in the church, showed calling upon the men of Dumfries to oust Dungan, valuable and honest friend, DUNCAN-JOHN, the utmost boldness, patience, and impartiality. He not ABRAHAM—was again unanimously called to is a glorious, fine-looking, and determined Radical; the chair. Hearing that FRASER and DUNCAN and in the present discomfited state of the moral were present, I entered into the question of the philosophers, we anticipate great strength to our Edinburgh resolutions, addressed the meeting at party by the assistance of such a man. I remained considerable length, justifying my conduct and the with my friends at Paisley, about 120 sitting down conduct of Mr. STEPHENS, to the entire satisfaction to refreshment, till half-past two o'clock in the mornof the meeting. Mr. FRASEB then came forward, ing; and then, having spent a delightful morning, and was received with cheers for his manliness. He noon, and night, proceeded to Glasgow, and got to and I felt a very disagreeable taste, upon which, evidently felt the awkward position in which bed at a little before four, having travelled sixty left the room and discovered that I had ruptured a he was placed, for that fluency so peculiar to miles, and being in crowded meetings for six hours blood vessel, either in the chest or upon the lungs. FRASER when a Radical, had now deserted of that day. On Thursday, rose early, received I was very sorry, for I did wish to live to see Unihim, his words not yet being suited glibly to the and answered several invitations and addresses. expression of his newly-adopted principles. He was The good men of Glasgow had provided a glorious blood, and set off for Newcastle. Reached Newthere, however, as a man, while the traitor, Dun- mental banquet for that night. The town was CAN, dared not face the storm of his own gathering, posted with bills, announcing that I should that In vain did FRASER try to creep out of the res- night address the people upon the subject of Mr. ponsibility which the traitorous resolutions had im- STEPHENS's arrest, and other matters, in the Great posed upon him; in vain did he compliment Bazaar, admission 2d. cach. Mark that, Gentlemen,

and excellent James Morn was unanimously called STER should take his own course, provided that he would rest satisfied with the decision of the jury. He replied that he would first see. When I entered the building, it shook with cheers; when BREWSTER appeared, he was received with oheers, and groans which lulled them. After the Chairman had opened the meeting in an admirable and straightforward address, BREWSTER presented himself, and was again cheered and hissed. He would and he would'nt. He would like to speak, but not to allow the meeting to decide, as it could not speak the sentiments of all Glasgow, and it was not composed exactly the muterials which he could wish. After much valuable time lost in listening to the sophistry of this pious Radical, it was put to the meeting whether or not he should be heard, when, upon the show of hands, it was decided that he should not be heard. I was then called for, and commenced by informing the meeting of Mr. BREWSTER's opinion with respect to Irish Justice, whereupon the rush to the platform was so great, and the groaning and hissing so tremendous-at to Bradford, thence to Queenshead, where a dinner once giving the lie to DANIEL's oft repeated charge | was given to me, by the virtuous mountaineers of against the Radicals—that the Doctor's life became in danger. For several minutes it was impossible to restore order; repeated cries of kick him out, turn him out, throw him out, the traitor -interrupted the proceedings, till at length the storm so raged that Mr. Moral Philosopher BREWSTER retreated, without his bat, through the back door, amidst the execration of assembled thousands. I then proceeded to enter upon my defence, and the defence of STEPHENS and the English Radicals, which I did so far successfully, as to produce the resolutions unanimously, which will be found below. Many other speeches, and good ones, were made, after which I was presented with an address from Auchinairn, which will be found in the eighth page, to which I replied; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, three cheers for STEPHENS and other friends to the working classes, three territic groans were given, at my request, for both Whigs and Tories, when the vast assemblage separated, much pleased with the proceedings. I was then entertained at an excellent supper, by my good friends, at which about one hundred and thirty sat down, Mr. Moin in the chair. Doctor John TAYLOR, the BREWSTER pill, acting as Vicethe next morning was thus wiled away-many to break the monotony of this dry detail, by giving you, Gentlemen, I say, "Go and do likewise;" recent hurricane, in those parts adjacent to the road, | vanish. leading from Glasgow to Carlisle. The plantations there appear to be of about 30 or 35 years growth: they are fir, and by bad management, and with worse taste, they have been pruned to a considerable distance from the ground, thereby depriving them of that anchorage, which nature had designed in assaults such as the late storm. In almost all cases was to be found. I accordingly went to the Hall, we find those firs which have been pruned and left with a heavy and over-balancing top, having an inclination to that point, to which the prevailing winds wast them, but in cases of violent storm, they are sure to fall. About two in every ten of those neighbourhood of Moffatt, a plantation of about to assure them that we will never flinch until we have gained two acres was felled, not a tree remaining. Within about fourteen miles of the borders of a village, the name of which I regret to have forgotten, the coach was surrounded by a vast concourse of persons, who had been deputed to watch the opportunity of changing herses, in order, to present me with an address, which terminated thus, "and, tell the Rev-

> Between the village and Carlisle, the sea had broken down many fences, and washed away a great portion of the soil from recently ploughed fields, leaving the land completely valueless. One poor farmer lost nine score sheep, and another lost four score. The thorn fences for many miles were comby the flood,-and all presented a scene of the wildest and most indescribable horror I ever witnessed. Houses unroofed, windows smashed, fields uncovered, stacks floating, chimneys laying prostrate, and mourners looking on in despair.

Parson Stephens, Sir, with our love, that if the

tyrants attempt to hurt a hair of his head, we will

I arrived at Carlisle at four o'clock-learned all the news from my good friend, MR. ARTHURheard that a large sum had been paid for the use of the aristocracy's principal ball room, and that listening to the old story, is some proof that, at last, the people are in earnest. I had some dinner, exhausted, that the barber was obliged to shake me out of a sound sleep, to inform me that his part being done, mine was to follow. Thus has the barber of Carlisle caught a Radical asleep, and shaved him. The large room was crowded to suffocation. We had good speeches. About 200 well-

The meeting went off triumphantly, and the resolutions below were the result. A village apothe-STEPHENS, who, in spite of your worst, holds a firm place in the affections of ninety-nine in every hundred of the inbabitants of Carlisle. The resolution, will be read with pleasure. I went to bed very late, and rose at eight o'clock, in order to reach Newcastle, a distance of sixty-six miles, in good time, as a public meeting was to be held upon the same night. Upon getting up, I felt rather queer, and, upon sitting down to breakfast, I found that I had a violent pain in my chest, and no appetite, which with me is unusual. The pain in my chest increased. versal Suffrage. I discharged about a wine glass of a half apology would satisfy the insulted feelings of did come, and now hear the result. The Bazzar, the new and spacious Music Hall, which was over- link.

orewied to sufficiation at twopence each. The good | very weak, however, I got through and lived to hear the resolutions below passed unanimously.

> I was glad to attend the meeting at Newcastle. because some misunderstanding was commencing in the Radical ranks, and I availed myself of that opportunity of pointing out the recessity of Union and of advising them upon the very first appearance of a dispute to expel the disputants from their body. An attempt was being made to get up a paper in opposition to the Northern Liberator, one of the best papers in the world, and that I hope I have prevented. I was very ill on my return from the meeting, and was obliged to have a person sitting in my room all night; however, the spirit prevailed, for I awoke and got up at half-past five started eighty miles on my way to PETER Bussky's dinner, at Bradford, which took place on Monday last, a report of which will be found in the Star.

> On Monday, I travelled from York to Bradford, 34 miles, and had the honour to preside as Chairman, at one of the most splendid public entertainments I ever witnessed. On Tuesday morning, I lest Bradford for Leeds, to beat NEDDY BAINES and the Whigs; which, let them say what they may I did most effectually. After the meeting, I returned that district, the whole village was a dinner party, for every house was full, and 1,000 would have dined if accommodation could have been procured. I left them at eleven o'clock, and the only drunken man which I had seen in my tour was a manufacturer, lying in the middle of the road, with his horse standing over him. He is one of the electors. Thus, Gentlemen, ends my eight days

tour, during which time I attended nine public meetings, travelled over seven hundred miles, slept, upon an average, three hours a night, and once again united the Scotch and the English Radicals, in an union more lasting than brass, and one which, I trust, even your malicious ingenuity will not be able to break. I have not been able, in the space allotted, to do justice to my subject; however, I trust that I have said enough to prove the impossibility of successfully attacking our ranks. And now, Gentlemen, although you have put me to considerable trouble and expence, I thank you. From the 18th of December to the 15th of January, I have attended in London, Bristol, Munchester, Queenshead. Brudford. Leeds. Newcastle, Carlisle, Glasgow, Paisley, and Edinburgh, 22 large public meetings, and have travelled over 1,500 miles; and. chairman, and a most delightful evening and part of I can safely declare that your moral philosophy has been the greatest enemy to our cause. You are patriotic toasts were drunk, and admirable speeches advocates of Moral Force. I have set you an made. I got to bed before half past two and rose at example of what Moral Force can effect, and to you half past five, to start for Carlisle, a distance of 95 many of whom are more wealthy than myself, but miles, and where a public meeting had been who, nevertheless, travel for the people as post announced for that evening. Here I shall endeavour horses for their masters, at so much a mile, to sufficiently recovered to be sent home in a backney a short account of the extent of damage done by the and then all thought of physical force will uttered by the poor boy and his father before their

Your obedient Servant.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P.S. To my friends I beg to say that I am new fresh and ready for the winter's campaign, when I shall be prepared to meet the friends of the people in Council, or their enemies in the field. I now conclude, returning thanks to God that I feel better than ever I did in my life.

F. O'C.

EDINBURGH RESOLUTIONS.

1st. " That this meeting return their most sincere thanks to the English Radicals in general, and to Mr. Feargus O'Connor in particular, for the invaluable services they have

2nd. That this meeting verily believe Mr. Stephens to be a most disinterested patriot and a sincere Christian, and that we believe that he has been grossly abused by a hireling press, in order to deprive the people of one of their best friends; we, therefore, beg to assure that gentleman, that he has our warmest sympathies in his present situation; and we pledge ourselves to use every exertion in his behalf, until he be again restored to the bosom of his family.'

3. "That this meeting declares the resolutions passed at late meeting on the Calton Hill, to be rescinded." GLASGOW RESOLUTIONS.

1st. That this meeting deeply sympathises with the Rev. J. R. Stephens in his present unmerited sufferings, and carnestly hopes for him a speedy deliverance from all his 2nd. That this meeting deems the Resolutions passed at the

Caiten Hill, rash, intolerant, and presumptious; and that we rejoice that the Men of Glasgow never did give their sanction to the same resolutions.

That this meeting is grateful to the Sun newspaper, for the manly and consistent support which that paper has given to the cause of truth and justice, by the manner in which its columns have been opened for the fair discussion of opinions | Esq., was riding, near Sheepscar toll-bar. The gig with reference to the arrest of the Rev. J. R. Stephens.

CARLISLE RESOLUTIONS. lat. Moved by Joseph B. Hanson, and seconded by John Burgess, Wigton - "That this meeting has the greatest confidence in the Re. J. R. Stephens, and that it feels the greatest disgust and indignation at the uncalled for and un-just prosecution now pending against him; and as a proof of Mr. Stephens :- John Noble Hodgson, Botchergate; Thomas Harrison, shoemaker, Botchergate; Alexander Baird, Cumward, dyer, Damside; Thomas Halstead, Caldewgate; William Coulthard, Caldurgate; James Arthur, Ribkergate; James Henderson, Castlesstreet; Hugh Branin, Halm Head; John Nell, Dalston; Joshua Morgan, Upperby; and John Gruhorne,

Kingstown."

2nd. Moved by Joshua Morgan, Upperby, and seconded by James Arthur, bookseller—"That the thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for his talented and Herculean exertions, in advocating the rights of the working classes of this country; and that they une-quivocally condemn the conduct of those, who have most Government, would not have taken place, and that we canno find language sufficiently strong to condemn the treachery and treason of the concecters and supporters of the infernal resolutions, known by the name of the Calton Hill reso-

3rd. Moved by John Anderson, and seconded by Henry Bsq., as a fit and proper person to represent Cumberland in the National Convention, and do therefore appoint him to that office."

4th. Moved by J. B. Hanson, and seconded by Feargus O'Connor, Esq.—"That this meeting respectfully but earnestly recommend their brave brethren of Dumfries to reconsider their selection of Abraham Duncorn, as a delegate to the National Convention, as we are of opinion that the general cause will be much damaged by the introduction of doubtful characters into that body." NEWCASTLE RESOLUTIONS.

1st. That this meeting has the most unqualified confidence in Feargus O'Connor, the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens, and 2nd. That this meeting has entire confidence in the proprietors of the Northern Liberator, and pledges itself to support that paper so long as it advocates the cause of the millions as it does now.

3rd. That the thanks of this meeting are eminently due,

HIG LOYALTY AND MORAL FORCE. THE events of the week, which call for immediate notice, and the accumulation of other matter upon our hands, which presses for a reduction, com-

pel us to postpone our further examination of

"WHIG LOYALTY AND MORAL FORCE."

WHAT HAS BEEN THE MATTER WITH DANIEL SINCE THE RENT-DAY? Answer-He has got " PURSE-IL[."

DEBATE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER

OF DEPUTIES. WE beg to direct the particular attention of our

readers to the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies, by which it will be seen that, while the popular movement in England is left to the people. in France it is led on by the representatives of the Leeds Northern Union, who addressed the meeting castle at two, saw Dr. Hume, who advised me by people. Our positions will be found to be precisely at some length, explained the objects and principles no means to speak, so I decided upon having a similar, both countries complaining of the inefficiency short sketch of my tour written and read to the of their Ministers. In England taxation can submeeting, but the visitors were so numerous, and the due the representative voice, but in France pensions tidings so good, that eight, the hour for meeting, had and places have not as yet reached the gagging O'CONNOB, and endeavour to heal the wound in these bad times. I had invited Dr. Brewster to arrived, without the narrative, and contrary to the standard; but if Louis Phillippe can effect it flicted upon STEPHENS; -in vain did he hope that come to Glasgow, if he required a larger jury. He advice of my Doctor, I set off to the meering, in they soon will. There is no link like the golden

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the Sur has become so great—namely, 60,948 for the last four weeks, being an average of 15,286 weekly—that our entire exertions are required in the publishing and agency departments; therefore, on and after Saturday, the 2nd of February, no accounts will be kept with Advertisers, except those solicitors who may honour us with advertisements; and in order to insure the success of our reads money project. in order to insure the success of our ready money project, we shall advertise for cash only at a reduction of 20 per cent under any other Leeds paper, which—advertisements being paid for half yearly—will be a reduction of 40 pe

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

TO OUR AGENTS .- Those Agents who do not remit the amount of their accounts, when furnished, will not be supplied with the Northern Star, as our dealings are for ready money, our Agents must be punctual; but in adopting this general rule, it is not directed against any individually-for, to the honour of our vast number, we must say, that their general punctuality has been most

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who take single papers will save postage by sending the amount of their accounts imme-diately.

IN TWO OR THREE instances the Star was stopped last week n consequence of our Agents not sending the amount of their accounts. We mention this in order that our Readers may know in what quarter the negligence has

OUR NOTTINGHAM Subscribers must wait while more Bronterre's Portraits are struck off, before they can be

THE RESOLUTION of our Hull friends has been received. Their objection to our present correspondent—namely, his residence being thirty-five miles from the town, is good and substantial, and therefore we cheerfully acquiesce in their wish—and do hereby appoint Mr. Wild, the person of their selection, as our correspondent for Hull and the vicinity. OUR REVERAL AGENTS IN BATH, BRISTOL, and else-where, are hereby informed that no Credit will be given

for any Monies, except those which are sent directly to the Northern Star Office. . H., DEWRBURY .- We have not got the Papers, and shall

EVANS, BOOKSELLER, OLDHAM, can have as many Papers as he chooses to order; but we never supply, on sale or return. Mr. Evans owes us 8d. for postage. If he does not begin a connexion with the Office direct, he can pay the same into the hands of our Agent, Mrs. Buckley, Lord-street.

BACK-BONE RADICAL .- Too late for this week: shall MR. CHILD.—The alteration of his Advertisement came too late to be attended to

LEEDS AND WEST-RIDING NEWS LEEDS

RECOVERY FROM DROWNING .- About halfnast eight o'clock on Monday evening week, a boy of the name of Stephenson, was brought to the Seven Stars Inn, in Dock-street, who had been taken out of the goit running to the King's Mills. It appeared from the statement of his father, that he had been buying a pig, and the boy who had gone to assist him in taking it home, missed his way, owing to the darkness of the night, and got into the water just below the School Close bridge, and the water being swollen, he was carried down to the grating at the mills. Several people were near at hand, and attempted to extricate him, but the current was so strong that the mills were obliged to be stopped before he was taken out, apparently dead. Information was immediately conveyed to the Humane Society's room at the Seven Stars, when Mr. Rinder, the secretary, had the apparatus in readiness, and sent for Mr. Freeman, the surgeon, before the boy was brought in. In about two hours, coach. Many were the expressions of thankfulness departure for the kindness gratuitously shown to them. It is supposed the boy was in the water from a quarter of an hour to twenty minutes, and when taken out was apparently quite dead; thus plainly showing the good effects of the Leeds Royal Humane Society, which in the hands of Divine Providence has saved the life of one individual within six months of its establishment. We are sorry to say, however, that the Society is yet considerably in

at the Mercury-office and the Seven Stars. ROBBERIES .--- On Sunday night, the house of Mr. John Hudson Crommack, Farnley, was entered hy means of breaking a square of glass, and a £5 note and half a sovereign stolen .- On the same evening, the house of Mr. John Wilton, of the same place, was entered by means of skeleton keys, and the thieves absconded with a silver watch. On Monday night a piece of calico, measuring about sixty yards, was stolen from the shop of Mr. Thomas Jackson, Central Market .- On Tuesday the Poor Law Commissioners :afternoon a top-coat, an olive warp and claret west, the property of James Walker, of Pudsey, was stolen from the Griffin Inn, Boar-lane. On Wednesday afternoon, a bundle containing a new boa and two shirts, the property of Barnaby Topham, Brewery Field, was stolen from a cart near the Central Market.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—On Monday, William Pickerdike, driver of one of Mr. Turnbull's hackney coaches, White Horse Inn, Boar-lane, was brought up, by summons, at the Court-house, charged with having on Friday night, while driving at a furious rate, run against a gig, in which Darnton Lupton, sustained no damage, but from the concussion, if he had had a lady in the gig, she might have been thrown out, and serious consequences ensued, or if the animal had been a spirited one, it would have run away, to the danger of the lives of the public. The coachman gallored on as hard as he could to its sincerity, it now resolves itself into a Committee, for the purpose of supporting him, and that the following persons form the active Committee to receive subscriptions in aid of again set off at the top of his speed, followed by the gig. Mr. Lupton called a watchman to his assistance, whe got into the gig, and the purviolent a case might be sent to the sessions as an unfairly arraigned the motives of that gentleman; and that they are fully convinced, had it not been for the treachery of those men, the present hostile movement, on the part of the mediately paid and he left the Court fendant 40s. and costs 10s. 4d., which was immediately paid, and he left the Court. EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—On Monday

James Drummond, who resided in St. James-street, was brought up at the Court House, charged with having received and appropriated to his own use, divers amounts of money for tea and coffee, which he received orders for, and sold by commission for Mr. Parker, wholesale and retail dealer, Leeds. Mr. Naylor, solicitor, appeared for the prosecutor: and Mr. Sanderson, solicitor, for the prisoner. It appeared that the prisoner had an allowance of 6d. per lb. on tea, and 3d. per lb. upon all the coffee which he received orders for; but he had, in a great many instances, received the full amount, and made a false return, by stating that it was upon eredit. The prosecutor having about £30 out in accounts of this description, he visited some of the parties, when he ascertained the fact that the prisoner had received the made a similar one to another candidate called Luun, and it seems he has been acting the same part towards your Petitioner is at a loss how to account for the treatment received from Mr. James Brook, whose children he has educated for four years and upwards, except on the ground that latterly he has eviaced a strong prediliction for office, and a determination to force himself upon the public; for recently an election has taken place for the same office, under the eld Board, and he was very pressing to obtain a similar partnership with the candidate likely to be successful, tendering his assistance on that occasion—first, to the person named Binns, who indignantly spurned the proposition, when he made a similar one to another candidate called Luun, and it seems he has been acting the same part towards your Petitioner is at a loss how to account for the treatment received from Mr. James Brook, whose children he has educated for four years and upwards, except on the ground that latterly he has eviaced a strong prediliction for office, and a determination to force himself upon the public; for recently an election has taken place for the same office, and a determination to force himself upon the public; for recently in the candidate likely to be successful, tendering his assistance on that occasion—first, to the person named Binns, who indignantly spurned the proposition, when he made a similar one to another candidate called Luun, and it seems he has been acting the same proposition for the reatment received from Mr. James Brook, whose children he has ascertained the fact that the prisoner had received the money, and appropriated it to his own use. Mrs. Laycock, of St. James's-street, was called, who proved having paid 3s. 3d. to the prisoner for ½lb. of tea. That was the only case gone into against the prisoner, although a great many others were pending. The prisoner admitted that he had appropriated in the said James Brook before the werthy Chairman of the Board of Guardians, and also a large majority of the Guardians, acknowledged when his letter was read, that neither your Petitioner, or any other Guardian, knew any thing of the communication which he had sent to you, and that your Petitioner understands that it is the intention of a number of the Guardians to write to the Poor Law Commissioners on this subject. as they find themselves placed in a very pecuto Wakefield House of Correction. He applied for

bail, but was refused.

STREET ROBBERY.—On Saturday, John Calaghan, Richard Keelly, and Patrick Walsh, three boys of notorious character, were brought up, the same supported by so doing not only have cast a stigms upon your Petitioner, but also subject him to serious pecuniary loss—for as soon as it was known that your Petitioner had a majority of the votes of the Guardians, he proon the previous day, a quantity of combs, of the value of 30s., the property of one of the Dewsbury common carriers, which he had purchased for a shopkeeper in Leeds. They were stolen while his cart was standing in Call-lane. Casson, a policeman, met the boys near that place, and observing them to have something concealed, he suspected and apprehended them, and on searching their pockets, he found the property mentioned, which has since been fully identified. They were committed for trial to Wakefield House of Correction.

WEST. END NORTHERN UNION.—A meeting was held at the Angel Inn, Gott-lane, for the purpose of forming the West End Northern Union, which was attended by Mr. George White of the Leeds Northern Union, who addressed the meeting to the conformity with the rule that the Collector should follow no other occupation, and of course many of the parents of the children who were placed under his care, began to look out for other preceptors, little thinking that any thing so underhanded should have occurred, as the party played by Mr. J. Brook; or that the decision of the Guardians could possibly be reversed. And your Petitioner has a painful surmise, that except he ultimately obtain the situation of which he is an aspirant, that the stigma which has thus been thrown upon him, will be thought, by many, to be true, and that the Poor Law Commissioners will take his case into their most serious consideration, and allow him, if additionary approbation be required to the above testimonials, to collect the opinion of the rate-opinion of the Guardians could possibly be reversed. And your Petitioner has a painful surmise, that except he ultimately obtain the situation for which he is an aspirant, that the stigma which has thus been thrown upon him, will be a continual sufferer.

Your Petitioner herefore hopes that the Poor Law Commissioners will take his case into their most serious consideration, and allow him, if additionary approbation be required to the above testimonials, to collect the opinion of the rate-opinion of the Guardians could possibly be reversed value of 30s., the property of one of the Dewsbury

of the Leeds Society, and called on all friends to enrol their names in the proposed Union. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Chester, and the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:-That a Society be now formed to be called The meetings on Tuesday evening, to commence at and meeting, collections were made in aid of the said

NORTHERN UNION .- A meeting of this bedy was held on Monday night last, at their room, near St. James's church, York-street. Mr. David Black was called to the chair. Mr. Illingworth proposed several rules for the future government of the association. Messrs. Charles Connor, George White and others addressed the meeting on the necessity of supporting liberally the Convention. The meeting separated about half-past nine.

HUDDERSFIELD. HAND LOOM WEAVERS .- On Tuesday last, J. Muggridge, Esq., the hand-loom weavers' commissioner, was in this town and visited the Cloth-Hall, and as we understand, intends proceeding with the enquiry in the course of two or three weeks; we recommend the respective committees of this district, to make all their arrongements, so that the best in formation may be given. The Huddersfield Com-

mittee will render all the assistance in their power. SECRET CORRESPONDENCE BY A GUARDIAN WITH THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.—It will be recollected that about three weeks ago an election of officers took place at the Board Room, when a number of applicants were elected to the different offices of the Union, who have all been waiting up to Monday last, for the sanction of the Commissioners some of whem are not yet appointed, but it turns out that a person designating himself an opponent to the law, wishing to be employed as a second assistan, overseer for the Huddersfield district, wrote in a secret manner the following letter to the Commissioners aforesaid, for their sanction. We give the letter and the Commissioners' reply verbatim et literatim.

Huddersfield, Dec. 27, 1838. "GENTLEMEN, Last Monday being the day appointed by "GENTLEMEN,—Last Monday being the day appointed by the Board of Güardians, for the election of officers under the New Poor Law, a many of the influential rate-payers of this towaship were desireous I should be appointed as Collector and Assistant Overseer, for the district of huddersfield, conceiving from my long residence amongst them, the active part I have generally taken in the management of our parochial affairs, together with the knoledge and experience I have had therein, that fow could be found better able to perform the duties of the saide office than myself, but heing one of the elected the saide office than myself, but being one of the elected. Guardians for this township, I dealined offering myself as a Candida'e, knowing that no Guardian can take say such situations, except He first resign his office as Guardian, which I was unwilling to do, until the expiration of the term for-which I was elected. This being the case, another individual, was applyd to who consented to take the office, if elected by the Guardians, providing would assist him for a time, in order hat he might have the benefit of my experience, in return for that he might have the benefit of my experience, in return for which assistance. He agreed to allow me a certain proportion of his salary, (providing he should be elected.) as a remuneration for my labour. This arrangement meeting the views and wishes f a many of the rate-payers, I consented to assist him, providing that I could do so legally, and still retain the office of Guardian till the end of the year, conceiving that it would be unjust to these who elected me to resign before, and would form a bad precedent, which if afterwards acted upon, might leave a many townships unrepresented, duering certain portions of the year, as our slacess cannot be supplied till the tions of the year, as our placess cannot be supplied till the return of 25th of March.

I may also inform you that this township is a district to itself, comprising a population of about 25,000 inhabitants, and from 5 to 6,000 assessments, therefore the Guardians fixed the salary at 2120 per annum, so that whoever might be appointed, he would have a salary sufficient, and would be expected ocationally to imploy an assistant and pay him out of

such salary. Now from my experience I am satisfied that this a good arrangement. I have been a member of the Workhouse Board for a maney years, and I am fully convinced that we have lost, upon an average, £500 a-year, for the last tenyears, on account of the Collector having too much work to do—this I explained to the Guardians, upon which they determined upon the fore-mentioned arrangement.

