

PRICE FOURPENCE HALFPENNY

at the old women in the magistracy may have their
 urs allayed,
 I shall conclude my long letter of this week by abridg-
 from the *Journal* the following story of
 REBECCA A CORRECTOR OF POOR LAW EVILS.—
 70 years ago a female servant of a respectable (?)
 employer was brought to bed of a bouncing boy. She
 did not *prove* her master to be his father, and was con-
 sequently compelled to take shelter in the workhouse.
 When discharged, she had to maintain the child her-

When "Rebecca" resolved that it was about time to fair play, and that the farmer should take his turn to drive the cart, she was a clock in Friday night, a carriage drove up to the front door, and the farmer, on opening the door, he saw a black footman letting down the steps of the carriage, and handing out a lady with a white dress in her arms. The lady introduced herself as the "dowried" "Rebecca;" told him this was his own child, and that if he did not now take care of it, and bring it up as well as he had been brought up himself, he would rue his disobedience to her commands. The farmer, when further promised compliance, when the lady handed him his own child, and the farmer, when the lady handed him the child, returned the carriage, and drove off. The little one was taken to the farmer, and is treated one of the family.

MILITARY VIGILANCE—MORE OF
"REBECCA".

Swains, Tuesday.

Last night, about ten o'clock, a valiant old sergeant and his "blue-bottles," who were posted with his party at a gate which had been destroyed and re-erected, received information that a formidable body of nocturnal "rebells" were advancing on the post, headed by the redoubted "Bacca" in person. This intrepid functionary, considering that "discretion is the best part of valour," gave orders to his men to hold their fire until he should give the word. He then mounted his horse, and came galloping off to Swainsboro, for military aid. But, as example in most cases is farther than precept, "the rurals" considered it would be much more in consonance with their "principles" to follow the example of the "Bacca" rather than to obey his injunctions. Accordingly, the gate was left to defend itself. The sergeant meanwhile arrived in town and proceeded to the barracks, where he was met by the cavalry sergeant, who was dignified with the title of "head quarters." This gentleman was speedy on his legs, and doing his best to find out his Troop Sergeant Major. But as he well knew fact that the bosoms of our bravest soldiers are most susceptible of being misled, he was not so wondered at that the Sergeant Major should have been at that hour more busily engaged with the "Bacca" than troubling his head about those of the "rebells." He was, however, not so much surprised as the Captain's next recourse; but, alas! the justice of John Barleycorn had deprived him of "pull" for he was at the moment being "saddled" with his "blue-bottles" and was, consequently, quite unassundered. The Captain was now not a head

was missing; but as no time was to be lost, the next morning he was ordered to go to the village of Krasnoyarsk, and try to find out the whereabouts of his brother. He might accordingly be seen there, and he was accordingly sent there. He was accordingly sent there, and he was accordingly sent there.

were in the field, and was about to follow in order
 to assume the command, he found his troops had
 been ordered to march back to the camp. He had
 had to Pumphrey, the gate in question, they had put
 there an exactly opposite course. What was to be done
 by follow of course, and bring them back! Spur-
 ring his blooded charger after his men, he disap-
 peared from the gaze of the wondering townsfolk.
 Three quarters of an hour elapsed; midnight came;
 and quietness was gradually resuming her sway
 when the thundering tread of the couriers again
 was heard on the streets. The soldiers had now
 returned on their mission, and were determined
 to defend their posts to the last.

at eight dreary miles still lay between them and the place of their destination; and I am informed, that the work was completed, and the rioter's bone. The horsemen returned to town, wet and weary, about four o'clock this morning, heartily tired with their ride; and although none of them had fallen in with Rebecca, some of them had obviously fallen in a bog!

THE STRIKE IS EXTENDING.—I am informed that the whole of the men in the extensive iron works of twelve or fifteen miles in the hills, of which

Company Dr. Bowring is an extensive shareholder, has received notice that their wages are to be again reduced Ten per Cent.; and they have given in a counter notice, that if the reduction is attempted they will strike. The proposed reduction follows upon the heels of another of similar amount, which lately took place; and affords an excellent illustration of "free-trade" principles.

es; for at the very moment that this reduction is proposed, a meeting of proprietors is announced, to take into consideration the propriety of opening an additional furnace, as trade is improving, and the demand consequently increasing. Efforts will be made to suppress the Strike among the Cotton Workers has been taken, and given rise to a Savings' Bank, last Saturday, that £2,000 could be withdrawn, as soon as the required notice should allow.

