

MR. EDITOR.—This is not the moment for concealing one's opinion, nor for the exhibition of sensitiveness at what is expressed. The plain speaker is a friend to the appreciation of the truth. Then, I say, Chartism is at an unparalleled quotation; and its adopted aims seem disposed to deny its maternal authority. Latter-day movements, supposed to be respectable because advocated in public by a knight and parliamentary gentlemen, are fast enclosing them in their meshes of compromise.

Principle is daily being sacrificed on the shrine of submissiveness. Our six-point orators now ape the practices of the bourgeoisie, and pretend to have discovered that bricks and mortar rating is a fair test for basing popular power on. The fact is, CHARTISM is clothed in rags; and hence is all but friendless. Its Treasury is worse than bankrupt; its Executive is clean gone out of favour. When its voice is heard, in the verbosity of a lengthened appeal, its notes of greeting are listlessly received. Organisation there is none; but of divisions there are many. If a meeting be called of the friends of the CHARTER, not twelve persons respond to the notice. And when one begins to question the cause for so much inexplicable indifference, no man can give a satisfactory answer. This speaker says: it is owing to the activity of the labour-market, which, if true, is a contradiction in itself; for as the CHARTER is not yet enacted, they who are for its speedy recognition are in a much superior state to enforce its claims, seeing that their pecuniary condition has been so vastly improved. My friend on my right, who says but little, yet thinks the more, attributes the declension to the circumstances that the Chartist leaders of 1851 are unknown to the great body of Chartists of many years' conviction. This blaster says, it is all to be laid at the doors of the present Executive; though when pressed for a reason for such a conclusion, something about the discourteous reception of a Victim Society is stammered out, which none but himself can understand, and that is all. So proceed the excuses, for they are nothing more, which are offered as answers why the CHARTER is so sickly and pale that her friends of 1837 really know her not.

For my own part, I think there is a leech that is worth noticing in all these opinions, even in the latter, for a disaffected patriot is sure to be a destructive, so long as he remains within the camp. Of the three, however, I think the first is the most correct, notwithstanding the disgrace attendant upon such an admission.

Where has lived, and where should live, the CHARTER? Upon the lips, or in the hearts of men? Give me a solution of this question, and I will trace the cause of the diminution of its followers. Say in the heart, and the conduct and number of its disciples show the weakness of the impression; admit it to rest upon the lip, which a platform and an applauding audience can evoke, and the cause of its attenuated form becomes apparent. Honesty, integrity, and fixedness of purpose; all these have been absent; and as they, and such as they, alone could nourish it within, and sustain it from violence without, so, as a system, Chartism has degenerated, its ranks have been disbanded, and the principles are cast upon the wide world for every would-be statesman to mock and sneer at.

This is the PRESENT of Chartism. For all moral effects it is virtually deceased. Its carcass "stinks in the nostrils of men." You may scent it wherever you go. Consign it to the earth at once; for pollution is its name. Where is the Spirit of the CHARTER, even though the frame of Chartism, which encompassed it, do serve to stop a bungler? Whence has it fled? Has it fallen into the grasp of the Aristocrat, or does it lie enfeebled in the hold of some Household Suffragist? Answer, every man who knows anything of the various clauses of the CHARTER! Have you but an atom of that energetic impulse left within you, which says the CHARTER is true, and that you love it because it is true? Do you feel, as a sober and thinking man, that your country would be benefited by its adoption, and believing so, respect it accordingly? Say it is so with you, and be assured the CHARTER yet lives for the FUTURE.

The spirit of 'THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER' still hovers Great Britain. Like Achilles, it is vulnerable but at one part, and that is, its admission to be more than spirit in the English statute-book. How long it is destined to wander 'o'er hill and plain, and house and field,' the working men of England alone can answer. I know that its presence is a reality; and go where I may, I will always proclaim it to be such. But it is not the declaration of one man, nor a hundred men, that will carry conviction to the throne of power; it is the many voices and stern resolves of the tens of thousands only, that will bring the bough of political power within the reach of the working-classes.

What, then, shall I say of the FUTURE, more than that the CHARTER has an immortal existence? In what way do I propose to make it wear the figure and shape of a healthy vitality? To convinced and thinking Chartists I address these concluding sentences, as the men who must move in the van of the future movement:—

First.—There must be a decision, which shall say the CHARTER is what is sought for, not less than it, nor more, by the present Organisation.

Secondly.—There must be a fund subscribed, by every man who is in receipt of 12s. or more per week paying one halfpenny for every 5s. earned. This would produce, in a few weeks, a sufficient sum to commence the movement with.