I have therefere determined to lay the case before you, in oader that I might be fully satisfied as to whether I should be acting in contravention of the law alluded too, and still retains the office of Guardian till the end of the present year, beeing wish full to serve the town according to my best

> An early answer will oblidge, Your obedient Servant,

• P.S. This gentleman ellected by the Guanrans on Monday last.

> (COPY.) 11282. Poor Law Commission Office.

"SIR,—The Poor Law Commissioners have read your letter of the 27th ult., and are of opinion the arrangements you propose with respect to the office of Assistant Overseer of the Huddersfield district namely, that you should give the person appointed to such office, your assistance in the performance of his duties, receiving, in return for your services, a portion of his salary, is little better than a mere evasion of the Rule, deht; and unless the benevolent and humane take up the subject and come forwardwith their donations, the useful operations of the institution must be contained as is the useful operations will be received.

his salary, is little better than a mere evasion of the which it is necessary to enforce, that no Guardian should be capable of being appointed a paid officer of the Union, or the assistant or paid deputy of such office. It is evident that there would be no end to the abuses that might be practised if such appointments were permitted to be made.

The Commissioners offer no comment on the course which has been pursued by you on this occasion, but they think it their duty to transmit a copy of your letter, and of the reply to it, to the Board of Guardians of the Huddersfield Union,

for their consideration. Signed, by order of the Board,

E. CHADWICK, Secretary."

Mr. Ezra Priestley, the gentleman alluded to in this extraordinary correspondence, as having been elected by the Guardians to the office of Assistant Overseer, has forwarded the following Petition to-

TO THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND

The Humble Petition of Ezra Priestley, Schoolmaster, of Huddersfield. SHEWETH-That your Petitioner, having been a candidate

for the office of Assistant Overseer of the township of Huddersfield, and having, on the 24th day of December last, obtained a majority of the votes of the Guardians belonging to the Huddersfield Union, & being confident that no one who speaks the truth can pronounce him incompetent, in any respect, to fill the said situation, your Petitioner has learned, with surprise, that one of the Guardians, (Mr. James Brook) without consulting any of his other Fellow-guardians, has taken upon himself to write to the Poor Law Commissioners, importing the non-qualification of your Petitioner for the said office. That your Petitioner is of opinion that no one of the Guardians, with the exception of Mr. J. Brook, would venture to make any similar statement, and would icel greatly obliged would the Commissioners ask either Wm. Brooke, Esq., or John Sutcliffe, Esq., or Thomas Starkey, Esq., residing magistrates in Huddersfield, and ex efficio Guardians, or Mr. Floyd, solicitor, and Clerk to the Union, gentlemen to whom your Petitioner is but partially known, to institute an enquiry into his character and qualifications, knowing, that when proper investigations shall have been made, that the whole of proper investigations shall have been made. the communications received by the Commissioners, from the

said James Brook, will prove to be founded in error.

That, touching his qualification, your Petitioner begs to sistance, who got into the gig, and the pursuit was continued up Lowerhead-row, Upper head-row, down Albion-street, on Bond-street, to the New Road-end, where the coachman's horses speed abated through exhaustion and then his need abated through exhaustion and the West Riving Students and stone needs to builders and stone needs to be most extensive builders and stone needs to be most extensive builders and stone needs to be the most extensive builders and stone needs to be the most extensive builders and stone needs to be the most extensive builders and stone needs to be the most extensive builders and stone needs to be the most extensive builders and stone needs to be the most extensive builders and stone needs to be the coachman and the builders and stone needs to be the coachman and the builders and stone needs to be the coachman and the builders and stone needs to be the coachman and the builders and stone needs to be the coachman and the builders and stone needs to be the coachman and the builders and stone needs to be the coachman and the builders and stone needs to be the coachman and the builders are the coachman are the coachman and the builders are the coachman and the coachman are the the New Road-end, where the coachman's horse's speed abated through exhaustion, and then his name and number were ascertained. The defendant expressed his regret at the circumstance, and offered to pay the expenses. Mr. Lupton pressed that so your Petitioner); but at the termination of this period, an opportunity presented itself for his further improvement, he engaged as clerk and sole calculator for an extensive ironfoundry and steam-engine manufactory; but after continuing foundry and steam-engine manufactory; but after continuing in this situation for one year, the co-partners of the concern disputing with each other led them to a dissolution of co-partnership; and your Petitioner then commenced the profession of schoolmaster, in which profession he has since continued, being a period of about thirteen years; and further—your Petitioner can produce testimenials from several tradesmen whose accounts he has audited and balanced; also he has been clerk to ten money clubs, five of which have terminated with the greatest satisfaction to all the parties concerned, the remaining five he now attends; and moreover, he is now employed to receive rents for a gentleman over, he is now employed to receive rents for a gentleman residing at a distance, to the amount of six hundreds pounds

That your Petitioner is at a loss how to account for the

this subject, as they find themselves placed in a very peculiarly trying situation, on account of the unjustifiable proceeding of the said Mr. James Brook in his communication

obtained a majority of the votes of the Guardians, he pro-ceeded to advertise the letting of his school-room, &c., in conformity with the rule that the Collector should follow no

confidently led to expect, and which he deems himself quali-fied to fill to the credit and satisfaction of all parties.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

BARNSLEY.

Missions.—The preparatory sermons of the anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society, were preached in the morning and evening of Sunday last, West End Northern Union.' That Mr. Hirst be in the Wesleyan chapel, Westgate, Barnsley, and appointed Secretary to the same. That we hold weekly the meeting was held on Monday. After the sermons

NORTHERN UNION,-The members of the Northern Union met at the house of Mr. Peter ladies, the Hull Dock Company, have at length Union, holden at the house of Mr. Peter Hoey, on Association was formed at Barnoldswick, a village the damnable tendencies of the New Poor Laws. Hoey on Saturday last, Mr. John Vallance in the resolved on making a new dock, and widening the the 14th inst., it was unknimously resolved, on the about five miles from Coine. For some time they The meeting then separated, for a short time, after chair. There was a good attendance of members, many of whom addressed the meeting on the priety of sending a delegate to Millbridge, on the following Monday. On the motion of Mr. Arthur following Monday. On Collins, seconded by Mr. Peter Hoey, Mr. John which has always distinguished them, they have Vallance was appointed to attend as delegate at rejected the most favourable site which could have Millbridge on Monday the 14th instant; after which been chosen, the west foreshore, which would have it was agreed to send the sum of £14 as the first been contiguous to the other docks, and the railway, Stephens in every possible way; with heart, head, meeting. A resolution was moved by Mr. John instalment to the National Rent, as also the sum of and have chosen that which is the most inconvenient purse, and all our strength, if needed." £5 from the Worsbro' Common Northern Union, to which could have been selected, that east of the be lodged in the hands of the treasurer of the West Garrison, more than a mile from the centre of Biding, and to be ferwarded by him to London at general traffic; and which will, if the project be last, Mr. Peter Hoey in the chair. The collectors those who have invested their capital in trading handed in the different sums collected since the last concerns in the old town. The Hull Gothamites

WEAVERS' MEETING .- A public meeting of their duty in this important affair. the weavers of this town was held at Mr. Joseph Crabtree's on Tuesday last, to take into considerabe called the Windermere, with poop deck, quarter he shall receive it at call." 2. "That this meeting with indignation and disgust the treacherous, base, tion the best means to assist the tenants of Mr. Peckett, who have received notice to quit his houses because they refuse to work for less wages than are paid by the other masters of the town. The meet of the paid by the other masters of the town. The meet of the paid by the other masters of the town. The meet of the people," was then given from the chair, and abountable attack made by the enemies of the working classes, upon their ever sympathising as soon as possible, to take into consideration the whole machinery are rent into trifling pieces; the persecution of the Rev. J. R. Stephens." 3. "This friend and Christian Minister, the Rev. Josephi which the healths of Feargus O'Connor and the Rev. Beauty Stephens." 3. "This friend and Christian Minister, the Rev. Josephi which the healths of Feargus O'Connor and the Rev. Social hall and its appurtenances are shattered into paid by the other masters of the town. The meet | pool and Bombay. ing was addressed by Mesers. Richard Taylor, Ambrose Burnett, and others, after which the following resolution was put and carried : -"That Mr. Palfreyman be consulted by Peter Hoey and Thomas for mutual benefit, has rapidly increased during the Bone to-morrow, while he is in Barnsley, and should he not attend, that they proceed to Shemeld to meet

CLAYTON WEST.—The members of the Northern

noon, about four o'clock, an alarm was caused at lane. We sincerely wish prosperity to this excellent, the object sought by the Precursor Society is crowded almost to suffocation; after an opening the Old Mill, near Barnaley, by a number of persons undertaking.

following a sweep, named Wm. Wood, who had a CHARITY.
child with him, the neighbours stating that he had Brethren of the state of th been beating his wife, and attempting to drown donation of coals and money to the numerous outthe child in the Old Dyke. He was prevented of his inhuman purpose, and execrations were plentifully hesped upon him on his road home.

HALIFAX.

NATIONAL RENT .- Two person waited upon an he presented the municipal donation of a half-

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- At Tuel-lane, near Sowerby-bridge, on the 11th inst., a young man named Charles Clay, fell off a hay-mow and pitched upon his head, and was so dreadfully injured that he died in about an hour.

that owing to a misunderstanding, the Halifax it is supposed that when intoxicated he fell into the Radicals did not send to the meeting of delegates ditch, and not being able to get out he was starved the amount of their collections for the general Con- to death. vention of the industrious classes. Between twenty and thirty pounds will be sent to the next meeting.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—On Monday last, the 14th inst., as two of the men who were working at the tunnel, now forming for the accommodation of carriages which are to pass on the rail. road when complete at Sowerby Bridge, near this of witnessing the most striking portion of it. From

yesterday week, the house of Mr. Hoblethwaite, clouds), a very brilliant column of light shot up in the innkeeper, at Pine Berry Hill, near this town, was eastern horizon, and, after appearing in several broken into by some vil ham and a quantity of tobacco. On the Monday the limb of an immense arch passing near the zenith. so much in that part of the town, one of the win- made its appearance, and the two uniting formed a dow shutters got broke and some thieves entered, but it is supposed they must have been disturbed at light, apparently five or six degrees to the south of the time, as they decamped without taking anything | this town. In less than a quarter of an hour after-

KING CROSS .- During the night of Sunday last, some person or persons killed a sheep in a field near

BRADFORD.

HORTON.—On the morning of Tuesday last, the good Radicals of Horton held a public meeting in Port-street, with a large bundle on his shoulders. the large room of the Fleece Inn, kept by Mr. followed him into Stephenson's Square; and asked Baker; Mr. Burrows, an old veteran, in the chair. The greatest unanimity prevailed, and the meeting he was employed by a man to carry it for him, but was addressed by Mesers. Bussey, Harney, Rider, Thornton, and Jackson. The sentiments of the took him into custody, and, from subsequent inquispeakers were heartily responded to by the assembly, ries, discovered that the parcel, which contained the large room of the Commercial Inn, Wm. Winn after which they peaceably retired to their employ-

NORTHERN UNION .- We understand that the meeting of this body will take place in the Odd Fellow's Hall, on Monday week, the 28th instant. at the usual time, when a good attendance is

Moses Sugden again.—We have been informed that a young man, named Wm. Hesling, of this town, lost, on the 29th of October last, a pair of trowsers and a waistcoat. Suspicion attached itself to a woman who absconded, the young man very naturally communicated his loss to Mr. Sugden, thinking that he was one of the Foresters sat down to an excellent dinner in celemost likely persons to transact the business. The woman was arrested on the 1st day of January, Mr. Thomas Mills, host. After the table was and a pair of trowsers and a waistcoat found at cleared, it was proposed, "that as we have a female Mr. Brumfit's pawn shop, left in pledge by the prisoner. When they were produced, the prosecutor was asked if he could swear to the articles then produced. In reply, he said that he should not like to swear to them unless the tailor would first swear to the making of them for the prosecutor, which on being brought up, he refused to do, and therefore the other declined, and, in consequence, the hammers of the fair presidents. - Same day, man, claiming 17s. 6d. for endeavouring to apprehend a felon, which the young man very properly refused. He was then summoned, and appeared at Isherwood, of which 90 members and 40 females trates convicted him in the sum claimed, and costs, 4s. Here we have a pretty sample, of Magisterial a constable, and because a conviction did not follow. the man who had been robbed.

RICHMOND.

very excellent and impressive sermon was preached from Joshua, chap. xx, v. 9; after which a collection was made for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with that place of worship.

RICHNOND ASSEMBLY .- On Tuesday evening last a ball was held at Mr. Hill's, the King's Head Inn, Richmond, which was numerously attended, and nothing could exceed the spirit with which the dancing was kept up. The Richmond Quadrille Band, led by Mr. R. Forster, was employed, and performed delightfully, and the whole terminated at four o'clock in the morning.

DARLINGTON.

FATAL ACCIDENT .- On Sunday afternoon, as: little girl, Eliza Kay, aged six years, daughter of Josh. Kay, lamplighter, was going along the Dam side, with some dough to the bakehouse; she is supposed to have walked too near the side of the Dam and had fallen in, being discovered in the water some time after by Mr. Hutton the police superintendant, who first observed the basket the child had some one was in the water, and on further search the child was found quite dead; Dr. Nixon, was in immediate attendance and used the means usually adopted in such cases, but without effect.

Police Office.-J. Gent, a man lately employed by Mr. Thompson, was brought up charged with absconding and taking away his master's property; he endeavoured to prove a sort of partnership existed between Mr. Thompson and him, but was unsuccessful, the magistrates holding him to bail, to take his trial at the ensuing assizes.

ASSAULT .- John Harrison, collector of poorrates, was convicted of assaulting a poor woman named Johnson, and fined 2s. 6d. and costs.

POLICE VIGILANCE, -It is reported that the police officers when on duty last week, stumbled on a few turnip parings, which turnip parings appeared rather large—it is said they went into several houses in the neighbourhood of the pairings, to see where they had got the turnips from-whether they looked into the pot boiling on the fire it is not stated.

FIRE. ARMS.—The dangerous practice of using fire arms is becoming very prevalent in the suburbs | this Association expresses its cordial sympathy with of this town, to the no small annoyance of the Mr. Stephens, and will to the utmost of its powers peaceable inhabitants. The young sparks who are aid him to withstand the malics and persecution of hearts of our oppressors, and entitled him to the gratitude of hearts of our oppressors, and entitled him to the gratitude and support of all the working classes, and we will lose so fond of playing at this game, ought to know that his enemies." "That the members of this Associathere is danger in such sport. Mr. M'Manus made tion will now enter into a penny subscription towards a complaint to the Mayor the other day, on the defraying the expenses of his arrest and forthcoming subject, and his worship directed the police to trial, and they strongly recommend the Working endeavour to put a stop to the nuisance,

NEW DOCK .- That most patriotic body of old

LAUNCH .- On the 3rd instant, a fine vessel, to

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES .past seven years. As such societies are at present constituted, they offer strong temptation to indulge in large potations; but from this the Rechabite AN INHUMAN FATHER.—On Saturday after. was opened at the house of Mr Allcock, Sewer- with the utmost disdain, and are of opinion that

> CHARITY .- On Wednesday last the Warden and Brethren of the Trinity-house, presented a second pensioners of that establishment,

HULL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. -At the usual weekly meeting of this increasing and important society a considerable number signed the tee-total pledge. The meeting was one of the best temperance meetings we ever witnessed; we are happy to innkeeper not an hundred miles from Mytholmroyd, know that the interest attached to the temperance to solicit his subscription to the National Rent, when cause in Hull is decidedly on the increase. The youths society is making a rapid progress.

DEATH FROM DRUNKENNESS .- As some perhad been seen in Cottingham on the previous day; Northern Star for insertion." his name is Frank Tadman, by trade a cooper. The NATIONAL RENT.-We are requested to state deceased was given to habits of intemperance, and

MANCHESTER.

AURORA BOREALIS .- There was a splendid display of this meteorological phenomenon on Monday evening last though from the general prevalence of thick clouds, it was visible but for a short time, and probably not many persons had an opportunity town, they were so severely injured as to cause death an early hour in the evening there was a very strong glow of light near the northern horizon, which con-House Breaking.—During the night of tinued unchanged (when it was visible through the different forms, rapidly assumed the appearance of evening previous, when the late storm was raging In a few minutes afterwards the western limb also domestic; and that while we venerate the memories very brilliant but rather irregular arch of vellowish and eulogise the patriots of the present day, such as wards, the sky was covered with thick clouds, which and contempt the willing or timid slaves who would entirely obscured the arch; and we did not see it lay down and let the tyrants ride roughshod over again during the evening. At eleven o'clock the them.'

STEALING FROM CARTS .- On Thursday evening week, Lipsett and M'Mullen, of the Manchester police, seeing a suspicious looking man walking up him where he had got his bundle? He replied, that he did not know who the man was. The officers eight or nine pieces of grey cotton, had been stolen from a cart, standing in Market-street, belonging to mously agreed to:-" That we, the Members of the Mr. Hulme, calico-printer, Medlock Vale. The Northern Union, Clayton West, do pledge ourman, whose name is William Thorp, was brought up at the New Bailey on Monday, when the above circumstances were stated, and he was committed

ROCHDALE.

THE LATE STORM .- About 800 trees, some of an age standing, have been turn up or blown down on the estate of R. G. Hopwood, near this town. CONVIVIALITIES .- On Monday, 80 members of the Loyal Cronometer (No. 114) Lodge of Ancient bration of their anniversary, at the Clock Face Inn. to govern these realms, we nominate the fair sex to preside over the convivialities of the evening.' Accordingly, Mrs. Alice Stansfield was called to preside at the head, and "Little Ned's wife" at the portom of the room. To the honor of the parties called to preside the evening was spent in the greatest harmony and conviviality, no one daring to disobey the case was dismissed. This so chagrined the the King Edward III Lodge of Independent Odd notorious Moses, that he sent in a bill to the young Fellows, No. 407, M. U., celebrated their anniversary at the Wool Pack Inn, Drake Street. A sumptuous dinner was provided by the host, Mr. John our Court House on Wednesday, when the Magis- partook. The remainder of the day was spent in harmony and brotherly love, not a jarring string being heard during the convivialities of the evening. instice. A felony committed, information given to At a late hour the company departed to their homes, satisfied with the festivities of the night. --- Same they bring a charge, and secure a conviction against | day, the Loyal Order of the Ancient Druids, No. 35 held their annual festival at Br. James Wood's, Mason's Arms, School Lane. After 43 of the brethren, and a number of their wives, had partook of SABBATH SCHOOL .- On Monday evening last a an excellent dinner, P. A. Robert Holt was called to the chair, when mirth and harmony prevailed in the Independent Chapel, Richmond, to a crowded amongst the assembly to a late hour. ____Jan. 14, congregation, by the Rev. James Parsons of York, the Loyal Order of Shepherds, Rochdale district, held their quarterly meeting at the house of Mr. Thomason, Golden Lion Inn, Shawforth. The business of the meeting was transacted with the greatest harmony and goodwill. By the reports of the delegates, the society is in a very flourishing state. The district officers were re-elected to serve

> RADICAL LECTURE .- On Monday last, the Radical Association held a public meeting in the Association School Room, Lower Place, when Mr. attentive assembly.

> another year in the approbation of their past services.

ROCHDALE THEATRE.—This place of amusement opened, for the first time this season, on and, if anything more should be required, we pledge Monday night last, under the management of Mr. Egerton, when the tragedy of Macheth was acted. The charge for admittance has been considerably reduced below that of former years.

Rochdale, obtained £70 from his employer, and went with his partner into a room to count up the men's time in their employ. As soon as the partner had taken up the pen to write, Blair rose from the table, saying, I will go down stairs to see how Frank's time is (one of their men). In a few minutes David, the partner, went to seek him, but the bird was flown, and has not been heard of since, leaving the poor men in their employ destitute of the means of paying off their provision scores. One Miss Betty Cryer, a shopkeeper, is minus £27, another £10, &c. Only a month ago, another of by the flight.

Stephens, as a declaration on their part of hostility to the rights and liberties of the working classes, and this Association expresses its cordial sympathy with Mr. Stephens, and will to the utmost of its powers as his able advocacy of the working men's rights has earned for himself an investigable arrangement. In the reopie's champion, the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and will to the utmost of its powers as his able advocacy of the working men's rights has earned for himself an investigable arrangement. Men's Associations of Wales to follow their example."

BARNSLEY .- At a meeting of the Northern these realms—that we regard the persecutors of the occasion that great numbers could not obtain ad-Rev. J. R. Stephens as the enemies of God and man mission. Mr. Christopher Roberts was unanimously

ROCHDALE.—At a meeting held in the Radical Association Rooms, on the 18th inst., delegates attended from Whitworth, Spotland, Lowerplace, the proper time. The Union met again on Monday carried into effect, be of ruinous consequences to Middleton, and other places in the district. The following was unanimously ordered. "That Mr. meeting. The collections continue to give satis- may yet find that all the game is not in their own vention, receive the sum of £30, for his own private James Taylor, our delegate to the National Conhands. We hope the Hull Town Council will do purse, out of the collections in the District Treasurer's hand, the sum already collected being more galleries, and figure-head, was launched from the be empowered to call a public meeting in Rochdale, and abominable attack made by the enemies of the

HALIFAX.-On Saturday evening last, in the

large room of the Labour and Health Inn, in Southwith indignation the tyrannical conduct of the Whigs, and the no less censurable conduct of Daniel a veteran in the cause of Radicalism, and 85 years may be eligible previous to the approaching Hall. O'Connell and the Sham Radicals, it being evidently of age. the intention of both parties to lead or drive the country into a state of anarchy and confusion: we, therefore, resolve to do all in our power to preserve peace, law, and order; and while we are determined the ful est confidence in Messrs. F. O'Connor, not to commit a breach of the peace, we are equally Stephens, &c. 2. That this meeting views the late in the forenoon, for the above purpose. by any means in our power. For this purrose, we as unjust and uncalled for. 3. That this meeting consider it to be both our privilege and our duty to views with disgust the conduct of Daniel O'Connell, hoped that all those delegates who may see the wives and families, our country and Constitution, against open and secret enemies, whether foreign or of the Sydneys and the Hampdens of bygone days, F. O'Connor, J. R. Stephens, J. B. O'Brien, and others, we must view with mingled feelings of pity

BRISTOL .- At a meeting of the Working Men's opinion of this meeting, the arrest of the Rev. J. R. Stephens is unjust, and only intended to prevent the attainment of Universal Suffrage, and that this meeting is determined to stand by him, come what

CLAYTON WEST .- At a numerous meeting of the Clayton West Northern Union, assembled in in the chair, the following resolution was unauiselves to support Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the Rev. J. R. Stephens, and the rest of the patriotic members of the National Convention, in every legal way they may think best adapted to obtain the rights of the people, as embodied in the Charter." We are also happy to learn that the Petition has obtained a fair sample of signatures; and the labouring contributing cheerfully to the National Rent.

population of this secluded district are generally NOTTINGHAM. - At a meeting of the Democratic Association, held at the Fox, Old Glass-house-street. on Monday evening last, and which was numerously attended, the following resolutions were recommended by the provisional committee, and unanimously agreed to :- 1." That we, the members of the Nottingham Democratic Association, view with the deepest regret the division that has lately taken place amongst the ranks of the Reformers in Birmingham and Edinburgh, and we hereby declare our abhorrence of such conduct; and we further declare, that we will not join in the ranks of any such misoreants speech, the rapidity in the delivery of which rendered as that political apostate, Daniel O'Connell, or it impossible for us to give an accurate report of, those sham Radicals, the Rev. Mr. Brewster, Mr. he reviewed the acts of the Whig Ministry with A. Duncan, or any of the O'Connell sham-Radical great ability, and exposed them in a manner highly portion of the Birmingham Council."—2. "That Mr. creditable to himself and satisfactory to the assembly.

Fearms O'Conner and the Rev. Joseph Rayner He next alluded to the arrest of the Rev. J. R. stand by them and their trusty colleagues, so long as they go on in the straight-forward course of policy they have hitherto pursued—and that should ourselves to procure their liberty at the expense of Stephens as an ebullition of the fiendish fury of the our pockets; and, should that and every other base, bloody, and brutal' Whig faction, on that means fail, we will, rather than one hair of their heads be injured, shed the last drop of our heart's designs with respect to all who boldly and undann-blood and at the expense of our lives. set them at liberty; and we will follow the good advice of the Rev. Mr. Stephens, and prepare for the worst, and Rev. Mr. Stephens, and prepare for the worst, and get arms for our protection,—not to break the peace, as to enable them to crush the present movement, so."-3. "That Mr. Richard Oastler is worthy of the thanks of every working man, woman, and child in Great Britain and Ireland, for his straightforward, honest, and manly vindication of the ill-used and suffering factory children, and the abominable poor law destruction bill; and we will stand by him. in all his exertions on behalf of the suffering poor working classes."-4. "That we view the arrest of the Rev. Joseph Rayner Stephens as a despicable James Taylor gave an excellent lecture on the pre- scheme of the Whigs and Tories, got up for the pursent crisis, which was attended by a crowded and pose of causing disorder in our ranks, but we pledge ourselves (as we admire the principles he advocates) to enter into subscriptions in his behalf; ourselves to be at our post."-5. "That a delegate of union and determination, on the part of the meeting of the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, meeting of the counties of Nottingham, Leicester, people, to secure their rights in the pre-and Derby, be held on Monday, the 28th of January, sent struggle; after which he entered at 1839, at the Fox and Hounds, Carter-gate, Nor- great length into the care of Mr. Stephens, and three in number) Dadley called upon them to surand Derby, be held on Monday, the 28th of January, tingham; the chair to be taken at twelve o'clock precisely, to co-operate with our Northern brethren, precisely, to co-operate with our Northern brethren, A SCOUNDEEL.—On Saturday night last, a man precisely, to co-operate with our Northern brethren, and to aid and assist the members of the Convention in their forth-coming struggle."-6. "That a vote of thanks be given to the Editors of the Northern Star, the Operative, the Champion, and the whole of the Radical press; also to the Right Hon. Lord Rancliff, and Henry Paine, M.D., for their manly advocacy of the people's rights."

FEMALE POLITICAL UNION.—A public meeting of the Female Political Union was held on Monday ev. ning last, in the large room, at the Louis Philip, Woolpack-lane—Mrs. Hunt in the chair—when the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—lst. Proposed by Mrs. Winnell, and seconded by Mrs. Lilley—"That this meeting deeply deplore the discounter which at averaged approximation and the second approximation which at averaged approximation and the second approxim another £10, &c. Only a month ago, another of the dissention which at present prevails amongst the leaders and sections of the people, who profess to advocate the way, and then the same Miss Cryer was minus £26 People's Charter, which appears to us to have originated in misconception in the language used by Messrs. Stephens and O'Connor, which instead of being explained in a friendly tone, STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

MERTHYE TYDVIL.—At a meeting of the Working Men's Association it was resolved:

"That this Association regards the proceedings of the Whig government relative to the arrest of Mr. Stephens, as a declaration on their part of hostility of the stephens, as a declaration on their part of hostility of the stephens, as a declaration on their part of hostility of the stephens, as a declaration on their part of hostility posed by Mrs. Savage, and seconded by Mrs. Savage, and seconded by Mrs. Barnett. neither time, talent, nor expense, to support Mr. Stephens, us we consider him worthy of our most strenous efforts to

assist him." 3rd, Proposed by Mrs. Mills, and seconded by Miss Little. "That the above resolutions be printed in the

Northern Star and Operative newspapers.