An important meeting of farmers took place yesterday, among the hills, about twenty miles from Leeds, at which resolutions, similar to those contained in my former letter, was agreed to; and another meeting was announced for Friday, which it will be probable be the most numerous which has yet been held.

The Christyans have announced another meeting

The Colliers' Mobement.

TOWNHILL, NEAR DUNFERMLINE.—A public meeting of the colliers of this place was held in the town hall on Wednesday last which was well attended. Mr. James Izadd in the chair. The motives and objects of the Miner's Association of Great Britain and Ireland was explained to the meeting by Mr. William Daniells, one of the accredited lecturers of the Association, in a lengthened speech. Mr. Wm. Hammond followed, and then all seemed satisfied with the explanation. A resolution was passed in favour of joining heart and hand with their English brethren, to stem the current of the lawless and unprincipled attacks on the colliers of this country.

HALBEATH.—A public meeting of the colliers was held here, on Thursday last, in the large room of Mr. John Miller, which was crowded to the door, and a great many at the door, and at the windows, both inside and front. Mr. Archibald Hay was called to the chair. In a neat speech he introduced Mr. William Tennant to the meeting, who, in an address which evinced

erty had a great effect, urged them to join the miners in England, as the only means of preventing that anarchy which all felt and deplored. Mr. Hammond then proposed that the meeting should be held in Scotland, and the resolution was passed, pledging the meeting to join the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland. After the usual vote of thanks, and agreeing that a delegate meeting should be held at the Commercial Union House of Mr. Cairns, New Inn, Cross-street, on Friday, the 25th inst., the meeting, which is one of the most spirited and enthusiastic ever held in Scotland during the present movement, adjourned.

CROSS-STREET.—The colliers of this important district held a public meeting in the open-air on Friday last, for the purpose of taking into consideration the proposal joining the Miners' Association, which is now rapidly spreading throughout the district. The meeting was held in the afternoon, and was attended by upwards of 1,000 persons. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Hammond and Daniels, on the objects and aims of the said Association; after which a resolution was passed (after a short discussion, during which Mr.

to the Association. This resolution was passed unanimously, with one solitary exception, he refused to vote *pro* *her* *pro* *pro*.

THE MEN of Coale College Colliery wish to correct a statement in the list of subscriptions for the men of Wingate Colliery, inserted in our issue. The thirteen *listings* *not* *such* as from them, should have been 132.

TO THE COLLIERIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

BROTHERN—The country at large is looking with watchful anxiety on our present movement. In this *of* the country every other topic merges in the consideration of the Colliers' Union. The query, "what *all* the Colliers do?" is bandied from mouth to mouth thousands: but in several districts it is no longer,

[illegible]

dersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given

WHERE IS THE MONEY?

OW TO GET AT IT.

"Solomon was a wise man, and Sampson was a strong man; and yet neither of them could pay money if he had it."

Unpleasant as many of our tribunes are to the ears of fraud and oppression, we have nevertheless a right to expect universal acquiescence in the above axiom. *Wise*, then, as our present "Solomon" (PARK) may be; and *strong* as our present "Sampson" [WILLIAMS] may appear: yet will all who have been accustomed to rely upon the wisdom and strength of former "Solomons" and "Sampsons" find that to pay money a man must first have it.

The gambling system to which we have referred upon many, very many, occasions, has had precisely the effect that we have so often foretold. It has so centralized wealth, by the operation of artificial non-consuming power, that its owners may safely defy the "wisest" statesman to devise means "to get at it," while the necessity for getting at it compels reckless expenditure to hold the greatest sufferers from the system in silent subjection. CENTRALIZATION is the rock upon which the system will split; for SYSTEM is one thing, and MONEY is another thing. A man may be a great admirer of, and very loyal to, a system which has enabled him unjustly to hoard millions out of the labour of others; but his gold will not be to be upheld, or even worshipped, at the expense of the fortune of any portion of it, that it has conferred upon him. So long as the productions of all were in some measure EQUALLY DISTRIBUTED among all—capital and speculation being justly required, while labour was partially protected, so long was it easy to devise means "to get at it."

