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THE Fourth Number of Mr. O'Connor's Treaties ON THE

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TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

My dear Friends,—I cannot express the pleasure I feel in being able to make a very satisfactory report of my first week's tour, in aid of the cause of the people. I shall first report progress, and then make such comments as I deem necessary for your guidance in the interim; that is, till we are legally enrolled.

On Friday morning, I left London for Leeds. On Saturday, I arrived at Manchester, to address the men of Salford in *their* Town Hall; but the Police Commissioners, elected by the people, refused it, as I was to be the lecturer. However, the Salford people held their meeting in the Carpenter's Hall, when I spoke for about two hours, and then enrolled members till nearly twelve o'clock.

On Sunday, I made one of Mr. Isaac Barrow's congregation at Carpenter's Hall, and a more instructive and valuable sermon I never heard delivered by any *Parson* in my life. It was really beautiful. I spoke after him, and again addressed the people in Carpenter's Hall, at six o'clock, when thousands went away who could not gain admission, the place being crammed in every corner. After my address, I again proceeded to enrol members of the general Association until near twelve o'clock. On Monday the day was horrible, and we had awful forebodings about the demonstration to receive Duncombe; however, it cleared up, and at three o'clock, about the hour when it was finest, we arrived in Market-street, from Salford, and the street was literally crammed: the trades that joined as trades, leading with their magnificent flags, followed by the people. You will see all about this in the Manchester report. After the procession, Mr. Duncombe attended the tea-party, for which nearly 2,100 tickets had been sold; and he was received as he ought to be. He made one of those sensible, straightforward speeches so useful to the working classes, and so seldom delivered by M.P.'s; one full of facts and useful knowledge. Bairstow and Jones also spoke, and I need not tell you that I had my word. James Leach was called to the chair by his townsmen, amid the most rapturous applause. When the proceedings were over I again set to the reuniting service, and at half-past one I had enrolled, in the three nights, ONE THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED NEW MEMBERS. I then went to the platform to see the dancing, when I was highly delighted, as were all present, with the performance of two youths, the youngest not more than seven years of age. They were dressed in the Highland costume, and danced Highland flings and reels in the most perfect and graceful style, in a ring formed by the people; and which, after each dance, was covered with money to reward them. The whole of those assembled appeared to be highly delighted, and so was I. I thought that if the people got fair play, they would very soon surpass their oppressors in politeness and grace, as they now do in usefulness and honesty.

On Tuesday, I addressed the good men of Huddersfield, Mr. James Shaw in the chair. I spoke for two hours; and my friends say that I made the best speech they ever heard me make. I gave several quite novel reasons for persevering in the old course, rather than amalgamate with any other party; and I threw some new light upon the powers now placed in the hands of the masters and capitalists. The Huddersfield men are amongst the *foremost* in the ranks of Chartism. They have had some divisions, it is true; but the snakes in the grass are being found out by their slime, and must leave or behave better in future. I enrolled 225 members after my address, and then retired to the hospitable home of my friend, Pitkethly, with some of the best spirits, where we remained in delightful conversation till one in the morning.

On Wednesday, I addressed the good fellows of Bradford in the Oddfellows' Hall, which was crammed; Smyth, the Irish shoemaker, Chartist and Repealer, was called to the chair amidst great applause; and I gave them nearly two hours upon Labour and Capital, and the Land and Charter. Some opposition was threatened by the Conservative Operatives, who are looking out for the best jobs at their work, and hope to get them by seceding from the Chartist ranks and joining the Free Traders: but not one showed his nose. All the Irish Repeal Wardens were there, and behaved like gentlemen, as Irishmen always do, when left to themselves.

After my address I commenced enrolling, and added about 220 to the corps. I then left for Leeds, and shall be at Halifax to-night, where I expect, in one day less than the week, to complete the enrolment of 2,000 members in four towns. Now, that I consider good work. To-morrow (Friday) I shall be at Newcastle, to address the meeting there on Saturday, the 14th, and shall enrol members; and request that the several local Committees may be prepared with all the machinery, such as tables, clerks that write well, and paper, pens, and ink.

I know not what work the Newcastle men have cut out for me next week; but I hope they have given me plenty to do: and that in all places the people will be prepared to enrol, as that is now the one great object; and when they are made acquainted with the fact, that the work of enrolling costs me, out of my own pocket, nearly as much as all received for cards, which goes to the cause, they will admit that I have some claim upon them. It will also shew them that I value men more than mere money.

On Saturday, the 21st, I shall make one to meet our own Duncombe at Newcastle. On Tuesday, the 24th, I shall have much pleasure in making one at the tea party at Dundee, in honour of Duncombe, who will be entertained by the people on that evening. On Wednesday, I shall be at Aberdeen, and will comply with the request of my friends, by putting up at the private home mentioned, when I shall be happy to see them all. I am told that the Aberdeen demonstration will be *upon a grand scale*. I shall enrol members everywhere. My tour for the week after Aberdeen will be noticed in next week's *Star*. It will not be in my power to attend the tea party in Edinburgh on Monday, the 23rd; but if the Chartists get a public meeting for that night, I will gladly attend that. It was my intention to have taken Arbroath on Tuesday, after Dundee, when Monday stood for the latter town; but as Tuesday has been substituted to suit Mr. Duncombe's arrangements, I must for the present forego the pleasure of visiting Arbroath, and the same refusal I am very reluctantly compelled to give to my good friend Gordon, of Montrose.

It was originally my intention to have addressed this letter to Tidd Pratt, to thank him for the lift he has unintentionally given the cause of Chartism; but I thought the compliment would have been too great. Now, one word about our future plans. I am making all the machinery ready for bringing the Plan into full operation. When it is Enrolled, you must look to me for the protection of the body. I shall not affect very much mock sentimentality about my desire to hold you clear of the law; but I will nevertheless do so. In order to effect this purpose, we can only enrol members of the National Charter Association, for the present. We cannot touch the Land question, nor can the Executive issue Charters. We must do that which the law cannot attack; and at which our tremblingly-alive sentimentalists cannot nibble. In fact, we must neither give open foe, or pretended friend, an opportunity to destroy us; the one by the law, or the other by a triumph over our weakness or obstinacy. The Executive must be up and doing; but must be cautious as well as bold. We are watched by all, and all shall be baulked of their triumph. Enrol is all that we will do for the present. It is the one great thing needed. We will not even for the present go the lengths that we did under the Old Plan of Organization; we will even keep within that; not that there would be any danger in doing so, but we will not give those who watch us but to destroy us, an opportunity of creating false alarm when no cause for apprehension exists.

I cannot conclude without expressing my hope that the ratepayers of Salford will next month turn out every Police Commissioner, who refused them the use of their own hall, and elect others over whom they will have some control; and above all, that they will oust *ould* M'Entrie. I will be there shortly in spite of the Police Commissioners.

Now, my friends, I must start for Halifax, and shall conclude by congratulating you upon the first week's work in honour of Tidd Pratt. He has done more than any other man to raise the cause of Chartism.

Ever your faithful friend and servant,

Leeds, Thursday. Feargus O'Connor.

NEWCASTLE.—Mr. Kydd lectured in the Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Sunday evening last, "On the present state of society." Mr. Kydd went through the various classes of society, and very ably shewed the utter impossibility of removing the existing misery without a Governmental change.

Chartist Intelligence.

MANCHESTER.

GRAND PROCESSION AND DEMONSTRATION IN HONOUR OF T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ., M.P.

On Monday last, the 9th of October, being the day appointed for the visit of that illustrious and patriotic gentleman, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., of whom it may be said he is the only *bona fide* representative that the people have in the present corrupt House of Commons; the Chartists and trades of Manchester were determined to give honour to whom honour was due. They, therefore, made arrangements to give *him such a reception as his patriotic, straightforward*, and manly exertions in their behalf and that of their common country, demanded at their hands. In accordance with this resolve, they made arrangements to give the Hon. Gentleman a public entry into the town, and thereby prove to him that if his exertions on their behalf had been the means of turning towards him the finger of scorn of his own order, yet they, the working, enslaved, and oppressed classes, knew how to appreciate his disinterested exertions.

The morning was unpropitious in the extreme, the rain falling very heavy; but notwithstanding this unfavourable circumstance, all was on the qui vive. Several bands were sending forth their harmonious and soul-stirring strains as early as seven o'clock. Stevenson's square had been announced as the general rendezvous; where the procession would *form* at ten o'clock; but long before that time, the square presented a very animated appearance, many hundreds having assembled in spite of the rain, to witness the arrival of the various bodies.

At a few minutes past ten o'clock, the trades and country people began to assemble. The members of the Charter Association met at nine o'clock in the Carpenter's Hall, and the Young Men's Charter Association met in the Granby-row Fields, at the same hour, from which places both parties proceeded to the Square in procession. At twelve o'clock, the signal was given for the united bodies to move off to the Crescent, to meet their illustrious friend. They passed up Oldham-street, Swan-street, Shude-hill, Hyde-cross, Hanging-ditch, Cateaton-street, over Victoria-bridge, into Salford, and up Chapel-street, to the Crescent, where they awaited the arrival of the "Man of the People."

At two o'clock Mr. Duncombe arrived, accompanied by Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Hully, and Mr. Jones, and was received with repeated rounds of cheers which made the welkin ring and the factions stand aghast: and he also told the despicable bawlers for "Free Trade" see that all their efforts to make the demonstration a failure had proved of no avail.

The following was the order of the Procession:—

Six Marshals on Horseback.
Members of the Council of the National Charter Association of Great Britain four a-breast.
Borough Band.
Committee of the Ladies' Shoemakers, four abreast.
Splendid Silk Banner, with the arms of the Trade.
Members four abreast, carrying Banners with the following and other Patriotic mottos—
"The Principles of Democracy are founded upon justice, and must prevail."
"For a nation to be free it is sufficient that she wills it."
"The Charter and no Surrender."
Mens' Shoemakers Committee, four a-breast, wearing O'Connor's Medal, with White and Green Ribbons.
Members four a-breast with Banners—
"God Bless the supporter of the People's Charter in the Commons House of Parliament."
"The Charter and no Surrender."
"Middle Classes! make common cause with the producers of wealth, and give freedom to your country."
Fustian Cutters' Committee, four a-breast.
Large Green Velvet Banner, with the emblems of the Trade.
Members four a breast, with Banners—
"Universal Suffrage, Vote by Ballot, &c."
"God made the man: man made the slave."
The painting of a cock, motto, "Whilst I live I'll crow."
"The Charter and no Surrender."
Open carriage.
Drawn by four horses, with outriders wearing green and white favours; in which was seated Mr. Duncombe, Mr. O'Connor, Dr. Hulley, and Mr. Jones.
An open carriage and pair.
Band.
Large banner, with painting of the Welsh victims; Members of the National Charter Association, four a-breast.
A number of small banners, with mottos,—
"T. S. Duncombe, Esq., the people's friend."
"Feargus O'Connor, the tyrant's dread."
"Down with class legislation."
Large Green Silk Banner,
With a representation of Justice holding the Balance.
Reverse.
"Universal Suffrage; Vote by Ballot; Peace, Law, and Order."
Small Banners,
with numerous devices upon them and following mottos,—
"May those who make chains for slavery ever be in want of employment."
"God made the man: and man made the slave."
"The Charter the means—Social Happiness the end."
"Forget not the Whig and Tory victims, Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis."
Large banner—representation of Peterloo on the 16th August, 1819.
Green silk banner—"Labour, the source of all wealth."
Large banner—F. O'Connor and H. Hunt, Esqs.
Green silk banner—"Equitable adjustment of the National Debt, and all other contracts betwixt man and man."
Brass band.
Large banner—Likeness of H. Hunt, Esq.
Reverse—"We have placed our lives upon a cast, and will stand the hazard of the die."
Small banners—"Speedy restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones."
"To the immortal memory of Henry Hunt, Esq."
"Equal Rights and Equal Laws."
"Down with Class Legislation; wherever it reigns it is a curse to the nation."
Large banner—Likeness, Dr. M'Douall.
Young Man's National Charter Association.
Two marshals on horseback.
Committee, four abreast.
Green silk banner.
Inscription—"Manchester Young Man's National Charter Association."
Reverse—"Universal Suffrage."
Members, four abreast.
Small banners, with various mottoes:
"The victims of accursed Whiggery—the Chartist martyrs, Clayton, Holberry, and Duffey."
"T. S. Duncombe, Esq., Finsbury's pride, and England's glory."
F. O'Connor, Esq., the champion of the oppressed working classes.
Miles Platting Charter Association.
Committee, four abreast. A female bearing the likeness of F. O'Connor, ornamented with a wreath of evergreens, and surmounted with a splendid star with gold points.
Reverse—"Dr. M'Douall."
Members, four abreast, bearing a large number of banners, with various devices and mottoes.
The rear was brought up with a splendid silk banner, Motto—"Universal Suffrage."

In passing down the Crescent and over Windsor Bridge, the procession had a most splendid appearance. Amongst the various mottoes that we have not mentioned, were the following:—

"The Immortal Memory of Robert Emmett, Esq."
"Taxation without representation is tyranny, and ought to be resisted."
"War is a game, which, were their subjects wise, Kings would not play at."
"The Repeal of the Legislative Union, based upon equal representation."

The procession proceeded along Chapel-street, over the Victoria Bridge, Victoria-street, to the Exchange, where the assembled thousands gave their illustrious visiter such a welcome to Manchester as made the factions look down in the mouth. It was a turnout that did honour to the "Man of the People," and reflects credit on the men of Manchester. In fact, we have no hesitation in saying that it was such a procession as *no other man* in England at the present day could command. The bugle sounded to advance, when the living mass moved up Market-street, Oldham-street, Great Ancoats, Lever-street, and into the Square, where Mr. O'Connor addressed the people and moved the following resolution:—

"That T. S. Duncombe, Esq., the Honourable Member for Finsbury, is justly entitled to the thanks of the people of Manchester and the working classes generally, for the part he has taken in their behalf in the Commons House of Parliament, and for the honour he has conferred upon us by his present visit."

The resolution was seconded by a simultaneous shout from the assembled thousands.

Mr. O'Connor then put the motion, which was carried by acclamation, followed by enthusiastic and long continued cheers.

Mr. Duncombe briefly acknowledged the compliment, and the assembled thousands separated to prepare for the tea-party.

The carriage proceeded, with Mr. Duncombe, to his hotel, amidst the hearty greeting of the people.

THE TEA PARTY AND BALL.

A splendid tea party was held in the Carpenters' Hall in the evening. The hall presented an animated appearance, being beautifully decorated for the occasion. The front of the platform, which is capable of holding 500 persons, was covered with cloth. On the extreme right was the portrait of Mr. O'Connor, with the following motto—"F. O'Connor, Esq., the tyrant's dread,"—and on the left, that of T. S. Duncombe, Esq., with this motto—"T. S. Duncombe, Esq., the people's friend."

The front of the gallery was covered in a similar manner to the platform, extending from right to left, the entire width of the large Hall, and the words, in large green letters,—"The Charter, and no surrender." On the left side of the door was the splendid flag with Frost, Williams, and Jones; and on the right that of Mr. O'Connor.

We have had many tea parties in Manchester which have been considered large; but this surpassed any thing of the kind that has ever taken place in this town. About 2,000 sat down to tea, and such was the demand for admittance that the Hall, which is capable of holding 4,000 persons, could have been twice filled by persons who would have paid their shilling for a ticket, without reference to the refreshments; only to have the honour of seeing and hearing the man of the people.

At a few minutes past eight, Mr. Duncombe entered the Hall, accompanied by Mr. O'Connor and Dr. Hulley. To endeavour to give anything like a description of his reception is impossible; suffice it to say that as soon as he entered the Hall the people rose *en masse* from the tables, and commenced cheering, clapping of hands, waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which lasted for several minutes after he had ascended the platform. Such were the numbers that took tea, that notwithstanding the first set commenced at six o'clock, and between three and four hundred sitting down each time, it was after ten o'clock before this part of the business was concluded.

On the tables being cleared, on the motion of Mr. Dixon, seconded by Mr. Donovan, Mr. James Leach was called to the chair.

Mr. Leach, upon rising, was loudly cheered.—He said, he would best serve their interests by not taking up their time by any remarks of his own, but proceed at once to the business for which they were assembled. He had had a list of sentiments given into his hand which he would bring before them in rotation as they stood upon the list. But before he did so, as chairman of the meeting he was compelled, owing to the lateness of the hour, to request that each speaker would be as brief as possible.

He then gave "The people, the only legitimate source of all power. May that power be speedily recognised in the abolition of Class Legislation, and the enactment of the People's Charter as the basis of the future representation of our country."

Mr. Bairstow responded in an effective speech.

The Chairman said the next sentiment was one that he responded to with his whole heart—"Our illustrious guest, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., the faithful representative of the people, whose devoted and disinterested exertions on their behalf have justly endeared him to the hearts of the working classes. May his generous efforts be soon crowned with abundant success."

Mr. Duncombe, on rising to respond, was greeted with repeated rounds of applause, which continued for several minutes. When order was restored, Mr. Duncombe said he rejoiced exceedingly at having again the opportunity of thanking them for their conduct towards him that day. He was confident that the manifestations of their attachment was not to the man, but to his principles. He knew it was not out of respect to the House of Commons, or because he was a Member of that House. No; for he knew that that House had not the confidence of the labouring people. It was pleasing to him who became a Member of that House for no other purpose but to serve his country—to know that his conduct was approved by his fellow subjects. It was now nearly twelve months since he had the honour of appearing before the people of Manchester. On that occasion he had told them, if no other person would do it, he should consider it to be his duty to bring the conduct of that partizan Judge, Lord Abinger, before Parliament. He had fulfilled that promise—(loud cheers). He had brought the case of the modern Jefferies before the House. And if he had not been able to get a Committee of inquiry, he had done his duty. There were some seventy of the members voted for his (Mr. Duncombe's) motion. And he thought that was sufficient to be a warning to all other Judges who might come after, not to indulge in political and partizan harangues on the judicial Bench—(cheers). On the occasion of his last visit, he also learned of the illegal and unconstitutional conduct of the authorities of this town and district during the disturbances of 1842. He was made acquainted with the particulars of several cases in Manchester. The particulars of many he had forgot. But one case was that of their excellent Chairman, Mr. James Leach, who, he had no doubt, had not forgotten the treatment he received. There was also their esteemed friend, the Rev. J. Scholefield. And in his case, he might state that he met with opposition from a quarter where he least expected it. The member for Salford stated that he (Mr. Duncombe) had said, that Mr. Scholefield had returned his thanks to Beswick for his kind conduct towards him. What had Mr. Scholefield to thank him for? Was it for ransacking his dwelling, and insulting the female members of his family—by compelling them to open their workboxes that he might examine if there were any little bits of sedition to be found in them—(cheers)? He was told by the Attorney-General that they ought to be thankful to the Government for its leniency towards them; for if they had thought proper they might have tried them for high treason. Well, the trial came, and they were neither found guilty of high nor low treason—(tremendous cheering). There were other two gentlemen; he thought that their names were Tinker and Seddon, who were confined for nineteen days, and discharged at last for want of evidence. He (Mr. Duncombe) unhesitatingly declared that the authorities acted in an illegal manner, for they had set aside the *habeas corpus* act. If they could imprison men for nineteen days without a particle of evidence, they could do so for nineteen months; where, then, was the liberty of the subject? Would this conduct have been allowed if the House of Commons had been elected according to the provisions of the Charter? Most assuredly not. None of the members of the manufacturing districts would vote with him for an inquiry. "Oh no," said they, "a vote of inquiry would be equal to a vote of censure." He answered that he wished to censure them if they were guilty: if not, they had nothing to fear from inquiry—(loud cheers). The next case that he would notice was the treatment of the political prisoners in Knutsford gaol, and the conduct of the Visiting Magistrates of Cheshire. One case of brutal treatment which the prisoners had received was, that the Visiting Magistrates with some ladies had gone to the prison to see the Chartists; and it happened to be at the time they were off the mill. One of the turnkeys was sent for and told them that they were to come to the mill, as the magistrates and the ladies wanted to see the fun—(shame, shame). These statements were contradicted by one of the Cheshire magistrates, a member of the House of Commons. But he (Mr. Duncombe) could rely on his informant, and therefore stuck to his text. The consequence was that Sir James Graham sent down a prison inspector to Knutsford; and the result of his inquiry was the substantiation of every charge which he (Mr. D.) had made, both against the magistrates and Burgess, the gaoler. He (Mr. Duncombe) was fully convinced that the laws would never be justly applied until the people had the appointment of those who executed them. He once heard a working man in London speaking upon the Charter. The poor fellow said, if we had the Charter, no fool should be a magistrate. He was sure, if the Charter would prevent fools from being magistrates, there would be a considerable alteration in the bench of Cheshire—(loud cheers). It was too late to inflict upon them a lengthy speech. He therefore would just mention the last battle he had in the House of Commons over the calling out of the 10,000 Chelsea pensioners. He (Mr. Duncombe) wanted to know if the starving people of this country had not burthens enough to bear with our large standing army, without calling about 10,000 additional men for the people to feed and clothe? Or was it the intention of Government to establish a military despotism, to crush entirely the liberty of the subject? But what said one of the calumniators? Why this; that the greater the standing army, the greater was the amount of liberty enjoyed by the people. He (Mr. D.) had been informed that the pensioners all ran away in the month of August, 1842; and he told them to beware of putting arms in their hands, lest the next time they run away and leave their arms behind them. But he hoped the time would never arrive in this country when the pensioners would take up arms against their countrymen, for the sake of some £6 or £7 per annum. He would conclude by thanking them for the kindness manifested towards him; and all he could say was that he was determined to continue the course which they had approved, and his own conscience told him he was right; and if ever he should have the happiness to meet them again, he trusted that he would still be deserving of their confidence. Until then he wished them each and all, health and happiness.

Mr. Duncombe sat down amidst thundering and long-continued applause.

Mr. John Hargraves, a member of the Young Men's Charter Association, then came forward and read an excellent address to Mr. Duncombe.

Mr. Duncombe replied, and congratulated the meeting on the noble stand the young men of England were making in defence of their country's liberties. Mr. D. was enthusiastically applauded.

The Chairman gave the next sentiment—"Feargus O'Connor, Esq., the fearless and indomitable foe of class tyranny, and the faithful advocate of the interests of the working classes."

Mr. O'Connor rose amid the most rapturous cheering. When silence was restored, he said he was highly delighted with the address of Mr. Duncombe that night. If anything could raise the Hon. Member for Finsbury in his estimation, it was his speech on that occasion. He liked to hear a Member of Parliament speak in the plain and simple manner Mr. Duncombe had done, in giving an account of his conduct in the House of Commons to the working classes. Mr. Duncombe had said that the Charter would prevent fools from being magistrates; he might also have added knaves. He was proud to see the Colliers taking hold of the right end of their business. They were the only body of men that had begun to work properly; but he hoped that others would follow their example. He (Mr. O'Connor) had told them in the square that it was rumoured that the Repeal meeting at Clontarf had been put down. That rumour was substantiated by the London press this evening. The Government had issued a proclamation to put the meeting down, if it took place; and he thanked God that his countrymen had disappointed them in their thirst for blood, by not holding the meeting. This was the first blow struck at the Irish people; but God only knew where it would end. The only hope that Ireland had was in the English working classes; and he was sure that they would render them all the legal assistance in their power. He (Mr. O'Connor) would take care that they did not take him, and put him in a dungeon again. No! we are too strong now to be foolish. He concluded a most powerful address, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

The Chairman then gave "Isaac Barrow, Esq., Mr. William Jones, and Mr. J. H. Bairstow, the talented advocates of truth and liberty."

Mr. Jones responded to the toast.

The following toasts were also given, and responded to by enthusiastic cheers:—

"Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis, with all who are or have been expatriated, or imprisoned, for their advocacy of democratic principles."

"The *Northern Star* and its Editor. May the glorious principles, so ably advocated by that luminary, irradiate the minds of the whole people, by removing the mists of ignorance and prejudice which have so long obscured the political horizon, till tyranny shall be abolished, and the freedom of our beloved country be fully and permanently established."

Mr. O'Connor moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was carried unanimously.

The usual cheers were then given and the proceedings closed.

Mr. O'Connor then retired to the ante-room to enrol members, where he remained until nearly two o'clock in the morning, and enrolled 300, making in the three nights a total of 1,300.

MR. O'CONNOR IN MANCHESTER.

On Saturday last, 7th inst., an address was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, by Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

Mr. O'Connor entered the Hall in company with Mr. Hargreaves, and was greeted with the most rapturous plaudits.

Mr. M'Farlane, of Salford was called to the chair, and after commenting in strong terms upon the conduct of the Salford authorities in refusing the Salford Town Hall, he sat down by introducing the tyrants' dread, Feargus O'Connor, Esq.

Mr. O'Connor then came forward amidst the most vociferous cheering; after it had subsided, Mr. O'C. commenced by adverting to the base act of injustice perpetrated upon the working men of Salford by the Jacks in office who had compelled the residents of that borough to come a considerable distance from *their homes*, by unjustly refusing their town Hall. In this case the officials had only acted in accordance with the example set them by their brethren of Oldham; but his audience might rest assured that the day was not far distant when he and they would meet together in that very Hall which had now been so insultingly refused. Mr. O'C. then proceeded to show the advantages which would result from the Allotment of Land System, and adverted, in a humorous way, to the sentiments of the Premier, Sir Robert Peel, on the subject. He then explained the motives which had actuated him (Mr. O'Connor) to press the Land Question on the attention of the people; and answered a variety of objections which had been brought forward, and concluded a very brilliant address by informing his audience of his determination to remain for the purpose of enrolling members in connection with the National Charter Association of Great Britain.

Mr. O'Connor then sat down at the table, and was literally beseiged with applicants; and we are proud in saying that no fewer than 273 persons were enrolled by Mr. O'Connor, who retired after having been busily employed nearly four hours.

On Sunday Afternoon last we were favoured with a visit from Mr. Isaac Barrow, of Bolton, who preached a most excellent sermon in behalf of the Chartists Sunday School, in the Carpenters' Hall. There was a very good attendance. About the middle of the discourse Mr. O'Connor entered the Hall. Upon making his appearance the audience expressed their delight at his presence, Order being restored, Mr. Barrow proceeded with his sermon. At the conclusion a Chartist hymn was sung by the Children belonging to the School, and the Superintendent proceeded to examine the children. Questions were asked them on a variety of subjects, all of which were answered in very satisfactory manner; but the exposition they gave of Chartist principles, was loudly and deservedly applauded. One of the females gave a recitation in a very beautiful style. The Chartist National Anthem was then sung, and the proceedings terminated. In the evening of the same day, the spacious Hall was crowded to suffocation, and thousands had to go away unable to obtain admission. Mr. John Nuttall was called to the chair, and commenced the meeting by giving out a Chartist hymn, which was beautifully sung by the choir. During the singing, Mr. O'Connor arrived, and with great difficulty made his way to the platform. As soon as he had taken his seat, the singers' voices were drowned in the hearty cheers of the immense audience. When order was obtained, the Chairman, in a highly eulogistic speech, introduced Mr. O'Connor. This was the signal for renewed cheering. It is impossible to give anything like an outline of Mr. O'Connor's very powerful and eloquent address; suffice it to say, that it was a master-piece, and occupied nearly two hours in the delivery.

Mr. O'Connor then proceeded to the large anteroom, for the purpose of enrolling members. In this business he was assisted by four individuals, chosen by the Council. This occupied two hours more; and, with what were enrolled on the afternoon of Sunday and the night preceding, 1,300 individuals were enrolled!!!

LIVERPOOL.—Tea Party in Honour of Mr. Jones.—Two hundred persons sat down to tea, and about three hundred were at the ball. After tea, Mr. Lloyd was called to the chair, and opened the business in a neat speech. He then called upon Mr. William Jones, who gave an excellent and animating address.

LEICESTER.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Bairstow delivered an able and effective address in the Market Place, on the New Plan of Organization, to a numerous and an attentive audience. His remarks were concise, but of great force, clearly demonstrating to the people, that by joining the New Plan of Organization, they would not only be forwarding the cause of their political rights; but would, to an extent almost incalculably benefit their social condition in society. He implored them to rally around the new Executive; for, by supporting their Executive Government, they placed the means in their hands, of battling with their tyrants.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday last Mr. Clark of Stockport delivered a very energetic address, on the necessity of organization. After the lecture sixty persons enrolled, and took out their cards of membership. All persons wishing to join, are quested to come forward without delay.

MALTON.—On Sunday Mr. Charles Duprey Stuart, lectured at Old Malton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, in the open air, taking for his text, the Epistle of James, 1st Chap., and 27th verse. At three in the afternoon, he gave another discourse at New Malton, in the Market Place, from Isaiah, the 3rd Chap., and 15th verse. Mr. S. gave general satisfaction to all those who heard him. He is likely to do much good service to the principles of democracy.

STROUDWATER.—The Chartists of Stroudwater highly approve of the New Plan of Organization, and are resolved to carry it out to the utmost.

LONDON.—City of London Institution.—On Sunday evening, Mr. Wartnaby in the chair. The meeting was one of the most numerous held in the Hall, and a powerful lecture was delivered by Mr. Davoc.

Mr. M'Grath lectured on Sunday evening to a crowded audience at the Mechanics's Institution, Circus-street, Marylebone.