-and that we are determined to defend the Rev. J. R. | called to the chair, who opened the business of the Stowe, and seconded by Mr. William Green, and to a public dinner,—the little place was literally passed with acclamation, to support the National of Radicalism.

HECKMONDWIKE,-At a meeting of the Heckmondwike Demogratic Association, it was unanithan £50, and that whenever he is in want of more mously resolved,—lst. "That we, as a body, view meeting perfectly agrees with the resolution passed Rayner Stephens."-2. "That we place the greatest | J. R. Stephens were drunk amid great applause. at the Manchester Delegate, held on Monday last, confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the great 'advising all monies raised for the National Rent to champion of the rights of the people; and while he length, and was followed by Mr. Clarkson, soli- cabin being all that is left, and that in such a split-

following resolutions were passed unanimously: - | what is best of all the boys say they have the chimhe directed towards the attainment of the rights of 1. "That this meeting request Mr. John Deegan, ney ornaments. We regret that want of space prethe people who, by his sacrifice of the forty-shillings of Stalybridge, to represent their interests in the cludes the possibility of giving the proceedings of freehelders in order to obtain power, and, having National Convention, and that this meeting pledge obtained it, by his denunciations of the English themselves to support the said Convention as far as Radicals, and his attack on the Trades Unions, regards pecuniary support to the utmost extent of best and sufficient excuse. has clearly demonstrated that he is the most deadly their power." 2. "That we the Radicals of New enemy of the working classes of any public man in Mills, take this opportunity of expressing our sinexistence. 2nd. "That we are determined cere and heartielt thanks to those able and unflinchto support those brave Champions of Universal ing patriots Mr. Feargus O'Connor and the Rev. Suffrage, Messrs. O'Connor and Stephens, with Joseph Rayner Stephens, and that we are deterour money, our voices, and our right arms, if mined to support them to the death if necessary." sons were going from Cottingham to Hull market, necessary, so long as they continue the uncom- 3. "That this meeting express their sincere thanks Monday last, it was unanimously resolved on Tuesday last, they perceived something in the promising advocates of the above principles."- to Mr. Deegan, for his visit to New Mills, and enwater which proved to be the body of a man who 3rd. "That the above resolutions be sent to the deavouring to awake the people from the political slumbers to a knowledge of their real state, and respecting the meeting of the Conventional Delelikewise to shew them the way to get what they are gates in London, upon the assembling of Parliament, so much in want of, Universal Suffrage." 4 "That it would be highly desirable that a meeting of the gate, in this town, the annexed resolution was these resolutions be sent to the Northern Star, and said Delegates for the Midland Counties, should moved, seconded, and carried:—"That we view the editor be respectfully requested to insert them." assemble without delay, at some central place in the

> DAVENTRY .- At a meeting of the Daventry Working Men's Association, the following resolutions were agreed to :- "1. That this meeting has working men ought to have any confidence in him,'

PUBLIC MEETING AT QUEEN'S HEAD, * NEAR BRADFORD.

ambulating the villages, playing martial airs, until near twelve o'clock, when they took the road to understanding and harmony of proceeding may take Bradford, accompanied by several hundred people, place in the united body. this place, belonging to Mr. John Thomas, butcher, and took the two hind and one fore quarters, leaving though the glow of light in the northern horizon 7th of January, 1839, Mr. Chivers in the chair, it o'clock, and a dinner to Feargus O'Connor, Esq., to excert a number of gentlemen, who were expected was moved by Mr. C. Earle, and seconded by Mr. in the evening. About a mile from the place they Pitman, and carried unanimously : -" That in the were met by Mr. P. Bussey, Mr. J. G. Harney, Mr. W. Thornton, and a number of other gentlemen, who on making their appearance, were greeted with loud che-rs. A procession was immediately formed, headed by an excellent band belonging the village, and with three banners floating on the breeze, they moved towards the place of meeting, being greeted on the way by a hearty cheer of the cotarriving at the Half-way House, the guests partook appearances at the ensuing assizes, to answer the hustings, which were placed in an area at the end of Brothers, of Waterside, near Todmorden, proposed the public room, from three to four thousand people immediately formed one dense mass in front, and the business commenced by the proposing and seconding, and carrying of a motion, that Mr. P. Bussey should preside as chairman over that meeting. The Chairman then came forward and opened the business of the meeting, by laying down, in a clear and explicit manner, the wrongs under which the working classes of this country groaned, directing their attention to the necessity of a removal of the causes generating such evils, if ever they wished to occupy that position in society which nature intended they should do; after which he made a whom a good number were present, condemning upon the road. It is to run ten miles an hour, and the want of sympathy manifested by them with the will leave Manchester immediately after the arrival Miss Mary Nickson, of that place and the want of sympathy manifested by them with the will leave Manchester immediately after the arrival Miss Mary Nickson, of that place and the sympathy manifested by them with the will leave Manchester immediately after the arrival Miss Mary Nickson, of that place and the sympathy manifested by them with the will leave Manchester immediately after the arrival Miss Mary Nickson, of that place and the sympathy manifested by them with the will leave Manchester immediately after the arrival Miss Mary Nickson, of that place and the sympathy manifested by them with the will leave Manchester immediately after the arrival Miss Mary Nickson, of that place and the sympathy manifested by them with the will leave Manchester immediately after the arrival Miss Mary Nickson, of the sympathy manifested by them with the will leave Manchester immediately after the arrival Miss Mary Nickson, of the sympathy manifested by them with the will leave Manchester immediately after the arrival Miss Mary Nickson, of the sympathy manifested by working classes who laboured for them; and con- of the railway mail from London; so that the Hudcluded a long address by a forcible appeal to this class, to come forward and assist the working men o'clock in the forenoon, and there will be about Miss Mary Ann Appleton, all of this place. The Mr. WILLIAM THORNTON next came forward to move the first resolution, and in a very eloquent Stephens, are worthy of the support of every lover of Stephens, and declared that it was because that genhis country's freedom, and we are determined to leman was a good man and a real Christian, and taught the real truths of the Bible, that he was arrested. After alluding in strong terms to the Poor Law Amendment Act, and the infant murdering system of " Marcus," he concluded amidst the loud they at any time be arrested and incarcerated cheers of the people, by moving the following resolufor the advocacy of our rights, we do hereby pledge tion :- That we regard the arrest of the Rev. J. R. noble and eloquent patriot, portending their future this empire. Hoping to excite the masses to a premature display of physical force before their orgaand rivet us in endless bondage. We will not be the aggressors in a physical-force contest, but if that devoted friend of the people he not liberated, and force resorted to on their part, we will strain every nerve even to death will we go, if necessary—until they be hooted from the face of the earth."

Mr. WILLIAM RIDER came forward to second the resolution, which he considered to be one of very great importance, and deserving the consideration of every man, of every woman, and of every child. He keeper of R, A. Christopher, Esq., M.P., was very ably contended that Mr. Stephens was the friend

Mr. G. J. HARNEY next came forward, and was received with loud cheers. He spoke for a considerable time, and with good effect, on the necessity people, to secure their rights in the pre-Mr. Sutcliff, from Halifax, next came forward

to move the second resolution, which was to the following effect:-" That this meeting views the attainment of Universal Suffrege as the great paliadium of human liberty, and do hereby pledge themselves to assist by every means in their power the efforts of the Conventional Delegates to secure the same." The speaker entered into a very lengthened argument to prove the natural and abstract right of the whole people to the possesssion of the elective franchise, and exhorted them to a determined perseverance in the course they had adopted, not fearing but that they would accom-plish that for which they contended, and thus secure the happiness of themselves and their posterity. Mr. L. BARKER, from Shelf, seconded the resolution in a speech which did infinite credit to the speaker; in the course of which he displayed a very correct knowledge of the position of the working classes and their amelioration. This gentleman referred to the people of the United States of America, amongst whom he has for sometime resided, and proved the necessity of a Democratic

people.
This resolution was very ably supported by Mr. CLARKSON, solicitor, of Bradford, who very humor-ously elucidated the present electoral system by reference to the claims made by certain parties to the right of voting, and which claims, including tour persons, were decided good, on the ground of each possessing a share to a certain privy connected with their separate dwellings. The motion was then put and carried by acclamation.

Mr. PITKLETHLY, from Huddersfield, then rose to

form of Government to secure the interests of the

BARNOLDSWICE, On Monday last a Radical an excellent speech on the case of Mr. Stephens and

AT QUEENSHEAD.

On Tuesday last, the whole population of this

alive. At the Halfway House Inn, in the great Petition, and to use the utmost exertions to swell to were obliged to dine, which delayed every prospect of this place being lively in the cause were present a vast concourse of well dressed London Democratic Association, was first introduced to the meeting, and made an admirable speech upon the several topics interesting to his auditors, he was frequently cheered in the course of his address. Working Men's Association, held in the Asso- the Radicals of New Mills, North Derbyshire, that were fortunate to get seats in the large room were Samuel Lile's Great Room, Commercial Inn, every that on Monday, the 7th instant, a female tent, resolutions were unanimously agreed to—lst. "That our assembly, which gave such general satisfaction Rider, delegate for the West Room, Commercial Inn, every that on Monday, the 7th instant, a female tent, resolutions were unanimously agreed to—lst. "That our assembly, which gave such general satisfaction Rider, delegate for the West Riding. It is truly wonderful to witness the we view the mean truckling policy of Mr. O'Connell that he was requested to stay and address them the neat manner in which those poor oppressed peo-

LOUGHBOROUGH.

LOUGHBOROUGH DISTRICT OF UNIONS.—At a meeting of the representatives of the above Unions, held at the Society's Rooms, at Loughborough, on

1. That in the total absence of all information. and thorough ignorance of any preconcerted plan Session.

the delegates aforesaid be invited to attend a the delegates aforesaid be invited to attend a Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Josh. meeting to be held at the Society's Rooms, at Nichols, mechanic, Hunslet, to Miss Elizabeth Loughborough, on the 28th instant, at ten o'clock determined that others shall not commit a breach of attack on Mr. F. O'Connor, and the Rev. J. R. 3. That these resolutions be transmitted to the the peace upon us with impunity, if we can avoid it Stephens, at Birmingham, by Mr. Edmonds, &c., Editors of the Northern Star, with a request that

2. That to carry the above resolution into effect,

be prepared to defend our persons, and that of our towards the working men of England, and that no same, and are not otherwise apprised of the same, will consider such publication as an invisation to James Jepson, clothdresser, to Mrs. Elizabeth attend; and they are earnestly requested to attend accordingly. 4. That the several Unions in the said Midland Counties be also invited to send Delegates from their own bodies, to meet at the same time and place, On Tuesday last, the inhabitants of this place that, from a general discussion of the views and

were enlivened by an excellent band of music per- regulations of the respective Societies, a mutual good By order of the Unions, T. R. SMART,

District Secretary. Committee Room, Jan. 15, 1839.

TODMORDEN. Riors.—On Thursday, the 10th day of January, nst., application was made to Mr. Justice Patteron. at Chambers, upon a rule nisi, previously granted to admit the Todmorden rioters to bail, which after tagers. Indeed, labour appeared, for one day at considerable discussion, was granted on each of the least, to be forgotten, for even the women put on prisoners entering into his own recognizances, and their best apparel and shouted a holiday. After each finding four sufficient sureties for their personal of some refreshment, and then proceeded to the charges against them. The four Messrs, Fielden, themselves, and were accepted as sureties for all the prisoners, sixteen in number, and on Monday last. entered into the necessary recognizances before the magistrates at Todmorden, in pursuance of the Judges order. We understand the prisoners also entered into their recognizances on Tuesday last, and have been since discharged from custody until

FAST MAIL TO LEEDS .- The proposed mail from Manchester to Leeds, by way of Huddersfield, Hull, forcible appeal to the middle classes of society of hias been contracted for, and will speedily be put

the assizes.

ANCIENT ROMANS .- On Wednesday evening last, this steadily progressing body opened a new Senate, at the house of Mr. Thomas Harewood, the George the Fourth Inn, St. James's Street, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, the name adopted by the new Senate was the Dove,

Fire and Loss of Life. On Wednesday morning a fire broke out in the secluded village of Lampton, near Hounslow, which was unhappily attended with the loss of life. About seven o'clock a person named Hodges, a painter, residing near the sign of the Black Horse, in the village, left his residence for the purpose of proceeding to some work which he was executing in the neighbourhood, leaving his wife Miss Hannah Drake, of the same place. and child in bed. About nide o'clock he returned to breakfast, and on knocking at his cottage was unable o get in. Becoming alarmed he got assistance and burstopen the door, and a volume of smoke broke out upon them. When it had in some degree subsided they entered the building and found the bed-room in flames. Water was instantly procured, and the fire extinguished, when a melancholy spectacle presented itself, Mrs. Hodges being found dead on the floor burnt to a cinder, and in one of the corners of the room the child in a state of stupefaction from the smoke, with a considerable portion of its clothes burnt off. It was immediately conveyed to a neigh-bouring surgeon, and proper restoratives applied It is now hoped it will recover. Another Gamekeeper Murdered .- On

shot by some poachers in the plantations adjoining of ail, and that it was their duty to support him by Well Vale (late the property of F. J. B. Dashwood, Esq., deceased). The preserves have of late been much infested by poachers; and, during the evening in question, the keeper, with eight others, divided into companies, were on the look-out, and on Dudley and another young man named Harrianother armed wretch warned Dadley's companion to | aged 63. keep back, or he should be served in the same manner. An inquest was held on the body of Dadley, on Saturday morning, and a verdict was returned of "Willful murder against some persons unknown." Four shot corns had entered his heart, and nearly one hundred others in his chest. The poor fellow, last. thus hurried into eternity, was married but on Saturday, the 6th of this month, at Boston. He was a well-formed, kind-hearted, intelligent young was a well-formed, kind-hearted, intelligent young On the 10th inst., Mr. Robert Smurthwaite, man, 31 years of age, evidently qualified to sustain labourer, who was accidentally killed by a Railway a higher station in high life than that from which he is so suddenly and diabolically taken; but as to who are the guilty parties, at present all is apparent obscurity. £100 reward is offered. Lincoln Gazette. SHOP ROBBERY .- On Monday, John Gill, better

known by the cognomon of Gilly, who has been twelve times charged with felony in the last twelve months, and innumerable times previously, was brought up, at the Court House, charged with stealing, on Saturday, two silk hankerchiefs, the property of Mr. C. Hutton, liuen-draper, in Kirkgate Leeds. of Mr. C. Hutton, liven-draper, in Kirkgate Leeds. It appeared that the prisoner had entered the shop, along with an accomplice, under pretence of purchasing silk handkerchiefs, when the latter held one up to look through it; and, in the mean time, the prisoner stole the articles described. He was observed by the shopman, notwithstanding the intended deception practised, and was taken in the shop with the property in his possession, but his accomplice absconded. The prisoner was committed for trial move a vote of thanks to the charman, and delivered to Wakefield House of Correction.

Before we had time to know the full extent of the calamitous destruction of life and property of the General Browne, it becomes our painful lot to record another melancholy event which was, we believe, no less destructive—an explosion on board the steamer Augusta. The following is a hastilygathered collection of details from an authentic source:-"The Augusta left this port yesterday evening for Vicksburg, with the ship Jeannette in district sat down at the various houses in Queenhead tow. Before she had proceeded many miles the ship got aground, when the Augusta left her and made her way in a wood pile. At one place she Petition, and to use the utmost exertions to swell the National Rent and support the Convention.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Messrs.

Smith. Mooney, and Stowe from Color and thereis. It is seen to a late hour. The tables were removed after dinner, when that consistent and gentlements addressed by Messrs.

Smith. Mooney, and Stowe from Color and thereis. It is seen to a late hour. The tables were supplied herself with four or five cards of wood, and was making for another, when the pilot, seeing the same floating timber a-head, rung the bell to stop Smith, Mooney, and Stowe, from Colne, and there is dersfield, was unanimously called to preside. There the engine. The engine was stopped till the float passed, and the pilot again rung as the signal to go females, who seemed to take a lively interest in the a-head. The engineer here discovered that the enproceedings. Mr. George Julian Harney, of the gine was at dead point, and he immediately run back to turn the bar, but before he had time to return, the dreadful explosion took place. The Augusta is one of the most frightful fragments of destruction we have ever seen. The boilers and atoms, and nearly the entire main cabin is swept Mr. O'Connon first spoke to the toast at great way, a very small portion of it next to the ladies' This new and important order is daily increasing in numbers and utility. The desire to join societies for mutual benefit, has rapidly increased during the for mutual benefit, has rapidly increased during the formula in the hands of such local treasurers, as are fo NEW MILLS, NORTH DERBYSHIRE.—in com- and the evening's entertainment terminated to the Augusta was, however, not very full of passengers. LIVERPOOL.—At a meeting of the Liverpool pliance with an invitation given to Mr. Deegan, by entire satisfaction of all present. While those who With our present information, we torbear mention-CLAYION WEST.—The members of the Northern Union of Clayton West hold their meetings at Mr. Samuel Lile's Great Room, Commercial Inn, every that on Monday, the 7th instant, a female tent. five persons on board dead, and their bodies wofully mutilated, and fifteen persons more or less wounded again on Tuesday evening, when the room was ple get up their feasts, and not less astonishing, to of whom the medical gentleman whom we consulted only to benefit a very small portion of the community, and thereby rivet the chains of slavery still faster on the great body of the people, and still faster on the great body of the people, and slightly wounded, bar-keeper uninjured, mate (Dawitness the decorum and etiquette which invariably thinks no more than three or four will recover vies) uninjured, first engineer dead, second dittowounded, harber mortally wounded. Twenty-eight deck hands and firemen were on board, and when this interesting meeting at greater length, but we trust, that the state of our columns, will plead our they called them together some time after the explosion, only eight could be mustered. The pilot at the wheel, with his pilot box, was blown upwards of fifty feet, and contrived to get ashore by using ore side of the pilot box. The bodies of the dead

ANOTHER AWFUL STRAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

MARRIAGES.

Courier, Dec. 4.)

and wounded are much discoloured and disfigured,

presenting a heartrending spectacle. There were

no ladies on board .- (From the Natchez Daily

On Saturday last, at our parish church, Mr. T. Faylor, to Miss Mary Chadwick. these resolutions be sent to the Northern Star, and said Delegates for the Midland Counties, should the editor be respectfully requested to insert them."

The last resolution was moved by Mr. R. Garratt, and counties, there to concert such measures which a veteran in the cause of Radicalism, and 85 years may be eligible previous to the approaching the said counties, there to concert such measures which the cause of Radicalism, and 85 years may be eligible previous to the approaching the said counties, shoemaker, to Miss Elizabeth

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. A. Armitage, to Miss E. Ogram. Brooke.

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Benjamin Pearson, Wortley, to Miss Ann Dufton. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Richard Thornber, to Miss E. Pillery. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. John Biakey. threadmaker, to Miss E. Crowther.

Sowrey. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Samuel Nichols, to Miss Mary Bull. On Tuesday last, at our parish church, Mr. Benjamin Hainsworth, spirit merchant, Leeds, to Miss C. Tetley.

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. William Wells, wine merchant, of this town, to Miss Mary Jane Richardson. Same day, at our parish church, Mr. Robert Kendall, painter, to Miss E. Woolley.

On Wednesday last, at our parish church, Mr. Charles Horace Robinson, woolstapler, to Miss Ellen

Same day, at our parish church, Mr. William reenwood, chemist, of Hunslet, to Miss Suphia Same day, at our parish church, Mr. William Thompson, joiner, to Miss Mary Ridsdale. On the 16th inst., at Richmond, by the Rev. Robert Meek, M.A., Mr. J. Flint, of that place,

ironmonger, to Mrs. Outhwaite, daughter of the late Mr. Bradwell, of Richmond. On Sunday last, at St. John's church, Mr. Joseph Firth, clothdresser, to Miss Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. James Lobley, cloth manufacturer, both of Leeds, late of Gildersome. On Tuesday last, at St. Mary's church, Beverley, Thomas Forge, Esq., of the Beverley Bank, and nephew of Thomas Luckup, Esq., to Miss Ann Osgerby, niece of Mr. Alderman Muschamp.

On Monday last, at St. James's church, Hull, by the Rev. William Knight, Mr. Robert Meson, surgeon, Calverton Notts, to Ann Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Stork, Bell Vue Terrace, wine-

On Saturday last, at the Holy Trinity church, Mr. William Seymour, mate of the brig Isabella, of Newcastle, to Miss Catherine Atkinson Frankish, bar-maid of the Crown and Anchor, Humber-street,

TEETOTAL MARRIAGE. On Sunday last, as the Holy Trinity church, Holl, Mr. S. D. Leavens, to wedding was celebrated in the strictest accordance with the principle of total abstinence, no alcoholic liquor being allowed to mingle in their cup of con-

nubial happiness. On Wednesday last, at Wilsden church, by the Rev. Mr. Barber, Mr. Thomas Armitage, joiner and cabinet maker, to Miss Elizabeth Shepherd, both of

On Tuesday last, at the parish church, Bradford Mr. John Baldwin, of Bradford, overlooker, to Miss Mary Clayton, of Bowling. Same day, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. James Clough, of Horron, farmer, to Miss Mary Greenwood, of the same place. On Monday last, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. Joseph Sunderland, plasterer, of Thornton, to Same day, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. John Morrell, to Miss Hannah Wheatley, both of

Bradford.

On Sunday last, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. Jeremiah Walton, dyer, to Miss Sarah Hardy, both of Horton. Same day, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. ohn Greenwood, to Miss Ruth Naylor, both of

On Saturday last, at the parish church, Bradford, Mr. Thomas Patchett, to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, both of Bradford. On Thursday last, at Hartshead church, by the Rev. Atkinson, Edmund, second son of Mr. Thomas

Milnes, of Bradford, woolstapler, to Hannah Jane Priestley, only daughter of the late Mr. George Coates, of Manchester, and granddaughter of Mr J. Priestley, Cooper Bridge, near Huddersfield.

DEATHS. On Tuesday last, Mr. George Atkinson, of this

town, late manufacturer of Persian cloth, nuns' veiling, &c., in the 72nd year of his ; ge. On Monday last, aged 74, Elizabeth, widow of at Darlington, Mrs. Ann tinued only a moment, was scarcely gone, when Mather, wife of Mr. George Mather, tinman, On the 11th inst., at Mirfield, Mr. Jos. Wright,

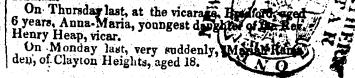
schoolmaster, aged 35.
On the 8th inst., Margaret Ferguson, daughter of Mr. J. Ferguson, Middleton St. George, aged 13.
On the 13th inst., at Darlington, Mrs. Mary Steeple, aged 20; she retained her faculties to the

On the 14th inst., at Darlington, Mr. J. Fatham tailor, aged 35.

waggon, at Croft.
On Monday last, aged 74, Mrs. Elizabeth Holdsworth, of Old Pellon, near Holifax.
On Sunday last, Robert, the infant son of Mr.
Robert Robinson Rocliffe, of the Mount, in the city of York. On Sunday last, aged 46, Thomas Hepworth, gent., of Ossett, near Wakefield.

On Saturday last, at Dirtcar, near Wakefield, Mr. Edward Wickham, of that place, boat owner. His death was very sudden. He was a man of a kind

Halifax.
On Thursday last, at the vicarage, Halifard aged
6 years, Anna-Maria, youngest danyhtee of Barker.
Henry Heap, vicar.



DINNER TO PETER BUSSEY, ESQ. On Monday night last, the inhabitants of Bradford, gave a dinner to Mr. Peter Bussey, at the Odd Fellows' Halk. The respect in which the inhabitants of that town hold this learless advocate of the people's rights may be judged of when we state that apwards of 300 persons sat down to dinner with him, the price of the ticket being 2s. each. Besides these, there were very many who could not be accommodated, and, perhaps, we shall not be far mistaken, if we say that had there been provision and room for 500 persons that number would have been present to pay their respects to " the man whom they delight to honour." The dinner was provided by Mr. Thomas Bakes, landlord of the Odd Fellows' Hall, and was served up with great taste and order. Every one seemed satisfied with the treat; and all seemed disposed to praise the landlord for his "substantial meal." The room was very tastily decorated On one side of the platform was a beautiful green ailk flag with gilt letters, having the following inscription: - "The Bradford Northern Union. Free form was inscribed-

"On with your green banners rearing, Go grasp every sword to the hilt; On our side is virtue and Erin,

On theirs is the parson and guilt." Around the walls of the Hall were placed the portraits of Feargus and Arthur O'Connor, Hant, Cobbett, Molesworth, Marvel, Attwood, Bronterre U'Brien Stephens, Oastler, Thomas Paine, and others. The excellent band from Queen's Head was in attendance, and enlivened the business by the most lively airs. About half-past seren o'clock, Mr. Peter Bussey, in company with Mr. O'Connor, entered the room, and were received with the most enthusiastic cheering, and clapping of hands. Ail being ready, Mr. Clarkson, solicitor, said grace, in very impressive terms, after which the company began their carving operations in good earnest. Shortly after they commenced dinner, Mr. Pitkethiey, of Huddersfield, and Mr. Crabtree, of Barnsley, entered the room, and were loudly cheered. When the cloth was withdrawn, the speakers arcended the

Mr. O'Connon having been unanimously appointed to the chair, -in commencing the business of the evening, he returned them his sincere thanks for the honour they had conferred upon him, in electing him to the situation which he now held. To be description was more flattering to him than if he there were perhaps some gentlemen present from distant parts, who, he had no doubt, had something flattering and interesting to communicate. (Hear, hear.) And now they were come there to pay honour to a man who was in every way deserving of it. (Loud cheers.) The first toast in the list required but little comment from him. It was-The People, the only legitimate source of Power." It was always the custom whether at a Whig or Tory dinner to commence business by this toast, but

by the people the Whigs meant all those who were enfranchised in their interest, and the Tories all those who were enfranchised in their interest, But by the word people he meant that which toast, viz :- "The legitimate source of all power." (Cheers.) And he hoped the day had gone by about from one mouth to the other of the factions, but when they should rise in their might

they were there assembled to commemorate the coming victory. (Hear, hear.) When passed there by a season like the present? When passed there by a recess that the Whigs and the Tories did not meet (Cheers.) There they were standing around the and day, to return them to Parliament. (Shame, champion of Bradford, the only constitutional representative of their feelings and wishes. (Cheers.)