The general labour and capital fund, through the usual channels of taxation. Some regard was then had to demand and supply, not only in the producing, but also in the mercantile and agency departments. When the markets were sufficiently stocked, production and speculation in business slackened; that is, when manual labour gave the sterling stamp of value to real money, and when capital consisted for the most part of that real money, a combination of most interests checked the evil of over-production in its infancy; while trade being also carried on for the most part with real money, the agency, or shopkeeping, market was regulated by demand and supply. These two circumstances then, traffic being carried on in real money, and production forbidding too great a venture in a balanced trade and shopkeeping market, insured the expenditure of the whole labour fund in such quantities as our "Solomons" could devise means "to get at it."

This process was aided by the law of primogeniture, which closed the land market against speculation; and all these circumstances combined ensured the circulation of the great national fund through such channels as would flow, in one shape or other, into the Government Exchequer. The insidious means, however, by which taxation could be brought to bear upon the necessities of the many, cannot, by any possibility, be made to reach the large fortunes amassed by the few! The great "extension" of our trade in artificial produce, has led to a corresponding extension of artificial money to keep it afloat; and what MACHINERY is to LABOUR, VICTUOUS CEREALS is to REAL MONEY; each depressing and hourly rendering less valuable that which it proposes to represent. Hence the existence of a sound labour market is incompatible with the existence of an unsound monetary system; and the struggle is now between nature and artifice. The Government, would it continue to exist—and the whole body of the people must take the side of nature; while THE THING, which the Government is said to represent, "national faith," and the fasteners upon national folly and Government imbecility, must marshal themselves under the banners of artifice.

The system of producing by an unconsumed power has driven the owners of real capital out of the market. Men with £5,000, £4,000, or even £10,000, and without artificial credit, could not hold up against men who, though without any real capital, are still in alliance or partnership with the Managers of the "joint-funds" of others; having an unlimited use of "I promise to pay," and as many "Renewals" as they please to "accept," at an interest by no means commensurate with the anticipated profits from a bustling trade. These are the sharks of the speculative order; and have not only devoured the profits of those who, without large bank-credits, were compelled to buy and sell with the day; but they have also swallowed up the remnant of every bankrupt's fortune, widowed's pension, and confiding "shareholders' all": all the total of which constituted the supposed security of ten times the amount of "paper" it was said to represent. The command of capital and of machinery enabled the LEVIATHANS of trade to hold and to over-bid; while the small fry, with the produce of real money, were compelled to compete with the worthless speculators in the same market. Hence has arisen a system of gambling in the manufacturing market upon the necessities of small traders: established precisely upon the principle by which "stock" in the money market is affected by persons merely transferring it from side to side of their ledger; speculating upon a "rise or fall" in the value of other men's money! How many small manufacturers have been ruined by one or two depressed markets! While those who have caused the depression have made that profit which legitimately belonged to the fair trader, by merely over-holding their produce for a "rise"!!

Let us now see how this system affects the shopkeepers. We will suppose twenty or thirty small traders in clothes and woollen cloths to be making a living, with moderate profits, upon real capital. We will also suppose that a portion of "surplus capital" is applied by some adventurer in the same line of business. With a bank-credit, he starts in opposition; advertises; sends out his placards and pamphlets; raises money upon appearances; underbids all; till he fails himself, with FILLIPPOCKERS! and when he has swallowed up the profits of "brisk trade," and destroyed all without credit, he makes a settlement with the representative of the shareholders of some unfortunate "joint stock"! To put the climax on the "wise" proceeding, all the costs of legal proceedings are saddled upon those who, at the system, have lost all control over their "all"; and at length another respectable class of the community, composed of retired tradesmen, widows, and those who anticipated security for the remnant of their fortunes, are thrown helpless and unhelped on the world! While commissioners, lawyers, and law sharks, laugh at their misfortunes, and fatten upon the fragments of the "stock"!