Metropolitan Delegate Meeting.—Sunday afternoon, Mr. Large in the chair. After the usual routine of business and receipt of reports, Mr. Mills stated that he was instructed by the Golden Lane Locality, to ask Mr. Wheeler relative to his opinion of the legality of issuing cards, charters, &c., as Mr. Hill had thrown a doubt upon the subject which was calculated to do injury to the progress of Re-organization. Mr. Wheeler explained that Mr. Hill had been arguing upon the supposition that charters would be granted to enrol Branches, and that the strict letter of the Plan would be abided by. This was incorrect. The charters would be granted not to Branches, but to individual members of the National Charter Association, authorizing them to enrol members in the National Society, and that District Boards, instead of being composed of delegates from the council of a Branch, would have to be elected in a similar manner as delegates were now elected to county or other meetings, this would make the Plan strictly legal. Mr. M'Grath also followed in a similar line of argument and shewed that *keeping to the old system* of localities instead of branches, which was a mere technical difference, would obviate many of the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Hill. The explanation appeared perfectly satisfactory. Mr. Cowan moved that the delegates resolved themselves into a Committee to superintend the Organization of the metropolis, until the New Plan could be brought into operation. Mr. Matthews moved, as an amendment, the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Mills, and carried with one dissentient:—"That each delegate use his utmost energy to induce his locality to obtain Charters, cards, &c., as recommended by the New Organization, for the purpose of disseminating our principles, enrolling members, &c., as it is our opinion that it can be done without the least infringement of the law." A long discussion then ensued relative to the settlement of accounts previous to the meeting dissolving. It was at length agreed that the delegates should assemble on the following Sunday for a settlement of monetary affairs, and then dissolve. The Secretary was instructed to write to those localities who were in arrears, requesting payment of the same.

Southwark.—King of Prussia, Fair-street, Tooley street.—On Monday evening last, a preliminary meeting of the St. John's and St. Olave's locality took place, when the enrolment under the New Plan of Organization commenced. Twelve persons took their cards, two of whom also joined the Land Fund. Seven shillings was voted for the Victim Fund.

Lambeth.—The members of the above locality met according to notice, at 115, Blackfriars Road, on *Monday evening last, when steps were taken* towards carrying into effect the New Plan of Organization.

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association met on Sunday last, at No. 14, North Anne-street, at one o'clock. Mr. Joseph Brierly was called to the chair. Mr. W. H. Dyott, the Secretary, having read the rules and objects of the society and also the proceedings of the last meeting, Mr. O'Higgins rose and read letters from Messrs. Lowery, Ballyhaunis; Brown, of Glasgow; Young, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Debbage, of Norwich; and Davison, of Stockton-on-Tees; He moved that Messrs. William Brown, John Taylor Young, Saml. Grat, and Miles Debbage, be admitted members. The motion having been seconded by Mr. Henry Clark, passed with acclamation. Mr. O'Higgins said that he had received an invitation from Glasgow, to attend as a guest at an entertainment to be given to Thomas S. Duncombe, Esq. M.P., Feargus O'Connor, Esq. and others. He (Mr. O'H.) felt highly honoured by the invitation to meet those distinguished patriots, and regretted much that he could not avail himself of the high and flattering compliment which his brother Democrats of Glasgow intended to pay him. He valued their invitation highly, and took that public opportunity of thanking them, and his other correspondents who had written to him in such flattering terms of approbation of his political career. He (Mr. O'Higgins) begged to say that he had always held the same *political sentiments which he now advocated*; that his father held them before him; that he was brought up a Radical Reformer. He should not detain the meeting, as they were all anxious to see the deserted Repeal field at Clontarf. (Hear, hear.) This great Repeal demonstration was to have been holden on the spot where the Irish defeated, in fact annihilated, the Danes in the year 1011. The ground where the Repeal platform was erected, is called "Conquer Hill," where it is said the bloodiest strife, between the Irish and the invaders, took place. To this greeting Tara was coming; Mullughmast was coming; Swords was coming; Leinster was coming; Manchester and Liverpool was coming; all were coming; but the Privy Council issued a proclamation which put a stopper on the whole! The object of the Repeal movement, as far as *some* were concerned, was two-fold:—1st. To get money to pay off debts and incumbrances on Derrynane Abbey, most of which have been paid out of the Repeal rent. 2ndly, To put the Tories out of power, and force the base, bloody, brutal Whigs into power. To be sure, O'Connell relied, as he always did, on the chapter of accidents. Let any one read his speech at Mullaghmast, and see how clear he keeps of any hand in the appointment of Arbitrators. He takes cares to say that those Arbitrators must be appointed by the people themselves. Mark that! yet he pretended to appoint them. But let every dupe and victim read the following words spoken by Mr. O'Connell at the same meeting; and if after that they do not see the end and object of this Repeal agitation, they are stupid beyond all hope of redemption. He said, "that he had a plan for the Repeal, which he would submit to her Majesty when she would have a Ministry which he could support." It was a melancholy spectacle to see a noble, brave, generous, confiding people dragged about in this manner—deluded, cheated, plundered, and brought to the cannon's mouth, and then deserted—(great cheering). Mr. O'Higgins resumed his seat. Mr. Clark was called to the chair; and thanks having been voted to the Chairman, the members proceeded to a car stand, and having taken their seats, six on each jaunting car, they drove off to Clontarf.

THE ROAD.

Conquer Hill, where the great Repeal Demonstration was to have taken place, is situate about three miles from Dublin. The road runs close by the bay, on the North-West-side. The back ground is tastefully ornamented with lofty trees, and studded here and there with splendid edifices, neat and well-built houses, and clean comfortable cottages. On the southwest side of the beautiful bay of Dublin, appears Kingston, Blackrock, and Williamston, and the whole country to the foot of the mountains, covered with gentlemen's seats, and fine plantations of forest trees, evergreens, and shrubs. The hills take their rise at a little island called Dalkey; then Killiney, the Scalp, the two Sugar-loaf hills, fifteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, their sharp blue tops penetrating the white clouds; behind these the Wicklow mountains are seen in the distance rising in one continuous and unbroken chain from the sea side at Dalkey, to the Black-stairs in the county of Carlow, and Mount Leinster at Newtownbarry, in the county of Wexford. The day was clear and dry, and the view of the scenery magnificent. The whole road from Dublin to Conquer-hill, was covered with jaunting cars, coaches, horsemen, and pedestrians. A regiment of infantry was concealed in Alborough House, near the Circular-road. Policemen were placed on the bridges, and thinly scattered along the whole line of road to the intended scene of action. At the entrance to the little village of Clontarf, two pieces of artillery were planted, their muzzles or mouths pointing towards Dublin. These were defended by an unusual number of artillerymen, two troops of dragoons, and the Fifth Fusileers. About half a mile further on, and opposite to an avenue leading to the place where the platform had been erected, two more pieces of artillery were planted. At a distance of half a mile farther on, that part of the road called Conquer Hill, and commanding the road to Dallymount and Houth, Lord Cardigan and the 11th Hussars took up their position. Here again were two pieces of artillery, planted in a position to command the Dallymount road. The whole line of road, from Clontarf to the wooden bridge, at Dallymount was lined with horse, foot, and artillery; while officers in coloured clothes, called "scouts," were riding through the fields, examining the ditches, trenches, and hedges. So minute was this inspection of lurking places, that a person who knew nothing of military tactics, would imagine that they were looking for birds' nests. But *the most* ludicrous affair of the whole was Tom Steele—"O'Connell's head pacificator," dressed out in a dirty old military undress frock coat, his master's cast greasy cap, a green bough in his hand, surrounded by a parcel of little boys, and crying out "O'Connell's Head Pacificator presents the olive branch of peace! Home! home! home!" Such tomfoolery never was witnessed in any Christian country. The renowned and far-famed Pacificator, who dare not look an honest man in the face, proceeded in this manner to Dublin, accompanied all the way by the same little urchins. Having arrived at the Bank of Ireland, in College Green, he ascended the steps, and shaking the green bough, he said, that after his return from Tara, where he had been all night, (where he could not get one drap of whisky punch to warm his shivering sowl,) he pulled that green branch out of O'Connell's garden, the father of his country, took it with him to Clontarf, where the people obeyed it as if by magic. Thus they obey O'Connell, the father of his country, and the green branch pulled that morning from the garden of his august leader. At Clontarf he used but three magic words; these were "Home! home! home! there is no place like home." He then said that he was out all night on the Hill of Tara—Tara of the Kings; that he was perishing of cold and hunger—

"Upwards all my guts are tumbling;
My entrails and my belly rumbling.
I fear that Death with me does grapple;
My very tripes are in my trapple."

After these beautiful lines, he gave three cheers for the Queen and O'Connell, and three for O'Connell and the Queen. He then ran into a tavern as fast as he could, leaving his auditory to make the best of their way home. In the mean time, the Lord Lieutenant, the Commander of the forces, and several other distinguished personages, proceeded to the scene of action at Clontarf, where, having nothing to do, they returned to their quarters again. Thus ended the great Repeal Demonstration at Conquer Hill, near Clontarf, on Sunday, the 8th day of October, 1843.

HALIFAX.—Mr. Holland has advanced the wages of his woolcombers, in accordance with their requests. The demands of the workers, we are happy to say, are being generally conceded by the employers.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—A public tea will be given in the Music Hall, Newcastle, on Saturday evening, the 21st instant, in honour of Thomas S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Feargus O'Connor, Esq., and W. P. Roberts, Esq. Tea to be on the table at six o'clock. Tickets, 1s. each, double tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, 1s. 6d., may be had of Mr. Thomas Horn, music-seller, Market-street; Mr. Thomas Gray, tobacconist, Grey-street; Mr. Pigg, merchant tailor, New Bridge-street; Mr. Jude, Three Tuns, Manor Chare; Mr. Booth, Rose and Crown, New Road; Mr. Binns, blacking-manufacturer, New Market; Mr. Smith, basket-maker, New Market; Mr. Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market; Messrs. France and Co., booksellers, foot of Butcher Bank; Mr. James Sinclair, news-agent, Chartist Depot, 25, High Bridge; Mr. William Cook, Blue Bell Inn, Gateshead; and Mr. James Kirker, Oakwell Gate, Gateshead.

Lockwood.—A general meeting of the Huddersfield district Chartists will be holden in the Democratic Institution, opposite the Swan Inn, Lockwood, on Sunday, Oct. 22nd, chair to be taken at two o'clock.

Leeds.—Mr. James Leach, from Manchester, will deliver two lectures in the Chartist Room, Cheapside, on Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and in the evening at half-past six; and he will also lecture on Monday night, at eight o'clock.

London.—Cannon Coffee House, Old Street.—A discussion will be held at the above place, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock.

Mr. Clark, from Stockport, will lecture on Sunday evening, at the City Hall, Turnagain Lane.

An Harmonic Meeting will be held at Mr. Spracklan's, the Bricklayers' Arms, Homer-street, New Road, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, for the benefit of our persecuted friend, G. White. Tickets, twopence each.

Marylebone.—On Sunday next, Oct. 15th, Mr. Skelton will lecture at the Mechanics' Institution, Circus-street, New Road, Marylebone.

Lambeth.—A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartist Hall, 115, Blackfriar's Road, will be held on Sunday evening next. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock. The members of the Lambeth locality are particularly requested to meet on Monday evening next.

Somers Town Locality.—On Sunday evening next, Mr. Sherrard will lecture at Mr. Duddridge's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New Road.

Finsbury.—Reorganization of Chartism.—A public meeting will be held on Wednesday, Oct. 18th, at the lecture room, 7, Clerkenwell Green. Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

Southwark.—King of Prussia, Fair Street.—Mr. Sewell is to lecture here, on Thursday, the 12th inst. Mr. Clark, of Stockport, on the 19th.

Bath.—Mr. Bolwell's lecture upon "The necessity of Organization," is postponed for Monday evening, Oct. 16th, at eight o'clock.

Coventry.—A tea and dancing party will be holden in the Chartist Association Room, on the evening of Monday, October 16th. Tea on the table at five o'clock. A variety of songs and recitations will be given in the course of the evening. Tickets, 1s. each.

Liverpool.—A public meeting of the Chartists of Liverpool will take place on Monday evening, Oct. 16th, in the Tabernacle, Great Charlotte-street. The chair to be taken at eight o'clock. Chartists, attend!

Barnoldswick.—The Rev. A. E. M'Phail will preach two sermons in the Chartist School, Barnoldswick, on Sunday, October 22nd; in the afternoon at two o'clock, and in the evening at six, when collections will be made after each sermon in aid of the school.

Rochdale.—It is requested that all persons desirous of taking out shares for the erection of a Working Men's Hall in this town, will attend on each Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, in the Chartist Association Room.

Mr. James Mills, of Whitworth, will deliver two lectures on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in evening.

Oldham.—Strike-made Victims.—A public supper will take place in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, this day (Saturday), in honour of the liberation from Kirdale, of the men from this borough; supper to be on the table at seven o'clock in the evening.

On Sunday evening, at six o'clock, Mr. Miller, will deliver a lecture in the above room, on Phrenology, when a collection will be made for the Royton victims.

Liverpool.—A meeting of members will take place in the large room in Roe-street, on Tuesday evening, the 17th instant.

Duckenfield.—A meeting is held every Tuesday morning, at the sign of the Old General, at ten o'clock.

Mr. Doyle's Route for the ensuing week.—On Sunday the 15th inst., at Borrowash; Monday 16th, at Ilkeston; Tuesday, 17th, at Futbury; Wednesday 18th, at Greasly; Thursday 19th, at Burton. Mr. Doyle will visit Mossley on Saturday, 4th of November.

Birmingham.—A meeting of the friends of Chartism will take place at the Ship Inn, Steelhouse-lane on Tuesday evening next, 17th inst. Chair to be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

Wednesbury.—A delegate meeting will take place at Mr. Benjamin Danks, Union-street, on Sunday 15th inst., at two o'clock in the afternoon, when delegates from the following places are requested to attend:—Birmingham, Dudley, Oldbury, Walsall, Wolverhampton, Stourbridge, Bilston and surrounding districts.

Newton Heath.—Mr. James Leach, of Manchester, will lecture in the Association Room, on Sunday evening, the 22nd of October, after which a collection will be made for the benefit of the Victim Fund.

Manchester.—Mr. Bairstow will deliver a lecture in the above Hall, on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

Bolton.—Two lectures will be delivered in the Association Room, near the Exchange, Newport-street, on Sunday (to-morrow), by Mr. William Dixon. The chair to be taken at half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, and six in the evening.

Hebden Bridge.—Mr. B. Rushton, from Ovenden, will preach two sermons in the Democratic Chapel, Hebden Bridge Lane, on Sunday (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon, and at six in the evening. Collections will be made after each sermon for the Victim Fund.

Sheffield.—On Sunday evening a lecture will be delivered in the room, Fig-Tree-lane,—subject—"The Land, and its capabilities;" to commence at half-past six.

On Monday evening a public meeting will be held in the same room, to commence at eight o'clock.

Halifax.—On Monday evening next, an entertainment will be given in the Chartist Association Room, for the benefit of Dr. P. M'Douall. A ball to commence at seven o'clock. Admission sixpence.

Macclesfield.—On Sunday (to-morrow) a lecture will be delivered in the Chartist room, Stanley-street, at half-past six in the evening, by Mr. Wm. Barnett.

Nottingham.—R. T. Morrison will deliver a lecture at eight o'clock, next Wednesday evening, in the large room, Swann's Coffee-House, Drury-hill.

Nottingham.—Important Meetings.—Public meetings will be held in the Democratic Chapel, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock; and in the evening at six o'clock.

Foreign Movements.

WEST INDIES.

Dreadful Fire at Kingston, Jamaica.—Upwards of Four Hundred Houses Burnt.—The Royal Mail steamer, Tay, arrived at Falmouth, on the 4th instant, bringing the West Indian and Mexican mails. From the former we take the following important intelligence.

Kingston, Aug. 30.—On Saturday last, the 26th instant, at about a quarter of an hour after noon the inhabitants of the city were aroused by the cry of fire. On inquiry we found that it proceeded from the east end of the city, and soon learned that the premises known as James's Foundry were on fire. But little danger was felt at first, from the situation of the premises, few persons apprehending that the fire would have extended to any great distance. We, however, hastened to the spot, at which time the fire was confined to the foundry premises, which were in a few minutes totally enveloped in flames, as were the extensive adjoining saw mills and lumber yard of Messrs. Da Costa and Maxwell. The sea-breeze, which until this period had been moderate, now began to blow with an increased violence, which threatened to place the upper part of the city in the utmost danger. There were several engines early on the spot, but, owing to a great scarcity of fire-buckets, much difficulty was experienced in procuring water, *and the want of water was increased by the fact that the greater part of the people engaged in bringing it were impressed with the absurd idea that salt water would not extinguish fire.* The flames by this time had communicated with the houses on the north side of Harbour-street, and spread, in spite of all which could be done to stop them, in a north-westerly direction. A range of houses extending from Harbour-street to Thames-street were speedily consumed, and the houses on both sides of Gold-street, up nearly as far as Lombard-street, were burnt to the ground. The Methodist chapel in Thames-street escaped by the loftiness of its walls and the great exertions which were bestowed on its safety. The fire then ran with fearful velocity up the houses on both sides of Rum-lane, of which nothing remained but the bare walls. In the mean time the cinders and burnt shingles, driven by the violence of the sea breeze, had ignited the upper part of the town in various places, and a house in Law's-street, formerly used as the Athenæum Club-house, was soon enveloped in flames, and became the nucleus of a distinct conflagration, more disastrous in its results even than the original one. The fire engines being at the time all engaged in the attempt to check the fire in the lower part of the town, no available means were at hand for a considerable length of time to assist in extinguishing that which now threatened speedily to reduce to ashes the whole of the upper and more valuable dwelling-houses. The flames spread with a rapidity which no human power could control along George's-lane, up East-street, John's-lane, and Duke-street, consuming in their resistless path every house on both sides, in the direction to which they were carried by the breeze, finishing their wild and fearful career in this direction at the Catholic (Trinity) Church, very near to the Parade. Meanwhile the fire continued to burn with unabated vigour in its first direction, and the land wind commencing about five o'clock, threatened to waft the flames towards Port Royal-street. The fire, which had by this time extended to within a few houses of Lombard-street, now began to make its way southward; and a large number of houses on the East-side of Hanover-street, including Mr. Willcock's coach-building establishment, became successively in flames. A party of artillery, under the command of Major Rowland, had been from the earliest period engaged in rendering their assistance, by blowing up buildings which appeared likely, while standing, to communicate the flames, but it was found that the slight and open nature of the houses rendered gunpowder inefficient for the purpose, and it was, therefore, considered advisable, about eight o'clock, p.m., at which time the flames were burning as fierce as ever, to bring out a twelve pound howitzer, in order the more effectually to bring down the buildings immediately in advance of the fire. By these means, and by the aid of a large body of troops and seamen the fire was eventually put down at about four o'clock on the Sunday morning. The most disgraceful plunder was carried on by a horde of heartless miscreants during the conflagration. "It was a melancholy spectacle," says the *Gazette*, "more fearful than the awful element which was destroying all around, to behold the wretched inmates of the inflamed buildings, many of them hurrying without a shoe on their feet, or a bonnet on their heads, from their no longer tenantable dwellings, to seek a shelter they knew not where, and without a change of linen to replace the soiled and torn garments alone left them of this world's goods. The Parade became the grand receptacle for such property as could be saved from the various houses, and at a late hour in the evening it was completely filled. Many of the unhappy creatures who were rendered houseless by the fire lay themselves down here under "heaven's broad canopy," and passed a night such as never perhaps had been passed in Jamaica. In spite of all their watchfulness, however, and notwithstanding the large concourse of persons who were present, the plunderers contrived to carry off an immense quantity of property. The black population are represented to have refused to take any part in the attempt to check the flames, but looked on with indifference, if not actual pleasure. The fire is universally believed to have been originally the work of incendiaries. A reward of £1000 has been offered for the discovery of the offenders. Several persons were in custody on suspicion when the packet left. Only one life was sacrificed, that of Ebenezer Depass, Esq., who was mortally wounded by a fragment of one of the shells fired by the artillery against the houses in Hanover-street.

Hayti.—The Republic of Hayti is in a most distracted state of anarchy. A black, named Salomon, had assumed, at Aux Cayes, the title of *Chef d'execution*, and his party was gaining ground. A regiment of the line and a few National Guards sent against him passed over to his ranks. Several engagements had already taken place on the plains of Aux Cayes between the troops of the Provisional Government and the adherents of Salomon. The avowed object of Salomon and his party is to place the island under the protection of France. [Louis Philippe will "*protect*" them. The Paris fortifications to wit!]

Jamaica.—Anti Slavery Demonstration.—The *Baptist Herald* (published at Jamaica,) of August 9th, gives an account of an anti-Slavery Demonstration on the 12th of August. The writer says—The heavens seemed clothed with unusual brightness, and to smile approvingly, upon the masses of human beings who at an early hour poured into the town from all quarters, and the light and joyous hearts of the *free, industrious, and well-clad peasantry* seemed to respond to its brightness. Every road leading into the country was a stage of bustle and activity, troops of horse, crowds on foot, in every size and feature, sex and age, all pushing onward with cheerful haste to the house of God, to present their grateful sacrifices for civil and religious liberty. O! that the dark souls of American and Cuban slave owners, could have been dragged within the blaze of this truth-flashing exhibition! They would not have escaped unscathed by conscience—(at least those who have any.) Resolutions were adopted expressive of abhorence of the slavery prevailing in America and other parts of the world; and promising, on behalf of the freed men of Jamaica, to send a delegate to the approaching Anti-Slavery Convention at Boston. The same paper of August 16th, contains accounts of several similar "demonstrations." The following is curious and worth reading:—

Upper District of Trelawney—A public meeting was held for the purpose of informing the people how the present "enormous amount" of taxation is expended—[Not British but Jamaica "taxation."]—The report says, "Much astonishment and displeasure were elicited by the mention of the following sums—£41,000 sterling for the Police Establishment!! £30,000 for Immigration purposes during the current year!! and last though not least £28,060 as the annual grant to the Church of England, besides the immense sums yearly voted to that Establishment by the Parochial Vestries. After some discussion, resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to agitate for a divorce of Church and State. The following is the third:—"That we therefore resolve to use every legal and constitutional means in our power to obtain a redress of this crying grievance, and are determined never to rest satisfied till the favoured sect shall be compelled to follow the example which we have set them, by erecting their own Churches and supporting their own ministers." So here is an "Anti-Taxation" and "Anti-Church and State" agitation started by the free blacks of Jamaica. What if we find them agitating for the "Charter" next? Judging from present appearances, their next lesson is not unlikely to be, "Taxation without Representation is *tyranny* and *ought to be resisted*"!

Russia and Prussia.—The Paris *Quotidienne* and the last *Augsburg Gazette* treat at length of the purposes of the Emperor Nicholas in his visit to Berlin, and of the subjects which were treated of, and probably concluded, between him and the King of Prussia.

The *Augsburg Gazette* announces a closer alliance between the monarchies, to be cemented by a removal of commercial prohibition on the part of Russia. It will be remembered that the Czar offers several advantages to Prussian commerce which he refused to the other states of the German union. Prussia was obliged to decline such exclusive advantages, but promised to negotiate for their being made general to Germany. In this, perhaps, Prussia has succeeded. The north Germans are, however, not too well inclined to Russia, and the Emperor, coldly received at Berlin, was hooted at Posen, and his carriage fired at on crossing the frontier.

The Russian Government is stated to be busy at forming a "Northern League, which is to include Sweden and Denmark." Another move towards the intended "universal empire" of the Czars

United States.—The Hibernia, Capt. Bunting, arrived at Liverpool on Sunday, bringing papers down to the 19th ult. They do not, however, contain any news of importance. The following is from the *New York Journal of Commerce*:—

From Havannah.—By the ship Hellespont, Capt. Ellis, we have Havannah papers to the 7th ult. The yellow fever had materially abated. The news of the downfal of Espartero, the Spanish Regent, had reached Havannah, and created a strong sensation. There was a violent hurricane, 18th ult., on a part of the coast of Cuba, extending from Limonar in the jurisdiction of the Matanzas, to the districts of Soledad de Bemba, Rogue, Guamutas, and Cimmerones. The loss of property, principally on shore, is estimated at upwards of 100,000 dollars.

The Governor-General of Canada arrived at Toronto on the 12th ult., and addresses had poured on him from all quarters.

The Emperor Nicholas.—The *Journal des Debats* publishes the following facts relative to the late attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia:—The Emperor of Russia, after having been received at Berlin with marked indifference, was insulted on his passage through Posen by the people, who were at the moment much grieved at the death of General de Grohnan; and on the frontiers of Prussia and Poland the same persons fired on the carriage in which were the Emperor's Aides-de-Camp, and which was mistaken for the Emperor's carriage. There were found several balls in the carriage and in the officers' cloaks. It was only at Warsaw that the Emperor was informed of this criminal attempt.

Frontier of Poland, Sept. 27.—According to letters from Warsaw, several arrests have taken place. A plot against the life of the Emperor is talked of. The investigation will prove whether the machinations at Warsaw be connected with the attempt at Posen, though, according to positive accounts from Posen, there exists no clue that can lead to the discovery of the guilty party. It is rumoured that twenty shots have been fired at the carriage of the Emperor and his suite, and that by a miracle nobody has been wounded. Besides, the great darkness that prevailed rendered it impossible to seize any of the guilty.

Dreadful Fire.—The *Minsk Gazette* announces that a fire broke out on the 1st ult. in the town of Neswisch, which is chiefly inhabited by Israelites, and consumed one hundred and thirty-six houses. The loss was estimated at 50,000 silver roubles.

Turkey.—Letters from Constantinople of the 20th ult. state that Riza Pasha was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Ottoman armies by an imperial firman of the 17th.

Montevideo.—Montvideo papers of the 5th August advise the defeat of Nunez by Flores, near Rosario, and a correspondence discovered in the captured baggage clearly proves that Oribe's force is suffering great extremities from the want of cattle. Rivera had removed to the San Raman pass on the St Lucia. A committee had been appointed to investigate the horrible barbarities committed by the troops of Rosas on their prisoners, and it was believed that Mr. Mandeville had made some private communication with the Foreign Minister on the subject. A slight skirmish occurred on the 3rd of the month outside the town, between the enemy's troops and the sentinels on the look out. The rate of exchange on England was 42d.

OVERLAND MAIL.

China and India.—The Overland Mail has been received, bringing the important intelligence of the ratification of the Chinese Treaty, The ratifications were exchanged on the 23rd of June.

The news from Calcutta is almost wholly military. The troops in Scinde were suffering severely from sickness.

The recent disturbances in the Punjaub, together with those still existing at Gualior, have given rise to a report very generally credited, that a large force will be assembled in the cold weather to be ready in case of necessity.

A Zealous Priest.—A letter from Appenziell in Switzerland says—"At the *fete* of the Nativity of the Virgin, the Cure Weisphout of Brullesau, declared that he would shoot any one who should *attempt to get in his harvest on that day. One M.* Fuclis proceeded to his work as usual. The Cure, seeing this, fired at him, and lodged twenty grains of shot in his thigh and leg. The government wished to prosecute him; but the inhabitants of Brullesau prevented it; and the affair is to be taken before the Bishop."

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Oct. 6th.

John Brooker, of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, carver and gilder, October 20, at ten, and November 21, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. William Turquand, official assignee, 13, Old Jewry-chambers; and Mr. J. Bowen May, solicitor, 14, Queen-square.

Peter Austin Nuttall, late of Cheltenham, and now of 7, Edward-terrace, Chalk-road, Islington, newspaper vender, October 7, at half-past eleven, and November 21, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. George John Graham, official assignee, 23, Coleman-street; and Mr. Wright, solicitor, Lyon's-inn.

James Bedford, of Melina-place, Westminster-road, Lambeth, iron merchant, October 17, and November 15, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Lackington, official assignee, 3, Coleman-street-buildings; and Mr. Tucker, solicitor, Bow-chambers, Threadneedle-street.

Joseph Harvey, of 1, St. Mary Axe, City, builder, October 12, at twelve, and November 17, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Mr. Johnson, official assignee, 20, Basinghall-street; and Messrs. Newbon and Evans, solicitors, Doctors'-commons.

George Keeling, now or late of Manchester, brewer, October 26, at one, and November 9, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Mr. James Stansall Pott, official assignee, Manchester; and Mr. R. T. Grundy, solicitor, Manchester and Bury.

Samuel Gould, late of St. John's, New Brunswick, but now of Liverpool, merchant, October 16 and November 17, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Liverpool; Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, and Co., solicitors, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Rogerson and Radcliffe, solicitors, Liverpool.

Edward Kenyon Bullman, of Leeds, cabinet maker, October 17, and November 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Mr. Charles Fearne, official assignee, Leeds; and Mr. John Watson, solicitor, 27, Worship-street, Finsbury; and Mr. William Sykes, solicitor, Leeds.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.

James Brookbanks, of Dudley, Worcestershire, mercer, second dividend of 4s. in the pound, payable at 35, George-street, Manchester, on October 17, or any subsequent Tuesday.

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED IN THE COUNTRY.