There they were, after having beaten the Whigs, assembled to do honour to a man of whom the base, was indeed high time they should begin to transact the state of t trackling, brutal and bloody Whigs had dared within business on their own account. (Cheers.) What these few days to give the genealogy but not the true | did they want with men in the House of Commons, one. (Cheers.) No doubt they were readers, but who were proficients in language? (Nothing.) They yet too ignorant too decipher the real meaning of wanted men who would attend to their duties, and language. He had seen their walls placarded by a who understood the condition of the people, men vile denunciation of their friend Bussey by the who were determined by night and by day to do Whigs. (Here Mr. Harney of London, entered everything in their power to improve the condition the room and was received with the most enthusias- of the people, men who would contend for the tic cheering.) No doubt they had seen that vile people being equally represented and equally proplacard which he held had been issued by the Whigs, tected-(hear, hear) and that the people might be but for which there was no father, although it came from the office of the Bradford Observer, yet as he supposed all the leading articles at that office was that were manufactured by steam, so was that were manufactured by steam and ste article also—(cheers)—because, although itemanated never could be ruined but by a Parliament; and from a party or person professedly unknown to the England was at present almost ruined by her Parliaeditor of that paper, ret was he either ashamed or afraid to give up the author. (Hear, hear) He (the editor of the Observer.) said he did not know government, for they were totally incapable of gohow it come into his office; and this reminded him verning a country for any good purpose. (Loud (Mr. O'Connor) of the man who broke into a house, and who, on being asked for his defence before a magistrate, said he "did not know how he came cling to place and power so long as they had an his duty to occupy much of their time in proposing would have to handle them roughly before they the health of Mr. Bussey; at the same it would be a could choke them off. (Cheers.) The situation in dereliction of duty on his part, if he did not bear his which he was placed in connection with that Parthe health of Mr. Bussey; at the same it would be a humble testimony to the good services Mr. Bussey liament was one which would require every energy had rendered to the Radical cause. (Cheers.) of body and mind to be brought into requisition, and During the present time, when some factions indi- was also one of extreme danger, provided the Whigs viduals were denouncing leadership, he there pro- had the courage of dogs. But whatever that situaclaimed Bussey a fit proper, and efficient leader for tion might be, he stood there to tell them that he Bradford and its surrounding districts. (Cheers.) would do the utmost in his power to serve them in Nothing would so highly delight their enemies as to a true and faithful manner. (Lond cheers.) He allow themselves to remain an untutored body, was not inclined to recapitulate a whole host of without organization or system; but, in recurring to things which he would pledge himself to endeavour the past, where was the man in his humble sphere to do for them; suffice it to say, that he pledged that had done more for the cause than Peter Bussey? and the very Bradford Observer who printed that tended to secure for the people Universal Suffrage. placard, the most absurd, the most ungrammatical And he thought that if he should be so fortunate as and nonsensical thing that ever was brought from to assist in obtaining that for them, they would not the press-excepting always my Lord John Russell's find fault with him. (Hear, hear and cheers.) proclamations against torch-light meetings-knew After all, then, they occupied a position with referit well to be the fact. (Cheers.) It was a source of ence to the governing powers of this country—he great discomfort to the Whigs and Tories-for when was glad to say a proud and pre-eminent position, Tories—it was a matter of great discomfort to them before; and it was not only for him to be true to of his townsmen without a vote, or the recognition of order to secure that for which they were contending. those in usurped authority—(hear, hear)—but the It must be by their united exertions, their unity o day had arrived when the people had now within sentiment and action, not only on a public occasion the vituperation of the arch-traitor of the present would become victims to their supineness. (Hear, day. (Cheera.) So pewerful was he in their cause, hear.) Then let them stand like men and declare to hold a position in this country. Daniel only spoke tically, or form no part of that body of which they in the morning of those of whom he had been formed a part. (Cheera.) Their friends the tepre-dreaming during the night—(hear, hear, hear)—and the ghost of Bussey had haunted his brain during nated the whole body of the Radicals as dagger and Precursor society, which was no society at all. (Cheers.) Look over the past conduct of Bussey, and let any man point out wherein he had erred! (Cheers.) It was now high time they should have taken a stand in order to place virtue in opposition

dream and his day-thought-unless he was their

he should now without furthur preface propose to them "Health and long life to Peter Bussey, the constitutional representative of Bradford." He proposed this health not only for the manner in which he hoped Mr. Bussey would discharge his duties as a have to use them; but at all events he would advise their operation, and their effects, and their result member of the Convention, but also because they them to have them. (Hear, hear.) When the upon the manufacturing and operative classes, now had an earnest that he would discharge those duties with faithfulness and courage. (Loud cheers.) legislature, or rather the masters of the legislature, I do assure you, gentlemen, that whatever came out recommending a wholesale system of child you may think and feel on this subject, that it has the again gave "Bussey, the member of the National murder, was it not time for them to be provided with been the wish and desire, and no other motive than Convention," where the duties of the people were to something that would guarantee the safety of their that of benefitting the people that have induced be discussed, and where the rights of the people infant children? Was there a mother in that Hall parties of coming forward to sign this requisition should be established. (Loud and long continued who could think of this without calling on her cheering.) The toast was then drank with all the husband to buy a gun; and when villains like these conours, the room ringing with the deafening cheers entered their houses to blow their brains out? and clapping of hands.

Mr. Bussey then rose and was received with the most rapturous and enthusiastic cheering. He said fidence in his determination to perform those services patience (cheers); that you may hear opinions i if any man had cause to feel proud of the position he occupied to-night, that man was himself. (Cheers.) When he saw so many of these amongst whom he we will live, or free we will die." Under the plat- lived doing him this honour, it more than made amends for all the attacks of both Whig and Tory; and it gave him again that confidence in the people without which those who acted with them could not continue to do so. (Hear, hear.) Yes, though the paper to which the Chairman had referred, the finished, Bradford Observer, would not find a father to the child he had brought forth, they were aware as to the class from whence it had sprung, and in the eves of that class it appeared to be a most heinons crime that the individual before them had been brought up to labour. (Hear, hear.) That pany. The toast was then drunk with three times appeared in the eyes of the Bradford Observer to be one of the greatest crimes; but it was that in which he (Mr. Bussey) would always glory. (Loud cheers.) to speak to this toast. He said it was only an hour Yes, the man who had been brought up to labour or two ago that he thought of having an opportunity could sympathise with the labourer; he understood the position of the labourer; he knew the privations the position of the labourer; he knew the privations of the labourer, and he felt with the labourer in the midst of his sufferings; and though the Whigs and Tories who had been brought up at college might know a little in theory, it was the labourer, and make a speech. It had been once observed, that those who moved amongst them, that knew the practice of the thing. (Cheers.) It was true he boasted not of his attainments in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew; but he did boast of his attainments in was in the strength of their arms; and from that of this country might be benefitted. (Cheers.) And perh-ps great numbers before him might have boasted equally with those gentlemen of a superior called upon to act as chairman of a meeting of this education than they have received if it had not been for the grinding system of tyranny, which had bound was called upon to preside over the united force of them and their children to the earth, and rebbed both the Whig and Tory party of this country, them of that which ought to have been devoted to the (Cheers.) During the proceedings of this meeting, education of the poor of that town and of other places. (Hear, hear, hear.) And were they to be taunted with their poverty—they who furnished palaces for Her Majesty, who clothed the Queen, who supplied all the wants of the Aristocracy of this country, and who bore the burden of the entire kingdom on their shoulders? Were they to be taunted with their poverty? Were it not for the skill and industry of the working classes, whom were they to look to for sustenance? Yes, where else? for though they had hills of gold and vallies of silver, they could not clothe themselves, or make a single blade of grass to grow. (Cheers.) It was from this "ignorant, swinish herd," as they were termed, that all intelligence spring. (Cheers.) There was one thing in reference was expressed in the concluding part of the to the placard that had been mentioned, that gave him great pleasure; for he found that, in it, his nam-was coupled with that of another who still did him when the name of the people would be bandied greater honour,—the father of liberty in North America-Thomas Paine-who led them on by his bold and energetic writings, as their worthy chairman declaring the time had arrived when they should be was leading on the people of this country to liberty free. In the course of the evening it would be his or death. (Deafening and tremendous cheers.) But he duty to give them the history of his tour through would come to the question which more immedi-Scotland, and he trusted the circumstances he had to ately concerned them, for the Whigs were dying. scotland, and he trusted the circumstances he had to communicate would add vigour and strength to the Radical body. Without further comment he should now propose "The health of the people, the leginate source of all power." Drunk upstanding with all the honours. The glee singers then sung "Come the town, said that while the bonneous Mary."

The Chairman then rose and said that while the song of joy and the note of triumph had cared to white the song of joy and the note of triumph had cared to white the same to physical force, and little more into details than I hear a word in that resolution of the unjust taxation at the pople, the gentleman, after the coach had got upon the bighway, "Well, I trust, go a little more into details than I hear a word in that resolution of the unjust taxation of the country, which makes it impossible for this after the coach had got upon the bighway, "Well, I trust, go a little more into details than I hear a word in that resolution of the unjust taxation of the country, which makes it impossible for this after the coach had got upon the bighway. "Well, I trust, go a little more into details than I hear a word in that resolution of the unjust taxation of the country, which makes it impossible for this after the coach had got upon the little I said in the town, said think I ought to do, for it is not my province to of the country, which makes it impossible for this after the coach had got upon the little I said in the town, said to the gentleman, after the coach had got upon the little I said in the town, said to the gentleman, after the coach had got upon the little I said in the town, said to the gentleman, after the coach had got upon the little I said in the town of Brudferd. (Cheers.) The Raicial had been a question." Are the coach had got upon the little I said in the town of the country, which makes it impossible for this after the coach had got upon the province to of the country, which makes it impossible for this countries. (Loud of the country, which makes it impossible f The Chairman then rose and said that while the song of joy and the note of triumph had ceased to sound and to echo in the Whig and Tory halls, as was wont to be before in times like the present, the best perhaps you have no objection to try the game would the while sike the present, the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the property of information had one and nothing out a pench, if you are so fond of having other people shot, again that I think the Court-House, and I will repeat that had it not been for that class of men which the safe keeping for the Ballot, are to be entrusted with the safe keeping of that which your masters tell you you ought to possess. Would the Whig members have been returned for people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people whose cause was most virtnous were now the people shot, the duestion, the Ballot, the question—the whole said that while the whigh that that it not been for the Court-House, and I will repeat the had design the the that class of men which the said that while the whole the ballot, are to be entrusted with the safe keeping of that which will had it not been for the Ballot, are to be entrusted with the said that while the whole said that while the that had it not been for the Ballot, are to be entrusted with the most triumphant, and when that note had ceased They, the working classes, had returned those men as in part their representatives, and they had turned round upon them and spurned them from their presence with contempt. (Hear, hear.) They would, however, teach them a lesson they would not soon their to commemorate their triumphs, or to express their antimpations of victory; and though they were in that situation, in which they could not constitute a to the number of about 240 by giving away their body sufficiently powerful to make the laws, they tickets—they on that occasion thought proper to dewere determined to bid defiance to both factions, nounce those very men who had struggled, night

(Cheers, and laughter.) It would not be existence; and it was his opinion that the people

himself, so far as human energies could be exe gare a blow to the Whigs he gare two to the such as the working men of England never occupied that that man should be elevated in the estimation | them, but also for them to be true to themselves in their own hands the means of conferring honour and like the present, but on every day and every hour of dignity, and place upon the supporters of their own the week. There was no time to loose, for if they cause. (Cheers.) Peter Bussey had not only been betrayed the least weakness, the Government would distinguished by the writers of that placard, but by pounce upon those who stood in the front, and they that even O'Connell himself had designated him they were equally men with their rulers, and that as one of the Radical leaders who was not entitled they were determined to be equal with them polinight, or he would not have spoken of him at his torch men. If those gentry would just turn their attention to Canada they would find that there their emissaries were spreading fire and torches in every direction, and doing every thing that the most dia-Others had deserted the standard of freedom, but bolical fiends let loose from Hell could do. (Hear, Bussey had stood boldly forward; and when danger hear, hear.) Yet they would designate his friend increased, there he was found exerting himself more O'Connor, and them, and others, as dagger and torch and more. (Loud cheers.) They had now tried an men!! They showed the example, and why did experiment, and in defiance of the present franchise they find fault if they endeavoured to ape their they had placed him in an honourable and dignified superiors? It was natural for a man in low circumposition; and he would answer for Bussey that, as stances to endeavour to climb up to that situation danger thickened, his courage would increase. which he saw his neighbour occupy; and after the Whigs had set this fire and torch example in the colonies, extirminating our brethren from the face of

to vice, and knowledge in opposition to ignorance. (Cheers.) It must be a satisfaction to their guest their example; and if the people were to follow their example; and if the people were to follow their this evening to know that, with the whole type of example what would they say? Why that they were the Bradford Observer, he would not be able to the "swinish multivude." But the Queen had put procure such a meeting as this to do honour to the Whig representatives of Bradford. (Cheers.) There our towns on fire with torches. (Hear.) He had he was, his friend, their friend, and the friend of now associated with them for a number of years, and Universal Suffrage (cheers); for if he possessed all there was one question which from time to time he the attributes and characteristics that could dis-tinguish man from brute, or an honest man from a knew him well. (Hear, hear, and "we do.") He knave unless Universal Suffrage was his night appealed to their own knowledge of him during the 16 or 17 years he had moved amongst them, whether representative upon the principle of Universal they could place that confidence in him which it was Suffrage, he should not have been there to-night, to necessary they should be able to place in the man do him the little henour in his power. (Cheers.)

He knew him to be honest; and he believed he had

National Convention? (Cheers, and "we can.") He labelled to that place where he was to do their duty. It was for them to watch him, although he believed he needed it not; and it was for them to recall him should he be guilty of the slightest dereliction of immortal Alfred, the kingdom, at that time, was rent duty. (Cheers.) He now formed one of those 49 asunder by various disturbances. And how did they

continued cheering.) Mr. WM. THORNTON was then called upon to respond to "The people," which he responded to in a most eloquent and animated speech, which drew from the audience the most enthusiastic plaudits. The rapidity with which he spoke was such as to defy all efforts at reporting. After his address was

THE CHAIRMAN gave "Universal Soffrage, the only safeguard against all oppression," which he prefaced with a short but excellent and spirit-stirring address, which was loudly responded to by the comthree, followed by much clapping of hands. Mr. J. CRABTREE, of Barusley, was called upon thought of being present to witness the honour they had met to confer upon their friend Mr. Bussey, and therefore he hoped they would not expect he would without the Suffrage, their property could not be protected; but the working classes were told they had no need of the Suffrage as they no had property to protect! They had indeed none, save that which property, every description of property arose, and, therefore, theirs was the only property of real value, and ought to be the first in the world to have the legislative protection. (Cheers.) It they would not endeavour to obtain such laws as would procure the protection of their only property, they could not wonder at seeing mansions pringing up at the corners of every field they passed, and the Aristocracy feeding upon their labour more than ever. (Hear, hear.) The cries of "torch and dagger," which were intended to arrest their progress in the good cause, would not succeed if they only were determined to march fearlessly onward. (Cheers.) They must ing do adjourn to the Cloth Hall Yard. (Tremennarch on either with the dagger and torch or without having to these march of these march is the variety of the Cloth Hall Yard. (Tremendous them. If they could succeed without having in the Variety Hall march had the meeting in the Variety Hall march. recourse to these means, it would be much better for them and those who had to live after them. He would relate to them a circumstance which occurred on the morning after the torch-light meeting was to have been held at Wakefield. As he was going on the coach to Barusley, a person having the appearauce of a gentleman, began to talk about the meeting the night before, and asked whether the soldiers sufficiently large to accommodate the number who the meeting had been held, to which he was fear that being unaccustomed to speak in the open answered "No." He expressed his regret at this circumstance, inasmuch as he had hoped that these hear me. However, I shall endeavour to throw my Radical agitators, O'Connor, and Stephens, and voice to the farthest walls of the yard so as to make Crabtree, and others, would have been there, and myself heard. The movers and the seconders of the would have been shot, as they were no better worth, resolutions that will be proposed for your adoption, He (Mr. Crabtree) hearing this conversation as they will, I trust, go a little more into details than I looking much embarrased, had not another word to of information brought before the public on the subsay. The story was heard with much interest, and, ject, and you as intelligent men cannot have passed

audience. Lyre," after which the prosecuted victim of Whig tyranny."

with tremendous and dealening applause. The following toasts and glees were then given and song:--Toast-The Ladies. Glee-As the moments roll.

Teast-The Martyrs and Exiles, in the cause of The Band-Swiss Hymn. Toast-The great Northern Union, and may it

secure the objects for which it was established. Glee-Fill the shining goblet. Toast-The Chairman. May he live long in the bearts of the people. Toast-Richard Castler, Esq., the King of the Factory Children. Glee-The enraged Schoolmaster. Conclusion-Home, sweet Home.

warmly applauded.

Whigs and the Tories, had rendered it necessary for the people to unite, for the purpose of terminating the abominable system of plunder practised upon us, and for the establishment of such a form of to take our manufactured goods, and we have been us appeared to take our manufactured goods, and we have been summer, neither will one meeting obtain a repeal of the countries that countries where it is grown to selves as possessing that knowledge and lungment which has been so emphatically appealed to, as a proper and safe repository for the guardian-ship of their own interests. One swallow does not make a summer, neither will one meeting obtain a repeal of the countries that could supply this article at which has been so emphatically appealed to, as a proper and safe repository for the guardian-ship of their own interests. One swallow does not make a summer, neither will one meeting obtain a repeal of the countries that could supply this article at which has been so emphatically appealed to, as a proper and safe repository for the guardian-ship of their own interests. One swallow does not make a summer, neither will one meeting obtain a repeal of the countries that could supply this article at which has been so emphatically appealed to, as a proper and safe repository for the guardian-ship of their own interests. Northern Union, both with respect to the spread of United States, and we have had South America and you are entitled to the nomination of those who are thought it necessary for the Union to refute the law exists, it is the duty of every individual to ame- and commercial interests must go hand in hand. calumnies of the "base, bloody, and brutal" Whigs, from enforcing their marderous enactments, and from robbing the industrious poor, in order that they may revel in luxury and vice. He said he recommended every man to arm, for the purpose of selfour space forbids us further to notice at present. the company separated about one o'clock, evidently | requisition, after which much delighted with what they had heard.

MEETING ON THE CORN LAWS

hisses and groans.

and give their attention to the subject. (Cheers.) Having said this much I should think it unbecoming forme now to detain you. I merely stand to bring (Tremendous cheering.) In conclusion he would the question fairly before you for your deliberate only remark that he had the utmost confidence in calm consideration; and I do beg you will suffer their exertions; and he trusted they had equal conwhich they expected from him. (Tremendous and long opinions are elicited, and that the movers or seconders of any resolutions that may be framed, that they shall have your courteous attention, for it is only by giving this attention and by turning your minds to the subject that you can come at a true knowledge of the results of these laws. Bud I may perhaps venture a private opinion—(laughter)—as to the result of what I presume may be this meeting, that it may end with some petition; and I trust that this petition when represented to Parliament, the Houses of Lords and Commons, and the people, supported as this petition will be, but more particularly by the strength of the people, you will have to grapple with the subject, and with the great landlords whose interests it is to maintain these Corn Laws. (Cheers.) Let me tell you that if you don't tairly give your minds to the subject, and unite depends. I will not now go into the details or result of the operation of these Corn Laws to the manufacturing and labouring people of this country; bud you are all aware that it is desirable you should go to the best and cheapest market for bread or food. -cheers; -and if you bring here corn, if you bring your bread here at a cheaper rate than you can grow it; don't you individually go to the best market to

Here a loud cry was set up for an adjournment of the meeting to the Cloth Hall Yard; the Mayor attempted to continue his address when much confusion arose. "Gentlemen," said he cries of "adjourn, adjourn" for several minutes mingled with cheers, hisses, groans, and clapping of hands. At last the people being weary of the noise, Mr. EDWARD BAINES succeeded in obtaining a

hearing, and said that as he was informed that there were hundreds and thousands outside of this building who were anxious to be admitted (much confusion with cries of "Queen Groaner") and who cannot be accommodated, I therefore move that this meet-

in the Yard of the Cloth Hall must have consisted of several thousands of persons. The Mayor then resumed his address. He said,

Gentlemen. I am, in some respect, sorry that you have been obliged to adjourn from a more comfortable place than that where you now stand, but it was evident enough that the Court-House was not ad not been brought from Leeds? He was assured are here interested in this great question. As to at its conclusion, Mr. Crabtree was enthusiastically cheered. He then resumed the subject of his address, and continued for some time very animatedly to speak to the toast to which he was called upon to geeings or passions, but only to your good sense, will at once effect the total repeal of the coru laws. respond. He concluded amid the cheers of the only to your knowledge and to your information. you will think, with a many others, that some alter-The CHAIRMAN rese and said, the next toast he ation or some modification or some, some-a repeal

liorate the law that does not work well, to better the who had designated them as a band of individuals state of society generally, and it is the object of nine-intent only on bloodshed and plunder; but the fact tenths of the people of England should be put in was, that they had united to prevent their opponents a better situation than they are now than they are manner, for about half an hour longer, much to the the cultivation of that soil with which God has gifted annoyance of the Whigs and the amusement of the us. So soon as I see that soil cultivated, and, from the veriest tyrant in existence, but rather labour to the Chairman said, "It is in your hands, and the destroy the work of their hands. Our tyrants have affair is altogether in your hands. It is the know-sufficiency, then I would consent to try emigration. had sufficient warning, and if they do not reform ledge, and the information, and the perseverance themselves, the people will be compelled to reform of the people that must grapple and that must carry always looking abroad, but never look at our own an amelioration of those laws that now press you feet. (Hear, hear.) I shall now move my amend-"Richard Oastler" was responded to by Mr. Pitkethley in an excellent speech, in which he paid a well-merited compliment to that great man. Several other interesting addresses were given which of the people can be effected in these laws. I read has been told to come here who is afraid to hold The chairman gave an interesting account of his tour through Scotland, and concluded by an animated appeal to the company to continue to exert show any personal vanity as to the situation I hold;

House amidst enthusiastic cheers, mingled with result might be that the wages of British workmen hisses and groans.

Would be reduced to the level of wages on the continent, and what then would become of the men-A requisition has been presented to me very working classes? The corn question was one more judgment and more of that information which trusted that during that time he had given them possible importance to this manufacturing country; the agricultural and the commercial classes came every satisfaction; and if he had secured their of great importance to every class of people; to the under a mere matter of exchange; but it was the and for every grade of merchant, manufacturer, bringing wealth to this country. It was an artizan and operative, I think the Corn Laws are with them a first, and the paramount object for their in great numbers to the continent, and the capital of

consideration. (Cheers.) It is not for me, nor would the continent was also going elsewhere. That morning it be becoming in me to do much more than simply he had been told that worsted spinners were erecting duty. (Cheers.) He now formed one of those 49 who, though their numbers might appear insignificant and trifling, would yet hold, in the page of history, a distinguished place; and those who came after them would live to see the name of "Bussey" inscribed on that page as a man who dared obey the legitimate call and demand of the people. (Loud state of the people.) He had been told that worsted spinners were erecting as unjust in principle and injurious in to introduce the subject to you. A great mass of large mills in France. They were perfectly aware to introduce the subject to you. A great mass of large mills in France. They were perfectly aware foreign grain as unjust in principle and injurious in information has already come before the public. The question of the Corn Laws has become matter of many individuals having establishments on the happiness of that kingdom, and made it more limited that worsted spinners were erecting as unjust in principle and injurious in form accounts that were received from time to time of many individuals having establishments on the happiness of that kingdom, and made it more long turned their attention to the subject. A great large mills in France. They were perfectly aware foreign grain as unjust in principle and injurious in information has already come before the public. The question of the Corn Laws has become matter of many individuals having establishments on the continuent of many individuals h

cheers.) As they were doubtless anxious to hear in possession of a musket, which was a necessary the laws for the repeal or abolition, or something the that the working classes of tthir country without a ricle; that ought to farm part of the faraiture of modification of these laws. It is not for me now to repeal of the Corn Laws, would not be able to obtain a possession of a musket, which was a necessary the laws for the repeal or abolition, or something the that the working classes of tthir country without a repeal of the Corn Laws, would not be able to obtain give a private opinion; the question is fairly before remuneration for their labour. He would say, home remuneration for their labour. He would say, howwell the use of it that he may use it effectually when you fairly before the people; and with the information for their labour. He would say, howether the time arrives that requires him to put it into operation you have had I trust you have acquired a and whether it should be a fixed scale of duty, or a tion. (Cheers.) They knew not how soon they might knowledge of the state of the Corn Laws and total repeal, he would not say; he would not touch ever, that he always asked for what he hoped to obtain; total repeal, he would not say; he would not touch upon that subject. He was sure that it was impossible for the labourer, who could not earn more than eight or nine shillings per week to live with any thing like comfort, considering the present price of corn. With regard to our foreign trade he was satisfied we were loosing many of our most impor-tant manufactures, and he hoped, therefore, they Parliament for such a change as might appear to be conducive to the great commercial interests of this

fallen from the proposer of this first resolution, and more especially when that gentleman told you that the best way to acquire knowledge was as it were one and all to accomplish the object, for it you must depend upon your own strength; is one in which your own welfare in a great measure (hear, hear)—from this platform he told you that tion between the employer and the employed were less like angels' visits, so "few and far between.' your knowledge that I am going to appeal to your judgment, and to that solely; and the amendment which I shall propose to this first resolution, in order to test your self-esteem and self-respect, will show that I am an advocate for a more extensive repeal of the other business of the day. (Roars of laughter, to grant you, for I am for a total repeal of the Corn Laws. (Lond cheers.) But the question with me is whether or no the Corn Laws should be repealed for you (pointing to the people in the yard,) or for the Suffrage had to do with the question of the Corn (Immense cheering, laughing, and clapping of hands.) If they are repealed by a class, that repeal bowing to the meeting, was hailed with peals of would be directed to the a wantages of a party. (No, no, and yes.) Whereas, if the Corn Laws are repealed by all, that repeal will be directed to the advantage of all; and, Gentlemen, though I have hear me fairly—shaking his head. (Continued heard much, both at this meeting and at previous laughter.) If any man chooses to make a remark I meetings, with reference to the object now to be acquired, I cannot forget, when proposing the question to Parliament last year, Mr. Clay, an for a total repeal of the Corn Laws. I agreed with henest and upright gentleman, and a manufacturer, him the moment he expressed it. I am told that in let the cat out of the bag, by telling the House that the petition it is for a total repeal of the Corn Laws, that they required the repeal of the Corn Laws, that I am informed of this. If it is not so I would not they might have cheaper food, and thereby cheaper wages, in order that they might compete with the cheap-bread foreigner abroad. (Loud cheers.)
Then in Manchester they have tried this question; y some one that they had. He then asked whether myself, I willingly submit to the change; but I only in Birmingham and in Glasgow they have tried this question, and in each and every one of these towns they have utterly failed. (No, no, and yes, yes.) and for the extension of the franchise—(a voice, poser of the resolution says there should be a free I go for the shortening of Parliaments, and for no interchange of produce between all people of all nations. I agree with him, gentlemen; but I dont likes, without he wants to take me to physical force, hear a word in that resolution of the unjust taxation and I'll not go with him there. (Immense laughter