In the midst of this general confusion, brought about by this fictitious system, we find the parties who have fastened upon it characteristically howling lustily for its "extension"! And in this "howl" they are joined by the men who have been stripped of their "all" by its operations so far! This is most unaccountable! There need be no wonder why men shovelling up thousands and hundreds of thousands in a few years, strenuously strive for the continuance and "extension" of the system which heaps upon them wealth faster than they can count it; but why men whom it feeds as bare as a deal board should aid in, is indeed wonderful! The "extent" to which the system has already gone, has caused all that poverty to the working classes which the leviathans now so "humanely" deplore, in the hope of rallying pauperism for another suicidal blow against those who linger under its repeated shocks.

The Birmingham "paper" merchants trumpet forth their own sufferings, and demand such an increase of "paper money" as would suffice recollection of the past, and ASSUREDLY LEAD TO A WORSE future. They will not succeed, however! For those whom they have plundered, have discovered that EVERY "EXTENSION" OF FICTION IS A FURTHER DEPRESSION OF NATURAL LABOUR! and that THE

OBJECT OF INCREASED ARTIFICIAL MONEY IS AN INCREASED ARTIFICIAL PRODUCING POWER!

So enormous is the amount of the present "kites" necessary to keep pace with our artificial system of production, that REAL MONEY, like real labour, has been driven from the market! and is, at the present moment, lying dead in the coffers of the bank.

Having allowed this state of things to gain an ascendancy "without," and which is now struggling for ascendancy "within," the Government have closed the Parliamentary Session, in the vain hope of propping corruption upon a three-legged stool! The "coming man" may rest assured, however, that neither an "Arms Bill for Ireland," nor a "Cheque Pensioners' Bill" for England; nor a "Constabulary Bill" for Wales will keep THE THING from the ground! Nor will they make him do, at the present time, what neither SOLOMON nor SAMSON could accomplish in their day. He cannot get AT THE MONEY! It is in the hands of the few, whom no possible system of taxation can reach! and although the bullet and the bayonet may be used as collectors, they will be useless, unless the fundholders will take payment in blood, and the soldier be satisfied with the game that he bags! Human flesh and blood is not a bad substitute for that REAL MONEY in which taxes must be paid!

Having discovered that "the jewel lies in the lead's head," we would recommend "Solomons" to devise means "TO GET AT IT"!!

THE CONFERENCE.

It being now arranged that the Conference shall be held at Birmingham on the 5th of next month, we have, in common with many of our correspondents, to express a fervent hope that none but good and true men will be appointed as delegates. The forthcoming meeting surpasses in importance all others that have ever been held by the Chartist body; and will consequently be looked forward to with an intensity of interest. The recent doings of the Attorneys, the MURKINS, and the EDWARDS give an additional interest to the place of meeting; while the reception of the people's friend, Mr. DUNCOMBE, will be calculated to furnish an additional test of popular devotion to the principles of the People's Charter.

It will be well to remind the delegates of the opinions expressed by several Judges of the land, as to the legality of agitating for the People's Charter; and further to remind them that to the MODE of agitation, and not to the principles contended for, has legal authority been enabled to stretch the quibbles and quibbles of the law. Baron ROSE has said: "The advocates of the People's Charter have a LEGAL RIGHT to endeavour, by all peaceable means, to induce others to join them, in order to make the Charter become the law of the land." Again the same great constitutional Judge said: "A man cannot be tried for CHARTISM. It is perfectly legal to be a Chartist and to advocate Chartist principles." Mr. JUSTICE ESKIN has delivered the following opinion: "Let it not be said that a man can be tried for being a Chartist: it is absurd." Baron ALDERSON has said: "Any man, or body of men, have as good right to be Chartist as other men have to be Whigs or Tories." Chief Justice TINDAL has said: "The people have a right to meet when they like and where they like, for the discussion of the Charter." Mr. JUSTICE ESKIN has further said: "The people of this Empire have a right to meet whenever they please to promote the People's Charter, by fair discussion and LEGAL MEANS." Sir F. POLLOCK, Attorney-General, has pronounced the following opinion: "I do not say that Chartist is unlawful; on the contrary, I say you are free to discuss all ideas of Chartist being unlawful. WHEN THE PEOPLE DEMAND IT THE CHARTER MUST BECOME THE LAW OF THE LAND."