George Fisher, of Bradford, Yorkshire, linendraper, November 1, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—Robert Wilson, of York, silk mercer, November 1, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—John Eyre Pearson, of Sheffield, wine merchant, November 2, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—John Campion and William Campion, of Whitby, Yorkshire, ship builders, November 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds—John Brown and Thomas Bruton Powell, of Stubbins, Lancashire, calico printers, October 31, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester—Augustus William Hillary, of Ewanrigg-hall, Cumberland, iron-founder, October 31, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—George Sadler, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, linendraper, November 2, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol—Robert Campion and John Campion, of Whitby, Yorkshire, bankers, November 9, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds.

CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before October 27.

James Webber, of Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman—James Watts, of 109, Holborn, licensed victualler—William Henderson, of Netham-works, Moor-fields, Gloucestershire, manufacturing chemist—Archibald Thomson, of Leadenhall-street, City, merchant—John Bowie, of Shoe-lane, City, grocer—David Bolton, of Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchant—Robert Crosbie, of Sutton, Cheshire, tea dealer—John Lloyd Dobson, of Kidderminster, carpet manufacturer—Joseph Gallop, jun., of Bedminster, Bristol, painter—William Aslett, of Bitterne, Hampshire, grocer—Charles Maidlow, of Finchley, and 76, St. John's-terrace, St. John's-wood, builder—Charles Beasley, of Birmingham, draper—Charles Cooper and Thomas Cooper, of Strood, Kent, fellmongers—Joseph Butt and Edward Butt, of 18, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, linendrapers—John Oram, of Chard, Somersetshire, lace manufacturer.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

James William Slatter, of Oxford, boot and shoe maker, October 27—George Salter, of 50, Davies-street, Middlesex, builder, October 27—Thomas Fortune, late of Lower White Cross-street, Cripplegate, but now of 1, King's-cross, Battle-bridge, cabinet manufacturer, October 27—William Pullen, formerly of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, brewer, but now of the Great Western Hotel, St. George, Gloucestershire, November 9—Samuel Fox Parsons, of Pontardawe, Glamorganshire, iron-founder, November 2—William Reynolds and John Tertius Fairbank, October 28—George Heathcote, of Sheffield, spring knife manufacturer, October 28—Thomas Parry, of Mold, Flintshire, draper, Oct. 31—Thomas Bull, of Blythe-marsh, Staffordshire, farmer, October 28.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

John Haigh and John Hinckliffe, of Kirkgate, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, blacksmiths—James Hudson and James Broadbent, jun., of Manchester, calico printers—James King, sen., Henry King, and James King, jun., of Ross-mill, near Rochdale, Lancashire, fustian manufacturers, (so far as regards Henry King)—John Tapp, Robert Agars, and Thomas M'Turk, of Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen drapers—Mark Maughan and John Atkinson, of Sheffield, mercers—William Barker and Thomas England, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, attorneys—John Naylor and Thomas Roberton, of Liverpool, pawnbrokers—James Hardcastle, Peter Ormrod, Henry Ashworth, and Edmund Ashworth, of Egerton, Lancashire, dyers—Robert Mills, Charles Bamford, Charles Bamford, and John Taylor, of Woolstenholme, Lancashire, coal proprietors.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Oct. 10.

BANKRUPTS.

John Davies and Richard Davies, drapers, Chiswell-street, Middlesex, *to surrender Oct. 19, at twelve,* and Nov. 22, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-street-buildings; solicitor, Sole, Aldermanbury.

Frederick William Eugene Barandon, merchant, Philpot-lane, London, Nov. 8, at three, and 22, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Johnson, official assignee, Coleman-street; solicitors, Phillipps, Clement's-lane.

John Mallett, miller, Hadley, Mindlesex, Oct. 19, at eleven, and Nov. 22, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Lackington, official assignee, Coleman-street-buildings; solicitor, Sadgrove, Mark-lane.

John Millington and Thomas Salter, calico-printers, Manchester, Oct. 24, and Nov. 14, at one, at the Manchester District Court. Stanway, official assignee, Manchester; solicitors, Milne and Sons, and Cooper, Manchester; Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple, London.

LEEDS BOROUGH SESSIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, in the County of York, will be holden before Thomas Flower Ellis, the younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough at the Court House in Leeds, on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth Day of October next, at two o'Clock in the afternoon, at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

And Notice is hereby further Given,

That all Appeals, Applications, and Proceedings under the Highway Acts, (not previously disposed of), will be heard and taken at the sitting of the Court on Saturday Morning, (28th October,) at Nine o'Clock, unless any Felonies or Misdemeanours shall then remain undisposed of, in which case, all such Appeals, Applications and Proceedings will be heard and taken as soon after Saturday Morning at Nine o'clock as the whole of the Felonies and Misdemeanours shall have been disposed of.

JAMES RICHARDSON,
Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.
Leeds, 25th September 1843.

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, "*enclosed in a sealed envelope*," on receipt of a Post-office Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE; with Instructions for its COMPLETE RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulgence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful Imprudence, or Infection; including a comprehensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions for the removal of Disqualifications, and Remarks on the Treatment of Ghonorrhœ, Gleet, Stricture and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c.

BY C. J. LUCAS, &CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON;

And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street; G. Mansell, 3, King-street, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightsbridge; H. Phillips, 264, Oxford-street; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Huett, 141, High Holborn, London; J. Buckton, Bookseller, 50, Briggate, Leeds; J. Noble, 23, Market-place, Hull; W. Lawson, 51, Stone gate, York, and W. Barraclough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Sowler, Courier Office, 4, St. Ann's Square, and H. Whitmore, 109, Market Street, Manchester; W. Howell, Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54, Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liverpool; W. Wood, Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; W. & H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh; T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

"The various forms of bodily and mental weakness incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated in this cautiously written and practical work, are almost unknown, generally misunderstood, and treated upon principles correspondingly erroneous and superficial, by the present race of medical practitioners. Hence the necessity for the publication of a timely safeguard, a silent yet friendly monitor, or, where debility has made threatening inroads, the means of escape and the certainty of restoration. The evils to which the book adverts are extensive and identical in their secret and hidden origin, and there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and those salutary cautions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of generative debility neglected by the family physician, but they require for their safe management the exclusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisite for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral or social view, we find the interests and welfare of mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."—*The Planet.*

"The best of all friends is the Professional Friend and in no shape can he be consulted with greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly Vigour." The initiation into vicious indulgence—its progress—its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how "Manly Vigour" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored; how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion—afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of health and moral courage. The work is written in a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often fond parents are deceived by the outward physical appearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train of symptoms indicative of consumption or general decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and instead of being the natural results of congenital debility or disease, are the consequences of an alluring and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind and body."—*Bell's New Weekly Messenger*

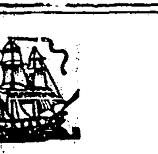
"Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of a medical work, *this remark is open to exception in* any instance where the public, and not the isolated and exclusive members of the profession, are the parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to men indiscriminately, the world will form its own opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious technicality in which the science of medicine has hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to a deeply important branch of study. The tone of this book is highly moral, and it abounds in well-written, harrowing, yet correct displays of the suffering consequent upon unbridled sensualism. No human being can be the worse *for its perusal*; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a well-told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently the production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate division of the human organization."—*The Magnet.*

"The security of happiness in the marriage state is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligations. This essay is most particularly addressed to all suffering under a despondency of the character alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renovated health."

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Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases, as to the duration of the complaint, the symptoms, age, general habits of living, and occupation in life of the party. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, without which no notice whatever can be taken of their application; and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

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To the Literary portion of the Public, they wish particularly to address themselves, with becoming humility, in this their season of adversity; most of whom are doubtless aware, that for some sime after the introduction of the Art, the profession of a Printer was as illustrious as it was profitable; but whether from the inroads made by machinery—the general diffusion of education, which renders learning no mark of distinction—or from whatever other cause—certain it is, the operative Printer is not at all superior, in point of remuneration, to that of the commonest handicraft workman. They confidently cherish the hope, however, their claims to protection will still be recognized by the lovers of Literature, and that the humble instruments of ushering into the world the productions of genius and learning, will not be suffered to perish without assistance.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,
H. R. YOUNG, Chairman.
G. H. HANSHALL, Secretary.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by the Committee, who attend every Monday and Thursday Evenings for this special purpose; by Mr. J. S. Hodson, Bookseller, 112, Fleet Street; Mr. Cleave, Bookseller and Publisher, Shoe Lane; and by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Williams and Co. Birchin Lane; also by Mr. Thomas Midgley, Treasurer, the "Twelve Bells" Tavern, Bride Lane, Fleet Street.

October 6th, 1843.

SECRECY.—SUCCESFUL TREATMENT.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT,

13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

IT may be stated as a fact, that there is no disease which has demanded more, or received less, attention from the Medical Profession generally, than *Lues Venera.* From this cause alone, it is allowed to sweep away hundreds of victims annually. By the application of proper remedies, ninety-nine out of every hundred of these might be saved. But to attain this, it is necessary that a Medical Practitioner should devote his time almost exclusively to the consideration of this most insidious and dangerous disease. It appears under so many varied forms, and *assumes so many different aspects, that nothing but* constant experience can enable even the most devoted student to detect and eradicate it. When a Medical Man abandons the general practice of the Profession, and devotes his studies entirely to this particular branch, then he at once looses caste, and is branded by his colleagues as a *Quack.* In defiance of this contumelious epithet,

WILKINSON AND CO.,

Beg to state that they continue to apply all their knowledge and experience to the eradication of this baneful Disorder, finding a sufficient recompense in the happiness which they have been the means of restoring to thousands who would, in all probability, have otherwise sunk prematurely into the grave.

This Establishment has now been open upwards of seven years, during which period, thousands of cases have been treated, and in no one instance has the patient been disappointed of an effectual cure. In most instances, a few days have sufficed to eradicate the Disease; but where the disorder has been allowed to make serious inroads by delay or unskilful management, more time has necessarily been required to complete the cure. W. and Co., know of no instance where any establishment devoted to the care of the same class of disease, has maintained so long a standing, which must be regarded as a conclusive proof of their integrity and ability.

Long experience has enabled them to produce a remedy which is applicable to almost every stage of the disease. Their

PURIFYING DROPS

Have been used in thousands of cases, and with the most signal success. Perhaps no Medicine was ever offered to the Public, which has been so efficacious in restoring the diseased to health and vigour. They are powerful and speedily efficacious, in the most obstinate as well as recent cases. A Treatise of twelve pages is given with them, explaining the various aspects of the Disease; and the directions are so full and explicit, that persons of either sex may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bedfellow.

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THE SECRET MEDICAL ADVISER;

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence, or sent free to the most remote parts of the kingdom (in a sealed envelope) on the receipt of a Post-office Order, for Three Shillings and Sixpence.

Within the space of six months a very large edition of this valuable Work has been disposed of, which will be a sufficient test of its importance. It is a Practical Treatise on the Prevention and Cure of the Venereal Disease, and other affections of the urinary and sexual organs, in both sexes, with a mild and successful mode of treatment, in all their forms and consequences; especially Gleet, Stricture, affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, Gravel, &c.; shewing also the dangerous consequences of Mercury, such as eruptions of the skin, pain in the body, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration—embellished with Engravings. An ample consideration of the disease of the woman; also nervous debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, sterility or barrenness, and other various interruptions of the laws of nature. Also, observations on the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful consequences on its victims. This invaluable little Work, together with their Purifying Drops and other Medicines, may be had of W. & Co.. at their Establishment, 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds; or of the following

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Liverpool—At the *Chronicle* Office, 25, Lord-street.
Manchester—Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Market place.
Ripon—Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place.
Wakefield—Mr. Hurst, Bookseller.
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BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS

Case communicated by Mr. Lloyd, Chemist and Druggist, Richmond, Surrey, to Mr. T. T. Prout, 229, Strand, London.

May 3, 1842

SIR,—The wife of a person residing in St John's Green, in this place, came to my shop a little time since, for a box of your Pills for her husband. She told me that previous to his taking them he had a violent attack of the Gout, which sometimes laid him up for weeks and months together, but since taking them, the last six years he has never been laid up, and only requires one dose of Pills to set him to rights. I have seen the husband since (yesterday, May 2nd, 1842), and he told me the same exactly and moreover says, he never takes any other medicine.

This, I can assure you, is not a solitary instance. I invariably find them do good whenever I have sold them. The parties say they shall be happy to give any information in their power, as public benefit.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
E. LLOYD.
Chemist, Post Office, Richmond, Surrey.

The testimonials of the astonishing efficacy of Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills are universally accompanied by the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends its administration, but that the patient, without feeling the operation of the medicine, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than experienced previous to being afflicted with this disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days. See Testimonials of Lieutenant Masters (of Hawley, near Bagshot), late of the Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies, who was invalided home, by a Garrison order; the Rev. Dr. Blomberg; the Chevalier de la Garde; Mr. Cosher, Beaconsfield; Mr. Richard Stone, Luton; Mrs. Chambers, Maidstone; John J. Giles, Esq., Frimley; Mr. Lance, Blackwater; Mr. Inwood, Pirbright; and that of T. R. Mandall, Esq., Coroner, Doncaster, whose testimony demonstrate this preparation to be one of the greatest discoveries in medicine.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; Brooke & Co., Walker & Co., Stafford, Faulkner, Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Foggitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the kingdom.

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THE SILENT FRIEND,

A MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire:—*with Observations on the baneful effects of* SOLITARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION; local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar manner; the Work is Embellished with Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with approved mode of cure for both sexes; followed by observations on the Obligations of MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with directions for the removal of certain Disqualifications: the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a "SILENT FRIEND" to be consulted without exposure, and with assured confidence of success.

By R. and L. PERRY, and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London.

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PETER BUSSEY IN NEW YORK AGAIN.

P. BUSSEY has removed to the commodious premises, No. 3, Duane Street, where his friends will find good Board and Lodging, at reasonable charges, and receive such information respecting *the country as will greatly assist them* in determining their further steps.

LETTER FROM MR. WM. HICK, NORTHERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 17th, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, at your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great error to find fault with a medicine merely because it is a patent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, predjudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past work; they were persuaded to try a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and this with great physical difficulty and languor, they can now not only do a full week's work, but overhours besides. *Bad as trade is here,* the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who had been employed in their absence; and it is a laughable fact, that Parr's Pills come in for a share of their rancour. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily food.

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary nature. I have not seen the individual myself, but I shall give you the fact as I have received it from his employers and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalesence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to the Isle of Man and other places, for the benefit of his health, but to no purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his work, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
"WILLIAM HICK.

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court Fleet-street, London."

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills.

"Gentlemen,—I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your Parr's Life Pills. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (or dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Astley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I heard of the great fame of Parr's Life Pills, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy I am perfectly well, the dropsy is entirely removed, together with a scorbutic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for fourteen years. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my heartfelt thanks, and authority to publish this letter, and will gladly answer any applications either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed)
"W. MOAT.

"Witness—John Hough, Cheadle, carrier.
"Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"To the Proprietors of Parr's Life Pills."

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of Parr's Life Pills; to enumerate the cases world be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of Life Pills for Life Pills they were to him they had done him so much good, in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

"Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, is was quite as well as the other.

"A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken Parr's Life Pills he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's waggon, 36 dozen boxes at 1s. 1½d., and 6 dozen at 2s. 9d.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
"JOHN HEATON.

"7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb. 9th, 1842.

'To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London."

Another most extraordinary case of cure, communicated by Mr. Moxon, of York:—Mrs. Mathers, of that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she say she cannot express the inconceiveable advantage which she has already derived from them. She further states, that she is now almost well, and ascribed her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mrs. Mathers, who will herself authenticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words Parr's Life Pills to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white *letters on a* red *ground.* Without this mark of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition! Prepared by the Proprietors, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard; Sold by Joshua Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds; and at 3, Market Walk, Huddersfield; and retail by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

Poetry.

O! THE DAYS OF ROMANCE ARE NOT OVER.

O! the days of romance are not over:
Though the knight may no more be the lover,
There are bosoms that beat
With as fervent a heat
As the shield or the corslet could cover.

Though the banner, all tatter'd and gory,
But waves o'er the host of a story,
There are fields where the prowess
Of strength may endow us
With prouder and holier glory!

Though the sullen and savage retainer
May not mount with the lord of the manor,
There are bands we may whet,
There are foes to be met
In the cause of the helpless complainer.

Where in death the wan father is sleeping,
And the young widow'd mother is weeping,
As her infants look up,
When they empty the cup,
Where their famishing pittance was steeping:

O! who would not rouse into valour,
When he sees them decline in their squalor,
Till the infant will die,
And the young mother's eye
Glares wild o'er the wees that befal her!

For where is the heart that is laden
With the love of some gentle-eyed maiden,
Can forget that that mother
Was the bride of his brother;
For the bloom of her fair cheek was fading!

Then awake! O, awake from your slumber!
Thou host whom the eye cannot number;
And let the bold brands
Flash bright in your hands,
And shake off the dust of their lumber!

We will turn from the lies that confound us—
We will wrench off the chains that have bound us—
We will up to the battle
Where the war-missiles rattle,
And the death hail comes hissing around us!

* * * * *

Then the chivalrous knight with his pages
Shall step from the tinsel of stages,
And his arms shall be strong
To rescue from wrong,
And his fame shall be treasured for ages.

Cork Examiner.

THE "CRY OF THE CHILDREN."

Do ye hear the children weeping, O, my brothers!
Ere the sorrow comes with years?
They are leaning their young heads against their mothers,
And *that* cannot stop their tears.
The young lambs are bleating in the meadows—
The young birds are chirping in the nest—
The young fawns are playing with the shadows—
The young flowers are blowing from the west;
But the young, young children, O, my brothers!
They are weeping bitterly!
They are weeping in the playtime of the others,
In the country of the free.

Alas! the young children! they are seeking
Death in life, as best to have!
They are binding up their hearts away from breaking,
With a cerement from the grave.
Go out, children, from the mine and from the city—
Sing out, children, as the little thrushes do!
Pluck your handfuls of the meadow cowslips pretty—
Laugh aloud to feel your fingers let them through!
But the children say, "Are cowslips of the meadows
Like the weeds anear the mine?
Leave us quiet in the dark of our coal-shadows,
From your pleasures fair and fine.

"For O!" say the children, "we are weary,
And we cannot run or leap:
If we cared for any meadows, it were merely
To drop down in them and sleep.
Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping;
The reddest flower would look as pale as snow;
For, all day, we drag our burden tiring,
Through the coal-dark underground—
Or, all day, we drive the wheels of iron
In the factories, round and round.

"All day long, the wheels are droning, turning—
Their wind comes in our faces;
Till our hearts turn, and our heads with pulses burning,
And the walls turn in their places!
Turns the sky in the high window blank and reeling—
Turns the long light that droppeth down the wall—
Turn the black flies that crawl along the ceiling—
All are turning all the day, and we with all!
All day long, the iron wheels are droning,
And sometimes we could pray—
'O, ye wheels (breaking off in a mad meaning)
Stop! be silent for to day?'"

Ay! be silent! let them hear each other breathing,
For a moment, mouth to mouth;
Let them touch each other's hands, in a fresh wreathing
Of their tender human youth;
Let them feel that this cold metallic motion
Is not all the life God giveth them to use;
Let them prove their inward souls against the notion
That they live in you, or under you, O wheels!
Still, all day, the iron wheels go onward,
As if fate in each were stark!
And the children's souls, which God is calling sunward,
Spin on blindly in the dark.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Reviews.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE.

We have here the number for October of the above popular periodical, and a very good number it is. The first article is—what is now unusual with Tait—*political*, entitled "The Close of Many Sessions." It contains some good matter, reminding us of the time when, with the erratic Harry Brougham's head upon its cover, it did good service in the "cause of Reform," "in our young days, when Will the Fourth was King." The writer hits hard at poor Sir Robert; yet confesses that the "do nothing policy," if by him adopted, was not by him originated; but before his return to power was faithfully acted up to by the Whigs: until at last—"it is every day more evident, that upon the present system the people cannot long be kept quiet, although contentment under legislative injustice, under selfish, class Government, could be a desirable state for any people calling themselves free. A dreadful social crisis, or prompt measures of reform, too bold and sweeping to be seriously entertained either by the present administration or its predecessor, appears the only alternative before the country. Public confidence is for the time completely destroyed. Every class is uneasy, and either suffering from the actual pressure of poverty, or from vague fears of coming dangers and changes." Speaking of the Premier, the writer says: "he has frittered away the opportunity (of doing the work of reformation) exactly as the Whigs did one more golden; and with it any reputation for great statesmanship which he ever enjoyed. It is now evident that he is not the 'Coming Man;' and as no one can tell where that phœnix is to be looked for, it is full time that the people set about working out their deliverance by their own earnest and united efforts." The writer at the same time does justice to the Whig faction. "It was, with a few exceptions, from no abstract love of a free and broadly-based representation of the people that the Whigs became all at once violent reformers. They longed for power and place, baited their hook with Parliamentary Reform, and having caught their gudgeon, soon showed how very small was the *final* measure of reform which they deemed sufficient, and how identical is the policy of Whigs and Tories when in power, and their selfish interests and elementary feelings of *caste* at all times." The writer adds that "as Peel has sunk, Russell has *not* risen in public estimation; the country is sick of Whiggery."

"The Queen's visit to France," is a bit of gossip, which, however, well shews up the cold, heartless, ignorant, exclusive spirit of the British Court. "On a recent occasion, for instance, Gudin, a master and commander in the French navy, as well as one of the first families in the world, was refused access to the fetes of Buckingham Palace, after enjoying as an honoured guest, those of Louis Philippe, and Nicholas I., *on the grounds that he was an artist!!!*" We are told too, "that Landseer, who has enriched the Royal Gallery with some of his choicest pictures, passes weeks together at Windsor Castle, without further notice vouchsafed him than to a corporal of Life Guards!" We suppose the Queen is too busy with her pet monkeys, and the Prince with the inmates of his kennels to pay attention to men of genius. Well does Beranger sing:—

"Yes make a king, O make a king!"

Mrs. Gore's tale of "The Smuggling Dogs of the Belgian frontier" is brought to a conclusion. It will repay perusal.

We have read with much pleasure "The Roman Lyrists, No. 1," in which is given a short biographical sketch of Catullus, accompanied by translations of several of his poems. The working man who has a taste for "immortal verse," but to whom circumstances has denied the education which would allow him to read the bards of "other days" in their native language, will find in these translations a rich treat, second only to that of reading the poet in his "classic" costume.

Morrison continues his "Reminiscences of Sir Walter Scott," the principal part of which is taken up with a gossip about ghosts. Passing over these "shadows" we quote painful "realities."

"This was the year of the mock rebellion in the West, and the skirmish of Bonnymuir. Sir Walter was seriously alarmed.

"Although in the confidence of the Tory faction, I cannot think that he was in the secret; for he believed the business real. His heart would have revolted at the base plot of getting up a mock rebellion in order to support a corrupt ministry at the expense of blood. He lamented the fate of the sufferers; for in such cases, he foresaw that much innocent as well as guilty blood would be shed; nor did he approve of the execution of Hardie and Baird at Stirling. 'But the law could not save them,' said he; 'they were taken with arms in their hands, fighting against the king's forces.'

"There is at present a monument about to be built by subscription to their memories, as having died martyrs in the cause of freedom.

"I mentioned the horror which was felt by the people at the execution of the poor, old, half-witted man Wilson, in Glasgow, who was incapable of forming any plot; that, when apprehended, Wilson was found thatching a house; and that the only crime laid to his charge was carrying bread and cheese to some meeting of weavers on the Cathkin hills, in his own neighbourhood. At his execution, he wore the same wooden clogs in which he was apprehended. When the hangman was about to fasten the rope round his neck, poor Wilson said 'It is no possible: ye can never be in earnest to hang me that never did ill to ony body?' After having hung some time, a person in a mask sprung on the scaffold, and cut off the head, in order that nothing might be wanting to complete the horrible farce. 'It was,' said Sir Walter, 'a fearful business, and carried much too far.'"

It was indeed a "fearful business!" but, "Eternal Justice" be praised, never be it forgotten that a righteous retribution fell upon at least one of the "corrupt ministry," the

"Never (enough) lamented Castlereagh,
Whose pen-knife slit a goose quill to'ther day;"

the conscience-haunted wretch, who CUT HIS OWN THROAT at North Cray in Kent. May the only good deed of his whole life be imitated by all like him!

From a very excellent review of "De Custine's Empire of the Czar," we shall hereafter give a few extracts illustrative of life in Russia. The hideous despotism of the Autocrat is exhibited in vivid colours by one who is no friend to democracy.

"Puffs and Poetry" is rich and racy. We would fain have transferred the whole article to our columns, but this would be unjust; we must, as *Tait* says, "whet curiosity," not attempt to "satisfy it." Take the following specimens:—

"Some people are fond of excursions into the realms of old romance, with their Launcelots and Guenevers; their enchanted castles, their bearded wizards, 'and such odd branches of learning.' There needs a winged griffin, at the very least, to carry them out of the every day six-and-eightpenny world, or the whizz of an Excalibur to startle their drowsy imaginations into life. The beauties and the wonders of the universe died for them some centuries ago: they went out with Friar Bacon and the invention of gunpowder. Praised be Apollo! this is not our case. There is a smatch of poetry, to our apprehension, in almost everything. We have detected it pushing its petals forth from the curls of a barrister's wig, and scented its fragrance even in the columns of the *London Gazette*.

'The deep poetic voice
That hourly speaks within us'

is never silent. Like Signor Benedick, it 'will still be talking.'

"What will the advertising world give to secure our services? Warren's bard is dust—

Warren's Japan, and Day and Martin's jet,
Can trouble him no longer—

Bish's Shelley is, like his lotteries, but a memory. The world is all before us, and we are before the world.—We are ready to idealize British Brandy, or Grocer's Port to any extent—so we be not asked to drink them. Dust-pans, Balsamic Pill, Jupes, Detector Locks, Sicilian Cream, Mosley's Pens, Aerothermic Stoves, Patent Starch—nothing can come amiss to a goose-quill like ours.

"You think we are joking—not a bit of us. Assuredly the thing is to be done. 'Tis as easy as lying.' A pleasant exercise of the fancy over our morning's coffee will turn you off a panegyric that will get your shelves cleared of your wares, though they were ten times the rubbish they are.

JUPITER AND THE INDIAN ALE.

"Take away this clammy nectar!"
Said the king of Gods and men;
"Never, at Olympus' table,
Let that trash be served again!
Ho, Lyæus, thou, the beery!
Quick—invent some other drink,
Or, in a brace of shakes, thou standest
On Cocytus' sulphry brink!"

Terror shakes the limbs of Bacchus,
Paly grew his pimpled nose,
And already in his rearward
Felt he Jove's tremendous toes;
When a bright idea struck him—
"Dash my thyrsus! I'll be bail—
For you never were in India—
That you know not HODGSON'S ALE!

"Bring it!" quoth the cloud-compeller;
And the wine-god brought the beer—
"Port and Claret are like water
To the noble stuff that's here!"
And Saturnius drank and nodded,
Winking with his lightning eyes;
And amidst the constellations
Did the star of HODGSON rise!

"We feel tempted to make trial of the classical style. It always tells well in advertisements. People like to be flattered by appeals to their classical knowledge—or ignorance, we shall not say which. Let us see! We have it—and here goes in the divine stanza of Goethe's *Bride of Corinth*:—

TARQUIN AND THE AUGUR.

Gingerly is good king Tarquin shaving,
Gently glides the razor o'er his chin,
Near him stands a grim Haruspex raving,
And with frantic mean he pitches in
Church-Extension hints,
Till the monarch squints,
Snicks his cheek, and swears—a deadly sin!

"Jove confound thee, thou bare-legged imposter!
From my dressing-table get thee gone!
Dost thou think my flesh is double Glo'ster?
There again! That cut was to the bone!
Get ye from my sight,
I'll believe you right,
When my razor cuts that sharping hone!"

Thus spoke Tarquin with a deal of dryness;
But the Augur, eager for his fees,
Answered.—"Try it, your Imperial Highness,
Press a little harder, if you please;
There! The deed is done!"
Through the solid stone
Went the steel as glibly as through cheese.

So the Augur touched the tin of Tarquin,
Who suspected some celestial aid;
But he wrong'd the blameless Gods; for hearken!
Ere the monarch's bet was rashly laid,
With his searching eye
Did the priest espy
RODGER'S name engraved upon the blade."

"Virginia Hams" is capital; so is "To persons about to marry," and "Paris and Helen." But here comes the most popular character of the day, "Old Parr."

"We are almost afraid to trust ourselves among the advertisements of pills and lotions, so infinite be they in their numbers and fascinations. For our own parts, we cannot conceive why anybody dies in such a world of specifics as that we live in. Our pen hovers over 'Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup.' Something after the manner of Barry Cornwall would be appropriate. But there are 'Kearsley's Original Widow Welch's Female Pills,' irresistibly forcing themselves upon us. Widow Welch! The Original Widow Welch! The subject is too inviting. We could cover a page with it in the style of Sterne; but, as we cannot afford this space, let us see what can be said of

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

'Twas in the town of Lubeck
A hundred years ago,
An old man walked into the church
With beard as white as snow;
Yet were his cheeks not wrinkled,
Nor dim his eagle eye:
There's many a knight that steps the street
Might wonder, should he chance to meet
That mien erect and high.

When silenced was the organ,
And hushed the vespers loud,
The Sacristan approached the sire,
And drew him from the crowd—
"There's something in thy visage
On which I dare not look.
And when I rang the passing-bell,
A tremour that I dare not tell
My very vitals shook."