(Cheers.) But, gentlemen, mind this. We are told The glee singers then sung, "Awake Eolian situations that knowledge that you possess, I trust that it is to be vitally attacked. Well and good, so that the agricultural inverest is to be attacked and it ought, because it is an unjust monopoly. It is supposed to be a branch of national faith; and until was about to give them was one which would not be ar a moment's ke ping, for it was one which was emblematic of the people's power, and of the weak-ness of the Whigs. After some very feeling and impressive remarks, he gave "The Rev. J. R. Stephens, Laws will be the agricultural interest; and it is with the processory of your comfort and for your happiness. (Hear, you will do us good. (Question.) These gentlemen present a little altered when he pressive remarks, he gave "The Rev. J. R. Stephens, Laws will be the agricultural interest; and it is with the processory for your comfort and for your happiness. (Hear, you will do us good. (Question.) These gentlemen present a little altered when he was not going to read much they need not the chairman, he was not going to read much the chairman, and for your comfort and for your happiness. (Hear, you will do us good. (Question.) These gentlemen present a little altered when he was not going to read much they need not the chairman, and for your comfort and for your comfort and for your comfort and for your happiness. (Hear, you will do us good. (Question.) These gentlemen present a little altered when he was not going to read much they need not the chairman, and for your comfort Laws will be the agricultural interest; and it is with to hollow out "corn laws, corn laws, corn laws, that body and with that power that you will have to Why that of itself would be sufficient to rouse show your judgment and to prove your knowledge, your apprehension, and if I was to have heard and to convince that portion of society, to convince nothing more, and if I had not more minuetly them that your interests require to be as much pro- considered the subject than many who are now called tected as theirs do. It is for every class of people, the upon to decide the question, I should think the cry agriculturalist, the merchant, the manufacturer, the of "abolition of the corn laws abolition of the artizan and the humble but deserving operative. It corn laws" was as good an argument as I yet have is a law that more particularly falls upon them. heard, (Ch-ers, and laughter.) Gentlemen, it is They have by their labour to purchase bread. You quite true that bread would be cheaper. I admit it; are all, I trust, eaters of bread. ("Aye, when we but "cheap" and "dear" are relative terms; and can get it;) and I hope you will have it good in quan- Gentlemen, when we are now told that you cannot can get it;) and I hope you will have it good in quantity and cheap in quality. (Laughter.) Bud there are times when we cannot have it cheap while the existence of these Cora Laws, while they have to exist. We have all to submit to the dispensations of providence. We cannot control the seasons, bud we shall be put in a situation in the event of a failing harvest to have corn at a moderate price, that they have a full quantum of provisions to enable they were and do there with the foreigner, there is not a word said about general improvement in America, in France, and in Belgium and Holland. Why, do you not suppose an ad valerem duty would be imposed upon your goods, and that France in her growing strength, and America in her new republic would prevent us from underselling them in their own markets. "The Ladies" was responded to in an enthusiastic you can have a full quantum of provisions to enable (Cheers.) One man says give more wages, and do speech by Mr. G. J. Harney, of London, who was you to get through the labour you must necessarily not allow the manufacturers to have cheap corn in do. Gentlemen, the merchant and the manufacturer order that they may have cheap labour, and by its placed in a different situation also by the Corn their competitive system oblige us to compete with Mr. WILLIAM RIDER, who said that the Laws we are now assembled to petition for the repeal the labouring series of the continent. Why, what tyranny and injustice inflicted upon the people of of, or the amelioration of. (Hear.) By refusing to sort of men must those be who do not consider themthis country by the two insignificant factions, the take the corn from these countries where it is grown selves as possessing that knowledge and judgment

government as would conduce to the benefit of every obliged to seek distant markets as a substitute for the Corn Laws. Let those gentlemen join in the grade of society. He then shewed the benefit the markets of Europe. These markets are lost to amendment if they respect your judgment. If you have that knowledge which they attribute to you, political knowledge, and the destruction of factions and party influence. He then explained the principles of the Union, and the certainty of the overthrow of that despotism which has so long been the curse of our native land. He further said that he sirons our position should be altered. But while the curse of our native land. He further said that he sirous our position should be altered. But while the large, and would have shown that the agricultural (Loud cheers.) When I look from some of the stu-pendous factories of the present day, and see an tenths of the people of England should be put in a better situation than they are now than they are by the repeal of the Corn Laws. The Chairman continued to address the meeting in this ridiculous emigrating tour until we first spend that labour in the continued to address the meeting in this ridiculous emigrating tour until we first spend that labour in the continued to selectly generated as a sectories of the present day, and see an tuncultivated soil that would give to the agriculturist and the operative more healthful labour, and emigrating tour until we first spend that labour in the continued to selectly generated as a sectories of the present day, and see an tuncultivated soil that would give to the agriculturist and the operative more healthful labour, and emigrating tour until we first spend that labour in the continued to address the meeting in this ridiculous defence, but not to use their arms until every legal and moral means had been used to obtain their rights. He should regret to see his country converted into a battle-field—he would not shed the blood of the condition of the people, when a loud cry was set into a battle-field—he would not shed the blood of the condition of the people, when a loud cry was set labour to all the land of this country would make you a great exporting nation—so soon as I see that son cultivated, and, from my own knowledge of agriculture, I assert, with out of temper, he said "Here is a man who sticks entirely to the proposition before this meeting that there should be untaxed intercourse in all exchange; and yet this man tells you in Parliament. the soil cultivated, and should there then not be a

the requisition before to you, and I allude to it now. up his hand for the amendment, and who yet possesses that knowledge which has been attributed to him, let him turn his back and hold up the back of his hand. He did not believe there themselves for the attainment of Universal Suffrager but it is addressed to me as—as "The Worshipful the were any such there—(hear, hear, and loud were any such there—(hear, hear, hear, and loud ening, and the cries of "true, true," "brave," and the kingdom who would say "I am not a fit and rent the air. He then said that in the course of this Several votes of thanks were then passed, after which Mayer." (Roars of laughter.) He then read the cheers)—for there was not a working man in Mr. Alderman Goodman stepped forward to move proper person to discharge the duty of a common debate in the House of Commons, and as they had the first resolution. After regretting that the resoluthe first resolution. After regretting that the resolution had not fallen into more able hands, he spoke against my amendment says that. (Loud cheers.) refused to mix up with the question any extraneous matter. (Cries of "Question, question," and "Wo effective meeting, take the power which this amend-have nothing to do with a man's consistency On Tuesday last, a meeting was convened at the munity. If we were a commercial and not an ment will give to you into your own hands. But here.") Court House, by the Mayor, in pursuance of a agricultural country, it was surely our interest to after a six months dalliance during the whole of the requisition for the purpose of petitioning parliament encourage the commercial prosperity of this great Christmas gambols and the recess festivities, this is 12 o'clock the Mayor, in company with Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., Messrs. E. and F. Baines, Alderman Goodman, and others, entered the Court House amidst enthusiastic cheers. mingled with s for you to decide upon it. And if I stood alone, having so frequently delivered my sentiments on this and other important questions, I should hold men—A requisition has been presented to me very numerously and respectably signed, to request I working classes? The corn question was one numerously and respectably signed, to request I would call a meeting of the inhabitants of this borough, to consider the propriety of petitioning parliament for a repeal of the Corn Laws. To this requisition I felt it my duty immediately to comply. That I did with great cheerfulness, because it is a measure in the opinion of many a one else that calls the merchants of this country to keep up a full and well know that if this question was to have been tried by parsons of inferior talent, wealth, or station. myself as a coward and a dastard, if I hesitated or for the serious exertion of every class of people. more perfect competition with the merchants of other tried by persons of inferior talent, wealth, or station, The Corn Laws are in themselves of the greatest countries. Any exchange that took place between I would have gone before the working classes to do was necessary to give success to their cause and to bring it to a happy termination, than both of the representatives of Bradford together. (Loud cheers.)

This meeting was in order to send him properly labelled to that when the future. (Cheers.) There were many gen-labelled to that when the future in the future in the future in the future in the future. (Cheers.) There were many gen-labelled to that when the future in the future in the future in the future in the future. (Cheers.) There were many gen-labelled to that when the future in the future in the future in the future in the future. (Cheers.) There were many gen-labelled to that when the future in the future in the future in the future. (Cheers.) There were many gen-labelled to the future in for it is afraid to say that he is deserving of a voice in the representation of his country. Mr. O'Connor then read his amendment as follows.-" That we

present Corn Law."-(Loud and centinued cheering.) Mr. Geonge Wurre, then stepped forward, and said that as a working man of Leeds, he hegged leave to second the amendment moved by Mr. O'Conner. Mr. Smiles, the Editor of the Leeds Times, then stepped forward and said he wished to move an amendment upon Mr. O'Connor's amendment (Much laughter, and cries of "You can't mend an amendment.") After the confusion subsided, this gentleman said—I came here to plead for the working man. I am not a capitalist, and shall let them plead for themselves. But I deny that the interest would not let this question rest, but would petition capitalist. I affirm it, without contradiction, that the interest of the working man is the interest of the country. He concluded by adverting to the import-ance of freedom of national intercourse.

| Conductive to the great country and the capitalist is equicapitalist, and the repeal of the Corn Laws will im-MIT. FEARGUS O'CONNOR then stepped forward and montrous; I appeal to your senses. (Cheers and groans.) I will produce facts to you!! In "Well done Feargus." All was astonishment for a few moments, and every one seemed to manifest the standard and the capitalist is equiand montrous; I appeal to your senses. (Cheers and groans.) I will produce facts to you!! In than he is here. His corn is cheave remunerated fact, and the capitalist is equiant montrous; I appeal to your senses. (Cheers and groans.) I will produce facts to you!! In than he is here. His corn is cheaver the standard and the capitalist is equiant. "Well done Feargus." All was astonishment for a few moments, and every one seemed to manifest the greatest anxiety as to the result of what Mr. O'Connor would say. Silence being obtained he said that prior to putting that resolution he wished to make a prior to putting that resolution he wished to make a few observations. He then said Mr. Chairman and few observations. dent. (Hear, hear, and "astonishing!") At present we have not an outlet for our manufactures, and wages are low. Abolish the Corn Laws, and let us by intercommunication with the labouring classes, and by trusting to that knowledge. (Loud cheers.) His worship, the Mayor, told you in the Court-House, that for a redress of your grievances is increased, and the capitalist has a demand for his goods abroad, he will give you higher wages at home. I assert that the condition of the working is thereby improved. (A cry of "Aye, if they —(hear, hear)—from this platform he told you that you must depend upon your knowledge, and upon your judgment, and to that knowledge, and to that identification between the employer and the employed were here. I assert that the condition of the working man is thereby improved. (A cry of "Aye, if they give us good wages; thou'rt reet, lad.") I will, with Mr. O'Connor, support any motion for the extension of the franchise. (Hear, hear.) You are all intelligent men; but this is not the time to urge the question. (Cheers and greans.) The question is, are we to have a little loaf or a big one. (Loud cheers.) It is because I have respect for This was the question for the people; and it was your knowledge that I am going to appeal to your now their duty to support the middle classes in getting the Corn Laws totally abolished. I move an amendment to the effect that Mr. O'Connor's amendment shall lie over till we have decided upon

> mingled with groans.).
> Mr. WM. WHITEHEAD had great pleasure in seconding the amendment proposed by his friend Mr. Smiles, for he did not see what the question of

laugnter, and cries of "Go it Jossy." He said, I certainly agree with Mr, O'Connor in one thing. speak a word in the meeting. The other observation of Mr. O'Connor I agree with, but not to-day. (Cheers and groans.) I say what Mr. O'Connor mentioned is all perfectly right. I go as far as he does for reform. I am a reformer of an older standing than he is. I go for the Ballot-(laughter)go for the shortening of Parliaments, and for no which your masters tell you you ought to possess. (Cheers.) I agree with your masters that you ought to have a repeal of the Corn Laws, but if you are entitled to the repeal of these laws, you are entitled also to the good that will arise from that measure—(tremendous cheering)—and if battle to fight with several, and I hope we shall the corn laws. I see no reafight it through, to show that the landing interest is getting the best interest. (Much laughter.) Mr. Shayman, I condemn long speeches on such cold days as these—(laughter)—but I am as hearty a reformer as any man in this place. (Continued laughter and clapping of hands.) Mr. THOMAS PLINT, with the Parliamentary Mirror in his head, then addressed the chairman.

be one gentleman present a little alarmed when he knew the nature of its contents. (Hear, hear.) He understood Mr. O'Connor distinctly to say that he was opposed to the Corn Laws, and in favour of their abolition. Mr. O'Connon-Yes, with the Suffrage. (Oh

oh, and loud cheers.) Mr. PLINT-I want to know whether there is any

denial of it? (Much confusion.) We will know it. Mr. O'Conner was at one time a Member of Parliament; why he was not so now perhaps the people of Cork know exceedingly well. (Tremendous hissing and growning, in which all the Whigs joined.) Here was a speech of Mr. O'Connor's on the Corn Laws,—Mr. Plint holding up the Mirror. (Tremendous confusion, and cries of "question," business," "read, read.") The confusion lasted for five or ten minutes. Mr. Plint—You heard Mr. O'Connor, and why will you not hear me? (Cries of "Go on," "read, read," and "no, no," "book Mr. PLINT-When a man comes before you, pro

fessing to be the advocate of the working classes, it is fit you know what opinions he has formerly held, and how consistent he now is with himself. If he will eat his words on this subject, what will he not da? (Tremendous confusion, and groaning, and hissing.)

The Mayor interposed to obtain order, but almost without effect. He begged of them to hear a part of Mr. O'Connor's speech read. (Loud cries of "no, no," "no PARTS, let's have it ALL, ALL, ALL, from every part of the meeting.)

The Mayon—I think you will be better satisfied

if you will hear it; and it is only just that you

Mr. Punt then proceeded to read the speech of Mr. O'Connor as delivered in the House of Commons, in 1834, on the Corn Laws, which was listened to with the most profound attention, except the occasional bursts of approbation, which it drew from the meeting, and which were sometimes most enthusiastic. Never was a party more completely beaten with their own weapons than were the Whigs by the reading of this speech, which produced an effect entirely opposite to what they intended. When Mr. Plint had got to about the middle of it, being much out of temper, he said "Here is a man who change; and yet this man tells you in Parliament; that if the Corn Laws"— [Here Mr. Plint was interrupted by loud cries "read, read;" "question, question;" "no garbling;" "none of your d—d comments, read it through," &c., and was obliged to proceed with his reading. When he had gone on a little further, he wanted to know it Mr. O Connor moved for Universal Section 1. moved for Universal Suffrage then? (Loud cries of "read on you fool, ""ask ne questions," "read

Mr. O'Connor. I moved for Universal Suffrage shortly after. (Cheers.) Mr. Punt continued tending the speech; and when he read the conclusion the cheering was deaf-

Mr. PLINT: What! what is the criterion by which

you are to judge of a man but by his past actions? What confidence can you have in a man who has one opinion in the past and another in the present time? (Cries of "He's of the same opinion now." and "He's right, he's right," and much confusion.)

Mr. Plint continued attempting a reply to Mr.

O'Connor's speech, and was hooted and hissed at
almost every sentence. When he had finished,

Mr. O'Connon again stepped forward and was
received with enthusiastic cheers, mingled with a
few groans. He said he had only one word to say and that was, that Mr. Plint had very fairly asked him whother or not the question which he agitated could be as easily carried as the Corn Laws? He asserted that at the time they carried the Reform Bill, they could not have repealed the Corn Laws—(lond cheers, and "they could'nt")—and although they could not now repeal the Corn Laws,—though they could not now repeat the Corn Laws,—though they could not now make an assault upon any one interest of the country, he had the honour to inform those gentlemen that if they were determinedly united, and if he lived, with the hlessing of God, they would have Universal Suffrage. (Immense

The CHAIRMAN then put Mr. O'Connor's amendment, for which nearly every hand in the meeting was held up. The original motion was then put, but the meeting not understanding it, many supposing it was for a new trial of the amendment, as that had been loudly called for, hundreds held up their hands for the original motion who had held up their hands for the amendment, and, notwithstanding the

(Continued in our seventh page.)

(Concluded from our sixth page.)

confinued cries of the meeting to try it over again as there was some mistake—the Mayor said that "The original motion was carried by an immense majority." The announcement was received with mingled cheers and groans. Mr. O'Connor then left the meeting, being pledged that afternoon to attend a dinner at Queen's Head, a distance of sixteen miles. The Whigs set up one of the most hideous yells at his departure that ever we heard.

Mr. Alderman Bateson then came forward to propose the next resolution, and was received in solemn silence. He said he came forward as foreign merchant in the borough of Leeds, and stood forward to propose the resolution. He would not flinch from his duty, neither would be flinch from his duty in any important situation in which they might place him. "I refer," said he, "to my elec-tion as a member of the Town Council." (Peals of laughter, and cries of "Question, question," and "Away with the fellow, we're none come here to talk about Town Conneil." "Hey! hey!" cried another, "THREE GROAKS for the Queen." "Hurrah for the Queen Groaner"-Mr. E. Baines having at this moment placed himself rather conspicuously in front of the platform.)

Mr. FAIRBAIRN seconded the resolution. Mr. HAMER STANSFELD was then called upon to more the next resolution. He said he had been on the continent, and knew the rumous effects of the Corn Laws upon our trade. The last war cost this country hundreds of millions of money. That was a bad debt, but the only way to meet it was to extend our trade. He adverted to the astonishment of foreigners when they came to England, and witnessed our ingenuity, and then they killed us with our own weapons. (Hear, hear, hear.)
Last of all he entered into the history of the governments of the continental nations of Europe, and said much about the non-qualification of a certain Englishman, whom he did not name, to be a representative of England at a foreign Court, because he did not understand the difference between warsted and woollen. (Cheers, and laughter.)

Mr. Wn. BRUCE seconded the motion. Mr. Edward Baines then came forward to move the adoption of a petition. He said he had great honest men whom the arch traitor has for a season pleasure in moving the adoption of the petition, be- succeeded in blinding to his schemes of political cause it went the whole length. He then spoke of fleecing has with a bold hand torn down the ragged the magnitude of our trade, and especially of the curtain and exposed the rotten sepulchre of hypocrisy amount of shipping employed in conveying our goods and dishonesty. In renouncing all further connexion abroad; and the question of the Corn Laws was one that went to the very life of our foreign trade. He then repeated a part of the Mayor's speech, and also a part of Alderman Goodman's speech, as to the consequence of our root taken as to the consequence of the consequence o the consequences of our not taking grain from foreigners in exchange for our goods. He then commented upon the speech of Mr. H. Stansfeld, and said there were other gentlemen who could bear testimeny to the facts he had stated, all of which went to show that foreigners could buy our yarn, and pay a duty for its importation into their planatory letter of resignation, I doubtless would ewn country. They could then manufacture it, and expose my political conduct to the censure of inbring it into our country; and, after paying a duty consistency, and my motives to the most unjust for it here could undersell us in our own market, imputations; for these reasons I have decided on (Hear.) He then mentioned some gentlemen who making this public statement. had exported a large quantity of machinery, and expressed his dread lest they should be able to manufacture goods by our machinery, and thus make them tion, which was carried.

CHARLES CUMMINS, Esq., came forward to move the next resolution, which was a That the petition laghan, Laurence Finn, and James Martin, to the committee of the society, held on the 30th of vations on the 11th, as reported in the Freeman's cork, and her fore-top gallant mast came in contact be presented in the House of Commons by the undertake the office of treasurers, and, at my request November last, when Mr. Finn resigned his office of Journal:—
members for the borough, and in the House of Lords they consented to act, and were accordingly proposed treasurer, that the funds should be lodged, for the
Mr. O'Cor by Earl Fitzwilliam." He delivered a short aidress to this high trust, by Mr. O'Connell, and were which was nothing but a piece of blackguard invective against Mr. O'Connor.

The derivered a Short address approved of by the unanimous consent of a public meeting on the 9th of December. Having accom-

Mr. John Wilson seconded the motion. ing the whole of the meeting, a quiet spectator of I laboured in unsuspecting confidence, and with the proceedings, was then called upon to speak to all my energy, to place upon a secure and the few auditors who still had courage enough to permanent basis an association which I fondly brave the cold. He was received with unt, and exty oxe, faint cheer, and with groans and the defective institutions of the country. My anti-cries of "The advocater of the New Poor Law." cipations were, however, interrupted, and my He said he should have great pleasure in carrying apprehensions excited by having my attention again into effect their resolution, and he would give their petition all the support that was in his power. He tion of its financial department; and I do not hesishould endeavour to use the influence of one of the tate to state that my surprise, as well as my feelings most important boroughs in the kingdom, for the of disapprobation, were strongly aroused by finding purpose of effecting their purpose. His full impres. that not one shilling of the funds had been paid to sion was that every interest of this great country the treasurers from the period of their appoint. would be fully served by a great modification, if not ment, or prior to it, up to the date of my second now, let me ask this question—In my interviews an entire abolition of the Corn Laws. "Gentlemen," inquiry, the 28th ult., I saw with pain and regret with Mr. O'Connell, with the secretary, (Mr. Ray,) and he, "I do not like to speak of myself (?) but that the sums already received, and in progress of with the committee, when speaking of the improthere are few men who, to the extent of their for- receipt, were still lodged in the Tralee Branch of the priety of having the funds so rituated and controlled; tune, are so much identified with the land as myself. National Bank, to the credit of Mr. O'Connell: and | why, I ask, was not this natural and obvious reply The greatest part of my property is depending upon | that my personal remonstrance, and those of his offered to my remark? 'A resolution of the comthe land and its productions; and I am fully con- friends, had been attended with no neeful effect, mittee has given Mr. O'Connell this power, and he vinced that if the Corn Laws are prolonged, our best | inasmuch as the same objectionable management of has been authorised to place the moneys to his own customers will be placed in a situation of poverty and distress, and that it is the interest of the land-ewner, and the interest of all parties, to have the the most active and instant measures with a view to owner, and the interest of all parties, to have the Corn Laws put upon such a footing as would enable the remedy of this defect. For the protection of my our manufacturers to compete with manufacturers own personal honour and character I clearly saw abroad, and thus we would have cheap food for the how incumbent it was on me to demonstrate to the cheap manufactures they were able to supply. With gentlemen who, by my interference, were induced to that impression he did not think it was possible for him act as treasurers, that at least I was no party to the to convey to them his sentiments in language more proceedings which made them sinecurists—nominal strong. It had always been a proud matter for his ambition to represent the Borough of Leeds; but he public, but, in truth and fact, entrusted with no real must say that the proceedings of to-day had imparted responsibility. As a member of the committee—as a higher interest than he ever felt before; because a man of honour and sincerity—I was bound to prothere came before them a person who might by some circumstances be supposed to captivate them by talking about a franchise they did not possess. But how did they meet him? By that discrimination which the men of Leeds always manifested. They said, "Talk about the franchise at the proper time, and will go with you for it. Let us have the two things separate, we don't want to combine them; and least of all do we want one good which we can reach. It was an honour to represent such a constiman could be of those of whose opinions he entertained the highest estimation, and for whom he had the most endearing respect. He would only say that he wassure his colleague in Parliament would give his entire and efficient support to the recommendation they had now given of their petition being presented through their representatives. During the whole of this address not a single cheer was given; and at its close, a faint attempt was made which

A motion was then passed to the effect that the requisitors be formed into a committee to sbtain the balance paid into the hands of our treasurers. signatures to the petition. The other motions which we have not given, merely on account of their being nothing but a bundle of verbiage, contained nothing but "repeal of the Corn Laws," After a vote of thanks had been given to the Chairman, the meeting, which by this time did not consist of more than 200 persons, separated.

which ran foul of her larboard paddle-wheel, and to suggest, with a view to the expenditure of our carried part of it away. The concussion produced funds. some derangement of the machinery, and the en-gines were stopped as soon as possible; but she the management and control of the funds with which came athwart hawse of the shipping with a tremendous crash, to the consternation of the passengers, who called out aloud for boats, ... Several put off to their assistance. The first boat which came alengside was a small skiff, rowed by a waterman our conduct. Believe me, with unalterable regard it could hold, were taken in, and it was pushing off with them, when two lads jumped into it from the steamer, and, alighting on one side, they caused it to upset, so that the whole party were immersed in the water. The tide was running down very fast, and the people were carried under the vessels in the tier, and disappeared for a few seconds; but conclusion, I have to explain why I have not addressed with regret. It is satisfactory to me to funds of the society are kept." He immediately dressed to him this letter, instead of to you, Sir. In the tier, and disappeared for a few seconds; but conclusion, I have to explain why I have not addressed to the satisfactory to me to funds of the society are kept." He immediately interrupted me by observing—"Pshaw, Purcell, you in the tier, and disappeared for a few seconds; but conclusion, I have to explain why I have not addressed with regret. It is satisfactory to me to find that a line of conduct has been at length interrupted me by observing—"Pshaw, Purcell, you conclusion, I have to explain why I have not addressed with regret. It is satisfactory to me to find the mode in which the uniningled with regret. It is satisfactory to me to find the society are kept." He immediately interrupted me by observing—"Pshaw, Purcell, you conclusion, I have to explain why I have not addressed to him this letter, instead of to you, Sir. In conclusion, I have to explain why I have not addressed to him this letter, instead of the society are kept." He immediately interrupted me by observing—"Pshaw, Purcell, you conclusion, I have to explain the interrupted me by observing—"Pshaw, Purcell, you conclusion, I have to explain the interrupted me by observing—"Pshaw, Purcell, you conclusion, I have to explain the interrupted me by observing—"Pshaw, Purcell, you conclusion, I have to explain the interrupted me by observing—"Pshaw, Purcell, you conclusion the pshaw in the water. The tide was running down very they all came up again on the other side, and were statement will produce the effect upon what I conquickly picked up. One young man, a cork-cutter, ceive to be his erroneous conduct, which neither residing in Bermondsey, after passing under the steamer, come up on the other side, and by great to accomplish, for I am reluctantly obliged to state steamer, come up on the other side, and by great exertion caught hold of the paddle-wheel, by which he remained suspended until he was taken on boardby the engineer. He was in an apparently lifeless state, and some time elapsed before he recovered. He was subsequently conveyed on shore by a policeofficer, and sent home. The steam-hoat has sustained a vast amount of damage, and will have to undergo extensive repairs.

Poetry.

TO THE "DEAR LITTLE DEAD."

Sleep! aleep little babes on your ocean pillew!
Sleep 'mid the foam of your watery bed!
Sleep, 'mid the rage of the stormy billew,
That entombe the young and the heary head! Dark was the dawn of your earthly morning; Hidden your sun, and cloudy your sky! No bright solar rays your horizon adorning; You hived, but 'twas only to breathe and to die!