Thirdly.—There should be an Executive, composed of five energetic and well-meaning men, who should be paid for their services. Two of these could be employed in travelling chiefly, leaving two others and a Secretary to conduct the organisation in the metropolis, and direct the movement generally.

This being done, the rest is detail, which the Executive could well supply.

Now, Sir, these are the ways whereby I would attempt the resurrection of the embowed Chartist body. Adopt them, and I believe the stone could be moved from the sepulchre; but, I feel satisfied, if some such proposals be not approved of, there will be no Ascension Day for Chartism.

More, however, upon this subject in my next.

CENSOR.

THE BOMBAY TARIFF.—Mr. H. Fleming, the Secretary of the Commercial Association, has received a letter from the East India House, stating that the Court of Directors have transmitted to the Government of Bombay, for their consideration, a letter which had been sent by Mr. John Peel and Mr. Thomas Cardwell, on behalf of the association, representing that on the recent revision of the customs tariff, the valuations put upon grey piece goods and shawls were likely to act prejudicially on the trade of Manchester.

ELECTIONS Gossip.—The "Morning Herald" announces with great pomp a candidate, on protectionist principles, for the county of Cavan, in opposition to Sir John Young, but forgets to communicate his name. It is intimated that Lord Farnham will give his support to the "new man without a name." The "Nottingham Freeman" says that a requisition is in course of signature in Leicester to Sir Joshua Wainwright and Richard Gardner, Esq., inviting those gentlemen to become candidates at the next parliamentary election for Leicester. The "Sheffield Free Press" announces a probable contest for Nottingham at the next election, and names Mr. Pridmore as the rival candidate to Mr. Walter.

The Duke of Northumberland has given orders for the construction of no less than a thousand new and comfortable dwellings for labourers.

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AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Offices—14, Southampton-street, Strand. The Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting as above on Wednesday evening last. Present—Messrs. Arnott, Grassby, Hunt, Jones, and Milne. G. J. Harney, being in the country, was absent, as were also Messrs. Holyoake, Le Blond, and O'Connor. James Grassby was called to the chair. The correspondence received was read.

The Secretary called the attention of the Committee to the meeting of the Metropolitan Chartists, to be held in the Literary Institution, Leicester-place, Little Saffron-hill, Ray-street, Clerkenwell, on Sunday afternoon, November 23rd. The business to be laid before the said meeting was discussed, and the members present expressed their intention to attend.

John Arnott then read, and on the motion of Messrs. Milne and Hunt, the following was adopted (Ernest Jones dissenting from one portion thereof) as the

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION TO THE CHARTISTS.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS.—The time has now arrived when it is our duty to return to you the trust which you have placed in our hands; and in so doing we consider it necessary to render you a brief account of our stewardship.

On accepting the duties imposed on us, we found the movement surrounded by difficulties, which we at once did our utmost to remove by calling a general Convention; where differences of opinion might be discussed, and an unity of action effected. The Convention met—men of intelligence and business habits from all parts of the country assembled—great social truths were ably debated; and the result was the adoption of a programme, which was admitted (even by many opponents) to be of such a temperate and practical character, that its equal had never before emanated from any Chartist Convention. Relative to the many thousand copies of that programme which were printed, and the excitement caused in the daily, weekly, and foreign press, you are already cognizant; therefore we shall only add, that no document (the Charter itself excepted), issued by the Chartist body ever created so much public attention as the programme in question.

What the Convention agreed to, we have, to the best of our ability, endeavoured to carry out. From its resolves we have never swerved. While some of us may hold different opinions relative to others advocating a lesser measure of reform, still we emphatically assert, that no movement of the kind, which has been published that never in our active or official capacity, has the most distant desire been expressed of committing you to any other course than that for which we were elected. We have kept the organisation intact. We have not, nor would, mislead or deceive you.

During this year 6,000 cards of membership have been issued—many new localities have been formed—many have been delivered—public meetings held, and thousands of addresses, tracts, and circulars have been distributed. To those who ask, "What have you done?" (it is a general rule that those who are the last to give are the first to ask this question) we candidly reply, that we have done all that you have enabled us to do. In fact, taking into consideration the unusual political apathy—the all absorbing influence of the Great National Holiday—and many other obstacles which we have had to struggle against, we feel a conscious satisfaction that we have not damaged the cause entrusted to our care, but, on the contrary, that we have devoted the means at our disposal to place the movement on a healthy, sound, and intellectual basis.

Although the present aspect of Chartism is very far from being what we would desire, whence we petty jealousies and personal ambition still throw their withering influences around it, yet we feel assured that the mind of the people is rapidly tending towards democracy—that intelligence is progressing—and that prejudice to our principles is fast dying away. We are confident that the elements exist for a great and mighty movement, and that the only requisite for its success is a wise, united, and energetic action.