"Who art thou, awful stranger?
Our ancient annals say,
That twice two hundred years ago,
Another passed this way,
Like thee in face and feature;
And, if the tale be true,
'Tis writ that in this very year
Again the stranger shall appear,—
Art thou The Wandering Jew?"

"The Wandering Jew! thou dotard;"
The wondrous phantom cried—
"'Tis several centuries ago
Since that poor stripling died!
He would not use my nostrums—
See, shaveling, here they are!
These put to flight all human ills,
These conquer death—unfailing pills!
And I'm the inventor, PARR!"

"This—enclosed in a letter from the sacristan of the ballad, with a statement, that he felt himself growing so much younger every day by the use of the pills, that he expected he would soon have to look out for a nurse to suckle him—would tell amazingly before the usual 'price 1s 1½d, 2s 9d, and family boxes, 11s each.' Family boxes! A fireside of Methuselahs.

"We have hitherto dealt chiefly in the discursive and lyrical style: but the epigrammatic might be turned to equal account. This would suit particularly for advertisements by plain cooks, and housemaids, with a two-years' character from their last place. Take as a specimen:—

A SERIOUS FOOTMAN.

WANTS A PLACE, a lad, who's seen
Pious life at brother Teazle's,
Used to cleaning boots, and been
Touched with grace and had the measles.

"This for the advertisement sheet of the *Congregational Magazine*. In odd corners of the *Morning Post* we occasionally see hints like the following, put in more circuitous language:—

WANTS A PLACE, as housemaid, or
Companion to a bachelor
Up in years, and who'd prefer
A person with *no* character;
A female, who in this respect
Would leave him nothing to object."

"Excurisons in the West of Ireland" contain some good sketches of real life. We have only room for the following extract, vividly descriptive of the state of things produced by misgovernment in too many parts of that country:—

"The immediate approach to Galway is a reproach to it; it would be, indeed, to Timbuctoo. It winds over a bleak and ugly hill, flanked by a dirty pool, which is all mud unless when the tide is full; and it passes through a long defile of the most wretched and filthy hovels. The inhabitants of this outlet are chiefly fishermen, whose wives and children seem to have no occupation but to squat about the doors in a state of loathsome laziness. The dens consist, for the most part, of a single room of very small dimensions for each family. Light and air are permitted to come in when the door happens to be open; but, at all other times, are hermetically excluded. Of furniture they have none; rarely a table, more rarely still, a chair. The floor on which they sit, and in a corner of which they 'strew down their (not) lonely pillow,' is mud—dry enough in fair weather, but through the winter months of about the same consistency with the street outside; for although, the light and breath of heaven are skilfully kept out, the rain is not. It comes dripping through the sooty thatch, or flowing in tiny rivulets, enriched by liquid exudations from the dung heaps. Moreover, those same heaps are, in all weathers, more prodigal of *ammonia* than an agricultural economist could at all approve of, or a mere unchemical fellow, who loves to poke his nose into queer odd places, take any pleasure in. The annual rent extorted for one of these *styes* is forty shillings; an amount sufficient, with a week's labour of the family, to complete the whole building from the foundation. The persons who traffic in this sort of house property are not the lords of the soil. They belong rather to the *pave*, being generally low men, who, in defiance of *the subletting act* and its clauses, parcel out their leasehold tenements thus for the reception of the poor. But although the landlords do not condescend to deal in such dismal holes, they have provided too many candidates for them; the demand having greatly increased with the land-clearing system, which has been carried on for some years in Ireland. The outcast population of the fields have been driven into the towns, where starvation and

"Fretting grief, the enemy of life,"

make them ready marks for infectious diseases; and thousands upon thousands have perished, unpitied and unrelieved, in those hovels."

This number has some good notices of the new novels. That of the "Stage Coach" will do not a little to ensure for it the patronage of the public.

In conclusion, we can recommend this number of *Tait* to you, "gentle reader," as an excellent shilling's-worth for your shilling.

THE NEW AGE. Cleave, London.

This is the title of a monthly publication, price 2d. In our last paper appeared an advertisement of the present month's number, which contains, among others, articles on "Association," "The necessary co-operation of both sexes for human advancement," "The truth of the Sabbath," &c., &c. This publication is the organ (as its second name bespeaks—*Concordium Gazette*) of a small but "sacred band" of *practical* philosophers who by "association", or co-operation of united labour and equal enjoyments, are labouring to convince the *old* world of its errors in perpetuating its cannibal system of divided and competitive interests. It is in this sense we use the word *practical* as applied to our friends; for with some of their *practical* views we by no means coincide; very likely because we don't understand them. Be that as it may, we have no hesitation in wishing them success, and in calling on the public to read their *Gazette* and judge for themselves. "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," say we. We should mention an article headed "Fruit Rooms" which recommends the establishment in London of Refectories where fruit could be supplied for the refreshment of the public. The article thus concludes:—

"In sober and practical verity, we do believe that Fruit Rooms, if opened by prudent and competent persons, in the *neighbourhood of the Bank or of Charing Cross*, would be as beneficial to those who opened them as healthful and delightful to these who frequented them. The capital necessary to establish one would not be large. Periodicals and newspapers might be enjoyed as comfortably and elegantly in these arbours of Pomona as in a cigar divan, a coffee-room, or a West-End Club. They would be more fragrant and becoming resorts for ladies than the shops of the *restaurateurs*. Their business need not to be confined to the summer or autumn months. Winter supplies foreign fruits, oranges, figs, grapes, limes, all that

——'By *frugal storing* firmness gains
To nourish, and superfluous moist consumes.'"

Here is a suggestion we should like to see taken up, and which we have no doubt will yet be done. The man who has made it is a public benefactor, though the public may not be aware of it. To our readers we say "buy the book," and do all you can to help on the *New Age*, when oppression and war, and ignorance and crime, and all the miseries of the present system shall be known no more.

THE ENGLISH NON-INTRUSIONIST; OR NORTHERN LIGHTS ON SOUHHERN LATITUDES.

This is a publication, as its name betokens, devoted to the Non-Intrusion cause. It is also anti-Puseyite. Of the former it is the staunch defender, and of the latter the fierce opponent. It is a publication that, in the present excited state of the religious world on these questions, will, no doubt, command the attention of a large number of readers. It is published by Thomas Hodgson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Simpkin and Marshall, London.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

No. 7, Vol. 2, is almost filled with an account of Father Mathew's visit to the Metropolis; of whom a portrait is given. A portrait is also given of William Dupe, aged 95, who is still living at St. Aldates, Oxford, strong and hearty; which is accounted for by shewing that he has never been the *dupe* of the "jolly god." May all water-drinkers live as long! say we.

THE PICTORIAL SPELLING BOOK, AND FIRST BOOK OF TOYS FOR CHILDREN. By John Ellis. Cleave, London.

These are well arranged little books; the former, price 3d., the latter, 2d., well calculated to make "the child the father of the man."

Several publications, including "*The Artizan*," "*Philanthropist*," "*Errors of Emigrants*," *&c.*, we must defer noticing till our next.

Local and General Intelligence.

CARLISLE.—IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE REVISION OF THE CARLISLE BURGESS LIST.—After the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, the Whig party, who were then popular in the country, took every means to make the Burgess lists as extensive as possible, by placing all occupiers of houses upon the rate-books; so that the overseer, in making out the burgess list, might not overlook those occupiers whose landlords paid the poor-rate. Thus a very popular franchise was established; but no sooner was it exercised against the Whig party, than they wished, and actually set about curtailing the very franchise which they had previously established. We shall give an example as an illustration of what we have been stating. In Botchergate Ward, the Burgess list, *immediately after the passing of the* Municipal Reform Act, contained upwards of *six hundred* names; but no sooner was the franchise exercised against the Whig party, than the list was reduced to the incredible small number of about *one hundred*. This was certainly done by the overseer; but we have little doubt, that it was either ordered, or suggested, by the Whig party; however, it was done; and had the people not resisted this inroad, the Whigs, as a party, would have had it in their power, to return, as councillors, whoever they thought proper. The ground on which the overseer acted, was, that all persons not paying rates directly, had no right to have their names placed upon the rate-book; consequently, would not be put upon the Burgess List. Now as many landlords of property pay the poor-rate for their tenants, and receive it back in the shape of rent; those tenants according to this rule laid down by the sapient overseer, were to be deprived of the right conferred upon them by the legislature. It has been decided, however, that except the overseer place all the names of the occupiers of a property upon the rate-book, that the rate *is an illegal rate, and may be successfully appealed against.* This we consider a most important decision, and if acted upon will greatly enlarge the Burgess lists in different parts of the country. Let any occupier of a house or tenement, whose name is not upon the rate-book, claim to have his name inserted; and, if the overseer neglect, or refuse, let him appeal to the mayor and assessors who must consider his claim the same as if his name was there.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Mr. O'Connell was born in the year 1775. In height the learned gentleman measures about 5 feet 9 inches.

REPEAL BALLADS.—Three Repeal ballad singers were apprehended the other day in Athlone, for singing a ditty to the air of "98" notoriety, "Shan Von Vacht;" but were discharged on engaging not to repeat the offence.

PARIS is lighted every evening by 13,000 lamps of which 5 894 are supplied with gas, and 7,321 with oil.

COMPASSION TO OTHERS.—If a man be compassionate towards the afflictions of others, it shows that his heart is like the noble tree that is wounded itself when it gives the balm.—*Lord Bacon.*

A LADY'S LETTER.—George Selwyn once affirmed in company that no woman ever wrote a letter without a postscript. "My next letter shall refute you, said Lady G—. Selwyn soon after received a letter from her Ladyship, when after her signature stood—"P.S. Who was right now, you or I?"

EARTHQUAKE.—The *Gazette des Potestes* states, that the shock of an earthquake was felt at Carlstad on the 14th ult.; fortunately no injury was sustained.

DREADFUL FIRE.—The village of Oberegeor Gental, says a Vienna journal, was nearly destroyed by fire on the 23rd ult. Out of 200 houses, of which the village consisted, 160 were burned to the ground.

TASTE.—The *Courrier Francais* says, that a young Englishwoman, who is yet to be married, purchased *for 50l.*, at the auction of the Glandier, the glass in which Madame Laffarge gave her husband his drink.

THE WEATHER IN FRANCE.—The weather is extremely inclement at Paris at the present; it causes great apprehensions, the vintage being now near at hand.

HISTORY.—Documents, relative to the flight of Louis XVI, to Varennes, have been lately discovered in the Register-office of the Court Royale of Orleans. They are composed of all the papers used at the trial of M.M. de Bouille, de Klinglin, de Choiseul, de Dama, le Goguelat, and others, which took place at Orleans. This vast collection of papers consist of letters, examinations, and depositions, and is calculated to throw a new light on the historical facts of that day.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—Accredited number of members, 400,000; capital invested in government securities, £200,000; floating capital, £20,000 exclusive of buildings; printing machinery, foundry, library, &c. £10,000.

SOME OF THE "DEAD WEIGHTS.—The number of soldiers receiving pensions from 6d. and 9d. to 1s. per diem is upwards of 50,000.

A YOUNG BRIDE.—Some time ago a marriage was about to be celebrated between a man of eighty-seven years of age, and a woman of seventy-seven. On reaching the church, however, the lady unexpectedly refused to go through the ceremony on the ground, "that her intended bridegroom was *much too old for her.*"

A PROFESSIONAL MAN.—The keeper of a Scotch ale-house, having on his sign, after his name, "M.D.F.R.S." a physician asked him how he presumed to affix these letters to his name. "Why, sir," said the publican, "I have as good right to it as you have." "What do you mean, you scoundrel?" replied the doctor. "I mean sir," returned the other, "that I was Drum Major of the Royal Scots Fusileers."

LASHED TO THE HELM.—A gentleman once said he should like to see a boat full of ladies adrift on the ocean to see what course they would steer. A lady in the room replied "That's soon told—they would steer to the Isle of Man to be sure."

LIBERALITY OF LANDLORDS (?)—At the Duke of Buccleauch's recent rent audit for the district of Eskdale, his Grace's chamberlain returned a discount of 10 per cent. to all the tenants; Sir Alexander Johnston, of *Carnsallach, returned* 15 per cent.; Mr. David Welsh, of Collin, 20 per cent; and Captain M'Inray, of Arnhill Kincardineshire, 10 per cent; and this when the harvest is most abundant. Can there be a doubt that these tenants are over-rented, and ought not their rents to be at once equitably reduced?

"UP IN THE MORNING'S NO' FOR ME."—"Why on earth don't you get up earlier, my son?" said an anxious father to his sluggard boy, "don't you see the flowers even spring out of their beds at the early hour of dawn?" "Yes, father," said the boy, "I see they do, and I would do the same, if I had as dirty a bed as they have."

VERY ACCOMMODATING.—Dr. A. Teste was passing on Tuesday night, about eleven o'clock, by the Rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, when he was attacked by two men who demanded his money. The doctor very coolly drawing forth a pistol, presented it at one of them, declaring that for the moment he had nothing else to offer them. They were not prepared for this demonstration, and took to flight.

AGE OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—King Louis Philippe, being born on the 6th of October, 1773, has now entered his 71st year. His Majesty is the first of his race who has reached so advanced an age.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, son of Mr. Robert Owen, the philanthropist, has been elected member of the United States Congress for the first congressional district of Indiana. Mr. Owen was elected by a majority of 577 votes over his opponent. The numbers being for R D. Owen, 6,659; John W. Payne, 6,082.

"THE WILD JUSTICE OF REVENGE."—The *Frankfort Journal* states, that in the *comital* of Zilade, in Hungary, the partisans of those who pay no taxes and those who do pay had come to blows, and nine individuals had lost their lives, victims of their political opinions. The nobles—that is the party who do not pay taxes—killed a married man, the father of five children. When this fact was known to the peasants they pursued the aggressors, and having overtaken them at a village they murdered them all.

FRENCH SENSIBILITY.—The *National* is indignant that the Spanish telegraph should talk of "the *King's* (Louis Philippe's) navy." It says:—"We know of two navies, one merchant, and the other military; but, in fact, we know of no 'King's navy' except the Royal Yacht." And then the *National* condemns these "Feudal, or *rather* Britannic phrases, which are incompatible *with the spirit of our institutions*" "Our institutions!" Are the walls of Paris among them? Are the forts and bastilles "the King's," or the people's? Certainly,—according to the spirit of their institutions—intended for the people!—*Punch.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On Saturday morning, between twelve and one o'clock, a most alarming fire broke out upon the premises occupied by Mr. Long (late Keatch's), Pearl-street, Spitalfields, used as a lucifer-match manufactory and storehouse for those articles. The fire originated in a room on the ground floor, at the dwelling-house, in which there were in stock some hundreds of boxes of lucifer-matches, besides boxes, labels, &c. A plentiful supply of water being obtained from a spacious tank on the premises, the fire was speedily checked, and its violence was confined to the store-room and the upper part of the premises, which are burnt extensively, but owing to the confusion it was impossible to ascertain the exact amount of the damage.

FIRE IN HOLBORN.—On Sunday night between six and seven o'clock, an extensive fire broke out in the lower part of the Monarch Coffee Rooms, corner of Leather-lane, Holborn. In a few minutes, two of the brigade engines from Farringdon-street, with several firemen, arrived, when the fire was arrested in its progress, not, however, until the contents of the lower part of the premises were consumed.

WHO CAN BEAT THIS?—A correspondent of the *Eastern Sentinel* boasts thus:—As I have often read in the papers of great men being praised for their great deeds, &c. I think I have a right to tell what I have done. First, I was five years a seamster; three years a constable; nine years justice of the peace; seventeen summers I was a lime-burner; nineteen winters I taught school; twenty-seven years a commissioned officer, from lieutenant to major; thirteen years I was lock-tender on the Lehigh Canal, lock No. 46; and I am father of sixteen children, namely, ten sons and six daughters; and the best of my story is, that I have quit drinking liquor. I was born in 1789. My name is Hope, and I have faith, and show charity.

REBECCA IN 1727.—"About the latter end of February, 1726 7, a petition was sent to Parliament complaining of the badness of the roads about this city (Bristol), and praying for relief, and provision for keeping them in good repair. In consequence of this, an Act of Parliament, 13 Geo. I., 1727, was obtained, and turnpikes were first erected here about Midsummer, and tolls collected for many days. But the country people showed a violent hostility to the measure, and great disturbances ensued, and the gates were soon cut down and demolished, chiefly by the colliers, who would not suffer coal to be brought here, whereupon the Mayor had the city supplied from Swansea, which, when the colliers perceived, they brought their coals as usual. Soldiers assisted at the gates to take the toll, but the next night, after the soldiers were withdrawn, the gates were all cut down a second time, by persons disguised in woman's apparel, and high-crowned hats."—Memoirs of Bristol and its Neighbourhood, by the Rev. Samuel Seyer, Bristol.—London, 1823, 4to. Vol. 2. p. 575.

WONDERFUL IF TRUE.—The *Cincinnati Chronicle* reports that in digging one of the salt wells of Kanawha, a vein of carburetted hydrogen (inflammable gas) was struck, and that the gas comes up in large quantities, mixed with the salt water. The proprietor has contrived to separate the gas from the water, and while the water is conveyed into the boilers through one set of pipes, the gas is conveyed in another set under the boilers, where it is inflamed, and evaporates the water.

CERITO.

Cerito! Cerito! how sylph-like thy form,
What aerial grace thy light movements display,
Thou seem'st mid this region of sorrow and storm,
An emigrant bright from the land of the Tay.

I have faith in the Metempsychosis of flowers
When I gaze, fair Cerito, on thee,
Of the sweetest that bloom in Italy's bowers
Th' incarnation thou seemest to be!

The Charm of perennial youth wears thy face
And radiant with beauty it glows,
And unrivalled is thy Terpischorean grace,
As its peers are surpassed by the rose.

Beautiful figurante! Long may'st thou shine,
Of thy heart the most dazzling and glorious star,
And oh! should thy health prematurely decline
Seek an antidote in the Pills of Old Parr.

THE COMMON SALT of Paris is adulterated, some part with impure carbonate of soda, other part with iodine, and three specimens have been found *containing small crystals of a salt of copper.*

WINTER AND SUMMER.—At Rugeley, Warwickshire, an old man of the name of Martin, of Longdon, aged seventy-six, some time ago appeared at the altar with a girl of seventeen as his intended bride; while her sister, two years older, was led thither by Martin's grandson, aged nineteen. Thus the old man has a brother in a grandson, and a sister in his wife; his spouse must submit to the venerable epithet of grandmother from her elder sister, and the young man may address the damsel of seventeen as his grandmother or sister at pleasure; while his wife may claim as her just right, by reason of mature age, the submission of her sister, or may be called upon to exercise all the respectful docility of a granddaughter towards her.

RUSSIAN SPIES.—There are Russian ambassadors at some courts who employ spies in the house of the English minister, who can neither receive a *friend nor give a dinner without a certainty* that some of the servants will report every word that has passed on the occasion. Nor is it always to needy lacqueys that these gentlemen *trust* for information. Persons who from their profession and standing in society ought to be above such treachery, are often *dragged in this base traffic.* No Englishman would stoop so low; but there are foreigners in English pay who carry tales from the table they dine at. In addition to such auxiliaries, the Emperor has his regular bands of well-salaried scouts, men and women, Russian and native, in every capital of Europe, whose duty it is to ascertain the sentiments of the leading men towards Russia, and to keep the ambassador on the spot, or the political police at St. Petersburgh, acquainted with all that may concern the views or wishes of the Emperor.—*Bremner's Russia.*

CAUTION TO YOUNG FEMALES.—On Sunday se'nnight the following advertisement appeared in the columns of *The Dispatch*:—"To Young Ladies.—Wanted, a respectable young female, between sixteen and twenty-five years of age, as companion to a lady residing in a retired village about 100 miles from London. Salary £50 per annum. Address, post-paid, stating full particulars, to B. H. W., Post-office, Barnes, Surrey.' Such notice was calculated to attract great attention, and many were the applicants for a situation which seemed to offer more than ordinary advantages in these times of competition and depression. One lady, a Mrs. W———, answered the advertisement without delay, and the ruffianly advertiser sent the following letter in return:—"B. H. W. is sorry to state that the situation for which Mrs. W——— applied is filled up. At the same time B. H W. trusts she will not be offended at the liberty he takes in making her the following offer. He will make her an annual allowance sufficient to live respectably on, if she will place herself under his protection, assuring her that the utmost SECRECY AND HONOUR may be relied on. B. H. W. is a young man twenty-five years of age. Should Mrs. W. feel inclined to accept this offer, the following advertisement put into *The Morning Herald*, will be immediately attended to: 'S. W. accepts the offer of B. H. W. Write to appoint an interview.'" The conduct of this scoundrel reminds us of the doings of a fellow who, some time ago, endeavoured to inveigle young girls into his house at Chelsea, on pretence of requiring assistance in the education of his daughters; but whose real object was the destruction of those young creatures who sought a situation at his hands. The miscreant who advertised in *The Dispatch* uses the terms "honour" and "secrecy." What a misapplication of the former! What honour can be expected from a fellow who pretended that he required the services of a young female in the capacity of companion to a young lady; but whose subject was to sacrifice the first girl or woman who might fall into his hands at the shrine of lust! We have thought it worth while to allude to this advertisement, seeeing, that ere this, he may have secured a victim, and in that case, to acquaint the friends of the unfortunate creature, if she have any, the deplorable situation she must be placed in, so that they may take immediate steps to rescue her from ruin, and bring the advertising scoundrel to exposure and punishment. It is impossible to guard against the insertion of such advertisements as these, when, upon their face every thing appears fair and honourable; but we shall never fail to denounce the authors as villains when we find their object is to rob virtue of its brightest reward, or when a descent upon the public is intended, with a view to speciously inflict a robbery.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

MR. GREGORY AND THE LETTERS.—The London police investigation into the charge brought by Mr. Thomas Wentworth Beaumont's cast-off mistress, against Mr. Barnard Gregory, of the *Satirist*, of *keeping sundry boxes of letters for the purpose of* extorting money, has terminated in Mr. Gregory, being ordered to pay £7, the value of the boxes and some French coins which they contained. The letters, therefore, will not be restored. Mr. Vallance, the solicitor for Miss Burgess, the prosecutrix, had stated that Mr. Gregory had demanded £2,000 for the ransom of the letters; but there was not a shadow of proof produced to sustain this allegation.

ABATEMENT OF RENT.—Thomas R. Barnes, Esq., has considerately given directions to his agent, John Hutchinson, Esq., of Church Jerpoint, to make an abatement of fifteen per cent. to his tenantry on the lands of Baw-kea, Kilkenny, during the continuance of the present depression in the prices of agricultural produce.

MURDER ACCORDING TO LAW!

EXECUTION OF ALLAN MAIR.—On Wednesday, the 4th inst., Allan Mair, who was convicted at last Circuit Court at Stirling of murdering an old woman, 85 years of age, his reputed wife, underwent the extreme penalty of the law in the above town. We take the following particulars (abridged) from a Scotch paper:—

After the trial, the utmost effort was made by the authorities of the town to obtain a remission of the sentence, and a petition was forwarded to the Secretary of State for that purpose, but the answer returned was that the law must take its course, which was immediately communicated to the unfortunate man, who manifested no degree of feeling until the day and hour were mentioned, *when he was quite overcome, and gave vent to his feelings in a low burst of crying and lamentation.* Long before the time appointed for the execution the front of the Court House was crowded by an immense mob, among whom were *many women with children in their arms.* On entering the cell in the gaol where the culprit was confined, we found the Rev. Messrs. Leitch and Stark in earnest prayer with him. At twelve minutes past eight o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Leitch came into the court-room, and was followed by the prisoner, *half carried by the Rev Mr. Stark, and the man who had been guarding him all night.* At this moment the spectacle was most humiliating—*a hoary old man, in his 83d or 84th year, bent together with age and mental suffering*, and oppressed with five months' imprisonment, *his whole appearance indicating the utmost degree of human frailty, borne down with the intense idea of grief, struggling to bear up against what he considered the greatest injustice.* On the executioner making his appearance, and commencing to pinion the prisoner's arms, the poor creature said—"*You need not do it very tightly, as I intend to make no resistance. My only wish is to have it soon over.*" At this time he was a good deal affected, and tears were flowing. We now thought that the idea of a speech upon the scaffold had left him, but we were mistaken; for he had been making up his mind to this last abortive effort for vindicating his innocence.

He was then conducted to the scaffold between two officers, being *half carried, and quite bent*, as when brought into the court-room. Being placed upon the drop, he was accommodated with a chair, upon which he was no sooner placed, than he began the contemplated speech, which continued nearly ten minutes. From the hollow, sepulchral tone in which he expressed himself in the court-room, we were apprehensive that not a word of what he said would have been understood by the people; but we were mistaken, for, when he got to the fresh air, and felt himself at ease upon the chair, and saw the immense crowd gathered thick together, he assumed a courage greater than we thought his advanced age alone could have allowed to remain, to say nothing of the other circumstances in which he was placed. As he advanced in his harangue, he got more and more animated, hurling fire and brimstone, death and damnation, both temporal and eternal, upon all, with the exception of the Judge and Jury, who had any part in his apprehension, examinination, and trial. Scott's Meg Merrilies, breaking the wand of peace in the presence of Godfrey Bertram, and denouncing against him the heaviest curses, or even Shakspere's Margaret of Anjou, when personated by Mrs. Siddons, would be but *poor imitations* of the burning earnestness with which Allan Mair, upon the scaffold, devoted his victims to everlasting destruction. Not a nerve quivered, nor did his eye blench, while his arms, pinioned as they were, obeyed the indignant fire within, and told to those who could not hear, that denunciation and not prayer was actuating his mind. He asserted his innocence most solemnly; charged the minister of his parish with framing falsehoods against him; stated that he had not been allowed to bring up witnesses on his trial, who could have clearly substantiated his innocence, and that he was not allowed to write letters to his witnesses. He charged other parties with being guilty of the crime for which he was to suffer. "He was," he said, "no murderer. He never committed murder, and he said these things as a dying man, just passing into the presence of God. But he was condemned as a murderer by the lies of the minister, by the injustice of a sheriff and fiscal, and by the perjury of the witnesses; and he trusted that for this conduct all these parties would be overtaken by the vengeance of God, and sent into everlasting damnation. *When the executioner was adjusting the white cap and the rope, he again gave audible vent to his pent-up feelings.*

There was much point given to his heavy denunciations by their being uttered in an antiquated Scottish dialect, now fast dying out. Precisely at seven minutes to nine o'clock the signal was given, the drop fell, and the unhappy man was launched into eternity. *There were, however, several convulsive struggles before life was extinct, which produced the utmost horror among the crowd.*

Allan Mair was born five weeks after the death of his father. His mother having *married again, he left* the paternal dwelling at nine years of age. His mother, thinking he was lost, advertised him in the newspapers of the day, the knowledge of which afterwards reached him, but did not bring him home. He had gone to England at that early age, where he remained, employed as a drover, for twenty-five years. He was next employed to conduct 160 merino sheep, belonging to the Earl of Selkirk, to his settlement upon the Red River, in North America. For this job he received 160 guineas. After remaining there for a few weeks, he made his way to New York, where he got into the employment of Mr. Lloyd, an extensive dealer and shipper. He was employed by him principally in buying grain to be ground into flour. Here he was doing well, and saving money, and getting every day more into the confidence of his master. He was then placed on shipboard, in one of Mr. Lloyd's ships, as supercargo. This vessel traded regularly between New York and Kingston in Jamaica. He continued in the trade upwards of four years, when, by some means, he learned that his mother was engaged in a law plea. He then returned to Scotland, bringing with him 2,000 guineas, which all went to the lawyers in a very short time, which it seems, while it directed his mind to litigation, at the same time rendered him sour, and perhaps somewhat misanthropic.

PUNCH AND THE SHEFFIELD FORK GRINDERS.

Man, in his present social state, may be represented by his fork. Look at it with philosophic eye, it is his type—his very self—the visible and tangible sign of his worldly worth. What an outcast is he who has no fork! What a Pariah—what a mere animal—who picks his fitful meal, not with three prongs, but ten fingers! And, then, how great the aristocracy of prongs! How very different the metal and the workmanship! Consider, too, the hypocrisy of forks; and deny, if you can, that the said hypocrisy has in it the spirit of the times.

We repeat it; as with forks, so with men. The screeching vice of our day—a vice that screams to heaven—is for every man to appear at least solid silver to his neighbour; and, so that the appearance be successfully put on, the real worth of the metal is of little matter.

Tens of thousands of men—of men of precious metal as they seem—what are they but Britannia metal forks? What their daily labour behind the counter, upon the mart, and in the highways, but to rub and polish themselves into a *silver look!*

Now come we to the plain, unsophisticated, household instrument, the plebeian of forks—the fork of iron. What a terrible history may hang about it! Of all the family of forks, how wretched!

Glorious is the fork of gold, doing its dainty work at royal and noble tables. Comfortable—yea, most comfortable—the fork of solid silver, visiting the mouth of ease and competence. Well to do, enough, those fraudful forks—forks of all imaginable metals that may pass for silver! But, sometimes, sad indeed the fate of fork of iron! Sad in the scanty food it picks from out the poor man's dish! Sad in its long solitude, rusting in cupboard!