Deep in the depths of the fathorniess ocean-Deep is the grave where your sales repose! seep 'midst that darkness—that ceaseless commotion Deep midst that darkness—that ceaseless commonwell.
Whose long-hidden secrets no tongue can disclose!

On your grave the fond eye of a mother's affection Ne'er shall gaze,—nor the tear of pity be shed; For no sod marks the spot where the sad recollection Might restore to her bosom the dear little dead. Rest! rest little babes on your ocean pillow! Rest 'mid the foam of your watery bed; Rest, till the rage of the stormy billow

Shall have spent all its fury—then yield up the dead. Then wake, little babes, from that ocean pillow;
Wake from the foam of that watery bed; Wake to contemn the stormy billow, And rise to mingle no more with the dead.

Rise to re-join your affectionate mother, And unite in the melodies angels shall sing;
Where the friend and the father, the sister and brother,
Their songs to the throne of Jehovah shall bring. P. B. TEMPLETON. Leeds, Jan. 14, 1839.

The occasion of these lines is the death of three lovely children who left Leeds, with their mother, in August last, for Canada, and who, dying on their passage, were committed to the deep. The mother of the children was the sister of the writer, and the only remaining member of his family in England.

DANIEL AND THE PRECURSERS. The transparent humbug and villany of the Precurser plot is now seen through; one of the many

Saturday, 5th January, 1839.

Sir,-In announcing my determination to retire security of my character to state the circumstances | plete! that have influenced me in coming to this decision; for did I remain satisfied with a simple and nnex-

On the 9th of December I ascertained that Mr. Lawrence Finn, the treasurer of the Precursor Society, had resigned his trust, for reasons which he at a less price. He called the Mayor to account for can best explain himself. This circumstance led me having said that the agricultural interest would be to make inquiries as to the disposition of the fundsattacked. They would not attack the agricultural it induced me to see where the sums remitted from interest; they were only defending themselves. We the country had been lodged, and to whose custody were often deluded by words. The Corn-Law was they had been entrusted. With some surprise, I termed a "protective" law, but it was not a protec- discovered that all the moneys received from the day tive but an oppressive law. He then read the peti- of the organization of the society up to the period of my inquiry, were safely lodged in the Tralee branch Mr. Plint seconded the petition. He said that in of the National Bank, to the credit of Daniel consequence of the interruption the meeting had received at its commencement, he would not inflict case, I lost not a moment in communicating with received at its commencement, he would not inflict upon them a long speech. In this, therefore, they would be benefitted, for had it not been interrupted, he would have gone into a variety of facts to prove the importance of the abolition of the Corn Laws. He then proceeded with his facts for about an hour.

| COUNTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of the society. Were the treasurers aware of the books of the society. Were the treasurers aware of the society. He then proceeded with his facts for about an hour, hands. Those who are his most devoted adherents have these statements been his successor, even his most He then proceeded with his facts for about an hour, hands. Those who are his most devoted adherents our. O connent particular partic affair we ever heard. So completely disgusted were to him on the subject. I did so, and represented the even the reporters that, finding he was disposed to matter to him as forcibly as I was able—impressed to him on the subject. I did so, and represented the truth of each particular! Mr. O'Connell admits in the name of common sense, was my urgent result in the name of common sense, was my urgent result in the name of common sense, was my urgent result in the funds are still in the Tralee bank to his credit—monstrance to Mr. O'Connell attended with this talk till dark, they gave over writing, and during the on his mind the impropriety and impolicy of having latter part of his monotonous address, the meeting was the funds so situated. I stated the suspicion appointments—he admits that they were never called the 11th of December, and in a public meeting, wards the south shore on the larboard side. The latter part of his monotonous address, the meeting was completely inattentive, all sorts of conversation being indulged in by the few that remained to witness the alone with our political opponents—with his personal conversation being appointments—he admits that they were never called upon by him to audit the accounts, until Mr. Purproposed the first absolutely necessary; nay, treasurers to the society, and again, on the 18th, on that part of the ship above water, where they sonclusion of the proceedings. The secret of his fees—but with the public generally. I urged that, if the books of the reporters closed he drew to a conclusion of the proceedings. The secret of his fees—but with the public generally. I urged that, if further, he admits that he appropriated part of the confirmed their appointment? Now, does not this remained until boats came to their appointment? Now, does not this remained until boats came to their appointment? Now, does not this remained until boats came to their appointment of the ship above water, where they funds to purposes for which they were never subsciously and again, on the 18th, on that part of the ship above water, where they funds to purposes for which they were never subsciously and again, on the 18th, on that part of the ship above water, where they funds to purpose for which they were never subsciously and again, on the 18th, on that part of the ship above water, where they funds to purpose for which they were never subsciously and again, on the 18th, on that part of the ship above water, where they funds to purpose for which they were never subsciously and again, on the 18th, on that part of the ship above water, where they funds to purpose for which they were never subsciously and again, on the 18th, on that part of the ship above water, where they confirmed their appointment? Now, does not this remained until boats came to their appointment? Now, does not this remained until boats came to their appointment? And this is called refutation; and Mr. sion, after the most tiresome, nonsensical, and ble that they should be under the controll and to the stupid harrangue that ever was inflicted on the ears credit of treasurers publicly appointed. He appeared of an audience. All his facts, which by the bye, no- struck with the prudence of my observations, and religiously true! body knew to be facts but himself, went to prove agreed to my suggestions. He even went further that a repeal of the Corn Laws would be beneficial than I anticipated; for he said the money should be which renders further commentary of ours unnecesto the manufacturers. When he had finished his invested in the Hibernian Bank, not the National sary. We must allude, however, to the only strong Bank. With his perfect concurrence and sanction | point raised by Mr. O'Connell on his own behalf; I solicited three gentlemen, Messre. Ignatius Cal-

plished my object-having performed what appeared E. BAINES, Esq. M.P., who had been standing dur- to me to be a duty of a most imperative naturehoped would be the means of amelierating directed by a member of the association to the condifinance was in fmll operation. Under such circumguardians of the people's money in the eyes of the test against this delusion; as the individual who had solicited those gentlemen to assume their office. I was above all bound to clear myself of conduct so equivocal. Therefore, in the committee-room, upon the 29th ult., in the presence of others, I spoke to Mr. O'Connell-without success. His answers were rague and unsatisfactory—his reasons for persevering in his own course were, in my mind, of no value. I then remonstrated with him, through the agency of never attain for another which is fairly within our his private friends; the same success awaited their efforts which had attended my appeal; and having uency, and he was proud of his constituency as any no other alternative, I then addressed to him a letter of which the following is a copy:-

'MY DEAR SIR,-Since I saw you yesterday, I have been thinking about the funds of the Precursor Association, and, in consequence, I am, if possible the more convinced that the prosperity, may the very existence of the society depends on maintaining the public confidence which we now so extensively possess. With this view, you will pardon me for again suggesting to you the propriety, if not the necessity, of having our accounts of receipts and disturgements up to this period at once audited, and

'You will recollect that the gentlemen who have undertaken to act as treasurere were approved of by you, previous to their acceptance of the task. and by you were proposed to their office, at a public meeting of the body. I have duly considered the objections you referred to as to the delay and difficulty of procuring money through a

we are intrusted be continued on the present system, and be so exhibited to the people, agains which no precantions can be taken, the public confidence which we now enjoy is inevitably lost. no matter how pure our motives and well-intentioned

' Dec. 30, 1838.'

"To this letter Mr. O'Connell has not condescended to reply. This discourtesy to me I pass over, and entreaty, advice, nor remonstance nos contrary, advice, nor remonstance nos contrary to accomplish, for I am reluctantly obliged to state to accomplish, for I am reluctantly obliged to state that even upon this day I have seen, by the books of the society, that since my letter of the Soth uit, two additional sums of money have undergone the same process of investment. Allow me to add, that I consider so excred a fund as that which has been collected from the hard earnings of a confiding peasantry should not only be secured, which I felly believe it to be in the hands of Mr. O'Connell, but believe it to be in the hands of Mr. O'Connell, but that it should be so placed as to be above susting the secured as fund as the tentance of buyers at our market this of propriety, and contrary to my habits of business, to acquiesce in an arrangement that would leave the entire controul and disposal of the public funds in the hands of one individual; and it struck me as leaves, at the court of such as the knowledge of the struck me as I consider so excred a fund as that which has been collected from the hard earnings of a confiding peasantry should not only be secured, which I felly to which, I would have lowered myself in my own believe it to be in the hands of Mr. O'Connell, but the fact ought sind must produce through the country. I assert again, and I believe it, that my assent of such as the court of the struck me as the knowledge of the public funds in the hands of one individual; and it struck me as leaves, at the court of such as the wall struck me as leaves, at the control and disposal of the public funds in the hands of one individual; and it struck me as leaves, at the control and disposal of the public funds in the hands of one individual; and it struck me as leaves, at the control and disposal of the public funds in the hands of one individual; and it struck me as leaves, at the control and control of propriety, and contrary to my habits of business, to acquiesce in an arrangement that would leave the entire cont

picion, even in the minds of our political enemies. all future responsibility, by separating for ever from

the Precursor Society.

I have the honeur to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant, PETER PURCELL."

This honest and straightforward letter naturally produced a commotion in the camp, and we take from our excellent contemporary the Dublin Monitor. the following account of the solemn farce thereupon enacted.

verbosity' argument." It is then that he draws, with a ber was produced, and read at the meeting; this I master hand, such tender pictures of his "widowed heart," and of his thirty-five years devotion to the "Corn Exchange Rooms." service of his country—that reason is subdued, and common sense overwhelmed by the swelling tide of gratitude and commiseration. On Tuesday last Mr. O'Connell put in requisition his every power, and he required them too. Accordingly, we had manœuvres and counter-manœuvres—Mr. O'Connell moving a resolution to produce the Precursor accounts in full, and Mr. Shea Lalor, who had only been a Precursor of a few days standing, but who, nevertheless, was well instructed in his part, moving an amendment condemnatory of the resolution, raliantly declaring that he would "divide the meet ing rather than allow Mr. O'Connell's resolution to e carried!"-nay, that he, Mr. Shen Lalor, would immediately resign all connexion with the society, if the meeting agreed to anything so absurdly anomalous in Irish agitation, as to render an account of other people's money!" Then came a pretty interlude of the pathetics—Mr. O'Connell could not lose "his friend!"—nay, he would not give up "one Lalor for fifty Peter Purcell's!" The meeting, of course, seconded him. Thus the palpable hoax from the Precursor Society, I deem it due to the be made public-and the triumph of farce was com-

> "Apart from such proceedings, how stand the facts of the case?. Has Mr. Purcell's letter been satisfactorily answered? We have no hesitation in appealing to any man, even the most ardent Precursor, to state candidly his opinions on the subject, satisfied that no individual could be found reckless or silly enough to declare that anything like a consistent explanation had been given by Mr. O'Connell or his accomplices. Mr. Purcell complained that "the funds of the society had been lodged in the Tralee posit of the funds was improper, and promised to authorised to place the monies to his own credit. transfer them to the Hibernian bank in Dublin, and No, not a word was breathed which would give the that freasurers were accordingly appointed on the most remote hint of such a resolution having record 18th of last December. Mr. Purcell complains that of the books of the society. Were the treasurers aware

"We publish to-day a second letter of Mr. Purcell's. namely, that it was resolved at a private meeting of future, in the Tralee branch of the National Bank, to the credit of Mr. O'Connell. The resolution was produced and trumpeted forth at the meeting on Tuesday last; but what is the fact? Mr. Purcell was kept-studiously kept-in total ignorance of its existence. In his various interviews with Mr. O'Connell, when he remonstrated with him on the impropriety of having the money so deposited, the record :resolution authorizing such a lodgment was never referred to-never mentioned-never whispered. "I declare," says Mr. Purcell, "on the word of a gentleman and a man of honour, that I never read the document-never saw it-never heard of its existence in the Precursor Society, in the meetings of the oody, or elsewhere. Had I been aware of it I should have endeavoured to prevail on the committee to rescind it; had I fuiled to persuade them, I should have ceased to continue a member of the society. And credit.' No; not a word was breathed which would trensurers aware of it? I believe not-one of them

I know was not." "Mr. Purcell and the public were grossly and wantonly deceived, for when he remonstrated with Mr. O'Connell on the impropriety of having the funds in his own possession, Mr. O'Connell, on the 11th of December, moved the appointment of Messrs. Callaghan, Finn, and Martin, as treasurers; and, again, when he conferred a new constitution upon his Society on the 18th, the same nominations took place, without, at either time, noticing the existence of the resolution, now pleaded in his justification! This is certainly strange, if there was no trick to be played—no deception to be practised. Not even was the resolution pleaded on the 29th ult., when, as Mr. Purcell declares, he openly remonstrated with Mr. O'Connell. "I was in the committee-room with nell by the National Bank. I was expressing my strong disapprobation of the system when Mr. O'Connell entered. I at once said to him, "Sir, I am glad you are come; we have just been talking of the mode in which the funds of the society are kept." He immediately interrupted me by observing-"Pshaw, Purcell, you are wrong-Purcell, I tell you you are wrong; these finance committees and treasurers

are not your ways; the inexplicable windings and dark paths of party agitation and political turpitude to his own credit the public money. Mr. O'Connell can never be consistently or perseveringly followed, insinuates that his intention to lodge the £1,000 if I am to be pestered with your "finance committees | should have satisfied me. It should not; for while and treasurers; they always mar my political efforts!" one farthing remained circumstanced as it is, if, as One word as to the consummation at which we I believe, my objections were well founded, it would have arrived. What friend that learn at which we have arrived. What friend that does not mourn to be silly in me to be quiescent, and by doing so I find Mr. O'Connell—the powerful, the gifted, and the popular—appearing as the principal in such painful long as a large amount of money was under Mr. STEAM-BOAT Accidents.—The design and discressing proceedings? With wrethedness and discressing proceedings? With wrethedness in the land, a pauper population is not tenable; when it is obvious that there exists no proceeding along, about four o'clock, with a number of passengers on beard, when she struck a barge.

Ideay and discressing proceedings? With wrethedness and distressing proceedings? With wrethedness and distressing proceedings? With wrethedness of Connell in the land, a pauper population is not tenable; when it is obvious that there exists no probability of a sudden demand arising; and, above siderable excitement on the river. The vessel was proceeding along, about four o'clock, with a number of passengers on beard, when she struck a barge of the committee reposes in the every member of the committee reposes in the proceedings and distressing proceedings? With wrethedness of Connell in the land, a pauper population is not tenable; when it is obvious that there exists no order to swell the credit of Mr. O'Connell in the gain, what reason had I to suppose such a design was really contemplated? Mr. O'Connell in the roce of the committee every member of the committee exists no order to swell the credit of the Wash of the suppose such a design was really contemplated? Mr. O'Connell in his vague and selfish was really contemplated? Mr. O'Connell in his vague and selfish should be paid into the Hibernian Bank, to suppose the state but of the trusted with a small sum. This would be a justifiable inference, if I had so acted; but, and there is in order to swell the credit of the week suppose such a design was really contemplated? Mr. O'Connell in the suppose such a design was really contemplated? Mr. O'Connell in the suppose such a design was really contemplated? Mr. O'Connell in his vague and selfish was really contemplated? Mr. O'Connell in his vague and selfish was really contend to the his continued active, and several staken by ing it the ing the might be might be might be might be might be might be migh and distressing proceedings? With wretchedness O'Connell's control, there was danger of his applyagitation, by subscribing to every jobbing society he may be pleased to call into existence. Thank God, such a state of things is fast falling into merited unpopularity. Our cotemporary, the Champion, informs pose one promise would be kept when the other had been violated? And I have further to state that the country of Sligo, and few now will be found to enrol themselver, for the society has become extinct in its own corruption."

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN

MONITOR. Sackville-street, Jan. 9, 1838. "Sin.—The reported proceedings of the meeting held at the Corn Exchange, on Tuesday, are of such a nature us to afford me satisfaction, nut, however,

letter of the 5th instant. Mr. O'Connell and his accuracy of the accounts, which were strance or impured. I can well understand why there should have been displayed so much anxiety to effect this object. I never, directly or indirectly, by difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my fatiguing here.

I letter of the 5th instant. Mr. O'Connell and his course; he refused. My last accuracy of the strance and his course; he refused. My last accuracy of the accounts, which were letter, the publication which has partially effected my purpose) was to write him an urgent the prises realised, that we have had occasion to notice for strance. He treated my letter with—I shall say silence and disregard. The last alternative remained conscience as the reward.

One word more. Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my fatiguing her all the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'Connell, even at the sole cause of my own difference with Mr. O'C nacted.

"The proceedings of the Precursors in the Corn fatiguing by the repetition. I complained, and do of the unfortunate and persocuted tithe prisoners, dently predicted they would be—a well-contrived, but clumsily executed farce! We were perfectly aware of Mir. O'Connell's splendid abilities as a special pleader, and we always gave the hon, and learned gentleman full credit for dexterity in platform strategy, and unsurpassable confidence in his required that any extraordinary effect should be produced. No man is so perfectly master of all the reduced. No man is so perfectly master of all the produced. No man is so perfectly master of all the retorical arts requirate to produce the atrical effect —the springs of the pathetic are at his dispoval, and an uditory, so Mr. O'Connell never has recourse to an unjustifiable deposit of the funds. Improper—impolitic—high mand and patriotic opposition to this vile impost. I hope this was not intentional. I am anxious they were lodged, and a portion of them, I grieveto add and patriotic opposition to this vile impost. I hope this was not intentional. I am anxious they were lodged, and a portion of them, I grieveto add willing to believe it was not; for I can proudly from the whole of our grasing distincts confirms the first he post that the required with more earnest zeal to wipe it still lodged—in the Tralee branch of the National Bank to the credit of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P. What right had they to be so placed? Is there one unbiassed man in the community who does not, in the man in the community who does not, in the man in the content of the national. I am anxious they were lodged, and a portion of them, I grieveto add willing to believe it was not; for I can proudly say that not one individual in Ireland, be he who when the remainded and patriotic opposition to this vile impost they were lodged, and a portion of them, I grieveto add willing to believe it was not; for I can proudly say that not one individual in Ireland, be new who will be many instances, larger than for one itself was not one individual in Ireland and willing to believe it was not; for I can proudly say that not one individual in Ireland will will b an auditory, so Mr. O'Connell never has recourse to politic, or was justifiable? And now comes the the deep pathos until he finds the "thread of his only scintilla of defence that has been offered for so becoming "finer than the staple of his unwise a course. A resolution of the 30th Novem-

"Corn Exchange Rooms, Friday, Nov. 30, 1838.

"Mr. Laurence Finn stated that he could not conveniently continue to act as treasurer to the Precursor Society, in consequence of the multiplicity of his own business; and perceiving that the fund and outgoings were likely to be extensive, he therefore resigned the office, which resignation was consequently accepted. "Mr. O'Connell moved-

"That the marked thanks of the society are due

that the account be always open for the inspection of each member." "Now, with respect to this resolution, I declare, on

the word of a gentleman and a man of honour, that I

never read the document-never saw it-never heard of its existence, in the committee of the Precursor Society, in the meeting of the body, or elsewhere. Had I been aware of it, I should have endeavoured to prevail on the committee to rescind it—had I failed to persuade them, I should have ceased to continue a member of the society. And now, let me ask this question-in my interviews with Mr. O'Connell,

treasurers to the society, and again, on the 18th, It was rescinded twice, as if terminating its existence had a more narrow escape than the others, and had Purcell is denounced for publishing statements, every once were not sufficient; or if it crept into life again, barely time to get through the hatchway, when the it was again destroyed on the 18th. Here, then, we have two resolutions—the one destroying the efficacy the longboat and caboose, was swept off and thrown of the other; one alleged to have been passed at a committee of the 30th, and which I never saw until into the river. The steam-tug continued towing the it was brought forward on Tuesday last; the other ship, which floated keel upwards, and conveyed her passed twice at public meetings, held on the 11th towards the Thames-tunnel ways. She sheered and 18th. The following is Mr. O'Connell's obser- about from one side of the river to the other, like a

Mr. O'Connell rose and said-"He wished to propose that Mr. Ignatius Callaghan, Laurence Finn, obstruction, the Ellen was towed to the Tunneland James Martin be appointed treasurers and wharf, where she heeled over towards the land, her joint trustees of the Precuisor Society." The motion was seconded, and carried unanimously. On the 18th, Mr. O'Connell moved the new con-

stitution of the society. The following appears on The roll of the Precursor Society shall be kept as follows:-The third rule is-"That Mr. Ray be appointed secretary, and that Ingratius Callaghau, Laurence Finn, and James Martin, Esgrs., of the North Wall, be appointed treasurers." This constitution was adopted. I will make no comment on this transaction. I have conscientiously discharged a duty I owe to the public, and to the sustainment of my own character; and the taunts of Mr. O'Con- dry dock to ascertain the amount of damage, and nell's friends shall not betray me into recrimination effect the necessary repairs. or asperity of language. They have thrust upon me the task—the ungracious, repugnant task—of show-ing what valid grounds I had for acting the part I did, and upon them rest the consequences. Mr. Finn resigned the treasurership on the 30th November, and upon that we are told Mr. O'Connell was authorised to place the money to his own credit. Let me ask Mr. Finn, or let others answer for him did he, previous to that resignation, and previous to that authority to Mr. O'Connell, exercise one single function of this office? Was he in the receipt of a single sixpence of the Precursor money-or is it the fact that the funds were not at all in his custody? Mr O'Connell urges that one of the first resolutions of the association was to act according to the rules of the General Association, and nobody knew that better than I did, because I was in the chair at the time. Why, Sir, what does this prove? That I would be criminal to allow the spirit and substance of that resolution to be violated. Have the funds been managed, or are they managed, according to the plan of the old association? Has the money been lodged, or is the balance of £280 lodged to the credit of three treasurers, as under the old system; or is the money drawn by the cheques signed by the O'Connell is also reported to have made the follow- OATS, per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels. ing observation :- But what I complaint of is this,

Catholic Association; but he took no notice of that fact in his letter. He took especial care to omit that conversation, though he alludes to others, but not one word of that motion." Mr. O'Connell wrongs me and deceives himself. always mar my political efforts." To this emphatic Is it not plain that this concession, if sincerc, would rejoinder I made no reply. It was quite contrary not meet my objection? Would not my assent to it to anything I could have anticipated."

proclaim a want of faith in Mr. O'Connell's pecuni-"Aye-" Pshaw, Purcell, you are wrong;" my ways ary integrity, which I disclaimed? I firmly, and up to the latest period, the 5th instant, I ascertained that no money had been paid in to the treasurers. And now, with one more observation, I conclude my letter. On the 29th ultime, I was in the committeeroom with one or two other gentlemen. I had in my hand the bank-book in which the various ledgements were entered, as credited to Daniel O'Connell by the National Bank. I was expressing my strong disapprobation of the system when Mr. O'Connell entered. I at once said to him, "Sir, I am glad you are come; we have just been talking of the mode in which the

"On perusing the speeches delivered at the associa- ance of this system-would compromise that charac-From the various circumstances which I have been struck with the careful solicitude ter which I hope I possess, and which, I trust, no not brought under your notice, I feel I have only one which was manifested by the speakers, without of mine shall ever compromise—that of an honest course to adopt, and that is, relieving myself from exception, to lead the public from the real question man. With this feeling strongly impressed on me, I between Mr. O'Connell and myself, and to involve left the room; friends of his own subsequently enme in a discussion quite foreign to the subject of my left the room; friends of his own subsequently entered in a discussion quite foreign to the subject of my left the room; friends of his own subsequently entered him to alter his course; he refused. My last left the room to the publication which has partially

Exchange, on Tuesday last, were—what we confidently predicted they would be—a well-contrived, tifiable deposit of the funds. Improper—impolitic—high-minded and patriotic opposition to this vile imhut clumsily executed farce! We were perfectly and unjustifiable—because, at the date of my letter, post. I hope this was not intentional. I am anxious

escaped on Sunday evening from Wombwell's mena-"That the marked thanks of the society are due to Mr. Finn for the time and trouble he has devoted, as its treasurer, and for his constant services on similar occasions.

"Mr. Finn then moved—seconded by Mr. Redmond:

"Redmond:

"Resolved—That Mr. Finn having stated that he cannot conveniently continue to act as treasurer of the Precursor Society, in future all sums received on account of the Precursor Society, in future all sums received on account of the Precursor Society be lodged in the Tralee branch of the National Bank of ireland, to the credit of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., governor of the state of the principle of the principle of the procursor of the credit of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., governor of the state of the principle of the principle of the principle of the precursor the credit of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., governor of the a house near the bridge. The gate of the garden succeeded to admiration—the accounts were not to said bank, until his departure for England, and having been left open, he entered with his prey and having been left open, he entered with his prey and lay down to devour it. A policeman advanced towards the spot and closed the gate: a stout rope was procured, and a slip noose having been made, it was thrown across the animal; which made a spring towards the railing, about six feet in height spring towards the railing, about six feet in height, separating the garden from the footpath: this favoured the fastening of the noose, and the tiger remained with his head towards the ground and loins on the rails for some time, roaring tremendously and alarming the whole neighbourhood. The mob. which had kept at a respectful distance while the branch of the National Bank, to the credit of Mr. with the secretary (Mr. Ray), with the committee, tiger was at liberty, now advanced; but the beast O'Connell'—that "such a deposit of the funds was improper, impolitic, unjustifiable, calculated to excite suspicions, and totally at variance with a due protection of the public interests." Be it remembered, that Mr. O'Connell himself agreed that such a degiven Mr. O'Connell this power, and he has been authorized to alter the managerie at length arrived, with ropes, which they fastened round the tiger's with ropes, which they fastened round the tiger's neck, and took him back to his cage. One of the keepers was wounded in the hand.

> with the tunnel buoy moored in the middle of the stream, and carried it away. After clearing this foremast falling on the top of one of the sheds and forcing in part of the roof. As the tide receded the vessel laid on her side, and she appeared to have NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, MONDAY. sustained considerable damage. Many hundred

MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, JANUARY 15. The arrival of Wheat to this day's market is smaller than last week; other kinds of Grain larger. The best Wheat has been 2s. per quarter lower. Oats and Shelling but little alteration. Beans have been dull sale.

buyers to purchase cautiously, as the quantity offering is extremely large for this period of the year. As it is generally expected that a slight depression will speedily take place in the prices of British wool, very few speculative purchases have been concluded since our last. WHEAT per Quarter of Eight Bushels, 60lbs.

Foreign do 77s, 79a, do 81s, do 82s 88 BARLEY per Quarter of Eight Imperial Bushels. Norfolk, and Suffolknew, 43s, extra fine 45s 47

Do Grey,.... BEANS per Quarter of 63lbs per Bushel.

ARRIVALS DURING THE WEEK.