You are now called on to nominate and elect nine fit and proper persons to direct your movement through the ensuing year—a period which probably will be the most eventful in the history of the world. Your Executive may be a mere shadow or nonentity to-day, but circumstances of such a momentous character may ere long arise that would place it in a highly prominent and important position; then, if it is of the greatest importance that you elect "good, true, and tried men." Before you proceed to exercise your suffrages, we beg of you to consider seriously what you are about, and if you are not prepared to support an Executive not to elect one. But, though we have thought it our duty thus to advise you, we, however, trust that you will at once resolve to lay aside all personal feeling, and enter into this important work with all the energy you can command—and that an Executive will be elected (by many thousands on whom you may rely, and that you will determine to support it, as you must be equally aware with ourselves that for the organisation to be now broken up would be the most disastrous event that could possibly happen to the cause of democracy.

Signed on behalf of the Committee, J. ARNOTT, Gen. Sec.

The Secretary having been desired to issue the following instructions, the Committee adjourned to Wednesday evening, Nov. 26th.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Notice is hereby given (in accordance with the Rules) that all localities are requested to nominate nine persons, to act as an unpaid (Secretary excepted) Executive Committee, for the ensuing year; such persons having been bona fide members of the Association for at least six months. The nominations to be forwarded to the General Secretary, on or before Wednesday, December 3rd, for publication in the democratic journals of December the 6th and 7th, when further instructions will be given as to the mode of election; and it is especially requested that no votes be forwarded until the nominations have been duly published. All nominations received after the time stated will be null and void.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee, JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

MANCHESTER.—At a special meeting of the members of this locality, held in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, on Sunday afternoon last—Mr. W. Grocott in the chair—it was unanimously agreed, after some little discussion, that the business transacted at the last delegate meeting, held at Ashton, meets with our entire approbation. That Edward Hooson, and John Smith, represent Manchester at the next delegate meeting, to be held at Stockport, on Sunday, November 30th. In the evening, a very eloquent lecture was delivered by Mr. Samuel M. Kydd to a large audience; after which the following resolution was proposed by Mr. George Chambers and seconded by Mr. J. G. Clark, "That we, the Chartists of Manchester, feel ourselves called upon to declare our utter abhorrence and disgust at the conduct of Mr. Thornton Hunt towards F. O'Connor, Esq., at Copenhagen House; and we hereby tender him the censure of this meeting, with a particular request that he will immediately retire from the Executive Committee, and that the best thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, for the manly conduct displayed by him on that occasion." An amendment was moved against that part of the resolution which called upon Mr. Hunt to retire from the Executive, but there being no seconder, the resolution was carried unanimously.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The weekly meeting of the Democratic Association was held on Sunday last, in their Meeting-room, Water-

street, Charlestown—R. Scott in the chair—when the following resolutions were passed: "That Daniel Morgan and Thomas Clayton, act as delegates at the Stockport Delegate Meeting." "That the Meeting-room be prepared for the Christmas Tea Party; after the transacting of other business, and the enrolment of some new members, the meeting separated.

STALYBRIDGE.—The members met in their meeting room, Quarry-street, High-street, back of the Freemasons' Arms, on Sunday last, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—"That the discussion on the letter of Mr. Ernest Jones, which appeared in the 'Star' of November 15th, be adjourned to Tuesday evening, November 18th." "That Mr. William Hill be appointed by the members to represent them in the forthcoming delegate meeting to be held at Stockport, on Sunday, November 30th." "That a tea-party and hall be held in the Chartist Meeting-room on Friday, January 2nd, 1852." All communications for the Stalybridge Chartists to be addressed to William Hill, 5, Winterbottom's Houses, Crossleech-street.

STOCKPORT.—The Chartists of this locality held their usual members' meeting in the large room of the Association, on Sunday last, Mr. McKinley in the chair. The meeting was well attended. After financial and other matters had been disposed of, the members proceeded to elect two delegates to attend the delegate meeting to be held in the Chartist-room of this town, on Sunday the 30th inst., at half-past ten in the morning. Thomas Clews and Joseph Houghton were appointed delegates.

THOMAS CLEWS, Sec. N.C.A.

SHEFFIELD.—At a meeting held on Tuesday evening in the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street, Mr. Allan in the chair—the purpose of Mr. Ernest Jones's letter was considered, and after several careful readings, there seemed to be but one opinion respecting it, viz., that it was replete with treachery, and that the Executive have been too timid to effect any permanent good. The following address was read and adopted:—

"TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE EMPIRE. DEAR FELLOW CHARTISTS.—During the past few weeks we have witnessed a magnificent feeling prevail on the occasion of that great spirit of Liberty, M. Kossuth, visiting our shores; we think you yet hear the sound of the loud buzzes thundering in our ears, echoing from a million voices. We shall never forget the saying of the great Magyar respecting the solidarity of nations, which means, one organisation for one common purpose, the up-lifting of the whole of every time. We, therefore, express to you the cry of millions exclaiming—'Organisation! Organisation! Organisation! The People's Charter at all hazards!'"