Here are two forks—silver and iron. A well-paid healthy artificer was he who made the precious fork; and it was sold into some good man's family—a good, prosperous, easy, well-feeding man. This silver fork hath smacked its prongs at a thousand luxuries! It knows the fat of venison—can tell what grouse is made of!—has had the ruby gravy gush from the sirloin beneath its claws. Veal, lamb, and mutton are its constant acquaintances, in all their vapid variety. The silver fork could write a cookery book, discoursing practically.

What says the fork of iron? Why, it came into the world as death's weapon; and such was its fate—it fell into the hands of the poor—and scarcely knows the taste of meat. How was it made, and what good gifts did the said iron fork award to its maker? DR. CALVERT HOLLAND shall tell us.

A book—a terrible book—called *The Vital Statistics of Sheffield*—has just been published, in which the tragic history of the iron fork-grinder may be read by the sons and daughters of the Silver Fork with some profit, perhaps. Dr. Holland says:—

"Fork-grinding is always performed on a dry stone; and in this consists the peculiarly destructive character of the branch. In the room in which it is carried on there are generally from eight to ten individuals at work; and the dust which is created, composed of the fine particles of stone and metal, rises in clouds and pervades the atmosphere to which they are confined. The dust which is thus every moment inhaled, gradually undermines the vigour of the constitution, *and produces permanent disease of the lungs, accompanied by difficulty of breathing, cough, and a wasting of the animal frame, often at the early age of twenty-five!*"

Here are thoughts that might sometimes spoil a good man's dinner. Dr. Holland proceeds—

"It is found, on examination, that among ninety-seven men, about thirty at this moment are suffering, in various degrees, from the disease peculiar to this occupation, and which is known by the name—grinders' asthma. The disease is seated in the lungs and the air-passages, and the progress of it is accompanied with the gradual disorganization of these important organs. In its advanced stages, *it admits neither of cure nor of any material alleviation.* In the early stages, the only efficient remedy is the withdrawal from the influence of the exciting cause; but how is this to be effected by men who depend from day to day upon their labour, and whose industry, from early life, has been confined to one particular branch? Here, then, is the melancholy truth—that *nearly one-third of this class of artisans*, in addition to the poverty and wretchedness common to the whole, is in a state of actual disease—*and disease which no art can cure.*"

"In 1,000 deaths of persons above twenty years of age, the proportion between twenty and twenty-nine years, in England and Wales, is annually 160. In Sheffield, 184; but among the fork-grinders, the proportion is the appalling number 475: so that between these two periods, three in this trade die to one in the kingdom generally."

Such is the history of the Iron Fork. It is Death's most handy weapon! Upon the very threshold of life it stabs men in the lungs; deals a wound which admits of neither cure nor alleviation, but sends them coughing to their graves at twenty-five!

Oh, reader! thou mayest be a Gold Fork; thou mayest be solid Silver; nay, Britannia Metal—Queen's Metal—German Silver—British Plate! Yet, whatever thou art, as the daily fork visits thy mouth, sometimes think of the Fork of Iron—of the death it awards its maker—of the scanty meal it helps to thousands! Think of this; and though the thought may sometimes spoil a toothsome morsel, 'twill fill thee with thanks for thy exemption, and teach thee tenderness towards the sufferer. Terrible is the sermon preached to other Forks by the Fork of Iron!—*Punch.*

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCT. 9.—The demand for all kinds of English Wheat was rather dull, and the factors were compelled to give way in their demands about 1s per qr. For Foreign Wheat at an abatement of 4s per qr. In grain under lock nothing doing. English and Foreign Barley at full currencies; the value of all other kinds was with difficulty supported. In Malt no variation to notice. In Irish Oats the rates ruled easier. *Beans, Peas*, and Flour as last noted.

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 9TH.—The Beef trade was in a state of complete stagnation, the extreme figure for the very best Scots did not exceed 3s 10d per 8lb.; all other qualities suffered an abatement of fully 2d per 8lb. Sheep—prime old Downs from 4s to 4s 4d per 8lb, other kinds at an abatement of quite 2d per 8lb. Veal quite 2d per 8lb lower than on Monday last. Pork at late rates.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.—We have received a very large quantity of new Hops for our markets since this day se'nnight; still, however, the demand for most kinds is tolerably active, at full prices. The duty is not estimated at more than £135,000.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS.—For Potatoes the demand is tolerably active, at from £3 5s £5 10s per ton.

WOOL MARKETS.—By private contract a steady business is doing in most descriptions, and previous rates are freely supported.

TALLOW.—There is but little alteration to notice in our remarks on the Tallow Market this day. The market is firm, with but little doing.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, OCT. 7.—There was only a limited inquiry for Wheat at our market this morning, and the best qualities of English and Irish must be quoted fully 2d per 70lb lower than on this day week. Of Flour there was a more plentiful show of samples than for some time past, and in the sales made, factors were compelled to submit to a decline of 6d to 1s per 280lbs. Oats were 1d per 45lb, and Oatmeal (both old and new) 6d per 250lb cheaper.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, OCT. 9.—Since this day se'nnight we have had large importations of Wheat, coastwise and from Ireland, with liberal supplies of Irish Oats and Oatmeal, and a fair quantity of Flour. There are also reported 6,144 qrs of Wheat and 17,600 barrels of Flour from abroad. With the increased supply of Irish new Wheat, and only a moderate demand, we have to quote a decline of 6d a bushel in our prices for that grain. At Friday's market the best runs of red would not exceed 6s 10d per bushel cheaper. Flour has gone off less freely, though offered on rather easier terms. Oats have continued to meet a limited sale. Oatmeal has also moved slowly. Choice mealing qualities of the former have been disposed of at 2s 5½d per 45lbs, and 21s per load is an extreme price for new Meal—a reduction of 1½d per bushel and 1s per load respectively from the rates of last week. The transactions in either Barley, Beans, or Peas, have been quite in retail, and at rather less money.

NORTHERN STAR

MR. ATTWOOD'S NEW MOVE.

Considerable interest has been manifested in Birmingham, by all classes of Reformers, from the first intimation of Mr. Attwood's intention to return to public life ; and this feeling has been greatly heightened by the mysterious character which curtained his measures and designs, even when *his intentions* had been publicly revealed, that he was about, once more, to enter on the vast *theatre of British politics.* The ardent anticipated a new REFORM EPOCH, as the "*whole Bill*" had been a failure ; and the 800,000 ! ! proved more corrupt than the 200 rich boroughmongers, in the exercise of their most *sacred rights.* But usurpation is still usurpation. What matter to the "*workies,*" whether 200 *oligarchs*, or 800,000 merciless profit-mongers, make STATUTE LAWS, and rob them out of their legitimate earnings ? Suffering humanity doth not calculate on the progress of civilisation, in this beautiful expansion of *political power*—this nicety of politic arithmetic. Human tears still flow—human hearts still bleed—the millions still groan and murmur, and toil and sweat, without hope or happiness—*though the Reform Bill has been carried. Political Economy* has not yet taken account of *labour*, though the BILL has been in operation these twelve years. Though Macculloch and Porter have written volumes on *this* ECONOMY, the working men will not believe in *starvation.* Brougham too has laboured to establish an *enlightened opinion* on the *scientific* advantages of maximum production of wealth, and minimum production of the *operative species;* but all in vain: the *working* millions will not subscribe to the science of Malthusianism as defined by the IDLE PLUNDERERS of society. *Free Trade* is next. On it marches. Desolation, ruin, revolution, follows. It inscribes the epitaph of "expiring empire." It is the alternative of national despair, under the present order of things. Still it fails; matters grow worse. How could it be otherwise—it was only REFORM. What a prospect for our *mighty country!* Our tyrants have conquered the *world;* they have conquered us too. What an appetite hath victory ! Yet our hopes were high. The dark and gloomy clouds which hovered o'er them must soon dissolve, and resolution rise with public expectation, hope and confidence. Attwood will return—(he has said so)—to the people and their cause. He once spoke fiercely for the millions. He will never abandon them in the open field, come when he may. Confiding slaves ! When will you rely on your own omnipotent power ! Attwood will not redeem you: you must redeem yourselves. Now, to the business of the deputation, and let Mr. Attwood answer for himself. At the time the public address was adopted by the inhabitants of Birmingham, it was not known that Mr. Attwood was absent from town; and therefore all further steps were suspended till his return His friends have not, however, been idle during this period, as they have, whether real or fictitious, raised signatures to the requisition, to the amount of 10,000. This requisition was presented to him by a deputation of forty, elected at the public office about a week ago. Mr. Salt figured at this meeting, (which, by the way, was a very meagre one), in the character of a *philosopher.* He dilated with a horrifying gravity on the national debasement of the English people ; that Governments were frequently better than those they governed ; and that after all, he believed, we had as good a Government as we had public patriotism, and intelligence to sustain. *'Tis a very consoling doctrine withal* to the hordes of plunderers, who rob the poor of the last crust of their hard-earned bread, and who do it with such *magnanimity* as to command the philosophic admiration of such politicians as SALT and Co. On learning of Mr. Attwood's return, Mr. Follows forwarded the following note :—

"Monmouth-street Birmingham, Oct. 1, 1843.

"SIR,—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham was held on the 8th of August, for the adoption of an address to you, expressive of their sentiments, and to convey their desire that you might again stand forward as the avowed and eminent advocate of the universal enfranchisement of all classes of this powerful, yet suffering and degraded nation. The address was passed by an almost unanimous vote of your fellow-townsmen, and a deputation of four appointed to present it to you, at your earliest convenience.

"On behalf of the deputation and the public, I shall, therefore, feel greatly obliged by an intimation from you when it will be convenient to receive the deputation, and believe me,

"Yours, most respectfully,
"J. FOLLOWS."

"*T. Attwood, Esq.*"

To which Mr. Attwood replied:—

"Harborne, 2nd Oct. 1843.

"SIR,—I lose no time in saying, in reply to your letter, that the *movement* which I have in view has no reference whatever to any reform of the Parliament, nor to the Currency, or the Corn Laws; nor to any other subject which has yet been brought before the public mind. It is confined solely to an attempt to form a National Union, or general confederation of all classes, for the purpose of holding the Ministers of the Crown legally responsible for the welfare, prosperity, and contentment of the people. Certainly I am not disposed to alter this determination.

"After this explanation, if you should be desirous of delivering me an address, from any portion of my fellow-townsmen, I shall be ready to receive the deputation of four, here, to-morrow (Tuesday), at my house, convenient to yourselves, between two and six o'clock, or on Wednesday, between two and four o'clock.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"THOMAS ATTWOOD."

"Mr. J. Follows, Monmouth street,
Birmingham."

In accordance with this arrangement, the deputation waited on Mr. Attwood on the Wednesday evening, and had an interview of nearly two hours. In the conversation, Mr. Attwood declared that every Parliament elected by the Reform Bill *constituency* were even worse in their composition than the old rotten-borough Parliaments. Yet he said there was, in his opinion, a possibility of *creating a strong power* out of the present electoral body, sufficiently disinterested and patriotic to hurl any Ministry from office who either would not, or could not, devise measures of legislation to secure GENERAL PROSPERITY. It was on the electoral classes alone he rested his hopes of success, as immense funds would be required, which could only be contributed by the richer classes. On them he would rely. With regard to the *suffrage*, the real object of the interview, he said that he could see no means, under present circumstances, of doing any good by coming out on that question. If he called together a Convention, which he would have to do in undertaking a new suffrage movement, he expected *two-thirds* of such a body would be wild enthusiastics and spies, who, instead of consulting upon measures to advance the movement, would, by their *folly* and extravagance, *destroy* every chance of success. He was determined on the course he had projected. He would neither approve nor repudiate in his measures the principles of any party. Nor would he suggest a *remedy.* The Ministers, no matter of what party, should find their own remedies, and if they were incompetent *then out with them.*

Mr. MASON, one of the deputation, requested Mr. Attwood to read a paragraph of his manuscript document which specified the objects of his projected movement.

Mr. ATTWOOD then read several parts of the document, the import of which was that so far as human industry and enterprize could contribute to the *wealth of society, that the labouring classes* had created, superabundantly, food, clothing, and habitation ; yet they were without food, clothing, or homes in tens of thousands of instances; and even those who were not so situated had not an hour's security. That therefore the miseries and suffering of the people were chargeable on the *Ministers* of the Crown, who were responsible to the people for the proper dispensation of the comforts of life, through just measures of Government ; and if they were incapable of devising such, then were they at once disqualified to hold the *high trust* of administrative power. By this means Mr. Attwood contemplates keeping their Ministerial noses to the popular grindstone. He expressed a hope that the deputation would esteem his motives, whatever might *be their opinions,* and however they might differ from him on other matters of policy.

Mr. Attwood seems not, after all, to digest the address without a little retching. His very courteous demeanour, respect and familiarity with the deputation, is strangely contrasted by his letter to the *Journal* of Saturday on the subject of the interview. He has arrayed against him nine-tenths of his working class admirers, who now view the once *illustrious leader* of the poor, the *illustrious associate* of the rich.

We may wish, but cannot hope, that he will convert the rich to justice. It is a Herculean undertaking—morally of course we mean. Here is Mr. Attwood's letter to the *Journal:*—

To the Editor of the Birmingham Journal.

Harborne, 5th October, 1843.

Sir,—I request the favour of you to insert in your *Journal* the enclosed communication between a body of Chartists and myself. The deputation called upon me yesterday, when I repeated to them the determination expressed in my letter to Mr. Follows. The deputation read to me a long address, giving me a good deal of advice, and urging me to take up the cause of what is called the People's Charter. I told them in reply that I had never approved the People's Charter, but that I had always expressed the strongest disapprobation of that part of it which proposes to change the framework of the constitution, by working the elective franchise through a new *process of electorial districts,* instead of the ancient constitutional system of counties, cities, and boroughs, a part of which I had always considered as calculated, and probably intended, to render the success of any large measure of reform not only more difficult and dangerous, but literally impossible. I further explained to them that I had never approved the conduct of Chartists, whose proceedings, I thought, had been such as to repulse from their ranks every man in England who has the slightest power to serve the public cause; that I was in no want of advice; that, if I interfered at all, in any public movement, it would be my duty to teach and to guide, and not to be taught and guided ; and that, although I should by no means slight or neglect the working classes, for whose relief my humble labours have been principally directed, yet I should mainly rely upon the support of the electors and richer classes of society, who alone possess the political power to influence the House of Commons, and the wealth absolutely necessary to defray the expenses of any great and useful movement of the people.

"I think it desirable that these circumstances should be made public.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"THOMAS ATTWOOD."

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING

In the Mechanics' Institute to receive the report of the Deputation to Mr. Attwood.

On Wednesday evening, an immense meeting was held in the above place to hear the report of the deputation elected for the purpose of presenting the public address adopted on the 8th of August.

The greatest anxiety was manifested to ascertain what had been the result of the interview. Mr. Fussell was called to the chair, and after a few remarks introduced Mr. Mason to detail the principal matter of the conversation.

Mr. MASON then rose and addressed the meeting at great length, and was loudly applauded throughout.

Mr. FOLLOWS next spoke, and expressed his opinion that Mr. Attwood had not stood by his old declarations.

Mr. MASON then moved the following resolution, seconded by Mr. WELSFORD :—

"That this meeting, after hearing the report of the deputation, are of opinion that, as Mr. Attwood contemplates only an organization of those classes who possess electoral power and the pecuniary means of effecting the measures he proposes, they feel bound from every principle of justice and necessity to abide by the paramount struggle for the People's Charter; and though we may not doubt the honesty of Mr. Attwood's motives, yet as his movement does not aim at the establishment of public liberty, we resolve to organize our power more firmly than heretofore, to secure the legislative enactment of the universal right of electoral power as the only means of attaining permanent national prosperity."

Mr. HINE came forward from the body of the meeting, and addressed the meeting in opposition to a part of the resolution.

Mr. HILL also came forward, and warmly supported the motion, and entered into a history of the Birmingham Political Union. He was loudly cheered.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Votes of thanks were given to the Deputation and the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

Mr. MASON observed, in acknowledging the thanks of the meeting, that every means which prudence could suggest to prevent ill feeling, in the event of Mr. Attwood coming before the public with his plans, had been taken ; and every measure proposed by the Council had been submitted for the approval and confirmation of a public vote. They were, therefore, now fully authorised in taking any future steps necessary to preserve the struggle for the Charter paramount. Mr. Attwood might organize an electoral *confederation*, and they had neither the right nor the power to interfere. The duty of the Chartists was to take care they did not interfere with them.

PORTRAIT OF

W. P. ROBERTS, ESQ.

Mr. O'CONNOR has received communications from many districts in all of which a very great desire is expressed to have a PORTRAIT of Mr. Roberts, the people's Attorney-General. We cannot wonder that a strong wish should be entertained to possess a Likeness of so truly amiable, talented, and true a man; and although we know that Mr. O'Connor had determined to give no more Portraits, yet we have the pleasure to announce that all Subscribers for Three Months will receive

A PORTRAIT OF

W. P. ROBERTS, THE PEOPLE'S ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

We request the several Agents to open lists for the enrolling of names, as none but Subscribers will receive a plate. The price of Paper and Plate when presented will be Sixpence; and none will be sold without the paper.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1843.

IRELAND AND REPEAL.

WHAT WILL O'CONNELL DO ! AND WHAT MUST THE PEOPLE DO !

WE doubt not that many sage politicians were astounded by the electric promptitude with which the Government have struck the first blow at the Repeal agitation. Their conduct, however, upon that occasion was in strict conformity with, and bears a strong resemblance to, that which they pursued during the last session of Parliament. Throughout the whole period they sat and spoke, and sat and spoke again, for fully six-sevenths of the time ; and closed their career by a succession of rapid actions unparalleled in the history of legislation. The question of Ireland was one brought frequently under their notice. The state of popular feeling in that country was significantly conveyed to them, and they professed to have a thorough knowledge of all that was going forward, as well as a perfect reliance upon the ordinary law to suppress commotion or disturbance. To the ordinary law, and to such alone, without any auxiliary support from a straining of the law to meet any emergency that might arise, Sir R. PEEL said he would have recourse. Every project devised by Mr. O'CONNELL for effecting his object was well known to the Minister, and was debated in his presence ; but still "he would rely upon the ordinary law." The "monster demonstrations" had been held ; language more violent than any used since the *prorogation had become matter of every* day comment ; the aid of America ; the sympathy of France ; the "spontinuity" meeting of the three hundred native legislators elect ; the defiance to interfere with public meetings of the people ; the declaration of the inability of the Saxon Parliament to do justice to Ireland, even if so inclined : all these circumstances were known to the Minister, who said that "to the ordinary law alone he would have recourse for the preservation of the peace."

If the Agitation had presented any new and more alarming phase since the prorogation of Parliament, there might have been some palliation for the abandonment of the Minister's constitutional pledge ; while in the absence of any such change, he is chargeable with a gross violation of the constitution, by having had recourse to those means for arresting the progress of Repeal, which, although justifiable upon sudden emergency, cannot be defended under the circumstances of the case. A proclamation, and such a proclamation, and issued so shortly before it commanded obedience, was not in accordance with "the ordinary law."

Before we point out the disastrous results to which this tardy proclamation,—tardy in its appearance, if not tardy in its execution,—might have led, we are called particularly to notice one signature,—and, officially speaking, not an unimportant one,—attached to this document. We there find the name of Sir E. SUGDEN, the Chancellor of Ireland; and we are at a loss to reconcile its appearance in that place with his former declaration, that "*the Irish meetings were perfectly legal, and could not be legally suppressed.*" Custom is the foundation of common law; and an unchecked course of the people of a whole nation, continuing for months without the interference of law to arrest or interfere with it; and backed by the opinion of the Lord Chancellor ; in our opinion, establishes a precedent for a continuance in that course as strong as any that custom can sanction. Independently, however, of the individual opinion even of the LORD CHANCELLOR, the right of every British subject to meet to petition for the redress of grievances, is guaranteed by the Constitution. Moreover in the case of Ireland, the right of the people to meet and petition rests upon the strongest grounds: because every Minister, who has governed that unhappy land for the last half-century, has unequivocally admitted the existence, not of ordinary grievances, but of grievances to the redress of which every successive Administration, had pledged itself, but failed in the performance. It would appear in the recent case, that our rulers had actually determined upon decoying the Irish people into that position in which they could substitute coercion for the promised relief. We may infer this fact from the following short passage from the *Standard* :—"Much must be connived at in the beginning, which it may be necessary to repress in the end." Wholesome Tory doctrine !

We shall now proceed to consider the question in all its bearings. A mere passing commentary upon so large and important a subject, would be unjustifiable.

THE POSITION OF MR. O'CONNELL

we shall first treat of. We cannot too highly commend the use that he made of the short time that was allowed him between the notice and the projected revolution. Of course, all the necessary "information"; all the required "affidavits," of "fear," "alarm," and "anticipated danger," were legally furnished to the authorities, and did not rest upon the oaths of policemen or persons procured for the occasion. No doubt but Government had all these necessary *materials*, before they determined on their step ; and no doubt the "*advertisements*," respecting the "Repeal Cavalry," and "troops," and "musterings," will form no unimportant portion of them. Having these, then, as the groundwork, they *struck the blow.* That blow might have turned out a *bloody one.* This Mr. O'CONNELL prevented. He made the best use of the little time he had, to avert *that* evil. But, notwithstanding his success in *that* particular, the Government step *was a blow!* And it was one which Mr. O'CONNELL ought to have been prepared for. It was one he has been asking for, or rather *provoking*, for a long period. In Yorshire, if a father chastises a child, after a long perseverance in misconduct, he follows the castigation with "you have been asking for that for a long time, and now you've got it." When we come to comment upon the nature of the step taken by the Government, we shall speak of it as it deserves; but here we cannot refrain from reminding Mr. O'CONNELL that "he has been asking for it a long time, and now he has got it."

We have approved of his prudence in having suppressed the projected meeting ; while after his many darings of the Government to interfere with their meetings ; after his repeated defiance, hurled at the Government "to go to war" with him, or "to go to law" with him, we had a right to expect, and the country had a right to expect, from him A PROMPT, IMMEDIATE, AND UNEQUIVOCAL DEVELOPEMENT OF THOSE MEANS BY WHICH HE PROPOSED TO MEET AN ATTACK, WHICH, HAVING INVITED, HE MUST HAVE EXPECTED ! When we found that he had summoned the Repeal Association for "an extraordinary meeting," on Monday, we looked forward with no little curiosity for the announcement of his future operations : but alas ! we were doomed to disappointment ! So far from the assurance that he was prepared to protect the people against the threatened danger, we find him transferring all thought of passing events to a consideration of himself ! and imploring of the Irish people to smother all sympathy for him in the event of a prosecution, and to testify their loyalty by a continuance of their confidence ! !

"*Fœlix quem faciemt aleina pericula cautum.*"

"That man is happy who profits by other men's misfortunes."

So we say to Mr. O'CONNELL ; while we are sorry to find that the misfortunes of others, instead of furnishing an example to him, have served but as matter for jest and angry invective. He now stands upon the brink of a precipice ; while those, over whose misfortunes he has rejoiced, are tremblingly alive to his danger.

It would appear from the weak effusion of which he delivered himself last Monday, that he has been floating from the commencement upon the troubled waters, without rudder or compass ; that all the "Monster Meetings" were only intended to be subservient to the "finance department"; and he has formed no plan whereon to found the promised resistance to oppression.

If ever there was an instance of full opportunity being afforded to a Statesman or a General, for the organization and completion of his plans, that opportunity has been afforded to Mr. O'CONNELL. He was aware of his own strength. He has told us to surfeiting, that he was aware of the enemy's weakness. He told us so, till we believed it. He was aware of the people's devotion, patriotism, and heroism : and yet, upon the first feeble attempt at resistance, the "legal position," the "secure possession, the vantage ground," is abandoned ! and *the scene of action is to be changed to the floor of the Saxon Parliament!!* there to contend for "justice to Ireland" ! ! !

How soon the language of defiance has been softened into mild criticism upon the grammar and the phraseology of a Proclamation, which, though imperfect in one, and inelegant in the other, appears, nevertheless, in its rudeness to have taken him by surprise ! ! !

How often have we told Mr. O'CONNELL, while revelling in Whig patronage, that he was creating for their Tory successors, the most perfect means for suppressing Irish liberty. We not only warned him of the coming storm, but we announced the hour at which it would burst. We told him that PEEL would pass all his measures with railroad speed ; would prorogue the Parliament, and then throw upon the Irish Executive, and the Irish Orange faction, the responsibility of tranquilising Ireland, after their own approved fashion, backed by the assurance that the Commons would grant indemnity for the enforcement of measures justified by necessity !

Mr. O'CONNELL must have been aware that some such course would have been adopted ; and *where, we ask,* IS HIS PLAN OF DEFENCE? *Not defence for himself;* BUT DEFENCE OF THE MILLIONS OF BRAVE ENTHUSIASTIC, DISARMED, UNPROTECTED IRISHMEN who have, as it were, placed their lives in Mr. O'CONNELL'S hands ! !

This is not the first time that we have had a "Proclamation war." We have not yet forgotten the year 1839, when Whig spyism and foul treachery concocted and effected the Newport, Bradford, Sheffield, and Dewsbury riots. Nor can Mr. O'CONNELL have forgotten those times. *He has reason for remembering them!* and the recollection of his own conduct *then*, will not be calculated to add much to his comfort *now.* HE knows that the doings of the English Chartists were made into a stalking-horse for Irish loyalty. Their meetings were held to petition for a redress of grievances, at the only hour that their taskmasters would allow them to assemble. Those meetings were suppressed by *proclamation;* and their enemies were armed against them. *Then* the "tranquillity" of Ireland not only enabled Mr. O'CONNELL to tender the services of the Irish military force to do "justice" to the Chartists, but he further offered the services of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND Irish Volunteers to fight the battle of Whig despotism and *proclamation law* in England ! ! Sergeant DALY was an Irish boy and the soldiers, who so bravely slaughtered the unarmed people at Newport had all the honour of being mere "*Irish* recruits." We mention these circumstances now as warning to Mr. O'CONNELL : to teach him for the future that the man who plays the tyrant will assuredly himself come one day or other under the tyrant's lash. Had he fortified Ireland when the existence of the Whigs depended upon his breath, *instead of preparing all the machinery for her subjugation*, she would have now had fewer truck Baronets and Catholic placemen, but more power to resist her present oppressors. Mr. O'CONNELL may have derived some consolation, in the midst of all his troubles, from the spewy trash vomited by his SANCHO PANZA : but we would assure the redoubtable "pacificator" that *he*, too, will be called to account, and a close one, by the Irish people, for some better value for their money than he appears as yet to have given them.

Having disposed of Mr. O'CONNELL for the present, we shall now consider the

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

If a Cabinet Council had been assembled for the purpose of ensuring a retreat for Mr. O'CONNELL, and had Mr. O'CONNELL himself being consulted as to the means, he would have said :—"The *meetings having been generally held ; the dispute as* to the propriety of holding a second one in the county of Waterford, convinces me that a repetition of Demonstrations would but evince weakness. I am now about to hold *the last;* but in the quarter where the Gathering is to take place, we have already experimentalized to the utmost upon their generosity. I have got all that 'Monster Meetings' can yield : you must change my position : suppress our Demonstrations by proclamation ; and let its appearance be *so late* that I can justify my course upon the grounds that I was compelled from the shortness of notice to act upon my own responsibility." Had they consulted him, and had he wished to secure for himself a retreat, this would have been O'CONNELL'S language to the Ministry.

The Ministers must have been aware that had the Proclamation appeared sooner, they would have had all Ireland to contend with ; while, as matters now stand, they have only to contend with an individual. Whether they will be satisfied with sharing the triumph over Ireland with Mr. O'CONNELL, we know not. Their share will be disgrace; his will be increased contributions, and perfect indemnity for inaction.

In the consideration of this question we must not, however, forget the most important characters in the drama—THE IRISH PEOPLE. For months their enthusiastic minds have been led to an almost fanatical belief in the success of a project which was ensured to them upon the performance of certain conditions ; every one of which they fulfilled beyond even Mr. O'CONNELL'S most sanguine expectations. Will they, then ; will the 1564 brave Irishmen, who went from Manchester to Dublin to manifest their devotion to their unhappy country ; will these be satisfied with the postponement of their case, so ripe for hearing, to the next meeting of the Saxon Parliament ? Even so, their disappointment may arrive sooner than they anticipate: *as it is by no means impossible* THAT THE SAXON PARLIAMENT MAY MEET IN LESS THAN TWENTY DAYS FROM THE PRESENT TIME ! If Sir ROBERT PEEL feels his hands strengthened by the boasted "improvement of trade," and the further improvement anticipated from the treaty of peace with China, he will be emboldened, in connection with foreign allies, to make a decisive stand against the principles of democracy generally, and against the Irish agitation in particular.

Should such be his course, there can exist but very little doubt, that a Coercion Bill for Ireland will be the first measure proposed! and Whig precedent will stand as a barrier to Whig opposition ! ! !

In midst of all, it appears that a gleam of reason has beamed upon Mr. O'CONNELL.