 Wheat
 0,40

 Oats
 576

 Barley
 3709

 Beans
 650

 Rapeseed
 150

 Linseed

THE AVERAGE PRICES FOR THE WEEK, ENDING JAN. 8st, 1839. Wheat. Oats. Barley. Beans. Ryc. Peas. 700 2956 1954 318 40 83s. 7d. 30s. 11d. 41s. 3d. 45s. 2d. -s. 0d. 50s. 10d

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Saturday Evening, January 12, 1839.

180 Sea Island20 to 56
100 Stained de 7 to 15
3890 Bowed Geor... 7 to 9
4150 Mobile 7 to 92
4150 Mobile 7 to 92
4150 Mobile 7 to 92
4150 Pernambuco, 8 to 82
23810 New Orleans ... 7 to 11
700 Pernambuco, 82 to 10
40 Laguayra 7 to 62
— West India ... 7 to 9
1280 Surat 52 to 62
380 Maranham ... 83 to 10
6 Sawgianed ... 72 to 82
— Madras 54 to 64
The Importa for the week are 12.430 hags. The Imports for the week are 12,430 hage.

Monday, January 14, 1880. The market has been quiet to-day, the sales only amounting to about 2000 bags. There is no quotable change in prices. On Saturday 4000 bags were sold.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.-TUESDAY. We had a fair atttendance of both town and country dealers at our market this morning, but the dull accounts from Mark-lane rather checked the inclination to purchase; still a mode-rate amount of business was done in Wheat,

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 14. Whenever the word stone occursin these prices throughout this paper, it is to be considered as the imperial stone of 14lbe and such only, no other being lawful.]

currencies of both Beef and Mutton are somewhat higher to-day than were those noted on the corresponding market held here last season. As relates to the Beasts, there, were none of very superior quality offering; but the Sheep, particularly those from Norfolk, proved quite equal to previously formed anticipations. Most of the butchers who have slaughtered the Lincolns, Leicesters, and Kents sold have here intimated that the quantity of internal fat which those breeds carry is, in many instances. Internal fat which those breeds carry is,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

PETER PURCELL.

BAIL FOR INSOLVENTS.—In the course of a case which came before the Insolvent Court on Tuest day, Mr. Cook said it should be publicly known, that the Court would not accept persons as bail who had mixed up with the insolvents in the disposition of their property. Mr. Commis. Harris expressed his entire concurrence in the plan adopted by his learned colleague.

Escape of A Tiger.—A large Bengal tiger escaped on Sunday evening from Wombwell's menaccident.

We received tresh up to this day's market 900 Short-horns,

Per stone of 8lbs. to sink the offal. S. d. LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET.

Beasts, 2662-Sheep, 24,590-Calves, 52-Pigs 334. LIVE CATTLE AT MARKET ON FRIDAY LAST. Beasts 516-Sheep 2412-Calves 102-Pigs 370.

CURRENT PRICES OF GRAIN per Imperial Quarter QUANTITIES and AVERAGE PRICES of BRITISH

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE. MARK-LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 14.

MARK-LANE, MONDAY, JAN. 14.

There was a very limited quantity of Wheat on sale this morning from Essex and Suffolk, but a good supply of this article, as well as of Barley and Beans from Kent, with a fair show of Beans from Kessex, whilst the fresh arrivals of spring corn from more distant counties of our own coast were very limited, and no vessels in from Ireland since Tue.day. Fine dry Wheats met a steady demand at about the rates of Friday, being 2s. per quarter under the currency of this day se'might. The trade for damp new was very dull, and the decline submitted to on such must be quoted 3s. per quarter, whilst for all descriptions of old foreign no material reduction took place, particularly for choice red samples, which have become scarce, but the new of recent importation was selling 1s. to 2s. per quarter lower. There was a slow demand for Flour, but no material variation in the value of the best marks ex 2s. per quarter lower. There was a slow demand for Flour, but no material variation in the value of the best marks ex ship. Barley was excessively dull, although offered full 3s. per quarter under the terms of last Monday. Malt was without alteration in value. Good dry Beans were fully as dear. Peas were taken off much the same as last week. The trade for Oats was not quite so brisk as on Friday, but all sorts were 1s. per quarter dearer than on this day se'nnight, particularly for choice heavy horse corn, such being very scarce, and two-thirds of the Irish supply consisting of light inferior qualilities; prime English are much wanted. There was no change in the value of Linseed or Rapeseed. Red Cloverseed commanded fully as much money, with no material increase in the supply of English. supply of English.

sustained considerable damage. Many hundred persons visited the spot during the day to witness the spectacle of a ship on her beamends. Measures were instantly adopted for removing her on the return of the flood tide, chains were made fast all round the ship, and in the evening several chain lighters were secured alongside. The lighterman are sustained considerable with the seven of the ship and in the evening several chain lighters were secured alongside. The lighterman are sustained to sustain the special consistency of nearly 500 carcasses of Mutton, and 100 ditto of Beef,) our supplies of country slanghtered Meat since this day se'nnight have been, for the time of year, unusually limited; yet, as the quantity of that killed in London has proved large, the expected to lift her by the sid of the chain lighters. expected to lift her by the aid of the chain lighters, during the night, and she will then be taken into a dry dock to ascertain the amount of damage, and the quantity or that killed in London has proved large, the trade has been on the whole dull, at previous rates.

It is anticipated that the future arrivals of dead Meat will be on a limited scale, as the shippers, on whom the loss rests, have suffered to the amount of £3,500, by the past week's.

LONDON WOOL MARKET BRITISH & FOREIGH-MON.

The arrivals of large quantities of wool in most of the Northern markets during the present month, has caused the

So little is doing in the foreign wool trade, that the prices are nearly nominal, but the helders are not inclined to give way in price. The arrivals have consisted of about 1000 bales

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE, Jan. 11.

JOHN GOFF, Liverpool, victualler, to surrender Jan. 25 and Feb 22, at one o'clock, at the Clarendon-rooms, Liverpools solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, King's Bench Walk, JOHN SIDES DAVIES, Oswestry, Shropshire, draper, Jan 16, and Feb 22, at eleven o'clock, at the Oak Inn, Welch-pool, Montgomeryshire: solicitor, Mr. Dean, Essex-street, Strand.

JOHN NIXON, Long Drax, Yorkshire, victualler, Jan.

31, and Feb 22, at one o'clock, at the Robin Heod Inn,

York: solicitors, Messrs Makinson and Sanders, Middle

JAMES MARSH AINSWORTH, Birmingham, saddlers' tronmonger, Jan. 29, and Feb. 22, at twelve o'clock, at the New Royal Hetel, Birmingham: selicitors, Messrs Tooke and WILLIAM MARSH, Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, hosier, Jan. 22, and Feb. 22, at twelve o'clock, at the Swan Hotel, Wolverhampton: solicitors, Messrs Holme, Loftns, and Young, New-inn.

DIVIDENDS. Feb. 4, J. Harris, Newcastle-upon-Nyne, boekseller. Feb. 1, J. J. Wilcock, Hovingham, Yorkshire, surgeon. Feb. 14, J., T., and S. Shaw, Almondbury, Yorkshire, fancy-cloth

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED. Ashworth, Hoyle, and Co., Bury, Lancashire, woollen-ma-nufacturers. Wilkinson, Armstrong, and Davies, Man-chester, as far as regards J. Armstrong. Whitehead and

CERTIFICATES-FEB. 1. B. and J. Butterworth, Spotland and Manchester, calico-printers. S. T. W. Gawthorp, Wakefield, Yorkshire, cornfactor. W. Spence, Leeds, corn-miller. C. F. Parsons,

Liverpool, money-scrivener.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, Jan. 15,

BANKRUPTS.

JOHN SCHOLES, hatter, Leicester, to surrender Jan 29, and Feb 26, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptey. Turquand, Copthall-buildings, official assignee; Smales, solicitor, Walbrick buildings

Copthall-buildings, official assignee; Smales, solicitor, Walbrook-buildings.

JAMES HODGES, victualler, Cirencester, Gloncestershire, Jan 20, and Feb 26, at eleven, at the King's Head Inn, Cirencester. Currie and Woodgate, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, London; Lediard, Cirencester.

HENJAMIN SOWERBY, cattle-dealer, Messingham, Lincolnshire, Jan 23, and Feb 26, at twelve, at the Lion Hotel, Glamford Briggs. Nicholson and Hett, Glamford Briggs; Dyneley, Coverdale, and Lee, Field-court, Gray's Inn, London.

Inn, London.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, earthenware manufacturer, Blackfordby, Leicester, Jan 25, and Feb ..., at twelve, at the King's Head Inn, Loughborough. Clewes and Wedlake, King's Bench Walk, London; Thornwell, Burton-upon-Trent.

RICHARD BATES HARR, contractor, Hutton, Somersetabire, Jan 29, and Feb 26, at two, at the Commercial
Rooms, Bristol. Blewer and Vizard, Lincoln's Inn Fields,
London; Gregory, Bristol.

THOMAS WATTIS, draper, Birmingham, Jan 22, and
Feb 26, at one, at Dee's Royal Hotel, Birmingham. Clark and
Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; Colmors and Beale,
Waterlandstrant Birmingham.

Waterloo-atreet, Birmingham.

JOHN GRRARD, soap-boiler, Frome Selwood, Somerset-shire, Feb 1, and 26, at eleven, at the George Ins. Frome Selwood. Frampton, Gray's-inn, London; Miller, Frome

an order from Town Major White, or from some

person connected with the Government; and dis-

patches were accordingly sent to the Royal Barracks

and Dublin Castle, for that purpose. Subsequent

events, however, proved that such a proceeding, even

if adopted, would be totally, useless, for the house had already caught the flames, and was shortly after

scene witnessed as at this moment. Every attempt

was made to preserve the furniture from the destruc-tion which threatened it, and for this purpose a

that chairs, tables, looking-glasses, everything,

together with those who conveyed them, were driven

along like so much chaff—so awful, so supernatural,

the rustling of slates, the cries of the spectators,

the reader will admit it was a scene more easily

conceived than described. Owing to the continued

exertions, in spite of every difficulty, of the engines

and the artillery, the fire towards morning was con-

siderably got under, but not without leaving the

church and the dwelling-house of the Rev. Mr.

A woman and child were killed in New-row, on

in of the chimney of Mr. Collins's house, in Sydney-

death of two of Mr. Collins's servants, one a female

domestic, and the other a young man of the most sober and industrious habits, and the most excellent

we have not heard that any other person in the house

does not bear the impress of this dreadful calamity.

Perhaps no part of the metropolis or its vicinity

its stand, and scattered into atoms. The beautiful

avenue which led to the "Old House," no longer

exists. The magnificent back avenue of elms which terminated at Kilmainham, is almost totally des-

troved. Sad, indeed, is the scene of devastation

which this ancient institution presents. The whirl-

wind of desolation has spared neither building,

tree, nor shrub; and few of the present generation

will live to see the damages of this fatal night re-

paired, or the umbrageous grandeur of its once glo-

In the neighbourhood of Rathfarnham the scene

sengers can make any progress; in fact, which-

ever way one turns ruin and devastation is to be met

with. It will be seen from what follows that the

Three o'Cluck .- We regret to say that a heavy

snow-storm has just commenced, and that the wind

is blowing almost as fiercely as it was at any period

of the night. The worst consequences are to be

apprehended should the gale continue, as there is

scarcely a house in the city or neighbourhood the

(From the Belfast News-Letter.)

of Monday morning, this town and its neighbour-hood were visited by one of the most tremendous

hurricanes that have ever occurred within the recel-

lection of the oldest inhabitants. The beginning of

the night was comparatively calm, a considerable

to blaw, which, in the course of an hour or two,

increased to a complete tornado, sweeping everything

before it with destructive impetuosity. Chimneys

mill for the spinning of lineu yarn, and also manu-

Messrs. Ledwich and Dickson, was totally destroyed,

and the watchman killed amidst the ruins of the

building. The barracks, we understand, have been

severely damaged, and the Messrs. Lepper's ex-

tensive factory has also sustained serious injury.

street, and a fourth in Donegall street, have been

levelled to the ground; but it were endless to par-

In the country districts surrounding Belfast, the

destruction of trees, even of the oldest growth, has

been immense, and furnishes impressive evidence as

to the violence of the storm. We understand that

at Belvoir, the residence of Sir R. Bateson, Baronet,

MP., much damage has been done, and even the

In our list of casualties in Belfast, we forgot to

destroyed. No lives, however, were lost, but the

standing.

On Sunday night last, and during the greater part

roofs of which have not been more or less injured.

ries received at the Betnesda.

rious avenues restered.

and its vicinity.

Gregg a total ruin.

was burt.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

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

PUBLICOLA AND THE LEADERS OF THE

TO THE EDITORS OF THE SORTHERN STAR. "People cannot bear any longer your lion's skin, and the despicable imposture of the old Roman name, which you have affected. For the future, assume the name of some

modern brave and dark assessin: let your appellation have some affinity to your practice." Sir W. Draper to Junius. GENTLEMEN, -Public men are ever open to public censure if they should, in any of their words or deeds, commit a breach against public order or against the principle of troth; but, Sir, public censors ought to be well known, in order that their motives for censuring others may be well understood. The man Censors were men esteemed for their honour, virtue, integrity, and wisdom; and who, above all other things, never prostituted their eminent qualifications like Publicula of the Weekly Dispatch. The venal creature-no, I will not use the coarse and vulgar epithet—the scribe who writes for the Dispatch. presumes to act as a public censor, under the imposture of the old Roman name of "Publicola": ne reviles me, along with Ua-tler, O'Connor, and Stephens, because we address the common peoplebecause we tell them the plain and houest truth. And, Genllemen, if I remember rightly, the very name worthless being: "pessionum genus intraicorum lauthem to come forward to substantiate that which
dantium—the worst kind of enemies are flatterers."
they had, in your absence, so cowardly asserted, Yes, S rs, this flatterer, who charges us with leading contempt. No republican democrat has lab used active a part in raising. harder to overthrow the kingdom-to level all order and distinction: in short, Robespierre, Danton, and Marst, of France, never wrote stronger language to constured the monarchy and establish the republic in that country, than has Publicois written in the Dimetch, to bring about the same state of things in England. Sirs, I am not a French philosopher-I am not a B.ble-burner-I am not a republican: I am a Radical reformer; I would not advise the people to destroy the tried Constitution of England, but to reform, radically, all the abuses which wealth, Sire, Publicula says that I had the astounding impudence to t-il the folks at Monton Green, "that if the Government would give the people food, rament, shelter, and pleasure for their industry, Radicalism would cease." I say so still, and I am at all times prepared to prove that Radicalism is a bread, beet, and ale question, of which our torefathers had great store, the poorest peasant who was willing to work, or the superannuated pauper who was past work, had amply sufficient to meet all his necessities. Radicalism is not a question likely to be settled by a repeal of the Corn Laws, or any other sort of class legislation. It is not a question of Euclid, of scientific attainments, or of Penny Magazine philesophy. No; it is simply a question of right or wrong, whether the people, the houest, hard-working to snatch virtuous industry from the cruel claws of people of England, are to have a full week's wages foundish oppression, had won our admiration and for a fair week's work—whether the cuming and the crafty are to abstract the wealth of the pour to their own private uses—whether the rich are to root immolation by the blood-hounds of corruption; but bend at the Military-road, almost every tree is mingham and Scotland are still with us. If any that filthy attempt to ranquish virtue, and thereby levelled to the summed; and here the senting had a summer of starve in misery and rags—whether the poor suali any longer contribute taxes to maintain a standing army and a supendrary police to keep themselves in physical subjection. Publicols talks of espection!
Why. Sir. oppression will make a trise man mad. He talks of man's intellectual improvement! Intellectual improvement has wrought rain and degradation to this nation. The progress of science may be tracked by the desolation it has produced in the homes of the peasantry and artificers of England. Modern inventions have supplanted manual labour by machinery, while the operative is left to starve,

passive obedience and moral resistance tracts; and yet Publicola declares that I uttered nonsense when said that Radicansm would cease when the people had everything they wished for, namely, a good living for working for, and as much pleasure, phynicely moral, and, of course, intellectual, as they would wish for. It is the absense of these that causes disaffection which is now called Radicalism, and one of thestrongest proofs of this assertion is, that so tex real Radicals are to be found amongst the well paid workmen, well fed shopkeepers, and well seducated newspaper hacks, such as those formerly cause fearlessly in that Convention which we hope will never columns in the pseudo Radical Weekly Dispatch. Publicula may be secured from poverty whilst he is docketing his Five Pounds a-week: but let him not insult the poor by offering them education when they ask for a fair share of the good things of this life. If I, and O'Connor, and Stepkens, auvise the his noble compeers, be handed down to the remotest rosteries. well paid workmen, well fed shopkeepers, and well on the Tory Morning Post, now on the Publicola columns in the pseudo Radical Weekly Dispatch. life. If I, and O'Connor, and Stephens, acrise the people wrong, let him come out upon the public hustings and undecrive the people, and expose our tolly and wickedness, instead of "stabling men in the dark." Gentlemen, I challenge Publicola to discuss the merits of the British Cosntitution which he ignorantly presumes to meet with levity; and, Sirs, I am prepared to prove the superiority of that Constitution over the new scientific arrangements in legislation. In conclusion, Gentlemen, I believe the people to be better judges of what they feel than any man can be who is hired to feel instead of

nich, have discovered, by dint of protound study,

that seven pints of meal, and one hundred and

fifty puris of water, produces excellent gruel,

which will enable the unfortunate poor to die

by vegrees, so as to produce painless extinction.

The march of intellect has at last found out a means

of appearing hunger by fluid and solid ounces, halt-

what the people wish for, and whether they would not rather have plenty for the belly, plenty for the back.

a good roof over their head, good parks and preasure grounds for innice-nt and healthy recrea-

tions, their wives and children at their own homes,

than an empty copboard or naked back, a roofless

eatin, a deserted he rih, and a common highway.

to wander upon, with a wallet of education tracts

When our poor half starved countrymen cry for

tacious display of bullets and bayonets, the latter

with astounding impudence, throst down their throats

bread, the former silence their hunger by an osten-

ple awarded the name of Publicola. R. J. RICHARDSON. Salford, January 14, 1839.

them; and Publicula may rest assured, that his Roman appellation will never make half as houest a politician as the patriotic Roman to whom the peo-

DELEGATE MEETING AT MILLSBRIDGE.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to at a meeting of delegates from the various Unions in the West Riding, assembled at the house of Mr. S. Middlebrook, the Black Bull Inn, Liver- the ground, with all their furniture within-while

wages; and that 10s. per day be given as wages, while attending to the business of the Convention. to assist at the religious ceremonies usually performed. About half-past eight, or a little before

6th. That the Treasurer be empowered to transmit such sums of money to the Yorkshire delegates, as that what could only be, on another occasion, deemed

7th. That Mr. Wilkinson be requested to furnish each delegate with a certificate of his election; and that Mr. Wilkinson be also requested to send to Robert Kellie Donglas an account of the number of signatures attached to the petition, the amount of the continued whirlpool of slates and broken glass.

Mr. Pitkethly's mission to Birmingham, and are seemed to denote a city in a state of siege, the inhasatisfied with the result, though, at the same time, bitants of which had given themselves up to the most was present during one of the meetings.

9th. That this meeting stands adjourned till this dar fortnight, January 28th, at ten o'clock, and to m et at the same place, for general business; and th u every Society be requested to send a delegate to attend, and to bring all money subscribed in the sev ral districts.

Tie thanks of the meeting were given to the

ADDRESS FROM THE WORKING MEN'S order to extinguish the flames, such was the height stown and Marb le Hill, and Dunsandle also suffered by a cowardly shuffle, and that O'Connor dared not ASSOCIATION OF TILLICOULTRY, TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

RESPECTED Sta,-We, the Working Men's Assonation of Tilliconitry, embrace this first opportunity of congratulating you on your arrival in this

We consider it our duty, at the present important crisis, to lend our aid, and to assist to the best of our humble abilities, that patriotic individual who is devoting his splended taleuts, his purse, his time, rea, his whole life, to the promoting of the just and natural rights of man.

We, respected Sir, have beheld with infinite satisfaction, the bold and determined stand which you have made against the enemies of the working classes; against those who, while professing a sincere regard for their interests, have in the most cruel and enveloped in a cloud of fire. Never was such a heartless manner, been their worst and most inveterste foes. And, Sir, when we look around us, and observe the almost insurmountable obstacles which everywhere surround those who have the interests of the working classes at heart-when we find the upper and middle classes, almost without exception, who delights in a Roman name, and who calls me a arrayed in their united strength, in order to crush wretched creature, should remember that Roman and enslave the poor of the land, with heart-felt graand ensize the poor of the land, with heart to get in fact, was the strength of the house, which was for so nobly, and in the face of so much powerful composed chiefly of bed-rooms, it was found composed chiefly of bed-rooms, it was found

cate of the rights of the people.

The Press, honoured Sir—the unprincipled and venal Press, has been another powerful obstacle with which you have had to contend. It has almost, without an exception, directed its poisoned shafts against you and us; but firmly, steadfastly, you have with-tood its base and unprincipled attacks, not by succumbing or crouching, but with a mauliness that would do honour to the brightest and bravest cha-Publicola signifies "a flatterer of the common peo-racter that ever existed. With a manly fortitude yee;" therefore is he, according to his cognomen, a you have confronted them in person, and challenged

they had, in your absence, so cowardly asserted. But, Sir, the attacks made upon you have not the people astray—who accesses us of blasphemy and been confined to the Press or to o en fees, for you every other kind of moral and social infancy, has for have come to Scotland to face in person those who, years been aiming at popularity, by excuing the professing to be triends, have attacked you in a most people to acts of treason—by bringing the laws, the shameful and unprincipled manner, and now have constitution, the throne and all its appendages, into shrunk from the storm in which they had taken so the Poddle, by the falling of chimneys.

The splendid avenue of elms in the Phænix Park are nearly all levelled to the ground, together with

We cannot but admire your conduct in the determination which you have formed, of appearing in person wherever you may be accused, to vindicate your conduct in the very face of your accusers; while at the same time we detest those cowardly sycophants who would make a scape-goat of you for their own puny and selfish purposes.

In conclusion, Sir, we must acknowledge our sympathy for Mr. Stephens, in his present unfortunate situation; and we hope that you will give him all the aid of your powerful talents and long exaided by physical force, has brought into existence. perience, in procuping him that justice to which he

s entitled. We remain, Sir, Your admiring friends,

The Members of the Working Men's Association of Tilliconltry. JORDAN CHADWICE, Chairman. HENRY GLEN, Secretary.

ADDRESS OF THE BRISTOL RADICALS TO MESSRS. O'CONNOR, STEPHENS, The country around has equally suffered. The dire AND OASTLER.

HONOURED AND BELOVED PHILANTHRO-PISTS.—Your undnunted and magnanimous devotion respect, antecedently to the recent attempt at political emancipation, has more closely wedded us to your persons and principles. Our lives, our all

O'Connor, we love you. Oastler, we love you. Stephens we love you. Persecution, we defy thee. Tyrano, are wather thee. Death, we don't fear thee. Liberty we love, and will have thee. Patriotic Sirs, -Accept of those sincere, though

succinct expressions of our feelings, and rest assured. if the oppressors of humanity gold us to the alternaor diag on a miserable existence. Since the people, tire of death, or liberty, we shall be found in the have become philosophers, un er the trition of ranks of those who are determined to die freemen. Publicois and the sham-Radicals, one portion, the rather than live shares.

Signed on behalf of the Association, WILLIAM BURDEN, Secretary.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ

RESPECTED SIE,-We, the Members of the Auchinaire onness and quarters. Gentlemen, I leave it to you, whether or no, bread, beef, and beer is not ledgements for the many favours you have conferred upon the as the prime mover in the glorious struggle now making for liberty.

The land of our fathers; above all, we have to congratulate you as the prime mover in the glorious struggle now making for liberty.

liberty.

We have watched it in all its stages, and have always found the patriotic O'Connor the same steady and persevering found the patriotic O'Connor the same steady and persevering friend of the poor man's right.
We were straid that after you were so basely denounced by traitors to the country and the cause, that you would have scorned to recognise scotland, where such traitors exist; but we are glad that your devotedness to the cause of truth and and books published by the Diffusion of Useful justice has made you to overlook the vile attempts that have Knowledge tathers. Gentlemen, we, the Radicals been made to run down the best of men: Sir, all Scotchmen of England, have two great enemies: first, the Government; next, the upper and middle classes.

We trust, that by the time you leave us, you will have

found many a thousand, yea, hundreds of thousands, of brave determined and hardy Scotchmen that will not be put down, determined and hardy Scotchmen that will not be put down, neither by the threats of the open for, nor the treachery of pretended friends. We will never, never given p this holy and just cause in which we are at present engaged; no, if all those means tail which these mean tails about, we know that there are other means; which we will have recourse to two will not submit, as some of them would have no to do, the first onset: they say it will be for our good; and that by so doing we will gain Universal Suffrage, it may do for a Russian Serf, a Frazer, a Duncan, or a Brewster, but for us it will not do; for it we are attacked by the sword, we will resist by the sword, and will be justified by so doing for the attainment of our own natural birthright; and caused be the man, or body of men, that would say no. Go on, right hearted and brave son of Bria. And if ever the hour of danger should arrive, at that hour you will find that many a blue bonnet has again gone over the border. Advocate our his noble compeers, be handed down to the remotest posterity, as the fathers of their country and the restorers of its N.B. About a quarter of a mile to the East, Sir W.

Wallace was betrayed, and equal distance to the West lived the immortal Muir, and in the village itself was born the brave Andrew Hardie. GEORGE LAING, Chairman.

Auchinairn, Jan. 10, 1839.

THE STORM.

DUBLIN-Mon. JAN. 7.- The metropelis was last night visited by a hurricane such as the oldest inhabitants cannot remember—unbounded in its fury. and unlimited in its extent. Accounts are pouring in upon us from all quarters of its terrific and irreparable effects. The tempest commenced at ten o'clock, from the SSE, and varied in the course of the night frequently from that to SSW.; and towards six in the morning its fury in some degree abated. Dublin in many places presents the appearance of a "sacked city." Houses burning—others unroofed, a if by storm of shot and shell—a few levelled with the rattling of engines, cries of firemen, and labours Resolved—1st. That Mr. L. Pitkethly be appointed of the military, presented the very aspect of mimizry was in bed at the same time, was so injured that the back to be conveyed to the housing, where she

she had to be conveyed to the hospital, where she issue, and conclude the First AT THE Bethesda.—Many and various now lies in considerable danger. In various parts of deafening cheers. for his expenses to London, and their first week's gregation assembled on Sunday evening, as usual, nine o'clock, sparks were seen coming out of the rivial soon spread into a most awful conflagration, Nothing could exceed the awful, the horrible sublimity of the scene. In a few moments the surrounding neighbourhood seemed in one vivid blaze of light and coupling with this the howling of the tempest, moner collected, and the names of the delegates which were hurled through the air like so much sand—the cries of those who were obliged to abandon 8th. That this meeting most cordially approve of the ringing of bells, and the rattling of creeks—all they disapprove of the conduct of the proprietors or conductors of the Birmingham Journal, who omitted Mayor and the High Sheriffs arrived on the spot, when the rear of Mr. Robson's all notice of the proprietors of the Birmingham Journal, who omitted Mayor and the High Sheriffs arrived on the spot, when the rear of Mr. Robson's all notice of the proprietors of the proprie an order was instantly dispatched to Island-bridge Barracks for a company of artillery, with directions that they should bring with them a few pieces of ordnance, to use them if it should be deemed necessary. These gallant fellows soon arrived, and commenced operations to prevent the fire communicating with the other buildings, (for that on lire was evidently doomed to destruction) but in vain. The

engines, and the firemen from the different insurance

description. The poor appear to have been the greatest sufferers, because the less able to bear the loss of the little property they possessed. Letters from Mullingar, Navan, Slane, Newry, Mayo, &c., are all corroborative of the severity of the storm and its disastrous consequences.