"On behalf of the Association, JOHN ALLAN, Chairman." "JOHN ALLAN, Chairman."—On Sunday last a meeting of the members of this locality was held, when the secretary reported that the committees appointed to make arrangements for the public discussion on the present co-operative movement between Mr. Lloyd Jones and Mr. Ernest Jones, had finally settled that the discussion should take place on Friday and Saturday, the 25th and 26th; and that in consequence of the Old Fellow, who, not being considered sufficiently large to hold the whole of any time, he, therefore, expressed his anxiety to hear the discussion, the committee had taken the large room of the Co-operative Factory for that purpose. After the transacting of financial and other business, the meeting adjourned.

B. PILLING, Secretary.

TREATMENT OF MR. O'CONNOR AT THE KOSUTH METROPOLITAN DEMONSTRATION.

NOTTINGHAM.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this locality, held at the Seven Stars, Barker-gate, it was unanimously resolved:—"That this meeting have heard with regret the base treatment to which their old and tried friend, Mr. O'Connor, has been subjected at the dictum of Mr. Thornton Hunt, at the demonstration held in honour of Kossuth by the working men of London, and feel most indignant thereat. Such conduct is unpardonable in any man professing to be a democrat; and more particularly when practised on a gentleman, who we consider highly deserving the sympathy and gratitude of the toiling millions, for the many years gratuitous services, sacrifices, and persecutions he has endured in their behalf. Mr. Hunt is evidently a tool in the hands of a clique of individuals, as unworthy of consideration as himself."

NORWICH.—At a meeting of members, held in their room, St. Mary's, on Sunday last, the following resolution was agreed to:—"That this meeting consider the conduct of the committee who got up the demonstration for Kossuth disgraceful and anti-democratic, in not allowing Mr. O'Connor into the committee room. We have the greatest confidence in the honesty and integrity of that gentleman, and to insult a man who has sacrificed his health, time, and fortune in behalf of the people, is an insult to democracy. We are of opinion that the sooner those parties retire from the movement and join the free traders, the better it will be for the cause of Chartism. We are also of opinion that Mr. O'Connor is deserving the sympathy and gratitude of the working classes of this country, for his many years gratuitous services, as well as Kossuth himself. We also return our sincere thanks to Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, for his gentlemanly conduct towards the champion of democracy on that occasion."—C. SPRINGALL.

FINSBURY DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—A meeting was held on Tuesday night, when the following address was moved and seconded by Messrs. Wright and Wymoe, and supported by Messrs. P. Johnson, W. H. Hockley, D. Carter, James Newman, J. James and others, and unanimously carried:—

"TO FEARLESS O'CONNOR ESQ., M.P."

"Dear and much-beloved friend, We, the members of the Finsbury Democratic Association, deeply regret that you are so frequently and unjustly assailed by the base aristocracy and sham middle-class reformers, through your honest and unswerving perseverance in advancing the sacred cause of emancipating the starving, toiling millions, from the bonds of slavery, forged by class-made laws. But, dear friend, it is with feelings of profound pity and heart-felt sorrow that you now experience, in your advanced years, that there still remains bad characters in our ranks, who are actuated by envy, hatred, jealousy, and ingratitude to hasten you with a broken heart into your silent tomb; but we trust, dear friend, that you know you live in the hearts of hundreds of thousands of sincere admirers, that you are one of the greatest patriots of our age, and that that conviction will inspire you with renewed strength to withstand the puny efforts of your and our enemies, and ultimately annihilate their demonic intentions. Fervently hoping you may live to a good old age, and rejoicing that you have not lived in vain, by experiencing the consummation of those mighty principles which have caused you so much toil and pecuniary sacrifices to obtain for the human family."

"We remain, dear friend, in the bonds of friendship, and on behalf of the Association, Philip Johnson, Treasurer; David Cater, Secretary. Council—W. H. Hockley, D. Hockley, J. Taylor, W. Jones, W. Bool, S. Jackson, and T. Jones."