"Misfortune," we are told, "makes strange bed-fellows :" and, in his distress, Mr. O'CONNELL now proposes to court the very party who in his presumed strength he kicked out of bed. "*Ireland is able to do all for herself.*" "*France is with us ; America is with us ;*" "*but the English to a man are against us.*" "*We refuse the co-operation of the Saxon.*" Such was the boastful language of Mr. O'CONNELL, when his unopposed sway allowed him to choose his "bed-fellows" ; but now that misfortune has come upon him, we find him at the Repeal Banquet, which took place on Monday last, silent upon American and French sympathy, and imploring the assistance of the

ENGLISH PEOPLE

to arrest the despotism of the present Administration. Ha, ha, Mr. O'CONNELL. Have you forgotten our words? Did we not tell you, as early as May last, that in the hour of danger, and upon the day *of trouble, you would at last find more sympathy* and protection in English working men's patriotism and love of liberty than in foreign sympathy ? Did we not tell you that at last you would come to that ? We did; and there at last we find you ! and, in them rests your security. Yes, "Liberator;" although a very small extinguisher has extinguished your large Irish fire, yet you may rest assured, that the English people, for they are nearly all Chartists, will distinguish between you and the Irish people. What they do will be for "Ireland and the Irish;" and thus will they rescue themselves from the foul aspersions you have cast upon them for the last seven years, since you so far degraded the Irish nation as to identify the Irish name with trick and jobbery of every description.

Your "pals" have attacked the English Chartists and their "Cowardly Leader ;" but we must remind you that when the Magistrates of the West Riding of York issued their proclamation for suppressing "Monster" Chartist meetings in 1839, just upon the eve of the great meeting to be held at Peep Green, the "COWARDLY FEARGUS" issued a counter proclamation to hold the meeting, and said that *he would attend.* The meeting took place. The "Cowardly FEARGUS" and the "Cowardly Feargusites" did attend! Again, when the Whigs issued a QUEEN'S proclamation to suppress torch-light meetings, the "Cowardly FEARGUS" attended the Bury torch-light meeting, and there, upon the spot, took the sense of the people as to the propriety of obeying the proclamation.

Mr. O'CONNELL will now learn from the tone of the English and French press, that, as we told him, Government will not rest satisfied with extinguishing the match ; they will, IF THEY CAN, scatter the *Pile.* In this he will find us correct: and to meet it he has but one course, that is, to throw *himself upon men's minds instead of upon their* pockets. Paid patriots sooner or later discover the fact: "that to win men's hearts, you must win their minds." We doubt not that he will reap a golden harvest from the seeds that Government have sown : but we much doubt that the Irish people will be partakers in the yield. Flattering the vanity of the Queen, who Mr. O'CONNELL himself says can do nothing, will serve no good purpose. His boast of having voted £20,000 a-year to Prince ALBERT more than the Tories would give him, will, with the English people, tend to approval of Toryism, and to his own degradation.

We have given copious extracts from the several English and Irish newspapers upon the question, together with the reports of Mr. O'CONNELL'S several speeches; and from all we learn that the Government have been working while Mr. O'CONNELL has been talking, boasting, and collecting: and between both, the Irish people have been taken by surprise. We foretold this hasty step. We told Mr. O'CONNELL more than a month ago, that "*with* WELLINGTON *it would be a word and a blow: that execution would follow upon the very heels of design.*" It has been so ; while, with Mr. O'CONNELL, it has been met by extra loyalty, and an appeal to the rejected Saxons!! with an auxiliary slap at the Chartists by his "*man of peace,*" who assured us that 1,000,000 pikes could be manufactured in Ireland in an hour. Henceforth this bantering of public opinion must cease in Ireland ! The "*rag flag*" must be struck, and the standard of *principle* must be raised in its place.

The sympathy of other nations, strong in the belief that Mr. O'CONNELL was prepared for any emergency, will speedily fade before the present gloomy aspect of affairs. He must now shake himself, throw off the rust of Whig brass, and stand before the world as the champion of liberty, or the dupe of faction. In the shock of surprise, he may for a time purchase indemnity for inaction ; but when the thunder shall have passed away, those who have paid the purchase-money of Irish liberty will expect to see his genius shining through the breaking clouds as the sun of national glory.

If Ministers attempt to coerce Ireland, 5,000,000 of English Chartists will remonstrate against this attempt: but they will not again place themselves in the position of being marked as "WRETCHES DESERVING NOTICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL." No ; they have profited by experience, and will perish to a man before they will allow

500,000

of their fighting men to enlist in the despots' rank.

We told Mr. O'CONNELL two months ago, that under the legal construction of conspiracy, he would be implicated in every act committed by his more enthusiastic followers; and, in fact, both the ATTORNEY and SOLICITOR-GENERAL went as far as they could to establish a precedent for the conviction of Mr. O'CONNELL, when the point of law, arising out of the Lancashire verdict, was argued in the Queen's Bench.

From us Mr. CONNELL has but little to expect; and should rejoice at receiving "good for evil:" while the Irish people ever have had and ever shall command, our sympathy and support.

ANOTHER OPENING FOR "PROSPERITY."

OUR merchants and manufacturers have high cause for gratulation in the news of the confirmation of the Chinese Treaty, just brought to England, direct, by the *Akbar* steamer. In it they will see another field for "foreign trade," inasmuch as there is embodied in that Treaty a *New Tariff*, said to be highly advantageous to the speculators.

The *Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday contains the following short review of the principal changes effected by the New Tariff, in the duties previously charged upon European shipping, and upon the principal articles of merchandise exported from this country to China:—

"In the first place, the reduction in the shipping charges are very large and important. Prior to the operation of the New Tariff, there were several duties levied under different names, upon European vessels entering the port of Canton. Amongst these *the largest and most burthensome, usually called* 'the *present*,' was the same (upwards of 2,300 dollars) upon every vessel, large or small; and the entire charges upon a vessel of five or six hundred tons was 4,000 dollars, or nearly £1,000 sterling. All these separate charges are abolished by the new regulations, and one uniform tonnage duty, amounting to about 3s. 4d. per ton, is substituted for them; the result of which is, that a vessel of 600 tons, instead of being taxed £1,000 in port charges, will be required to pay only *about one-tenth of that* amount.

"The reductions in the duties upon the different articles which compose the bulk of our export trade to China, which are also important, are exhibited in the following statement :—

"*Cotton Yarn.*—The duty on cotton yarn, formerly about two dollars per pecul of 133⅓lb., is now reduced to one dollar forty cents, or about five-eighths of a penny per pound.

"*Cotton Goods.*—The duty on bleached shirtings, formerly about ninety-two cents, is now reduced to twenty-one cents, or a shilling per piece. The duty on unbleached shirtings (which were formerly arranged in two classes, chargeable with a duty of *forty-two* cents and ten cents respectively, and subject to the caprice or corruption of the Mandarines or Custom House officers, as to the class in which they should be placed) is now fixed for all qualities at fourteen cents. or about eightpence per piece of twenty-eight to forty inches wide, and thirty to forty yards in length. The duty on printed goods, formerly about two to two-and-a-quarter dollars per piece, is now fixed at twenty-eight cents per piece of twenty-four to thirty yards long, and twenty-six to thirty-one inches wide.

"*Woollens.*—The duty on woollens, such as Spanish stripes, habit cloth, and middle and superfine cloths, formerly twenty-five cents per yard is now reduced to six cents, or threepence per yard. The duty on long ells, formerly about two dollars ten cents, is now reduced to seventy cents per piece. The duty on camlets and bombazetts, formerly about twelve to thirteen dollars, per piece, is now reduced to seventy cents.

"*Raw Cotton.*—The duty on raw cotton, which was about 9 mace per pecul, is now 4 mace, about ½d. per lb.

"*Unenumerated Articles.*—The duty on unenumerated articles of import is fixed at 5 per cent. *ad valorem.* At the present low value of cotton goods, the duty may be called about 7½ per cent. on the value in this country.

On grey shirtings about 7½ per cent.
On white shirtings, about 10 per cent.
On woollens (Spanish stripes, &c.), 6 to 8 per cent.
On long ells, about 10 per cent.
On camlets, about 4 per cent.
On printed cottons, about 10 per cent. (on the class of goods suited to the markets of China).

"*Export Duties.*—The duty on the export of tea, though nominally fixed by the new tariff at two taels and five mace per pecul, will, it is supposed, amount (with the various charges formerly included in the duty) to about four taels and eight mace, or nearly 3d. per lb. This is about ¾d. per lb. more than the amount of duty levied during the last six or eight months. The duty on the exportation of raw silk is fixed at 13 dollars 89 cents per pecul, or about 3½ per cent. on the average value."

Here then is another opening for "Prosperity." Having also done ourselves out of every other market in the world ; having ruined our character every where by devil's-dust woollens, paste-daubed cottons, and cast-metal knives ; having arrayed against us "one unbroken line of hostile tariffs, from the Guadalquiver to the Neva"; having had "ominous warning of the precarious position in which stands our traffic in the South"; having seen that "on the Baltic opposition is rendered formidable by extensive and increasing combination"; and that "Persia, Westphalia, and Saxony, have each erected their forges, and had the *protective* care of their respective Governments paternally extended to their new-born interests"; having "the Russians now completely *independent* of us, though England at one time furnished Russia with her cottons, and with the greater part of her woollens"; having seen too, that "our hold upon America is fast melting away"; *knowing of all these things, our merchants and* manufacturers will, no doubt, see *salvation* in this new Chinese Tariff, and endeavour to draw dreams of "Prosperity" out of it.

They will act wisely however, if they look at the matter *soberly.* Undue expectations may be excited ; and cruel disappointment *may be found!* We would commend to their attention the following observations of the *cautious dog* of the *Manchester Guardian :*—

"These important reductions, coupled with the extension of the trade to the ports situated in the most fertile and productive provinces, instead of being confined to a single corner of the empire, will, no doubt, greatly increase the commercial intercourse with China, and lead *eventually* to a large export to that country of the principal fabrics of English manufacture. It is necessary, however, to keep in mind, that *this increase must necessarily be very gradual;* for, however great may be the desire of the people of China to purchase British manufactures, the extent of the trade must necessarily be limited to the value of the returns which that country can furnish, which cannot be immediately increased to any very large extent ; and, therefore, *any sudden and extensive shipments which might be made hence, under the idea that a greatly increased demand will closely follow the promulgation of the tariff,* WOULD MOST LIKELY ENTAIL SERIOUS LOSSES UPON THE PARTIES MAKING THEM. *Some* increase will no doubt take place immediately ; but, when it is recollected that the shipments of shirtings to China during the present year amount to about a million of pieces direct from this country, and about 150 000 pieces forwarded from Singapore and Manilla, against about 400,000 pieces at the corresponding period of last year ; whilst the shipments of yarn amount to 5 600,000 lbs., being also a very large increase upon the previous year's business ; it must be obvious that *the probable increase has been fully anticipated,* and that GREAT CAUTION WILL BE NECESSARY TO PREVENT THE MARKET FROM BEING GREATLY OVERLOADED. To those of our readers who remember the disastrous consequences resulting from the overstocking of newly-opened foreign markets, some thirty years ago, little need be said on this subject ; but a new race of merchants and manufacturers have sprung up, to whom the calamities of those days are comparatively unknown; and *we have been sorry to see slight indications of a feeling of excitement, arising out of the recent intelligence,* CALCULATED TO INSPIRE SOME FEAR OF A REPETITION OF THE ERRORS IN WHICH THOSE CALAMITIES HAD THEIR ORIGIN."

Our merchants and manufacturers will do well to *pause*, and act on the caution here given. It comes from one who is their "friend" ; one who seems anxious that the delirium of joy, which the news of the probability of an "extended" trade is likely to inspire, should not lead to too "extended" operations. Whether the advice he gives will have effect or not, remains to be seen. If it have, *some good may come* of this new market ; if it have not, it would have been better that we had never found it.

But the news of the week is not all joy, not even as far as Tariffs are concerned. Though the Chinese one may be deemed to be favourable to us, and promotive of "prosperity," yet there are other nations contemplating measures of a contrary character, for the purpose of crippling our "foreign trade." They are contemplating manufactures for themselves ; and they are asking for PROTECTION against "foreign competition." There is in fact, in contemplation against us, and some measures taken for procuring,

ANOTHER HOSTILE TARIFF.

The *Times* of Wednesday gives the following :—

"The *Frankfort Journal*, announces, that a meeting of manufacturers was held at Stutgard on the 27th ult., *with the sanction of the Government,* when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

1. "That the honour and independence no less than the prosperity of Germany, require a system of Protection against foreign manufactures.

2. "That such a system is not only justified but rendered necessary by the heavy duties to which German manufactures are subject in foreign countries, and that England is now supplied from her colonies with produce which she formerly imported from Germany.

3. "That this protection should be moderate, and not calculated to encourage indolence amongst the German manufacturers.

4. "That this protection should extend to the raw materials as well as to the manufactured goods.

5. "That the duty should be levied *ad valorem,* and not by weight, to prevent articles such as fine muslins entering into Germany, on paying only the duty to which coarse fustian is subject.

6. "That it is absolutely necessary that a bounty should be paid by Government to the exporters of German manufactured goods.

"That all the manufacturers throughout Germany should be invited to join in the above resolutions."

Here, then, as old DICKY BURKETT used to say; "here is a weight i'th 'tother pocket." In our joy at the Chinese Tariff and prospect of "extended" Trade, let not *this* threatened Tariff be overlooked !

What a queer thing it is, that no nation on earth can be made to believe in, or apply, the doctrines of free-trade, excepting England! But Englishmen were always known to be "THE MOST THINKING PEOPLE on the face of the earth" !

TIDD PRATT CAUGHT.—SQUEEZE HIM WELL.

THE Enrolment is not yet had. TIDD PRATT still *refuses.* But his refusal has, at last, assumed a more *definite* shape. He has had another, and a "fair trial"; and this last trial has *caught* him. He has put himself between the "KNIPPERS."

The following communication, from the General Secretary, will put the Chartist body in possession of the new facts that have transpired since our last:—

London, *October* 11, 1843.

BROTHER CHARTISTS—Since Tidd Pratt refused to certify the Plan of National Organization, as adopted by the Conference, we received from Mr. Hobson a copy of the Plan, in juxta position with which was pasted, on slips of paper, the Communitarian Plan which *Tidd Pratt has already certified.* On Monday last we called at the office of the legal functionary, and left the altered Plan with his clerk for inspection. The clerk in answer to questions put by us, said,—

"HE KNEW THAT MR. PRATT'S MIND WAS MADE UP RELATIVE TO THE PLAN ; THAT HE WOULD NOT ENROL IT ; *and that the very designation of our Association implied different objects from the Communists.*"

We called to-day, according to appointment, for the opinion of the learned and liberal Tidd Pratt. We received it from his clerk, written on the margin of the Plan. The following is a verbatim copy :—

"I am of opinion that the objects and means of the National Charter Association are not within the provisions of the 10 Geo. IV., c. 56, and 4 and 5 Wm. IV., c. 40. I consider the rules of the Community Society very different from those of the National Charter Association, although I had some doubt at the time I certified them, whether they came within the provisions of the Friendly Societies' Act. My *attention has likewise being called to the provisions* of the 39 Geo. III., c. 79, and 57 Geo. III., c. 19, which provides that every society, except of a religious or *charitable* NATURE only, which shall be composed of different divisions or branches, or of different parties acting in any manner separately or distinct from each other, or of which any part shall have any separate or distinct president, secretary, or any other officer elected or appointed by or for such party, or to act as an officer for such party, shall be deemed and taken for an unlawful combination and confederacy. For the above reasons I refuse to certify these rules.

"Oct. 11, 1843. "J. TIDD PRATT."

We have not yet been able to obtain the opinion of Counsel as to the probable result of bringing the matter before the Court of Queen's Bench, in consequence of Counsel being on circuit.

J. M. WHEELER, Secretary.

Now this opinion *fixes* him. It happens most unfortunately for his "judgment" and his "determination," that he has *certified* every portion of the PLAN, from the beginning to the end, to be "according to law." In the document laid before him this last time, *this* was distinctly shewn to be the case. Every section of OUR PLAN had, in juxta-position with it, the section of another plan, embracing *every* particular embraced in *ours;* and that other plan he had himself certified to be *in accordance with law* on the 7th of August, 1839 ! There was not a particular differing. The "Objects" were the *same*, expressed in the very same language. The "Constitution" was similar ; the "Organization" was precisely similar ; Conventions; Executive; Districts, with District Councils ; Branches, with Branch-Boards; Classes, with Class-Leaders: *all*, ALL, were contained in the plan he has already certified. The "Funds" were similar ; one for GENERAL purposes ; and the other for LAND purposes. Indeed there is no difference between the two codes of rules, *excepting in the application of the Land, when it is purchased :* the one code of rules providing that the Land shall be held for, and devoted to, COMMUNITY purposes ; i. e. held as *common*, and not as *individual* property : the other code providing that the Land shall be divided, when purchased, into equal portions, and held by each member, individually, *for* his individual benefit. That is the one, the sole, the only difference, *in the application* of the Land Benefit : and TIDD PRATT has *wisely*, and AS A LAWYER, come to the conclusion that the former mode is in accordance with law ! and that the latter mode is not !

Here is a discovery in law ! *Communism* is lawful ! Individual property is not ! ! Well done, sage TIDD PRATT ! ! ! To combine together, in Conventions, Executives, Districts, Branches, and Classes, for the purchase of Land to hold *as common property*, and to use in common, is "in accordance with law :" to combine together in a similar manner to purchase Land to divide *equally* among the members of such combination, to have and to hold for ever, for themselves and their heirs, *is not in accordance with law* ! ! Famous discovery ! Will not the COMMUNITARIANS present the discoverer with *a cap?* They assuredly ought : and we know another party that will adorn it with bells !

But let us dissect the "opinion" of Mr. TIDD PRATT. "I am of opinion that the objects and means of the National Charter Association are not within the provisions of the 10th Geo. IV. c. 56 ; and 4 and 5 Wm. IV. c. 40." It happens that the "objects" and "means" are precisely such as he has already pronounced to be within such provisions. They are set forth in the very language which he has before approved of, and *certified!* Therefore TIDD PRATT is fairly *trapped.* He cannot get out of the mess. If they were not *illegal* when he certified them to be in "accordance with law," they certainly are not illegal now: and this, we fancy, the Court above will soon let him know.

He then says "I consider the rules of the Community Society very different from those of the National Charter Association." We have pointed out the *only* difference: a difference *in the application of the Land.* Whether Mr. TIDD PRATT'S discovery, that Land held in common is the only lawful principle of possession in England, will have weight with the Judges remains to be seen. If it has, we would advise TIDD PRATT to look out ! The estate he "calls his own" will be in no small danger!

But he vouchsafes a piece of most important information. When he enrolled the Rules of the Community Society, he "had a doubt, at the time, whether they came under the provisions of the law." But we opine that that "doubt" was set aside; was removed, by the act of *Enrolling* ! You surely do not

retain the "doubt" still, Mr. Pratt? You know that you *have* certified them to be "in accordance with law;" therefore, there can now be no "doubt." It is all *certain*; sure; complete. Else, what's the use of you, or your certificate either? But while Tidd Pratt tells us of his "doubt," he does not tell us what caused that "doubt." He does not say what the nature of the "doubt" was. We can, therefore, only judge from the facts he has furnished us with. He did *certify* that the rules, which he once "doubted," *are* "in accordance with law." Another code of rules, precisely similar in all particulars, with the single exception that the one, the certified one, enjoins and enforces Community of property, while the other provides for individual possession; a code of rules, precisely similar in every respect, with this one exception, has been laid before him; and he refuses his certificate on the ground that the "objects and means" do not come within the meaning of the Acts. It is, therefore, impossible to come to other conclusion than that Mr. Tidd Pratt deems the holding of property *in common* as the only lawful principle of possession!! His "doubt" could only be, that it would be unlawful for a number of men to combine to procure for themselves, *individually*, by united subscriptions, a portion of the soil: but that "doubt" was removed when he saw that the property they could by such means acquire would be holden *in common*, and for *common use*. This at once removed the "doubt." Other people, not yet convinced that *Communism* is the most perfect embodyment of "first principles", and thinking that they can secure to themselves great benefits from the possession of property by individual members; property purchased by united subscriptions, seek for the protection already given to communists; and they are *refused*, Mr. Tidd Pratt (who has given the Communists' *protection*), being of "opinion" that their "objects do not come within the meaning of the Law!" What a premium is here held out for men to become Communists! "Do *this*," says Tidd Pratt, "and *I will give you the Protection of the Law*." "Do it not," says the same official, "and I will withhold that protection"!

But there is another point. His "attention has been called to the 39th Geo. III. c. 79, and the 57th Geo. III., c. 19, which provides that every society, except of a *religious* or charitable nature only, which shall be composed of different divisions or branches, &c. &c., shall be deemed and taken for an unlawful combination and confederacy." Well, here is the whole matter. Our's is a society for Mutual Benefit. It provides machinery for securing that Benefit to every one of its members. That Benefit is, the purchase and occupation of Land, whereon to employ themselves, for the support of themselves and their families. Is not this a charitable object? Could there be one more charitable? The people are starving. They are unemployed. Those who have employment, have not wages sufficient to purchase for themselves the merest necessaries of life. A society is here organized, which will enable these men, so circumstanced, to become placed in an independent position, providing for them employment, and a *field* on which to exercise their industry. What could be more charitable? Besides this, Benefit Societies have always been held to be societies organized for *charitable purposes*. Is ours a Benefit Society? To have refused the enrolment, Tidd Pratt should have shown that there is no Benefit connected with it. This he cannot do; and, therefore, he was bound to enrol it, as a charitable society, had he fulfilled the requirements of the law.

At all events there is as much Benefit in our Society, as in the Society Tidd Pratt has already enrolled; unless indeed he deems *Community of Property* to be the greatest benefit of all. And that society is a society "composed of different divisions and branches, acting separately and distinct from each other." All this Mr. Tidd Pratt has certified to be "in accordance with law:" therefore the Acts he has referred us to, will not help him out of the mess.

But then he has refused *to certify*. What are the next steps to take?

The act 10th George IV., c. 56, section 5, provides:—

"In case any such barrister or advocate shall refuse to certify all or any of the rules so to be submitted for his perusal and examination, it shall then be lawful for any such society to submit the same to the court of quarter sessions, together with the reasons assigned by the said barrister or advocate, in writing, for any such rejection or disapproval of any one or more such rules; and that the justices at their said quarter sessions shall and may, if they think fit, confirm and allow the same, notwithstanding any such rejection or disapproval by any such barrister or advocate."

In connection with this clause, which we have quoted from Mr. Tidd Pratt's own edition of "The Law relating to Benefit Societies," there is a foot-note from the pen of Mr. Tidd Pratt himself, which says:—

"By the previous clause, the barrister, &c., is to point out in what part, if any, the rules submitted to him are in his opinion repugnant to law, &c.; and the provisions of this section are intended to give the society an appeal to the sessions against his refusal to certify."

Here, then, is a power of appeal given. That power will be exercised. At the next Quarter Sessions the appeal will be made; and if it should happen to be unsuccessful there,—a contingency not very likely to happen,—application will be made to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *Mandamus*, to compel Mr. Tidd Pratt to do his duty. And if the affair *should go so far* as that, there cannot be two opinions as to the result. The Court will only need to be shewn that Tidd Pratt has refused to do for us what he has done for others; and the *partiality* of his actions will, no doubt, be visited with heavy judicial censure.

But what is to be done in the meantime? Are we to stand still? Are we to allow timid fears to deter us from all action? Are we to conjure up every unlikely difficulty; and fancy every imaginable array of opposition? Are we to try to *alarm*, where no alarm need exist? or are we to try to *go unitedly* to work, to make the *best* of the circumstances in which we find ourselves placed? Are we to sit *watching* each other, and trying to catch at words, for the purpose of thwarting the great object all profess to have at heart? or are we to lend every aid in a kind and friendly manner, to overcome the obstacles thrown in our path?

Should we not imitate the conduct of our Executive? They have looked at the position in which we are placed. They have determined on *action*; but still action *in accordance with law*. This can be done. This must be done: and when the enrolment is obtained from the Courts of Law, then we shall be ready to bring into full operation all the parts of our Beneficial Plan.

Here is the address of the Executive:—

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE CHARTISTS.

Having as yet been unsuccessful in our endeavour to secure the Enrolment of the Plan of Organization, as framed and adopted by the people's delegates, assembled at Birmingham, on the 5th of Sept. last; and conscious of the pressing importance of immediate and determined action on the part of the British democracy, and feeling satisfied of the *strict legality* of our proceedings, we have resolved to enforce at once the New Plan of Organization, with such alterations as the emergency (occasioned by the insolence of a dictatorial official) may require. The time has arrived when the least sign of timidity on our part would only serve to encourage that rampant spirit of despotism which an irresponsible Government exhibits in their every act, and furnish them with an apology for any stretch of that arbitrary power which they are never slow to enforce, and which has called forth this appeal to your patriotism and your ideas of right and justice. Notwithstanding the hesitation expressed by some friends, we see in the present momentous aspect of affairs the greatest danger from delay. Of that we have already had too much. The crisis for action and cautious resolution is at hand. We must not allow the illegal conduct of usurped authority to turn us from our course. Our business is to advance! to triumph!! This can only be achieved by an effective Organization, backed up by a genuine public spirit, directed with energy, discretion, and determination. In pursuance of this object, we beg to call your attention to the following instructions, which we have every reason to believe will be strictly adhered to:—

1st. Cards of General Membership are prepared, and will be immediately transmitted to any locality desirous to enrol under the banner of the New Association. The price of such cards will be 16s. 8d. per hundred.

2nd. *Branch Boards*.—The word "Locality" must be substituted for the word "Branch;" each locality to form part of the general whole, having resident in it a portion of a General Board of Councillors, including a sub-Treasurer and sub-Secretary, who shall be appointed every Quarter by the Executive Committee, from lists prepared by the localities for their inspection.

3rd. *District Council*.—A General District Council, composed of residents in the several Districts, will be appointed by the Executive Committee, in exactly a similar manner to the General Board of Councillors.

4th. All monies must be made payable to the Treasurer, F. O'Connor, Esq., care of Mr. John Cleave, Shoe-lane, London; and by the same post a duplicate, specifying the sum transmitted sent to the General Secretary, T. M. Wheeler, 243½, Temple Bar, London, who will not be responsible for any sums sent, in which this instruction is not strictly complied with. (N. B. This does not apply to the Victim Fund).

Brother Chartists, if these directions and such others as may, from time to time, be issued, are carefully complied with, we have no fear for the result. The Organization will be kept intact, and the danger of illegality obviated.

In conclusion, we call upon you to act becoming the high character for perseverance and energy which you have hitherto maintained. The eyes not of England only, but of the whole world, are upon you. Let the genius of Chartism arise from its slumber. Let it become the rallying point for the oppressed millions of the sons of toil. You have a bright future in prospective; cheering accounts arrive from all quarters of the empire. They are rolling in from the North. They are echoing from the South. The East and the West are awaking at the sound. Even London, the mighty helot, is arousing herself at the trumpet blast of liberty, and will ere long present itself at the genial banquet of freedom's sons. We only need a oneness of purpose to pervade the whole of our minds; to throw past dissensions and jealousies to the winds; and the mighty work *of a nation's regeneration* will ere long be accomplished. In this undertaking, we, your duly appointed servants, shall feel proud of taking the lead. We will never call upon you to follow in a path in *which we ourselves are not prepared to brave every difficulty and danger which may occur*.

Yours, in the cause of democracy,
Thomas Clark. Henry Ross.
Feargus O'Connor, Treasurer.
Philip M'Grath, President.
Thomas Martin Wheeler, Secretary.

Now thus far we can venture, *without infringing on any law*. And thus far, will be a good way towards the perfect developement of the whole Plan.

The good work has already begun. In Manchester

1,300 CHARTISTS

have enrolled their names, and taken cards. In Huddersfield, 225 have followed the good example. In Bradford 220 have done the same. Is not this a good beginning? Is not this pretty fair, for one man's work? Will not the other "localities" "go and do likewise"?

To Readers and Correspondents.

Our South Wales Correspondent, in the name of Mr. Williams, who is now in London, begs to thank the many kind friends who forwarded the required copies of the *Star*, and to assure them that they shall be made a good use of.

Mrs. Duffy, widow of the late James Duffy, returns her sincere thanks to the Chartists of Manchester generally, and the Committee in particular, for the kind and generous aid they have rendered her, by attending to her husband during his illness, and so respectably interring him when dead, and assisting her since her unhappy bereavement. Mrs. D. specially thanks the Painters and Tailors of Manchester for their kindness. As many friends promised to assist Mrs. Duffy in her struggle with the world's difficulties,—if they have collected any monies, they are requested to forward them to Mr. James Leach, bookseller, Oak-street, Manchester.

The Poets.—The "Sons of the Muses" who have sent us their favours during the last week or two, must wait with patience till our next, when publication or condemnation shall be impartially awarded.

Errata.—In the subscriptions for the Victim Fund, received by Mr. O'Connor, and acknowledged in our last, was seven shillings from James Ward, Belfast. It should have been—"A few Chartists, per J. Ward, Belfast."

Liverpool.—We cannot insert the report of the meeting sent. We refused to publish the communications from the other party, and we therefore repeat the refusal in the present instance. We will have nothing to do with local squabbles, nor squabbles of any *sort if we can help it. The public in each locality* should best judge of all local disputes, and the Liverpool Chartists must be the best judges of the characters of their "leaders." We will have nothing to do with it.