HULL.—The effects of the late storm are still laughter and cheers.) distinctly visible. The loss of property on the river Mr. Nimmo then again attempted to address the anc in the roads was considerable, but still much meeting, amidst great uproar. Not having a speech number of persons were employed to bring it out of less than might have been anticipated. During the of his own, he took a part of the Doctor's, and the house, but such was the fury of the tempest, night of Sunday, several of the gas lights in the attempted to palm it on the meeting as original, streets were extinguished, and the large lamp near but he was detected and hissed down. the Minerva Hotel was blown away. Kingston College was nearly unroofed, the lead rolling up like paper. The house of Mrs. Riddle, in Prospectstreet, was much damaged, and at the Spring Head, four large trees were torn up by the roots, and several tons of earth removed. Drypool came in for necessary, in consequence of the spread of the fires, to fling the beds, pallasses, pillow-cases, and other bed-room articles, out of the windows into the bed-room articles, out of the windows into the street; but no sooner was it done than they were serious injury; slates were blown from the Church, carried on high, and whirled about in the storm like and at the Garrison the glass and frame work of one so many feathers, and many carried off, none knew of the large windows belonging to the Armoury whither. About one o'clock, a house, nearly facing were driven in. The roots of the officers' quarters, the Bethesda, came down with a horrible crash, the Barracks, and the National School, suffered filling the sir with broken planks, bricks, and dust much. The roads were obstructed by trees which of every description; and, when to this is added the had been blown down or rooted up, so that the mail livid flame ascending on high, the crackling of glass, was much impeded in its progress. No estimate can as yet be formed as to the probable amount of the damage done.

> THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. To the Working Classes of the West Riding of the

County of York. You have now taken your own affairs into your own hands, as far as respects the appointment of a number of men to advocate the public cause, and to that the Chairman, Brewster, the Secretary, and a only the best dry old Beans, maintained their prices. are nearly all levelled to the ground, together with a quantity of the ornamental timber and evergreens of the Council gave in their lish the great and essential principles contained in played cross-cutting the fallen timber, to make the places. The time now approaches when your ployed cross-cutting the fallen timber, to make the places. The time now approaches when your charter. The time now approaches when your ployed cross-cutting the fallen timber, to make the servants must attend to their duties, and, therefore, the Edinburgh resolutions at rest for ever. The we deem it necessary to inform you of the position MELANCHOLY Loss of Life.—One of the most in which the cause now stands.

amentable occurrences of the night was the falling At the various public meetings you have held. you have declared your willingness to contribute to avenue, near the railroad, causing the immediate the National Rent; and, in accordance with one of the fundamental principles laid down in your general character. So dreadful a calamity has of the tunds being now ready must be seen by all, produced the greatest affliction in the tamily, but therefore, we trust you will, without delay, attend to this part of your duty; let every district be pre-The Dublin papers, after enumerating a great pared with its quota of the National Rent and Delenumber of casualties of a like nature, state that there | gate Fund; for, without "the sinews of war," the is scarcely a street, nay, scarcely a house, which victory cannot be obtained. No immense sum of money is required at your hands—a small donation from each of you will be sufficient for the purpose disasters of the sea remain as yet untold; but that and, should this part of your duty be neglected, you they have been grievous we must expect to hear. Two of the Royal Artillery were conveyed to Richwill prove to the enemies of Universal Suffrage that you neither wish for, nor deserve the fruition of your mond Hospital in a state of insensibility, from injuright. Let every Unionist become a collector, and the required sums will be soon and easily ob-

has suffered more from the hurricane of last night tained. We also wish to inform you that the men of Birlevelled to the ground; and here the sentinel had a man, or number of men, were really intent on thinking to frustrate our exertions in obtaining our narrow escape, though warned of, and therefore, pre- creating a division in our ranks, they have failed in pared for, the approaching danger, by a gentleman the accomplishment of their object, inasmuch as we passing about eleven e'clock. He had scarcely are now more firmly united than ever. time to quit his sentry-box before it was blown from

The Council at Birmingham have been waited upon, by a delegation appointed in Manchester, and, upon explanation, it has been found that merely a shade of difference in opinion upon the fundamental principles exists between them and the people, and those of them elected to the Convention have resolved to go, and do their duty to the people, by whom they have been appointed, and to their country in general.

From the spirit you have evinced in this great and good cause, we cannot doubt of you doing your part of the duty-the Convention will do theirs; and we of devastation which presented itself this morning cannot but anticipate the speedy consummation of baffles description. Markey, the seat of Charles D. your desire the countries of the duty—the countries of the duty—the countries of the duty—the countries and we baffles description. your desire—the complete overthrow of despotism, Latouche, Esq., suffered dreadfully; many of the finest trees are prostrate, and the wall near the Grange is levelled. Holly Park, the seat of Mr. Foot, has suffered severely; and in the neighbourhood of Stillorgan, Mountanvil, and Roebuck, the and the firm establishment of the principles which the country generally has pledged itself to support. Signed, by order of the Delegates' Meeting, held at Liversedge, on Monday, the 14th of January,

L. PITKETHLY, WM. RIDER, J. S. SHACKLETON.

ravages of the storm were not confined to Dublin PAYMENT IN FULL. COMPLETE ANNI HILATION OF THE BREWSTER GANG

(From our Scottish Correspondent, Glasgow, 15th of

On Monday evening, the 14th instant, this long-

January, 1832.)

AND EDINBURGH RESOLUTIONS.

expected and anxiously-looked for trial of strength took place in Paisley; and although the name of about eleven o'clock a violent westerly wind began the ground. It was 180 feet in height, and its fall and Englesim, the accusers of Doctor Taylor. destroyed a considerable part of the building attillery was thrown down, as were also the chimneys attached to the mills of Mr. Carter and Messrs. Currell and Howie, on the Falls road. An extensive facture of linen cloth by machinery, which had been lately erected in the same neighbourhood by had already prejudged the question, as he proved In Lodge-lane, a man was killed in bed by the falling in of the roof of his house, and his wife, who

ticularize, as, in fact, there is scarcely a wall, of per, or that the tone of the meeting seemed hardly

oaks were torn up by the roots, and strewed about. and indeed there is scarcely a gentleman's seat, within many miles respecting which we have not received similar disastrous intelligence. The Chairman then got others whom he had in keeping, to address the meeting, in abuse of the last, Mary Matthews, the schoolmistress. and hour whether they spoke to the point or not; and Union Workhouse, were convicted of embezzling when he saw that the general feeling of the meeting butter, bread, &c., the food of the children in their china warehouse, in High-street, fell in with a to weary it out by endless quibbles and have an Poor Law Amendment Act to a fine of £20 each, tremendous crash, carrying with it two rooms in adjournment. The Radicals, however, behaved or three months' imprisonment in the House of tremendous crash, carrying with it two rooms in which were large quantities of gilt and plain china, fine earthenware, &c., all of which were totally kept quiet. One honest fellow from Charleston gave kept quiet. One honest fellow from Charleston gave Brewster a smart handling, and a Mr. Paterson damage is very considerable, amounting to about kept the Chairman in order; indeed, to him is, in a great measure, due the orderly behaviour of the vast LOUGHREA, JAN. 8.—There was a wful destruc- wished to throw into confusion, in order to have an

to which the hurricane had arisen, that the water much. The trees are all across the road. At Mr. meet him. About two o'clock this morning (Twee was driven and scattered in the air, mixing in the torrents of rain which then poured down with that gentleman, the people are cutting his oak and unceasing violence. It was then suggested, that, in order to insure the safety of the dwelling-hous attached to the church, as well as the other houses carried away and sold openly in Roscrea, Nenagh, in he had no argument to produce. I am poor, it is in the street, the pieces of ordnance might be and Templemore. It shocks any man in a civilized directed against the smoking ruins; but, as we understood, the officer commanding the party felt unwilling to incur so heavy a responsibility without property and loss of life are of the more and my head no argument to produce. I am poor, it is country to see such conduct.

In the provinces of Ireland, the destruction of heaitate not to say that I am paid her them to be a more proper incures to more them down when he had no argument to produce. I am poor, it is life has been spent in the cause of Radicalism. I he are the had no argument to produce. I am poor, it is life has been spent in the cause of Radicalism. I he are the had no argument to produce. I am poor, it is life has been spent in the cause of Radicalism. I he are the had no argument to produce. I am poor, it is life has been spent in the cause of Radicalism. I he are the had no argument to produce. I am poor, it is life has been spent in the cause of Radicalism. I he are the had no argument to produce. I am poor, it is life has been spent in the cause of Radicalism. I he are the had no argument to produce. I am poor, it is life has been spent in the cause of Radicalism. understood, the omcer commanding the party left in the provinces of fife, are of the most appalling pittance I require to take me from place to place in their defence; and I think this a much more honourable provision than, like a pauper, accepting a state pension of £300 a year, as a state priest, to force on the consciences of men a form of worship they do not approve of. (Tremendous cheers.) As to Feargus O'Connor not during to meet Brewster, the idea is preposterous: so far as I can see it, it is not daring but patience which is required. (Loud

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion: a number of

hands were held up for it in dead silence. The amendment of approval of the election at Thornhill, and full confidence of the Union in John Taylor, was then proposed; a forest of hands appeared amid deafening cheers, which lasted five minutes. You may conceive the astonishment of all present, when, after some whispering with Brewster, the Chairman, a bailie and a Quaker, unblushingly asserted that he did not know which had the majority. Tremendous execrations met him from all parts, and steady, and it is impossible to vary the report given after some shuffling, he was obliged to confess that for some weeks. Dr. Taylor had it by a large majority, but that, in consequence of the rising to cheer, he could not see, and would take the vote again. He then attempted to make a speech in order to lead away the minds of the people, now anxious and tired; and then, having altered the terms of the motion, he again put it to the house. A number held up their hands, thinking it was for Taylor; but, undeceived by the dead silence, immediately took them down, though not before the Chairman had counted them as among his party. The reverse was then put, and carried amid vociferous applause, the Chairman being obliged to confess that Dr. Taylor had gained the day, and possessed the confidence of the Union. As soon as the meeting was over, I understand

Paisley Radicals are in extacles at the unexpected to 17s.; Barley, 40s. to 46s.; Oats, 21s. to 28s. victory: it has infused new spirit into their ranks, per qr. and where formerly was nothing but apathy, all is now energy and decision. Undoubtedly Taylor deserves great credit for his conduct; but it is equally certain that the glorious result is in a great measure Charter, you have pledged yourselves to support owing to the late visit of O'Connor to Scotland, your delegates, or representatives, the importance which inspired the true Radicals with courage to fight the good fight.

> CANADA. Mackenzie's Gazette, of the 22nd, is in mourning for the fate of some of the victims, which is thus announced :--

(From the Jeffersonian-Extra. Watertown, New · York, December 13.) Dorephus Abbey, of Pamelia, and Daniel George, of Lyme, were hung yesterday, at Kingston pur-suant to the sentence of the Court Martial, now in session. A gentleman who witnessed the execution states that it was generally believed in Kingston, that four others would be executed on Saturday. time of her husband's execution. Her

was formerly one of the editors and proprietors of price. the Broom County Republican Herald. From the same authority we learn that the parties who favoured the escape of Theller and Dodge have

were denied.

prayers to

been tried and condemned. "MORE BRITISH BRUTALITY .- The deliberations of the Court Martial, sitting at Quebec, have went off at good sums. No Scotch beasts were in resulted in the conviction of the sergeant and both the privates, of conniving at the escape of Dodge a very large number shown, of all sizes, which met and Theller. The sentence is death."

EXECUTION DEFERRED.—We learn from a Bacon do. 58. 6d. per stone. gentleman just from Watertown, that five of the patriot prisoners, who were to have been hung on Wednesday last, had been temporarily respited. Only three (Schoultz, George, and Abbey,) had yet been executed .- Albany Journal.

"Bill Johnson" has published in the Albanu Evening Journal a sketch of his life and adventures, from which it appears that he was born in 1782, brought up as a blacksmith, falsely accused by the British of being the partisan of the "Yankees," imprisoned, and ill-treatment at length caused him quieter.- Leicester Chronicle. to escape and join the Americans. Property to the amount of 30,000 dollars belonging to him was cou-

against them was to avenge this wrong, DREADFUL MURDER.—We have seldom been called upon to record a more melancholy case of murder (perpetrated, we hope, for the sake of human John Taylor was mixed up with the question, it was quite well understood that the motion of the Renfrewsnire Union of awant of confidence in him as delegate, was solely on the ground of his opposition to the Edinburgh resolutions; and it was The supposed murderer, M'Kinnis, and his sister because these resolutions had been lost at the county | Helen, resided alone in the same house, and no permeeting that they were brought forward in the son witnessed the bloody deed, so that all that is Union, to afford Brewster and Henderson a decent known of the circumstance comes from the informafall of snow having taken place the day before, but excuse for their continued attempts to create distion of the unfortunate man himself. On being nuion in the Radical camp. As Henderson is chairman of the Union, Englesim, secretary, and both tools of Brewster, and personal enemies of the Doctor; and as the majority of the council are puided by them, it was considered next to imposwere blown down—houses unnoted, walls laid guided by them, it was considered next to imposprostrate, trees tern up by the roots, and constern sible that Brewster should suffer a defeat; but to nation and alarm universally prevailed. In many parts of the town the houses rocked as if shaken by an earthquake, to such an alarming degree as to an earthquake, to such an alarming degree as to not pay; and the handbills, announcing the meets to starve, resolved, as a lesser evil, to take away only a limited business was done. The best samples to starve, resolved, as a lesser evil, to take away of the town the houses rocked as if shaken by on by his friends in Paisley in his favour. Tick is did not the sould have struggled so much, and compel the immates to abandon them, and seek helfer in places of greater reconstitution. In the most of the council are to starve, resolved, as a lesser evil, to take away only a limited business was done. The best samples to starve, resolved, as a lesser evil, to take away of the totake away of the though the same as last Saturday; damp and fresh old Wheat must be only various parts of the body with a knife. He appeared unsettled, frequently said he loved his sizer, only a limited business was done. The best samples the rife by violence, which he did by stabling her in the same as last Saturday; damp and fresh old Wheat must be various parts of the body with a knife. He appeared unsettled, frequently said he loved his sizer, only a limited business was done. The best samples to starve, resolved, as a lesser evil, to take away only a limited business was done. The best samples to starve, resolved, as a lesser evil, to take away only a limited business was done. The best samples to starve, resolved, as a lesser evil, to take away only a limited business was done. The best samples to starve, resolved, as a lesser evil, to take away only a limited business was done. The best samples to starve, resolved, as a lesser evil, to take away only a limited business was done. The best samples to star shelter in places of greater security. In the morn- ing, were distributed in large quantities in the dis- almost fell to the ground. He soon recovered, how- continue in great demand, and are 1s. W quarter ing, the streets were covered, and in many instances trict of Charleston, which was known to be entirely ever. His information in reference to the mode higher than last Saturday. Arrivals during the entirely choked up with ruins, so as to be nuarly at the command of Brewster, with one or two by which his sister's death was produced, received week; Coastwise, 273 quarters Wheat, 241 qrs. impassable, and the scene of desolation which presented itself was truly frightful.

gal'ant exceptions, while scarcely one was to be awful corroboration on the inspection of the body by sented itself was truly frightful.

gal'ant exceptions, while scarcely one was to be awful corroboration on the inspection of the body by sented itself was truly frightful.

gal'ant exceptions, while scarcely one was to be awful corroboration on the inspection of the body by the police. The poor girl was found lying on the scarcely one was to be awful corroboration on the inspection of the body by the police. The poor girl was found lying on the scarcely one was to be awful corroboration on the inspection of the body by the police. The poor girl was found lying on the scarcely one was to be awful corroboration on the inspection of the body by the police. The poor girl was found lying on the scarcely one was to be awful corroboration on the inspection of the body by the police. The poor girl was found lying on the scarcely one was to be awful corroboration on the inspection of the body by the police. The poor girl was found lying on the scarcely one was to be awful corroboration on the inspection of the body by the police. The poor girl was found lying on the scarcely one was to be awful corroboration on the inspection of the body by the police. impassable, and the scene of desolation which presented itself was traly frightful.

The chimney of the flax-mill belonging to the Messrs. Mulholland, of York-street, was blown to Messrs. Mulholland, of York-street, was blown to and Englesim, the accusers of Doctor Taylor.

gat ant exceptions, while scarcely one was to be seven or impactation on the inspection of the body of the police. The poor girl was found lying on the floor, covered with a mat, with seven or eight wounds, caused by stabbing in various parts of her Hull body: deep wounds had been inflicted in the neck, destroyed a considerable part of the building attached to the mill. A store, thirty or forty teet in
height, connected with the same premises, was

| Brewster was bening their proceedings, and two gashes in the belly, from barley, beans, and peas. A great portion of the
motion was made and seconded;—"Inconsequence of
which the bowels were protruding, besides several cuts
| Language thirty or forty teet in
| Market and oats, out moderate or
| Consequence of the building at| Inconsequence of the building at| Consequence of the building atquite levelled to the ground. At Graymount, near Whitehouse, one half of the chimney of Gray's mill was prostrated by the storm, but we have not heard that any other important damage was sustained. One of the chimneys belonging to Brookfield distinction of Taylor's sternest supporters at the legs and thighs. It appears that she had been for the interior, as well as by our millers, and in bed, when the dreadful thought of murder entered to the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contained. Was entrusted to a man named Nimmo, who had been of the chimneys belonging to Brookfield distinction. The contained in a state of sound mind. That some of the wounds were inflicted in a state of sound provided in a state of sound mind. That some of the wounds were inflicted in a state of some consequence of the arrivals of wheat from abroad have been bought on the legs and thighs. It appears that she had been in bed, when the dreadful thought of murder entered to the interior, as well as by our millers, and the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the head of her maniac brother, for we cannot contain the hea been one of Taylor's sternest supporters at the mind. That some of the wounds were inflicted in consequence of many stacks having been blown county meeting, but who had been won over to oppose him. Unfortunately, he had not his lesson various place were pierced through, as if by a knife, quite perfect, and made some ludicrous mistakes in and M'Kinnis's own account corroborates the fact. reading the wrong papers with which Brewster was industridusly supplying him. Dr. Taylor, who had taken his seat in the body of the church a little to the left of the pulpit, disproved all their assertions own hand is cut, as if in a struggle to retain the upset all their arguments-protested against the knife. This dreadful affair appears to have taken chairman as a partial and interested partizan, who place about two o'clock in the morning. At that hour some of the neighbours heard a female scream; by reading his speech at the previous meeting, and but imagining that it came from the street, nothing proving it false from beginning to end. He then was thought of the matter. On Captain Miller and proving it false from beginning to end. He then was thought of the matter. On Captain British and was large which sold at 20 to 20, 100, per ing, took a rapid survey of the whole matter at by the conduct of a dog, which at first resisted their day last, the supply of cattle and sheep was good, sales brisk and prices similar to last fair. Beef, Sod. That Leeds, Halfax, and other places be requested to remit their fands instanter to the Trease the ramours circulated throughout the city as to the cause which led to the burning of this house of set the ramours circulated with, by letter, on the same subject.

3rd. That the 5th resolution, agreed to by the Northern delegates, be confirmed.

4th. That the delegates have £2 5s. each, and that Mr. Pitkethly have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

3rd. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

3rd. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 for his expenses to Birmingham.

4th. That the delegates have £2 whether he felt himself overmatched by the Doctor, whom he had now met for the first time, whether he idea of her dying by starvation, which seems to have great injury to the stacks, and rendered it necessary was disappointed at not being able to ruffle his temthe description referred to, that has been left to his taste, I know not, but his speech was without cient proof that he was labouring under hallucination generally speaking, is only in very middling condieffect; he hinted that men who went about the country, with no visible means of maintaining themselves, must be spies; his remarks were levelled at and has of late been too much given to the use of O'Connor and Taylor, whom he afterwards accused intoxicating liquors. His eye is wild and unsettled of dishonesty, but afterwards fully retracted the but considering the dreadful circumstances in which accusation, and said that he did not mean to use he is placed, his demeanour is, on the whole, calm. the words he had done, for they did not convey his His unfortunate sister was about twenty-three years castle itself has suffered. At Annadale, the oldest sentiments, and he had no charge to make against of age.—Abridged from the Glasgow Argus. GREENWICH PETTY SESSIONS .- On Tuesday

> Doctor, and insisted on being heard for half-an- Samuel Daniel Hewitt, the porter of the Greenwich was hostile to his views, he determined, if possible, care, and sentenced under the 99th section of the Correction. The defendants were again convicted of admitting spirituous liquors into the workhouse, and under that conviction were further fixed £10 each, or one month's imprisonment. The female defendant was further convicted of cruelly assulting the pauper children, and ordered to pay a further efforts proved useless, for in directing the tubes in blown down. It was also most destructive at Daly-

LOCAL MARKETS.

YESTERDAY'S WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

The supply of Wheat is again large to-day, and all descriptions have met very dull sale at a reduc-tion of 1s. to 2s. per. qr., and up to the close of the market very little has been done. Oats are unaltered. Barley is rather cheaper. Beans are very dull,

LEEDS CLOTH MARKETS .- In the Celoured and White Cloth Halls, during the past week, there has been a fair average demand for every description of manufactured goods considering the

season of the year. PRICE OF HAY in Leeds, is 6d. to 7d. Straw, 43d. per stone.

TALLOW. The price of rough Tallow, he Leeds, is 6s. per stone, with an extensive demand. POTATORS.—The price of this valuable commodity in this town, continues at 9d. per weigh of

BRADFORD WOOL MARKET, JAN. 17th .- The same duliness continues that we have had occasion to notice for some weeks past; and from the full supply of Wool in the market, the previously-formed anticipations of a rise cannot be realised. The little business now effected is at our last quotation.

YARN MARKET .- This market continues very

PIECE MARKET.—There does not appear to be any actual falling off in the sales of goods this week, although some parties complain that business has been flat. This probably may be true as respects the small manufacturers, but etherwise there has heen fully an average market. We observed a good many foreigners here to-day, and the descriptions of goods required by them are hard to be met with.

Doncasteb Corn Market, Jan. 12,-We had but a thin supply of Wheat this day, compared with our last market, but prices for good qualities are firm, and the inferior a turn lower. with dull sales. Oats maintained their prices, but

Howden Corn Market, Jan. 12. Total Quantities, Pr. Qr. Tot Amount. Imp. Measure. £. s. d. £. s. d. Wheat 246.. 3 19 8.... 980 15 0 Barley 34.. 1 18 0.... 64 12 0 Oats 397.. 1 2 11.... 455 8 0 Beans 85.. 2 7 1.... 200 7 6

MALTON CORN MARKET, Jan. 12.-The supply of Wheat continues small, and prices rather lower. In Oats and Barley the supply is an average quantity. Fine qualities of Barley 1s. per qr. dearer; in Oats no advance on previous quotations. Current market prices as under :- Wheat, (red) sold from 78s. to 92s. per qr., of 40 stone; ditto, (white,) 86s. to 96s. per do.; Barley from 36s. to 42s. per qr. of 32 stone; Oats, from 13 d. to 15d. per st.

ROCHDALE FLANNEL MARKET, Jan. 14th .-The wife of Mr. George was in Kingston at the There has been a better demand for prices to-day see him before his death, and to obtain his body after, instances a triffe more was obtained upon some goods. All kinds of Wool remain steady. In Oils Dorothus Abbey, one of the Prescott prisoners, there is no perceptible alteration either in demand or

MALTON CATTLE AND PIG MARKET, Jan. 12. There was a very nice show of short horned heifers as also of Irish beasts in the new cattle market. this day, which sold at rising prices, the trade being very fair. There were also some In-calvers, which the market. In the pig market there was again a with a dull sale, at low prices. Porking pigs, 5s. 9d.

HUDDERSFIELD, TUESDAY .- There has been a good deal of business done to-day in the Cloth Hall more particularly in fancy goods, of which all kinds meet with ready sale and at fair prices. Tweeds are still in great request. Plain goods are not much sought after. Business continues moderately brisk n the warehouses for the season of the year. LEICESTER .- The home demand continues steady

though not brisk. The shawl and fancy trade is very merely because he had bailed some of them, and dull, but gloves are selling freely. Worsted is admired their institutions. For doing so he was without alteration in price, and the wool market is

STATE OF TRADE .- The market was exceed. ingly dull vesterday; and the amount of business fiscated by the English, and what he has since done transacted was trifling. The spinners were generally days, showed very little dispositionto give theadvance. demanding an advance of about 2d. per pound from the lowest prices, on the current shipping numbers of yarn; but the buyers, whose confidence in the stability of the cotton market appears to have been somewhat shaken by the occurrences of the last few The demand for manufactured goods was also limited, and very little business was done.-Manchester Guardian, of Wednesday.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Jan. 12.-We had a good supply of farmers' Wheat at to-day's market, but very little coastwice, and none from abroad. The millers having bought pretty freely last week, and the accounts from Mark Lane being dull, they showed but little inclination to purchase to-day except at lower prices: holders, however, would not submit to any reduction, on which account only a limited business was done. The best samples

HULL CORN MARKET, Jan. 15 .- We have a down, but they submit with great reluctance to any reduction. Beans and peas fully support the rates of last week. No alteration in any other article.

DARLINGTON MARKETS. In the corn market the supply of grain was very large, sales dull. Wheat, 18s. to 21s.; Oats, 7s. to 7s. 6d.; Beans, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; Barley, 9s. to 9s. 6d. per boll.; Butter, 10d. to 12d. per lb.; Apples, 2s. to2s. 6d. per peck; Potatoes, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 8d. per bushel. At the Haymarket yesterday week, the

tion, and must be quoted full 1s lower. Barley, of malting quality, quite as dear; other sorts dull sale, and is lower. In Oats and Beans not much

LEEDS:-Printed for the Preprietor, FEARGES O'Connon, Esq., of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by Jessua Hosson, at his Printing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13. Market Street, Briggate; and Published by the said Joshua Horson, (for the said Feargus O'Connon,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Briggate; an internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market Street, and the said Nos. 12, and 13, Market Street, Briggate; thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office one Premises.

Ill Communications must be addressed, (Postpaid,) to J. Horson, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday, January 19th, 1839.