TO THE EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN.—A meeting of the members of Sunderland locality was held on Sunday evening last, in the house of Mr. Irving, for the purpose of taking into consideration the indignity treatment towards F. O'Connor, Esq., at Copenhagen House, was proposed by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Akin, and unanimously agreed to:—"That a vote of censure be passed on Thornton Hunt, for attempting to exclude our brave and tried patriot, of twenty-nine years' standing, FEARLESS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P., from the Working Men's Demonstration to Kossuth, in London." We are of opinion that the name of O'Connor will be a lasting monument when the name of Hunt will have descended into oblivion. We will not tolerate such conduct as that of Mr. Hunt, neither will we recognise him as one of the Chartist Executive. We likewise authorise our treasurer, Joseph Maxwell Hetherington, to withhold from the National Charter Fund the monies already subscribed for the said Fund until Mr. Hunt be excluded, as a representative, from the above Executive. If Mr. Hunt can prove himself to be misrepresented by us, and that he was not the cause of the ill-treatment spoken of, we will then take great pleasure in retracting the above resolution.

Yours respectfully, J. M. HETHERINGTON, Treasurer.

SHEFFIELD.—At a special meeting held on Tuesday evening, in the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street, Mr. John Allan in the chair—the first question which was discussed was the shabby demeanour shown to Mr. O'Connor by the Demonstration Committee; whereupon, on the motion of Mr. Lye, seconded by Mr. Whaley, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this meeting consider the conduct of the Demonstration Committee, in which one of the Chartist Executive formed a part, both disgraceful and ludicrous, in expelling the above-named gentleman from the committee room; and further, that we tender our kindest acknowledgments to Mr. Reynolds, for his conduct on that occasion."

LOVINGHAM.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of this locality, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of the Kossuth Demonstration Committee, at Copenhagen House, towards Mr. O'Connor, was highly disrespectful to all parties concerned; and though this meeting does not agree with the policy of Mr. O'Connor as regards Chartism, yet they have the highest esteem for him as a well-wisher to the working classes." "That this meeting considers that Mr. T. Hunt has forfeited all the confidence reposed in him by the Chartists, in thus acting towards Mr. O'Connor, and they therefore request him to resign his seat in the Executive forthwith." "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, for his manly and straightforward conduct displayed on the part of Mr. O'Connor." "That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the 'Northern Star' and 'Reynolds's Newspaper' for insertion therein."

We have received several communications with reference to the same subject.

THOMAS WOODHOUSE of Park-lane, Stockport, writes as follows:—"Having read in 'Reynolds's Newspaper' the treatment Mr. O'Connor received at Copenhagen House, at the hands of men professing to hold the same principles as himself, I hereby enter my protest against all parties so concerned, and call upon them to resign the trust the people have reposed in them." He is not surprised at the Mayor of Southampton refusing to hear Mr. O'Connor; but after all he has done for the Hungarian exiles in London, and the many sacrifices he has made for the well-being of the working classes of this country, that gentleman (he considers) is worthy of receiving the same respect and attention as M. Kossuth, or any other person who may visit our shores. The resolution of the Demonstration Committee added insult to injury; and the writer is instructed, by several subscribers of the 'Northern Star', to say, that they consider that proceeding an attempt to snuff Mr. O'Connor out of the political world, in order to elevate themselves at the expense and sacrifices of others. The thanks of those subscribers are tendered to Mr. Reynolds, for his gentlemanly conduct on that occasion.

H. D. GRIFFITHS, of Chalk Farm, Hampstead, writes as follows:—"At the Hanover-square Rooms, as well as at Copenhagen House, I find that our friend, FEARLESS O'CONNOR, was insulted by Free Trade reformers. This insult was offered to our principles through the unwearied representative of them, and I hope it will convince Mr. O'Connor that it is not from the brawlers for competition that he can hope for political aid."

J. B. FORD, of Penrose-square, Cork, informs us that words are inadequate to express the consideration reposed by him in that disinterested philanthropist, whose devotedness in the cause of suffering humanity has brought upon him, instead of gratitude, the abuse of false friends and the calumny of avowed enemies. This writer states that he is acquainted with many persons in Cork, as well as in other parts of Ireland, who are of the same opinion as himself respecting Mr. O'Connor.

MRS. CARLILE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR.—A few weeks ago I, in conjunction with many others, was informed that Mrs. Martin—perhaps the boldest original thinker of her sex our country has, of late years, produced—had paid the tribute of Nature; and I now make it my painful duty to inform the friends of free discussion, that Mrs. Carlile, the widow of Richard Carlile—once, more celebrated than even Mrs. Martin—is about to follow in the death-wake of her unfashionable contemporary; but, under circumstances of pecuniary distress, which, it does not appear, pertained to her. Mrs. Eliza Sharples Carlile—despite her present state of sufferings, and death staring her hard in the face—still adheres most tenaciously to her principles! Could she have abandoned these by only pretending to "see the error of her ways," and disclaiming all connexion with the name of Carlile as the father of her children, she might have been in a different position, and been in the ranks of sainthood, would have been able to contribute largely to her comfort. I need not dilate on this, farther than to say, that it is a most positive fact, the *misericordia* of which can be supplied, if required.