The Colliers of Claycross wish the Executive Council of the Miner's Association to communicate with them. They are desirous of receiving instructions, as they are anxious to join the Association. They are above three hundred in number.

David Potts, Birmingham.—The reason why his resolution was not inserted, was, because there was no day or date given on which the meeting was to take place.

A Chartist.—Mr. O'Connor was not at—and therefore did not address the Calthorpe-street meeting.

The Victim Fund Committee request us to state that the letter from Ashton-under-Lyne, on behalf of Tear's wife, has been taken into consideration, and that the aid solicited cannot be granted, as they have a resolution on the books binding them to relieve those only who belonged to the Chartist body. The address of the Secretary is Mr. Edward Clark, 37, Henry-street, Oldham-road, Manchester; to whom all letters must be addressed, pre-paid, or they will not be received.

To Contributors.—Owing to the absorbingly important events of the past week in Ireland, we have felt ourselves compelled to take up as much as one-fourth of our Paper with Irish news only. Hence we have been most reluctantly compelled to set aside for this week many valuable contibutions, including letters from Mr. Galpin, "Gracchus," Messrs. Clifton and Morrison, the correspondence between Patrick O'Higgins, Esq., and Tom Steele, &c, &c., &c. We have also been compelled to again postpone the Address of the "Operative Sawyers;" and leave unnoticed many communications left over from our last. Lastly, we have been compelled to curtail very considerably the report of the Manchester Demonstration. This we could not avoid. We have only a limited space; and when that is once filled we can give no more. We shall endeavour to bring up arrears next week.

District Meetings, and District Lecturers.—In answer to several inquirers, we have to say that we see no reason to depart from the plan of convening District meetings and appointing District Lecturers, that has obtained for the last two years, until the new Plan can be brought into full operation. What has served before, will surely serve again. There is not much cause for *alarm*; Government have, just now, "plenty"-to-do, without being very particular or very prying about the Chartists. The idea that Sir Robert is "watching us," like a cat setting a mouse-hole, is certainly far-fetched, when we call to mind what is passing in Ireland, Wales, and Scotland. Government will be very glad to let the Chartists a-be, if they will only behave anything like quietly, while the "accounts" of other people are paid off. Besides, "Chartism is down." Government will not do anything to *revive* it, until they have settled scores with Dan, Rebecca, and the Scotch Church folks. When Sir Robert has nothing more to do with those parties, than he has with Chartists at present, he may possibly give us a taste of his loving-disposition: but till then, we opine, "he will be quiet, if we will." Let all, then, go on, as far as District Meetings are concerned, as it has gone on for the passed two years.

Mr. Candy, of Bristol.—As we find from a communication sent by our good friend, Mr. W. H. Clifton, that Mr. Candy has not performed his promise made to us in writing, to "retire from the movement" sooner than have certain facts we were in possession of, made public; we have sent the correspondence that we have had *with him*, and respecting him, to Mr Simeon, of Bristol, to be by that gentleman read to the Chartists of the Bristol locality, that they may take such steps as the occasion calls for. We desire him to return it, when that use has made of it; and it *shall then go to the Executive pro tem*.

The "League."—We have not yet received the 2nd Number of the *League*, although the *Star* was duly forwarded (and will continue to be) in exchange, agreeably to the request in their circular. The *League* folks must mind their P's and Q's. They must not give us occasion to say that *their* "free-trade" means anything but *fair* trade.

West's Defence Fund.—Mr. John Ross, of Derby, writes us that the £3 10s. from Belper, in the Balance Sheet of the above Fund published in the *Star* of Sept. 30th, should have been £4.

List of Subscriptions.—We had these in type. Indeed they appeared in our first Edition: but we have been obliged to displace them to make room for the matter brought by Friday's post.

Messrs. Cobden and Bright at Worcester.—We have received an interesting account of the meeting with these gentry at Worcester the other day, which we are obliged to keep over till next week. We much regret this, but have no alternative. The conduct of the meeting towards Mr. Mason, who appeared to controvert Mr. Cobden's positions, was disgraceful in the extreme: so much so, that Mr. Cobden felt himself compelled to challenge Mr. Mason to a full discussion of the Corn Law question. It is needless to say that Mr. Mason instantly accepted it: and we hope that he will hold Mr. Cobden to his promise.

The Colliers' Movement.

MEETING AT ST. HELEN'S.

The *Liverpool Times* of Tuesday contains a report of a large meeting of Colliers, held the previous day (Monday last), at St. Helen's. From it we extract the following:—

The place of meeting was the Moor Flat, and although the weather was extremely unfavourable for an open-air meeting, there were present from 1,500 to 2 000 persons. The chair was taken, shortly after eleven o'clock, by Mr. Henry Tindal.

The Chairman, after a few introductory observations on the nature of the meeting, said that the first resolution which would be proposed was to the following effect:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the present rate of wages is not sufficient to maintain the colliers and their families."

Mr. Berry then addressed the meeting. He said that he need only ask the public to look at the Miners' cheeks, to convince them that the rate of wages was not sufficient. At the present time, the rate in that district was about 2s. a day, and how was a man to maintain himself, a wife, and four or five children on that? Yet for that small sum they had to work from twelve to fourteen hours a day in the sunless mine. Were they not, he would ask, worse off than the African slave? They were, and the question was, how this evil was to be remedied. They had already tried their sectional unions and partial strikes, and those had done no good; and they must, therefore, as the only effectual remedy, join the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland. They would extend their union from John o'Groat's house to the farthest end of Cornwall, and into Wales and Ireland.

The Chairman, after a few observations on the hard toil of the miners, and on the manner in which they were oppressed, said that the second resolution was, "That in the opinion of this meeting, the miner is entitled to a fair day's wages for a hard day's work."

Mr. Henry Burley then addressed the meeting at considerable length. He said that a person who had never before been in the county of Lancaster would, on entering it, see at once that it was a great mining and manufacturing county; and he need hardly tell the meeting that its vast commerce and its manufactures were almost all carried on through the medium of coal works. Was it not right, therefore, that those men who were employed in getting from the bowels of the earth so valuable an article, an article adding to the wealth and comfort of mankind, should themselves be comfortable and happy? To say the least of it, they ought to have a living for their labour. The speaker proceeded at length to illustrate his subject by particular cases, and asserted that the masters who were determined to obtain custom by low prices at first resorted to the method of substituting, without notice to the men, tubs that contained much more than the stipulated quantity. When the men detected the imposition, they grumbled, but quietly submitted, thinking that by tasking their energies, and working an hour or two additional, they might still realize the same amount of wages. In time, however, the other masters followed in the race of competition; they reduced prices; and then those who had taken the lead reduced the rate of wages, to enable them to make a still further reduction in the price. Thus, without there being, as the speaker contended, any necessity for this competition, which he attributed solely to the desire of the smaller capitalists to secure as great a return for their money as the larger capitalists, wages had been reduced, until the miners were now earning, in many places, little more than a penny an hour for their heavy labour in the sunless mine. This system had eventually been found to be prejudicial, not only to the employers and to the employed, but to the shopkeepers and others dependant on the working classes. The only remedy for this, the only means of raising the wretched, oppressed, and miserable miner from his present condition, was, as he had before stated, to join the union, which was now progressing at a railroad speed.

Mr. Thompson, of Newcastle, was the next speaker. In 1831, he said, it was supposed by the employers in the north country that their colliers were working to the utmost stretch of their physical powers, in a reasonable way, and they agreed to give what they considered a fair rate of remuneration. The men accepted it; but in the course of the year they found out that the tubs, which ought only to have contained 20 pecks, contained on the average 27 pecks, and that when they wrought by weight instead of measure, they were getting 7 cwt. instead of 6½. This, it would be at once seen, would make a considerable difference in a year, when there was 45 000 men employed. In one instance, however, it was found that a tub would contain 41 instead of 20 pecks. The consequence was that the miners employed a man at 18s. a-week, to see that the coals were properly weighed, and after paying his wages, the men at that one colliery were clear gainers to the extent of £95 In another colliery, however, the injustice was not remedied until the men struck, and even after that some new tubs, which were represented as fair, were foisted on the men. Instead, however, of containing 20 pecks, they contained 30.—(*Cries of "Shame."*) The speaker after deprecating local strikes and local unions, proceeded to say,—The miners must therefore co-operate throughout the whole of the coal districts in Great Britain and Ireland. They would enter into a bond; and this must extend the length and breadth of the empire, so that there might be an understanding between all the working colliers, and that they might all struggle together, at the same time, in England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. But they did not want to strike. Strikes were bad things; they were evil things; they were considered injurious both to the employer and the employed. By the present rate of remuneration, however, they were clamming to death; and he thought it was much better to clam to death in a state of idleness than in a state of hard and unpaid labour in their pits—(cheers). They asked for a fair remuneration. If the masters granted it, they would not strike; but if they would not accede to it, they (the men) should be compelled to strike, and that would be a dire consequence, in the present state of the empire.

It was then stated that delegates were to be elected for St. Helens, to attend the National Conference of the Colliers, at Newcastle, on the 3rd of November; but, in consequence of the heavy rain, it was agreed that the election should be made at the meeting of delegates from all the collieries in the neighbourhood which was to take place immediately after the close of the public meeting.

The meeting, which was throughout marked by great order and decorum, concluded shortly before one o'clock. None of the persons present seemed to be aware of the fact that the proprietors and workers of the coal mines in the neighbourhood of St. Helens have not only agreed to raise the price of coals from 5s. to 5s. 10d. per ton, but that they have in a circular given notice to that effect to their customers.

[We learn from our correspondent that the meeting unanimously passed a vote of thanks to the Proprietor and Editor of this paper, for their advocacy of the Colliers' rights. *That vote the Liverpool Times very generously burked*. E. N. S.]

The delegate meeting commenced immediately after, at the house of Mr. G. Hugton, there being a great number of delegates in attendance. Mr. G. Harrison acted as president, and the following sums were paid in:—Lane Ends, Over Hulton, £3 13s; Grapes Inn, Ringley, 10s 2d; Bowling Green, Halshaw Moor, 8s 10d; Horse Shoe, Ringley, 4s 6d; Rose, Standish Gate, Wigan, 3s; Huyton Lodge, St. Helen's, 8s 2d; Prescott, George and Dragon, 12s 10½d; Nelson Tavern, St. Helen's, 14s 10½d; Horse Shoe, Parr, £1 0s 8½d; Parr, Bridge Lodge, 10s 4d; Finch, St. Helen's, 10s 6d; Angel, do., 14s 10d; Wellington, do., 8s 6d; Royal Oak, Parr, 6s 10½d; Haddock Colliery, £1 14s 7½d, Blackley Hurst, £1 5s 8d; Mother Lodge, Bolton, £2 3s 8d; Brown Cow, Wigan, 12s; Rope and Anchor, do., 13s 7d; Colliers' Arms, Ince, 6s 1½d; Angel Lodge, Scholes, £1 5s; Amberswood, £1 3s 2d; Black Bull, Pemberton, £1 12s 2d; Hand and Heart, Hindley, 1s 10d; Millstone, Wigan, 7s 1d; Bridge Inn, Standish, 17s 9d; Balcarras Arms, Scholes, 5s 11½d; Duke of York, near Wigan, 12s; Crofters Arms, Wigan; £1 14s 2d; Commercial Lodge, Over Darwen, 10s 6d; Upholland, £1 5s 8d; Fleece Lodge, Bolton, £2 3s 1½d; Black Horse, Blackrod, 6s 10½d; Lane Ends, Aspull Moor, £1 3s 3d; Colliers' *Arms, New Spring*, £1 12s 4½d; Edge Green, 16s 4d; Coppull 7s 4d; Whalley's men, 8s 6d; Bradford Colliery, 5s 7d; Clayton Colliery, 18s 10d; Hurst Brook, 10s 2½d; Little Lever; £1 4s 9d; Westhoughton, 4s 6d; Oldham, 10s; Pendlebury, 15s 11d; Green Barn, Blackrod, £1 9d; Red Lion ditto, 5s 1d; Patricroft, £1 3s 4d; Top-o'th Lane, 4s 4d; Bacup, £2; Hanging Bank, £1 9s; Good Intent, ditto, 15s 6d; Darey Lever, 18s 4d; Jolly Carter, Aspull, 10s 3d; Farnhill, 4s 3d; Ratcliffe Colliery, 16s 3½d; Bank Top, 4s 4d; Stand-lane, Pilkington; 3s 6d. Total, £48 8s 11d. The case of the Blackleyhurst and Cumberland Miners were then taken into consideration, and a resolution was agreed to for a levy of threepence each member per week towards their support. The delegates then paid in the following sums for these special objects:—Lane ends, Over Hulton, 12s 11d; Rose Bodge, Wigan 18s; Angel, ditto, £1 3d; Goose Green, 17s 6d; Railway Tavern, 11s 3d; Red Lion, Aspull, £1 15s; Black Bull, Pemberton, 5s; Hand and Heart, Hindley, 16s 6d; Gibraltar Lodge, £1 7s; Colliers Arms, Blackrod, 6s 9½d; Bridge Inn, Standish, 6s 8½d; Pack Horse, Pemberton, 6s; Whalley's Men, 7s 9d; Brown Cow, £1 10s; Crofter's Arms, 18s 6d; Colliers Arms, New Spring, £1 18s 9d; Windmill Tavern, 5s 6d; Colliers Arms, Ince, 13s 6d; Amberswood, £1 12s; Swan, Hindley Green, 17s 6d; Balcarres Arms, 8s; Fleece Lodge, Bolton, 12s 3d; Jolly Carter, Aspull Moor, 10s; Bradford, 15s 3d; Clayton, 14s 6d; Hurst Brook, 8s 3d; Red Lion, Blackrod, 10s; Farnhill, 8s 3d; Pendlebury, 11s 6d; Top-'oth Lane, 18s 4d; Bacup, 15s 9d; St. Helens, £6 7s; Blackley Hurst, 12s 10d.—It was then agreed that a public meeting should be holden on Hurst Brook, near Ashton-under-Lyne, on Monday, October 23rd, and a delegate meeting immediately after at the Colliers Arms, Hurst Brook.

A Public Meeting of Miners will take place at Charnock Green, near Chorley, on Monday the 16th of October. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The meeting will be addressed by some of the authorised agents of the Association. All the Miners in the neighbourhood are respectfully requested to attend.

The Potteries.—A public meeting of the Colliers of the Potteries was holden on Monday, at the Crown Bank, Hanley. The rain commenced falling at one o'clock, and continued very heavy all day. There were at least 2,000 Colliers present. The Lane End men brought a band of music and flags; and a very imposing procession was formed to the place of meeting. Mr. Joseph Alfred was called to the chair. The following resolutions were adopted:—1. "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that sectional or partial unions can be productive of no good, and that nothing short of a general union will better the condition of the Miners generally." 2. "That we, the Miners of the Potteries, sympathize with our brethren the Miners of West Cumberland, in their noble stand against the tyranny of the Earl of Lonsdale's agent; and we pledge ourselves, on our first pay night, to subscribe our mites, to enable them to resist their oppressor." The speakers were Messrs. Thornley, Bull, Swallow, Mayer, Lomax, &c., &c., all of whom were listened to with much attention and loudly applauded. At the close of the meeting the Delegates assembled at the Plough Inn, Hanley, when the following sums were paid in:—

		£	s.	d.
Cock, at Foley, Lane End	...	2	7	10
Burley's Lodge, Burslem	...	2	14	7½
Plough Inn, Hanley ...	...	1	2	4
Black Lion, Burslem ...	...	0	12	2
Prince Albert, Tunstal...	...	1	6	4
Hotel, Tunstal	...	0	13	7½
Bradley Green, Biddle	...	1	1	0
Kingsley, Cheadle	...	1	4	2
Black Horse, Cheadle...	...	0	9	1
		£11	11	2

Henry Thomas was nominated for the office of Secretary to the Pottery District; and the following persons for the office of Treasurer, viz., Joseph Bailey, Burslem; John Cheetham, Snyed Green; and Richard Russel, Lane End. It was resolved, "That a public meeting be holden in the Cheadle Market-place, on Saturday (this day), the chair to be taken at three o'clock." It was also resolved, "That the following meetings be holden:—The Nutten Heath, Silverdale, Lycet, and Heartdale Colliers, at Chesterton, on Monday, the 16th instant, to commence at three o'clock. A public meeting of the Pottery District to be holden at Hanley, on the Crown Bank, chair to be taken at three o'clock, on Monday, the 23rd instant. The next Delegate Meeting to be holden at the Plough Inn, Hanley, on the 23rd inst., to commence at ten o'clock in the morning. The agents to visit the following places previous to the next Delegate Meeting:—Lane Ends and Bradley Green, Tuesday; Golden Hill and Hiddsgrove, Wednesday; Audley, Bull's Head, Thursday; Norton, Tuesday, the 17th instant, at four o'clock; New Chapel, Wednesday, at four o'clock.

Newcastle.—A delegate meeting of the Miners of Northumberland and Dublin was held in the long room of the Three Tuns Inn, on Friday and Saturday, the 6th and 7th instant. Soon after the appointed hour (nine o'clock) Mr. T. Wakinshaw was unanimously called to the chair. The following resolutions were agreed to:—"That there be two public meetings on Shaddon's Hill; one on the 14th inst., to hear an address from Feargus O'Connor, Esq.; and the second on the 21st inst., to hear an address from Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq. The chair to be taken at twelve o'clock each day." A lengthy discussion then took place respecting the grievances of the Cumberland Miners, when it was agreed that each delegate request their constituents to renew their exertions on their behalf, and that a voluntary subscription be entered into immediately for the relief of eleven of them now in Newcastle in quest of employment.

Mr. Roberts next addressed the delegates respecting the duty of the Executive Council, in which he showed their utility in settling such matters as might be found inconvenient for the whole body to settle, and the necessity of choosing such of their numbers to that responsible office as could be relied upon for discretion and attachment to the cause of Union. The address had a good effect; after which the delegates adjourned an hour for dinner.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON SITTING.

The Chairman having resumed the chair, Mr. Matthew Halliday was elected to the vice-chair. The delegates agreed 1. That a levy of sixpence per member be made for the Cumberland men each fortnight. 2. That each member omitting to pay his fortnightly contributions for one month shall be fined twopence; fourpence the second month; and upon being three months in arrears, when in work, shall be expelled the society. 3. That the Lumley men are not entitled to support. 4. That the restriction on the collieries be to three shillings per day (daily) and not fortnightly, as many collieries understand that subject, and that each confine himself to three shillings in each twenty-four hours which he goes down the pit, and if he should be deficient of that sum in one shift, he be not allowed to make up the deficiency in another shift, and that each man go to the office and receive his own wages. 5. That W. P. Roberts, Esq. and Mr. Wm. Beesley be allowed to go to Cumberland to aid in the defence of the two pitmen to be tried at the quarter sessions in Cockermouth.—A delegate gave an account of the machinations of the masters there to get the men to relinquish the Union, promising great things, if they would join a Union with the masters; they would advance their wages in that case, and ensure them of good work.—A resolution was agreed to that men out of employment be advised not to ask for employment in any of the coal pits, until permission is granted them by Mr. Roberts. The delegates then adjourned until Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

SATURDAY MORNING'S SITTING.

At the appointed hour, Mr. Wakinshaw was appointed to the chair, and Mr. Halliday to the vice-chair.

The minutes of the previous sittings were read and confirmed.

Matthew Halliday and the other district lecturers gave an account of their labours, which were very satisfactory, when it was agreed—

1. That the Percy Main men go to work, if the masters should employ them, and that the two men rejected by the masters there, latterly, on account of the Society, receive the same support as the other men similarly situated. 2. That the conduct of the Thornley Committee is highly censurable in their late attempts to frustrate the arrangements of the last meeting of Delegates, and that J. B., the man who misled them, be expelled the Society; and that the Thornley men be requested to dispense with the services of H. Richmond, as his conduct has been inimical to the best interests of the Society. 4. That the Delegates now present are of opinion that no individual cases should be entertained by Mr. Roberts until the colliery of men are first apprised of it, and that the officers of his locality grant a certificate to that effect. 5. That the General Conference of the Miners of Great Britain and Ireland be held in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 30th of October. 6. That in the event of any member leaving one colliery to go to another, the Secretary of the colliery to which he has removed be required to write to the colliery he has left, to ascertain whether he is clear on the books. 7. That each colliery, upon gaining an action at law against their employers, be required to contribute five per cent. of the amount gained at such suit to the Law Fund. The General Secretary reported the amount of monies paid into the several respective funds. We understand it exceeded £500. It was agreed that the wages of the General Secretary should be advanced 3s. per week, so that he might be equal with the Lecturers in *Northumberland* and *Durham*. The Secretary gave an account of the number of payable members in the two counties. We understand they were close upon 20,000. It is particularly requested by the Executive of the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, that each of their lecturers pay particular attention to the following resolutions agreed to by them on the 9th inst., "That our Secretary be instructed to correspond with the lecturers in the mining districts of Great Britain (excepting Northumberland and Durham) through the medium of the *Northern Star*, requesting them to procure a true account of the number of payable members in each respective district or county, and transmit the same *to him at their earliest opportunity*, and likewise to request each lecturer to send a report of his proceedings once in each fortnight, with the name of each colliery he may have visited, and the day on which he visited such colliery, so that the same may be inserted in the *Miners' Journal* about to be established in Newcastle. That each lecturer attend to his appointment in his respective district, during the forthcoming conference, and that each representative to that conference be selected from the working men on the colliery or district. That all correspondence to the General Secretary be pre-paid, or else it will not be attended to." Address to John Hall, care of Martin Jude, Three Tuns, Manor Chare, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A Public Meeting of the Tunstal Colliers was held at the Hotel, Tunstal, on Tuesday evening, at seven o'clock, Mr. Ball in the chair. Mr. Lomax addressed the meeting in his usual style on the objects of the society. Mr. Swallow next explained the rules, after which a society was established.

A Public Out-Door Meeting of Leycet, Silverdale, and Nutten-Heath colliers, was held on Wednesday, at Hedge's Banks-cote, and was very well attended. Mr. Lomax delivered a long address on the present distress of the mining population. Mr. Swallow next addressed the meeting on various topics; amongst others, he exposed the evils of the truck system, which is practised to an alarming extent at Silverdale and Nutten-Heath.

Bidulph, near Congleton.—A public meeting of the Colliers of this neighbourhood was held on the large space of ground in front of Mr. Wiltshire's house, Mr. Thorley in the chair. Messrs. Lomax and Swallow addressed the meeting.

A Public Meeting of Colliers was held on Friday, at the Oak Inn, Kingsley, near Cheadle, Mr. Bishop in the chair. Messrs. Swallow and Lomax both addressed the meeting. A society was established, it will hold its regular weekly meetings every Saturday night, at the above inn, at seven o'clock.

A Public Meeting of Colliers was held on Saturday at the Black Horse, Cheadle; a collier in the chair. Messrs. Swallow and Lomax addressed the meeting. A society was established. It is not uncommon for the masters at Dillon to compel the poor unfortunate colliers to get thirty-six cwt to the ton.

THE CUMBERLAND MINERS TO THEIR BRETHREN IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Friends and Brethren,—Since I last addressed you on the condition of the miners of Cumberland, circumstances of a most painful nature have transpired. In consequence of the small sum sent by the miners of the Wear and Tyne many of those who were firm to the cause of Union were necessarily compelled to sign the test of John Peile, to save themselves and families from starvation; and I may say, that this would not have been the case had relief equivalent to the wants of the men been sent.

We trust you will yet exert yourselves in our behalf. We return thanks to the men of Lancashire for the means they have taken to relieve us.

The sum of £50 17s. 4½d. was received from the Executive Committee on the 4th of October. The following places have subscribed to the support of the Cumberland miners:—Wingate, £8; Sheriff Hill, £5 1s; Walker, £4 12s; West Moor, £3 8s. 6d; New Durham, £4 7s. 6d; Seaton Burn, £3 7s. 6d; West Cramlington, £3 6s. 9d; Wellington, £3 7s. 6d; East Holywell, £2 4s. 6d; Sedg Hill, £2 4s. 2d; Shincliff, £2 4s; Gosforth, £1 13s 4½d; Ravensworth, £1 10s. 6d; Steekburn, £1 3s. 9d; West Townley, £1 10s; Washington, £1 9s. 8d; Nova Scotia, £1 6s; Goose, £2; Springwell, £2 0s. 6d; Berwell, £1 2s. 6d; South Elswick, £1 10s; Walls End, £1 5s. 6d; Andrew House, 7s. 4d; Brecker Beds, 12s; Kenton, 18s. 6d; Fawden, 10s; Morley Hill, 12s. 6d; Felling, 15s; Percy Main, 2s. 6d; Spittle Tongues, 18s; total, £63 10s. 6d.

Percy Main Celliery has 104 men idle; Bloyden Main Colliery has fifty, which claims the support of their friends on the Tyne and Wear.

We have received letters from our delegates in Scotland, and the men of that country have pledged themselves *that our tyrannical employers shall not cut down* the Union in Cumberland. We have likewise sent two delegates to Lancashire, this week, to solicit our friends there to do all they can for us. If we do not *get support, I am afraid that they will conquer the remainder of us*.

John Madine, Secretary.

P.S. I am directed by the Committee to return our most grateful thanks to the men of Wingate Colliery, for their liberal support. I am bold to say that many of those who have signed the test will gladly come back could they get anything like support.

Chartist Intelligence.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NOTTINGHAM AND SOUTH DERBY.

Brother Democrats,—On Sunday, the 1st of October, I proceeded from Loughborough to Mount Sorrel, and about three o'clock in the afternoon, held a camp-meeting. We commenced by singing a Chartist hymn, after which I addressed the people present upon the evil effects that resulted to the working classes of this country from the operation of the accursed anti-christian, unnatural, and life-destroying New Poor Law Amendment Act. The meeting was not very numerous, but of the right sort.

In the evening, I addressed another meeting upon the cause of the wide-spread misery which at present exists in the United Kingdom.

I am happy to say there are a many excellent Chartists in Mount Sorrel; and if they were properly organized they would, in a short time, with prudence and perseverance, become powerful.

On Monday, I left Loughborough for Nottingham. I proceeded from Nottingham to Mansfield; but when I got there, I found that the friends could not get a meeting before Tuesday night, so I immediately went to Sutton, where arrangements were made to hold a meeting that night; accordingly, I addressed the Chartists, in their own room, at eight o'clock. The Chartists of Sutton are highly in favour of the New Plan of Organization, and, as a proof of it, they had collected, though wretchedly poor, 15s., as their mite, to enable the Executive *pro tem.*, to commence their labours in the moral fight. This speaks well for the sincerity of the lads of Sutton.

On Tuesday evening I lectured in Mansfield to a highly respectable audience. Subject—"The Land and its capabilities." The Rev. W. M. Linwood also addressed the meeting in a masterly manner, and elicited the hearty applause of the people. It gives me pleasure to announce that Chartism assumes a strong and healthy appearence in Mansfield, and from what I have heard principally owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Linwood.

On Thursday I proceeded to Selston and found out that honest and sterling Chartist, Mr. Pepper, who received me in the most friendly and hospitable way. In the evening I addressed an open air meeting opposite Mr. Pepper's house, upon the alarming state of the country.

I remain, as usual,
Your servant and fellow worker in the vineyard of Chartism,
Christopher Doyle.

[Press of matter has reluctantly compelled us to abridge Mr. Doyle's letter.—Ed. N. S.]

NOTTINGHAM.—Progress of the New Plan of Organization.—A public meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel, Rice-place, on Monday evening. Mr. J. Sweet was called to the chair, when Mr. Hill's letter was read; after which the following resolution was proposed by Mr. R. T. Morrison, seconded by Mr. Taylor:—"That, as the unjustifiable and illegal course pursued by John Tidd Pratt can only be looked upon as an intention to force the people, if possible, out of the pale of the law, we are determined to use every legal means in our power to compel that functionary to perform his duty, and enrol the Plan of Organization." Mr. H. Dorman said that it should be borne in mind that the resolution involved their approbation of the plan, as by voting for it, they would express their approbation of the New Plan of Organization. Mr. Lilly proposed as an amendment, "That the New Plan of Organization is incompatible with the attainment of the Charter." He contended that it was impossible to buy land; the times required different exertions, and no man was worthy to have the Charter who was not willing to strike the first blow for it; they had only a miserable existence to lose. Mr. Taylor repudiated the doctrines put forth by Mr. Lilly. Mr. Dorman could not agree with violence, but thought it impossible to do any good with the enrolment, and that the plan would prove abortive. Mr. Kerry spoke in favour of the plan. Mr. Cropper and Mr. Peters were opposed to it; the people were too poor; and Mr. Peters contended that the Government would throw every impediment in the way of enrolment, and that if it were enrolled, it would destroy their agitation. Mr. Morrison, in reply, said, that he would never pass by without marking with his strongest disapprobation the doctrines put forth by Mr. Lilly; they could only lead to their own misery and destruction. The greatest advocate for physical force could not hope to gain anything without union; and with union, every good could be accomplished by moral force—(hear, hear). Professions of courage spoke little to the credit of men; why not leave it to be tested? The whole of the speakers had argued as though the plan compelled men to contribute to the Land Fund, and that it was to take precedence. Now this was not the case; they were at perfect liberty to contribute or not, as they thought best. It only gave to every man that which all who were embued with the true spirit of Chartism must concede—the right to promote, or try to promote, his and the common interest in the way which he thought best, so long as he did not interfere with the rights of others; neither did the land fund take precedence, but was subsidiary to the Chartist agitation; and the impediments thrown in the way of enrolment proved its value. Government were well aware of its value; and this should stimulate the people in their determination to get it enrolled; but if they were to take the arguments against it, they proved that Government were the best friends that they had. Mr. Peters said that its enrolment would ruin them; and they well knew what effect it would have; and yet he told us that they would oppose its enrolment by every means; therefore, according to Mr. Peters, the Government were determined to befriend us, and take care that we were not ruined—(cheers and laughter). He hoped the people would show their determination to break down these impediments. Mr. G. Barber said, though he had before opposed the plan, yet, as a Chartist, after it was agreed to, he would exert himself to carry it out—(hear). Mr. H. Dorman would also withdraw his opposition, and would now support the New Organization heart and hand; he now saw that the land question was to be made subsidiary to the Charter—(cheers). The question was then put, and the original motion carried by an immense majority—only sixteen hands out of the large meeting being held up for the amendment. A vote of thanks was proposed and carried to the Chairman, and the meeting was adjourned until ten o'clock on Sunday morning next, for the purpose of considering the best way of proceeding under the New Plan.