Mr. Judge PATTERSON, in passing sentence upon COOPER and RICHARDS, said: "I wish to correct an erroneous impression which appears to have been made upon the mind of one of the defendants, that he has been convicted of being a Chartist. It is no such thing. He has a right to be a Chartist. BUT HE HAS NO RIGHT TO BREAK THE LAW IN HIS ADVOCACY OF CHARTISM." Now from these several opinions, given by a majority of the Judges, and all within the last six months, it may be safely inferred that to public opinion, and not to diminished hatred of the principles of Chartist, is to be attributed even so much of judicial toleration. The growth of opinion since 1839, when "to be a Chartist was to be a traitor," may be gathered from this altered tone!

Having the assurance of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL that "when the people demand the Charter, it MUST become the law of the land," would not its advocates be culpable and highly censurable, were they to fail in so fencing those principles, the legality of which is admitted, as to defy the intrusion of the law?—the vengeance of the Executive?—the whim of the Judge?—or the caprice of the Jury? Elsewhere, in our number of to-day, will be found an elaborate disquisition upon the question of questions—The Organization of the public mind; and, while we invite the most searching inquiry into its principles and details, we trust that those who are prepared to oppose it, will be also prepared with a substitute EQUALLY CALCULATED to achieve the general object. Relying, as we ever have done, upon the vigilance of the popular mind, we would invite it to a close perusal of, and serious deliberation upon, THE PLAN to which we refer: while we would further suggest the propriety of meeting any objections in detail, in a written form, to be transmitted to the Chairman of the delegate meeting.

All the petty machinations of those who, have hitherto lived upon the discussion in our ranks have failed! There has been an under-ground struggle to circumvent all attempts at Organization! But the voice of the faithful has silenced the growling of the disaffected. In the combination of the improved mind of the working classes, the "trafficking politician" sees the destruction of "his trade," and trembles at the exposure to which its continuance would subject him.

To be free, we must be united. To be united, we must be of one mind. To be of one mind, we must thoroughly understand each other. And, to understand each other, we must be completely organized.

"Our strength is in our Union; our power is in our voice; and our success in our perseverance."

To Readers and Correspondents.

CARDIFF.—Will some friend at Cardiff be so kind as to call on Mr. J. Williams, Librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, and say that we are sorry that we cannot oblige him. We have not a copy of the Star left containing the account he requires: nor are we aware that it was ever published in a separate form.

MACHINERY AND THE WOOLCOOMBERS.—Last week we announced that the woolcombers of Halifax had been going to obtain slight advance to their miserable wages, prompted to the step by the success of their brethren at Bradford, and the vastly "improved" trade of the present moment. In several instances they had met with the kind consideration of their employers, and the advance was agreed to. In other instances, particularly amongst those who had for "HIGH WAGES and cheap bread," they were not so successful. Some of these, however, were so ashamed of their position, that they gave a conditional consent; that is, they consented to give their poor Masters a "loan" of their wages, which would allow them to have a "large loaf," and cheap bread, and all were "going to heaven" with a "large loaf" under their arms! While this is the state of things as regards the woolcombers in Yorkshire, let us have a look at the condition of their brethren in the West of England. There they are in a more deplorable state, and the advance was refused. In some instances, particularly amongst those who had for "HIGH WAGES and cheap bread," they were not so successful. Some of these, however, were so ashamed of their position, that they gave a conditional consent; that is, they consented to give their poor Masters a "loan" of their wages, which would allow them to have a "large loaf," and cheap bread, and all were "going to heaven" with a "large loaf" under their arms! While this is the state of things as regards the woolcombers in Yorkshire, let us have a look at the condition of their brethren in the West of England. There they are in a more deplorable state, and the advance was refused. In some instances, particularly amongst those who had for "HIGH WAGES and cheap bread," they were not so successful. 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[illegible]