Presuming that this communication will prompt the liberal-minded to advance a tithe to smooth Mrs. Carlile's way to the grave, I have the satisfaction to subscribe myself,

Yours, very obediently, W. SCULTHORP.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

	£	s.	d.
T. Trout, Esq.	1	0	0
W. D. Saul, Esq.	0	2	6
Mr. Phillips	0	5	0
Samuel Wigham	0	1	0
Henry Sculthorp	0	1	0
W. W. Hatterley	0	1	0
J. Cook	0	1	0
B. G. (a friend to the distressed in affliction)	0	2	6
	£1	14	0

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. J. Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row; or Mr. Hattersley, piano-forte maker, near the Railway-station, Vauxhall.

POLITICAL VICTIMS' ASSOCIATION.—Nov. 16th, 1851.—Mr. Young in the chair.

The secretary read letters from Thomas Seal and Samuel Buckley, relative to Joseph Radcliff, at present confined in the Portland Prison. The latter, with whom Radcliff served his apprenticeship, gives him a most exemplary character for industry and integrity, and the former, who has known him from his infancy, adds his testimony to Radcliff's moral worth. They both request the association to use their influence in getting Radcliff restored to his friends as soon as possible. The secretary was ordered to write to Dr. M'Donnell, or some of their brother members, in Ashton, to ascertain when Mr. Hindley, M.P., intended to present the memorial of this case, and immediately on receiving this information, to communicate with Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Joshua Walmesley, and other members of parliament, who are likely to take an interest in Radcliff's liberation.—J. M. BRYKSON, Sec.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—The directors have taken commodious premises in Rinty-street, Leeds, where the business of the society will be transacted on and after the first week in December. The premises comprise a lecture-room, store-room, board-room, and a residence for the store-keeper. Monies received for the week: Leeds, 45 4s. 2d; London, per Mr. Corfield, 10s.; Building Fund, J. T. Leeds, 2s. 6d.; A Christian Minister, 5s.; Propagandist Fund, 6s. 8d.

J. HENDERSON, Secretary.

162, Briggate, Leeds.

ROBERT OWEN TO KOSSUTH.

EXCELLENT SIR.—Your good intentions, and extraordinary exertions and sufferings for the cause of the oppressed and with the view to benefit all, no one who has read your history and studied your addresses delivered to various audiences in Great Britain can doubt.

Your actions, and speech, and popularity, declare you to possess powers seldom given to one individual, and that these powers have been given to you by nature, to constitute you an important agent to aid in effecting great changes in the condition of humanity.

In fact, you and Mazzini, (another spirit with high aspirations, who has made himself a self-devoted victim to the cause of Italy, as you have to that of Hungary) have been evidently destined by nature, with other prominent men now active in society, to effect, unknowingly, the speedy destruction of the present wretchedly ignorant and most irrational system of society.

Well calculated, as leading minds, for the task, are you and Mazzini, and the Pope, aided materially by the Emperors of Russia and of Austria, to open the path to the speedy downfall of despotism, aristocracy, democracy, and superstition, over the world.

These parties are admirably fitted to bring prominently before the public the evils inflicted upon the human race by despotism, aristocracy, and superstition, and, also, how utterly incompetent democracy or republicanism are to remedy these evils without inflicting others equally opposed to human nature and to common sense.

Granted to you and Mazzini, to their full extent, the erroneous and heart-rending afflictions produced by the governments of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, and Naples, and by smaller despotic powers.

To produce this extent of misery these governments have been stimulated by being ignorantly opposed by a crude growing knowledge of an ill-informed population, which has felt the evils and perceived the errors of despotism and aristocracy; but a population which has not advanced so far as to become conscious of the errors and evils of democracy and republicanism, or to discover the permanent remedy.

The aristocratic power, unconscious of the extent of its own despotic errors and evils, sees forcibly the errors and evils of democracy and of republican governments.

Aristocracy and democracy are therefore natural antagonists—each opposes the errors of the other without being over ready to discover its own.

Both parties having had their characters formed for them on the same erroneous fundamental principle, and both being in consequence sadly mis-informed, they know of no other principle or practice by which mankind can be governed than by the despotism of aristocracy or by democracy.

The aristocracy, therefore, for aid against the numbers that otherwise would be always opposed to it, calls to its support superstition, in the form of state religions, to enable it, by force and fraud, to keep the masses in ignorant subjection to its laws and rule.

Democracy and Republicanism must be supported by numbers, and they are governed, for the objects of the governors, through laws and institutions calculated to give wealth and power to the mentally strong and to deprive the weak of their just rights; and by this error, under continual irritation, by endless unjust and antagonistic proceedings, they prevent all obtaining the far greater advantages which, without contest, might be secured in peace and most beneficially for all through every succeeding generation.

Despotism, Aristocracy, and Democracy, are therefore maintained by force, fear, falsehood, and fraud—are based on principles of repulsion and individual contending interests. They are obliged, on account of their fundamental errors, to be supported by human-made laws and institutions, directly opposed to the laws of humanity and of nature generally.

These laws and institutions, owing to the ignorance of despotism, aristocracy, and democracy, respecting the laws of nature, which never change, are always changing, because, as soon as they have been made and as their effects have been experienced, they are always found to produce vice, crime, and misery; to favour the rich and oppress the poor; to enormously increase the expenditure of society, not only uselessly, but most mischievously; and to perpetuate a system of falsehood and deception through all the grades which this irrational system creates.

You and Mazzini and your co-peers are now endeavouring to move heaven and earth to assist you in destroying, root and branch, despotism and aristocracy, on account of their now glaring defects and absurdities; that you may establish democracy, equally erroneous in principle and practice; for, compared to the government of a well-intentioned despot with ability, democracy is an inferior mode of governing.

But both are now ascertained to be insane systems for the government of mankind.

The advancing development of the human faculties—the progress of science in chemistry, mechanism, and the arts of life generally, have numbered the days of both.

Physical force must now give place to mental energy, the weapons of war and fraud, of force and superstition, by which alone aristocracy and democracy know how to govern—no, not to govern, but to enslave mankind—are becoming powerless.

Public opinion, based on unchanging truths, and formed to be consistent throughout its entire combinations, will soon buffet the old powers of force and fraud, and falsehood.

A knowledge of such truths will eternally benefit mankind as rapidly becoming public opinion, and henceforth, by the aid of the free press, of steam, and of electricity, public opinion will govern the world.

You and Mazzini, and your noble band of self-sacrificers for the intended good of humanity, know not how better to govern the world than it has been governed, except by an European republic, to be attained through the blood of thousands, perhaps millions, of the best human beings now living.

And for what will this sacrifice and universal demoralization be made? To substitute one insane system of ignorant selfishness, for another, less selfish generally, and equally selfish and antagonistic to human happiness.

But you and Mazzini and your followers say you do not know the new ideas—you do not understand unity of mind and action—you do not comprehend a solidarity of interests, founded on the laws of humanity, based on a profound knowledge of society through all its ramifications, and opening a new science to the world, through the aid of which man shall be united to man, and nations with nations; cordially united by a justly and well defined federation that will give, for ever, one well defined interest to man; and henceforward there will be no contests, no petty interests, no aristocracy, no democracy, no superstition, no national armies, and, after a short interval, (to pass from a state of gross irrationality to one of order, peace, and happiness) there will be no ignorance, poverty, dissension, crime, or misery.

And to attain these results will be a scientific process, plain for practice, easy to be understood, and for which all the materials are now in great abundance.

Will your republic, based on the old worn-out notions of ignorant selfishness, give these results to the human race?

No; republics, as well as aristocracies and superstitious, are based on a system of repulsion, hypocrisy, and self-interest, based on ignorance

medicines will be sent. Patients corresponded with
cured. Females on all occasions attended to with the

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IRELAND.

THE STATUTES OF THURLES.—There is at least a moderate prospect of the thunders of the Vatican against the system of mixed education in the Valley being resounded from every altar in the country by the "Tablet," of Saturday last believes that the Statutes of Thurles are in the course of publication under the clergy and for official purposes; and it is probable that some of which most direct concern the public will be open for general consideration all over the world at large. The organ of our mysterious Government, that it shall be "curious to see the effect of this famous document."

TUX REXTA.—Letters from the west of Ireland are of a decidedly favourable tendency, as showing that in that quarter of the country, at least, there has been no suffering from the fearful effects of the three years' famine. The failure of the crops of food and the crushing poverty of the peasantry consequent upon the loss of their cattle, that have been one general ruin. The abundance of the harvest has already effected much towards the alleviation of the relations which had heretofore subsisted between the owner and occupier. These letters, written according to the authorities of the country, are usually more reliable than the tales that they have been within the last month in the counties of Sligo and Roscommon. The prices of cattle and live stock of all kinds have risen so high for the last twenty years, and the result is that the farmer is enabled to meet all his engagements without trenching on his grain capital, and he can hold back from market may what he pleases without fear of injury to himself, although it is the chance of a rise in the price of corn, and the danger of a fall, that has been the cause of badging from the tone of the continental markets. It appears more than probable that these speculations will be fully realised.

THE ACTION AGAINST THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR FREEMAN'S JOURNAL states that notwithstanding the case of Birch against Somerset, it has been seen, and that it will be submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench, that the present case during the after sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench will be tried in the Queen's Bench, and therefore a common jury. All Dublin is on the watch for the promised "bill of particulars." A project is on foot in Cork, to get up an exhibition of art, industry, and national produce.

Another source, Eugene Post, "The Moor Friday night makes the following statement: 'The Spanish government have, we are informed, needed a grant of two hundred and fifty acres of country on the banks of the Guad-qui-que river, in the province of Andalusia and Estremadura, containing about 50,000 acres of land, and requiring a quality to be secured by a rich man, under the following conditions: 'That he should pay no tax for twenty-five years. And that his furniture, clothing, and agricultural implements be free of duty. Privilege of selling to him buildings in the royal forests. Power to appoint his own municipal authorities. The distribution of the Moor's lands was depopulated by the expelled Spaniards, and the land is now fully occupied by the Moors.'"

EMIGRATION ON A LANCE. Several "The Examiner" contains the following remark: "We were informed, no later than yesterday, even on the authority of the clergy, that, several thousands of the people of the extensive district within ten or twelve miles of this city have expressed their determination to leave the country, and earnestly implored the British press to lead them, and that if they will consent to go with them, they will go with a body, with all the property which they possess, money, or stock, or labour as the case may be, and build for themselves a town in some country where the rights of industry are held as sacred as the rights of property are in this. The parish of St. Paul, which is composed of some of the most fertile and clergy of the city, as Rev. Mr. Corkran, a distinguished member of the Tenant League."

Mr. Reynolds, M. P., proceeded on Monday to the Lord Mayor's Court for the purpose of discharging the claims of persons to be admitted as freemen of the city by right of marriage with the daughters of grand-brothers of freemen. The practitioner, however, says such claimants had fallen into disrepute, and he has not been having, but he has been having, but he has given rise to much discussion, as a multiplication of the class of freemen, many of whom are paupers and non-residents, the proper franchise of the city may be altogether swamped. The Lord Mayor having procured from Mr. Greene an opinion in favour of the course which he has pursued, decided that he should not admit any more claimants, and so far, the admission of persons married to the daughters of freemen, but he would give no decision on the

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that in three or four minutes the commotion with the dormitories would have been over, and, but for the timely appearance of the officer sleeping inmates would have leaped through the windows, five of whom actually did, and were more or less injured. In another department the sheriff has been found lighted, thus proving beyond the shadow of a doubt the parties concerned. A SHAVE BEFORE DEATH.—A miller named Samuel Lynch, employed in the Ballymuck mill, near this town, died rather suddenly on Monday evening, having, though delicate, been at work on the previous day. A curious incident connected with this event was, that just after the sheriff said he was about to die, and that he would himself then to save his family from the ruin which would befall them, he begged his friends to be so kind as to raise at that unusual hour, and proceeded to leave himself with steadiness; however, so after he had done, his presentiment was verified, and he died with a clean face. —*Ferry Post.*

The ceremonial of the investiture of his Majesty's Hon. Robert Shapland Baron Carr, and the ribbon and badge of the most illustrious Saint Patrick, took place on Tuesday, in the presence-chamber, at the Castle. —The quantities of

CONSUMPTION OF WINE.—The quantities of wine for home consumption in the nine months ending the 31st of December, 1850, were 32,701 gallons, and in the trade and navigation accounts 1,000,000 gallons, making a total of 1,032,701 gallons. In the present year, 5,011,137 gallons, or the decrease in wine and spirit in the nine months of the present year, compared with last year, was 235,259 gallons. The principal article of wine consumed in 1850 was Port wine, which was 2,060,000 gallons, and the balance was (as follows):

DETAILED LIST OF WINE CONSUMED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN THE QUARTER ENDING THE 31ST OF DECEMBER 1850.

Wine of the United Kingdom has just created a terrible name in the quiet valley of Chamouni. Her name is in an apothecary, of the name of Carth, had been a member since his drug closet. In consequence of a more deep resentment, treacherously discovered, however, the damsel having possessed herself of a quantity of fulminating cotton, intended to blow up the apothecary, with large balls falling on her breast, and presented to Carth on his knees, she had remarked that when

The "Courrier de la Gironde" states that an engineer of Bordeaux, named De Vignerot, discovered the perpetual motion. His theory is said to be to fluid in a mass of water, at rest, contained within a certain space, a continual motion to replace all other moving powers. The above journal declares that this has been proved and that the machine invented by M. de Vignerot works admirably. A model of the machine is now exposed at Bordeaux for three days, previous to its departure for London.