Halifax.—The monthly delegate meeting of this district was held at Sowerby, on Sunday last; delegates were present from the following places:—Halifax, Sowerby, Lower-Warley, Ovenden, and Siddal. The following resolution was unanimously agreed to:—"That this meeting being made aware of Mr. Tidd Pratt's refusal to certify the rules of the Association, we would most urgently request that each locality in this district, do immediately take up the consideration of the same for the purpose of rendering all the assistance in their power to the Executive in their legal proceedings against Mr. Tidd Pratt's decision."

Norwich.—Mr. O'Connor having at length published his intention of visiting Norwich soon after his return from the North, it has infused new life into our ranks.

Marylebone.—Mr. M'Grath lectured here on Sunday evening last to a numerous and attentive audience.

Camberwell.—At a numerous meeting of the Chartists of this locality, the New Plan of Organization was discussed, and highly approved of by every person present.

Golden Lion, Dean Street, Soho.—Mr. Skelton gave an address at this locality on Sunday last on the future prospects of our glorious cause.

A lecture will be delivered on Sunday at this locality.

North Lancashire.—The North Lancashire delegate meeting was held at Clitheroe on Sunday last. Delegates were present from Sabden, Padiham, Clitheroe, Colne, Burnley, and Bacup. Mr. Higson was called to the chair. The Bacup, Burnley, Padiham, and Sabden delegates stated that they was anticipating the most salutary, uniting, and beneficial results from the New Plan, and was making preparations accordingly. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"That a delegate meeting be held at Mr. George Meikles, King-street, Blackburn, on the first Sunday in November, 1843." "That every delegate come prepared to vote for or against the appointment of a district lecturer."

Warwick.—The officers of the Chartist body met on Saturday evening and enrolled ten new members. Names were also given in for eight shares in the Land Fund.

Hollinwood.—On Monday evening last, a public supper was holden in the Chartist room, Pew Nook, in honour of the liberation of Mr. Joseph Hitchen, who was sentenced by the notorious Abinger to twelve months' imprisonment in Kirkdale Gaol, for having taken part in the strike of last year; about 130 persons partook of the roast beef of Old England, after which Mr. Hitchen came forward and gave an account of his sufferings whilst in prison.

Sheffield.—Fig-tree-lane.—On Sunday evening Mr. West delivered a lecture on "Useful Knowledge," to a numerous and attentive audience.

Woodhouse.—Mr. West visited this village on Monday last and addressed the farmers on the "Corn Law" and "Land" questions. The friends here have resolved to join the National Organization forthwith.

Macclesfield.—On Tuesday, October the 3rd, a tea party was held in the Chartist room, Stanley-street, for the benefit of Mr. Samuel Bentote.

On Wednesday, the day following, a ball was held in the evening in honour of Mrs. Walker and Mr. Barnett, who were released the same day from Chester Castle, after a confinement of one year's imprisonment.

Manchester.—The shop of Messrs. Wertheim and Beaver, No. 26, Cross-street, was entered by thieves, on Sunday last, and a large quantity of jewellery in the shape of watches, chains, rings, seals, lockets, brooches, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, gold and silver pencil cases, silver thimbles, knives and forks, corals, &c. valued at £500 was taken away. A reward of £50 has been offered for the detection of the robbers.

Barnsley—The strike of the weavers of Messrs. Haxworth and Co. still continues. The number now on strike is upwards of a hundred, and all his workmen have ceased to work, with the exception of one family at Penistone. The weavers have done their utmost to support the men on strike; and, although their circumstances are generally bad, they have hitherto succeeded beyond all expectation. Appeals have been made to the public, and to the trade in Leeds, Knaresbro', Newark, &c. To these appeals the public and the weavers of Leeds have generously responded; and we trust that other places will see the absolute necessity of doing the same.

STATE OF IRELAND.

LATEST NEWS.

(From the Chronicle of Thursday.)

PROSECUTIONS—RUMOURED ARREST OF MR. O'CONNELL.

Dublin, Tuesday.

The town was to-day alive with rumours—originated by the Orange party—that Mr. O'Connell had been arrested; according to one account, that he had received a communication from the head police office, requiring his attendance, in order to give bail to answer a charge of sedition. I saw Mr. O'Connell at three o'clock this afternoon, and at that hour, certainly, he had received no such communication. Indeed, I am convinced that the rumours regarding his arrest are mere inventions.

For the reports about Government prosecutions, there is, I have reason to believe, some ground. A number of such prosecutions, it is stated, have been determined upon. According to the information which has reached me, indictments for sedition have been prepared against Mr. O'Connell, amongst others, and there are also to be prosecutions against some of the newspapers. I have heard that drafts of the indictments have been forwarded from Dublin Castle to the Home Office in London, as the Government at the other side have determined that no important step shall be taken in Ireland without their direct sanction. Indeed, it is well known here, and it is admitted by the *Dublin Evening Mail*, that Lord De Grey brought over the draft of a proclamation against the Clontarf meeting, prepared by Sir Wm. Follett.

(From the Times of Thursday.)

Dublin, Tuesday.

I mentioned in my communication of yesterday that the excitement (both natural and national) consequent on the events of the previous three days was gradually wearing itself out, and that this consummation had been hastened by the downcast tone of Mr. O'Connell's speech at the Repeal Association yesterday—a speech which, taken in conjunction with his brief remarks on Saturday, entreating obedience to the Royal Proclamation, has, I am assured, caused some surprise, if not regret, among the more ardent, perhaps more honest, disciples of the agitation. Nor is this feeling likely to be decreased by Mr. O'Connell's post-prandial oration at last night's banquet in the Rotunda. His warmest admirers must admit that a mere jejune, pusillanimous harangue, under such circumstances, and with such materials for his peculiar style of oratory, never before fell from the lips of the Learned Gentleman, and contrasts sadly with the indignant (it may have been mock heroic) burst of eloquence with which he denounced the message delivered to both Houses of Parliament early in the summer.

The rumour is rife this afternoon that Government, far from having any idea of doing things by halves, are about following up the first blow at the treason by a vigorous prosecution of its leading abettors. Several parties are named against whom the arm of the law will be stretched forth; but in the absence of authoritative information, and in the present state of uncertainty, with report following upon report, it would be unsafe, as well as unwise, to give more than a passing notice of what may hereafter transpire. It may not, however, be out of place to mention, that among the many speeches and documents which are said to have engaged the attention of the law officers of the Crown, are the resolutions agreed to at the Rath of Mullaghmast.

Eight o'Clock.

This evening the report of ulterior proceedings being about to be instituted gains strength, and it is even said that the necessary informations preliminary to ulterior measures have been sworn before a magistrate. Of course, I still write without positive authority.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

France.—Marshal Soult is about to quit the Ministry.

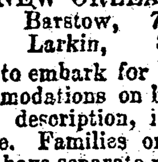
Spain.—Barcelona letters of the 4th, mention that affairs were in the same state. The garrison of the fortress of Figueras had refused to submit to Prim, or to receive him, and he had marched away on the 4th.

Several confidential agents of Christina had left Paris for Madrid, to be present at the opening of the Cortes on the 15th inst. She will proceed to Spain the moment the Cortes shall have proclaimed the downfall of Espartero. The cabinet of the Tuileries was likewise awaiting that decision to accredit an ambassador to Madrid.

Greece.—The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 5th inst. states that a protest against the late revolution in Greece may be expected to be made by the Emperor of Russia.

Turkey.—Constantinople.—On the night of the 20th, there was a most violent storm. The next morning, the shores of the Bosphorus were strewed with wrecks; more than sixty vessels were either sunk or stranded.

LINE OF PACKET SHIPS.
FOR NEW YORK.



SHIP	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	TO SAIL.
HENRY BLISS,	Cummings,	700	13th October
FOR NEW ORLEANS.			
ESPINDOLA,	Barstow,	700	20th October
CHAOS,	Larkin,	800	1st Nov.

Emigrants about to embark for the above ports, will find the accommodations on board these ships of a very superior description, in Cabin, Second Cabin, and Steerage. Families or parties desirous of being select, can have separate rooms.

A sufficient supply of Biscuit, Flour, Oatmeal, Rice, and Potatoes, are found by the ship; and one shilling per day allowed each passenger, if detained, according to Act of Parliament.

Apply to FITZHUGH, WALKER and Co.,
12, Goree Piazzas, Liverpool.

The Irish Movement.

THE POOR LAWS.—ANOTHER FATAL COLLISION.—The following appears in the *Galway Vindicator*, dated Outerard, Oct. 2nd.

The police of the district have been employed for some days, serving the country people with notices, antecedently to the collection of the rates, under the protection of a troop of Hussars and a company of the 69th.—The people, supposing that the police had come to make a distress, gathered for resistance. The account then states:—"A fearful encounter then ensued between the police with bayoneted carbines and the infuriated people with pitchforks, spades, and whatever else they found. Several of the people having received slight wounds, were overwhelmed by the police and captured, together with a few from a neighbouring village, who offered less violent resistance, and imprisoned, to the amount of fourteen persons, in the Bridewell of Outerard: all of whom have been transferred to-day, under a strong military escort, to the county gaol. Yesterday, however, as the police entered a village the women began to hoot, and the children to bespatter them with mud, but we are informed more out of revenge to the police and their commandants for their treatment of the people whom they got into their power the day before, than from any spirit of resistance, as the men looked on laughingly, and some attended their usual business without any seeming concern; but the police, easily provoked, inflicted severe wounds on many of them, and on some women; and one fellow, with savage ferocity, made a thrust at a woman in the most delicate state, when a country boy interposed by flinging himself between the policeman and the woman. The policeman, disappointed of his mark, turned and stabbed the young man in the groin. The wound, we hear, is likely to prove mortal."

EXECUTION FOR MURDER AT NENAGH.—The unhappy convict, Moylan, suffered the last penalty of the law on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, at the front of our county gaol. The man exhibited all the characteristics of a reckless being. He felt not his situation, awful as it was; "What matter?" was the wretched being's exclamation; "two moments, and it is all over!" Moylan made no declaration of his guilt. We learn that in prison he admitted being engaged to participate in the murder for which he was found guilty, but that he only came up when it was finished. He further stated that he had been in another case of murder a principal, and that he would state from the drop that the two men now not tried, but in gaol, for the same murder—that of Nolan, near Roscrea (Mr. Burris's man)—were not the men who actually committed the deed: but who the guilty parties were, would be carried with him to the other world.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

THREATENED EXTERMINATION.—A letter in the *Tipperary Free Press*, dated Dungarvan, says—"The inhabitants of this old parish in the county of Waterford are in a dreadful state of alarm and excitement, in consequence of eleven ejectments served for non-payment of rent by the representatives of the late Robert Charles Walsh, Justice of the Peace, who was murdered in the day time, near his own tenants; thirteen conditional orders for attachments were also served in one day on the other tenants, all of whom are rack-rented and wretchedly poor, so that eleven families are likely to be turned out, and the heads of thirteen other families put in gaol, under attachment for one locality. The lands of Kilcoleman and Farnalcunty, in the same neighbourhood, are distrained by two middlemen, and several keepers placed on the tenants. It is therefore very much to be feared that some disturbance will arise in this ill-fated part of the country, unless something be done for the tenants.

ATTEMPT OF GOVERNMENT TO SUPPRESS THE REPEAL MOVEMENT!

(*From the Extraordinary Edition of the Dublin Monitor.*)

Dublin Monitor Office, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1843.

We prepared our readers, in yesterday's *Monitor*, for this absurd step on the part of our wretched Executive. We intimated that a coercive policy was threatened, and at considerable length exposed the folly, absurdity, and inexpediency of resorting to a course which could have no other effect than to make the Repeal agitation ten thousand times more popular.

Yesterday, Lord De Grey arrived suddenly and unexpectedly at Dublin Castle, accompanied by Sir Edward Sugden.

A Privy Council was immediately summoned, and sat in deliberation till late last night without coming to any decision on the question propounded for consideration—namely, the expediency of issuing a Proclamation against the Clontarf Monster Meeting, to be held on Sunday.

Early this morning the Privy Council again assembled, when it was resolved to issue the Proclamation, and about three o'clock this day it appeared, as follows:—

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

DE GREY.—Whereas it has been publicly announced that a Meeting is to take place at or near *Clontarf*, on *Sunday*, the Eighth of *October* instant, for the alleged Purpose of Petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of the Legislative Union between *Great Britain* and *Ireland*:

And Whereas Advertisements and Placards have been printed and extensively circulated, calling on those Persons who propose to attend the said Meeting on Horseback to meet and form in Procession, and to march to the said Meeting in Military Order and Array:

And Whereas Meetings of large Numbers of Persons have been already held in different Parts of *Ireland*, under the like Pretences, at several of which Meetings Language of a seditious and inflammatory Nature has been addressed to the Persons there assembled, calculated and intended to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of Her Majesty's Subjects, and to bring into Hatred and Contempt the Government and Constitution of the Country, as by Law established:

And Whereas at some of the said Meetings such seditious and inflammatory Language has been used by Persons who have signified their intention of being present at, and taking part in, the said Meeting so announced to be held at or near *Clontarf*:

And whereas the said intended meeting is calculated to excite reasonable and well-grounded apprehension that the motives and objects of the persons to be assembled thereat are not the fair legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, but to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and Constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, and to accomplish alterations in the laws and constitution of the realm by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force:

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council, being satisfied that the said intended meeting so proposed to be held at or near Clontarf, as aforesaid, can only tend to serve the ends of factions and seditious persons, and to the violation of the public peace. Do hereby strictly caution and forewarn all persons whatsoever, that they do abstain from attendance at the said meeting: And we do hereby give notice, that if, in defiance of this our proclamation, the said meeting shall take place, all persons attending the same shall be proceeded against according to law: And we do hereby order and enjoin all magistrates and officers entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and others whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the law in preventing the said meeting, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this Notice, shall offend in the respects aforesaid.

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, this 7th day of October 1843.

EDWARD B. SUGDEN, C. — DONOUGHMORE.
ELIOT. — F. BLACKBURNE.
E. BLAKENEY. — FRED. SHAW.
T. B. C. SMITH.

GOD save the QUEEN.

"God save the Queen," indeed: but confound her imbecile and wicked advisers! It would be impossible to describe the sensation produced amongst all classes in this city by the appearance of this proclamation.

Mr. O'Connell very properly, on receipt of this Proclamation, immediately issued *his* Proclamation, wisely and prudently countermanding the holding of the Clontarf meeting. It runs thus:—

NOTICE.

Whereas there has appeared, under the signature of Edward B. Sugden, C. Donoughmore, Eliot, F. Blackburne, E. Blakeney, Fred. Shaw, and T. B. C. Smith a paper, being or purporting to be, a proclamation, drawn up in very loose and inaccurate terms, and manifestly misrepresenting known facts—the object of which appears to be to prevent the public meeting intended to be held to-morrow, the 8th instant, at Clontarf, to petition for the Repeal of the baleful and disastrous measure of the Legislative Union:

And whereas such proclamation has not appeared till late in the *afternoon* of Saturday, the 7th, so that it is utterly impossible that the knowledge of its existence could be communicated in the usual official channels, or by the post, in time to have its contents known to the persons intending to meet at Clontarf, for the purpose of petitioning as aforesaid, whereby ill-disposed persons may have an opportunity, under colour of said proclamation, to provoke breaches of the peace, or commit violence on persons intending to proceed peaceably and legally to said intended meeting:

We, therefore, the Committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association, do most earnestly request and entreat that all well-disposed persons will immediately, on receiving this intimation, repair to their own dwellings, and not place themselves in peril of any collision, or of receiving any ill treatment whatsoever.

And we do further inform such persons, that without yielding in anything to the unfounded allegations in said alleged proclamation, we deem it prudent, wise, and, above all things, humane, to declare that *the said meeting is abandoned, and is not to be held.*

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of Committee
Corn Exchange Rooms, three o'clock,
7th Oct., 1843.
God save the Queen

As soon as this counter proclamation was printed, it was posted all through the city, distributed in the shape of handbills, and sent to all the Catholic clergy of the surrounding districts.

Meantime the greatest excitement prevailed in the city, and the avenues leading to the Corn Exchange were thronged by thousands of people, anxious to know what was coming next.

ARRIVAL OF A THOUSAND IRISHMEN FROM ENGLAND.

To increase the excitement, about one thousand Irish Repealers, resident in Liverpool, Manchester, &c., had chartered one of the City of Dublin steamers, and arrived in town about ten o'clock, to attend the Clontarf Meeting. They were an exceedingly well-dressed and comfortably-looking body of men.

In order to allay the excitement, Mr. O'Connell, after issuing *His Proclamation*, and taking measures to have it as extensively distributed and circulated as the time would permit, considered it advisable to hold an—

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING

of the Repeal Association, and at nearly Four o'clock he entered the Large Room of the Corn Exchange, which was crowded to excess in every part. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman, on making his appearance, was received with the most enthusiastic cheering which lasted for several minutes, and on his taking the chair, the cheering was renewed. Order at length having been restored,

Mr. O'CONNELL rose amid the most intense silence, and said, the reason he came there to take the chair that day, was in compliment to his Liverpool and Manchester friends, who had kindly come over to aid in the great Repeal demonstration of Sunday. He wished to explain to them the state of affairs as they actually stood, and the measures he intended taking in consequence. They were not, perhaps, aware that the Government had issued a proclamation; and although it was, he declared, illegal, he thought it better not to allow them to have a triumph over the people, but to put them in the wrong, and put off the meeting, rather than have it accompanied by any species of violence. The proclamation was delayed until three o'clock this day, the latest hour possible, and half the people that intended to be at the meeting, could not in the ordinary course, have heard of it; but he had resolved to issue a counter-notice, calling on the people not to assemble there to-morrow, though he did not allow that Government document to be at all legal. Let them not think that it would interfere with the progress of the Repeal agitation—(cheers). But if they held the meeting to-morrow, disturbance might ensue, and his business was to keep the people safe—(hear, hear, hear, and cheers). He had, therefore, thought it right to get a notice printed, cautioning the people in the country parts from coming into town—(hear). He would send down the notice by that night's post to Tara, Kells, Navan, and all other towns and villages, whose multitudes would have poured in, and to every Catholic clergyman in that part of the country, cautioning them against holding the meeting. There would, therefore, be no meeting; and if any one were speculating on the blood of the people, they would be disappointed—(hear, hear, and loud cheering). He thought the conduct of the Government very strange. This was to have been almost the last of their meetings. He had gone through Ireland, and it certainly did not look well that they did not send out their proclamation till three o'clock that day, when, but for his activity, the notices he thought it right to issue could not reach the people—(hear, hear). However, he looked on the proclamation as an accommodation; for there was not even another meeting advertised. He might have held one or two on his way to Derrynane, but no day for any of them was fixed—(hear, hear). He thought it his duty to give this intimation for the sake of his friends from Manchester and Liverpool; and he could assure them that the Repeal cause, so far from being tarnished by this arbitrary act, should receive an additional stimulus, and every one should be encouraged thereby to advocate the Repeal of the Union—(cheers). The usual weekly meeting would be held on Monday, and the dinner would take place on Monday evening. Mr. O'Connell then left the chair amid the acclamations of the meeting, and the people immediately dispersed quietly.

Saturday, six o'clock, p.m.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—The commander of the *Forces* issued orders this day to have all the men confined to barracks. Accordingly, at the Royal Barracks, Richmond Barracks, Island-Bridge, and Beggars-Bush, all the guards were doubled, and the men kept in readiness to fall in at a moment's notice.

DUBLIN CASTLE.—At Castle the guards were not only doubled, but two extra companies of foot and a squadron of dragoons were quartered in some of the office buildings.

PIGEON-HOUSE FORT.—Orders having been issued in the course of the day, this Fort was placed in a state of seige. The guns already mounted were made ready for instant action, and others were run out so as to command the Clontarf shore!

MORE TROOPS.—Two battalions of the Guards, it is said, are momentarily expected. The Rhadamanthus is also expected in Kingstown this evening, with troops and amunition.

The 54th Regiment, at present in this city, under orders for Athlone, will remain here, the orders having been countermanded.

The 34th, from Scotland, is under orders for Dublin, and is expected to arrive this evening, or to-morrow.

The town is full of rumours respecting the military preparations and precautions on the part of the authorities, to guard against an insurrectionary movement.

STATE PROSECUTIONS—It is confidently stated, that Mr. O'Connell is to be prosecuted for sedition—the seditious language having been spoken at the Mullaghmast meeting and dinner, where there were reporters present on the part of the Government.

There are other prosecutions spoken of, to which we shall not more particularly allude at present.

It is also rumoured, that a *Special Commission* is to be issued immediately for the trial of political offences against the State. We do not believe this; though no act of folly on the part of the Government ought now to excite surprise.

SECOND EXTRAORDINARY EDITION.

Dublin Monitor Office, Sunday Morning, Oct. 8.

THE CITY IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

Last night Dublin presented the aspect of a city in a state of siege! The guards at all the military posts were doubled, and regular patrols were established.

The police force were on the alert at all the stations, and extra men in readiness to act. Additional mounted police patrolled on all the roads leading into Dublin.

No rioting or disturbances of any kind took place. The population conducted themselves most peaceably. Indeed the extensive military preparations are made the subject of ridicule—the people laugh at them, and wonder how the Government could be so absurd as to fancy there was any intention of "a rising" on the part of the people.

ARRIVAL OF THE RHADAMANTHUS.—The Rhadamanthus war-steamer arrived at Kingstown harbour last night, with a portion of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers on Board. They disembarked this morning.

The Dee war-steamer with the remainder of the 87th on board, is expected to-day.

ARRIVAL OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The 34th Regiment arrived this morning at Kingstown from Glasgow. It was intended to disembark at the North Wall; but owing to the strong gale and the state of the tide, the steamer ran into Kingstown harbour.

They disembarked this day, about ten o'clock, and came by railway into town. On crossing Carlisle-bridge, to proceed to the Royal Barracks, the assembled crowd gave them *three cheers*, which the officer in command mistaking for a hostile movement, ordered the regiment "to halt," which was followed by "fix bayonets:" upon which the crowd gave three additional cheers!

The regiment then marched quietly to barrack.

ALDBOROUGH-HOUSE—Last night a company of infantry took possession of Aldborough-House, situated on the North Strand, and commanding that portion of the road leading to Clontarf.

Sentinels were posted, and all due military precautions taken, as if the City had been declared in a state of siege!

Clontarf, Sunday, three o'clock, P.M.

THE INTENDED MEETING.

At an early hour this morning, a large body of troops, in full marching order, sixty rounds of ammunition having been served out to each man, proceeded to the ground at Clontarf, where it was intended to hold the monster meeting this day.

Last night, by order of the Committee of the Repeal Association, the platform which had been erected was taken down, and all the preparations for the meeting that had been made, were entirely removed.

The place of the intended meeting was "Conquer Hill," which is on the Howth side of Clontarf, very near the entrance into Dollymount.

Numerous tents for the accommodation of parties attending the meeting had been erected in the vicinity, but they were all removed at an early hour this morning.

From nine o'clock this morning, the city was all excitement. Every species of vehicle was put in requisition by parties anxious to view the scene of operations. Thousands of equestrians and pedestrians moved towards Clontarf to see the military display.

On moving towards the ground, the first thing that attracted attention was a piquet of the 5th Dragoon Guards, stationed on the Clontarf side of the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, near Brierley's Baths.

As we advanced along the line, several staff-officers, with orderlies, were observed patrolling up and down, among whom Lord Cardigan, Colonel Frith, and some officers of the Horse Artillery, were distinguishable.

As you approached Clontarf, the 5th Dragoon Guards was stationed. The men were all dismounted, as on parade, ready to mount. The men were all accoutred for active duty—each man and horse being provisioned for twenty-four hours.

At Clontarf Green the 60th Rifles were stationed. Their arms were piled, and the men standing-at-ease in divisions. They wore not the shako, but their service caps, and each man had sixty rounds of ammunition.

As we advanced towards the Sheds of Clontarf we found one brigade of the Royal Horse Artillery, with two six-pounders limbered, and ready in all respects for instant action.

Further on, the 11th (Prince Albert's) Hussars were stationed—the men were dismounted, and in the same position as the 5th Dragoon Guards.

Passing through the Sheds of Clontarf, we found the 54th Regiment of Foot drawn up in line—standing-at-ease, with their arms piled before them. The men looked fatigued.

On ascending to "Conquer Hill," where the intended meeting was to have been held, we found it entirely deserted. There were no troops there, nor were there any people in its vicinity.

Along the entire line we have described—nearly four miles—the people were passing and re-passing in hundreds. There was no possibility of a crowd collecting at any one spot, as the people were confined to the road, which is bounded by the Strand on one side, and the fields, the property of Mr. Vernon, on the other, into which access was denied, Mr. Vernon being on the spot to prevent trespass.

There was no manifestation of public feeling whatever. The vast crowds appeared influenced only by a feeling of curiosity. There was neither "cheering" nor "groaning;" and, indeed, it would have been impossible for the multitudes along the line to have conducted themselves in a more orderly and peaceable manner.

The troops on the ground also behaved well, and presented no obstacle to the people passing and repassing.

FOUR O'CLOCK, P.M.

The troops still remain on the ground, guarding the entire line, as above described.

The guard at Aldborough House still remains stationary.

The crowd of people along the line is undiminished—but not the slightest manifestation of feeling has taken place.

"MONSTER" DINNER AT THE ROTUNDA.

To-morrow evening the first "Monster Dinner" is to take place at the Rotunda, every available room of which building has been engaged for the occasion.

Mr. O'Connell will attend, and it is calculated that some thousands will be present. The tickets have been made so low as 3s. 6d., to admit the people at large.

Half-past Five o'Clock.

We are just going to press. Nothing has occurred in addition to what has been communicated.

The troops are still on the ground, but no disturbance of any kind has taken place.

FALL OF THE FUNDS.—Although the Stock Exchange had nearly closed when the Government Proclamation was issued, the funds declined—Three per Cent. Consols 94 to 93⅞ ½; Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Stock from 101⅞ to 101¾.

On these events the *Monitor* has the following remarks:—

The Repeal agitators are quite rejoiced at the most unlooked-for aid they have received from the Government. Their cause was growing somewhat desperate—they did not exactly know well what move next to take—the monster gatherings had well nigh run out—the "Convention" could not with safety be assembled—the people, who were instructed in glowing imagery to look upon Repeal as *un fait accompli*, were beginning to find themselves as far from the realization of their hopes as ever—in short, the "Repeal Year", which opened with glorious promise, was about to close with lank performance—the bubble was on the eve of bursting—when, lo! in steps her Majesty's astute advisers to the aid of the agitation; and what would have otherwise been "the winter of their discontent", is now "made glorious summer", and all is full of hope, and bustle, and excitement once more.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The *Times'* correspondent in the *Times* of Tuesday, says: So early as nine o'clock on Sunday morning persons began to assemble opposite the Corn Exchange-rooms, partly with a view to learn what the Committee of Management were doing, and partly through a desire to obtain a good place to hear Mr. O'Connell, in the event of his addressing the Association. The Hon. Gentleman, however, disappointed them.

Shouts that rent the air announced about two o'clock that the "Liberator" was coming; but, although the people by this time extended in one dense mass from the Corn Exchange to Carlisle Bridge, and although the rooms of the Association were crowded with members and associates who had forced their way to them, despite of a previous announcement that there would be no meeting, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman declined to address them, remained but for a short time in one of the committee-rooms, and took his departure amidst the same vociferous cheering which hailed his arrival.

PROSECUTION OF MR. O'CONNELL.—The same writer says:—*I understand that reports of some of Mr. O'Connell's speeches are under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown, in contemplation of a prosecution.*

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

(*From the Dublin Monitor of Monday Evening.*)

DUBLIN MONITOR OFFICE, MONDAY.

Up to half-past five o'clock yesterday, when we went to press, the troops remained stationed along the Clontarf shore in the manner we have described.

During the day Mr. Thomas Steele, as Head Pacificator, appeared among the crowd with a large green bough, which he held aloft. He was dressed as usual, save that he sported his holiday cap with a gold band. He encouraged many of the people to return home, and, appeared anxious to prevent any breach of the peace but, indeed, his services were not required as no disposition whatsoever to rioting was evinced by the multitude.

In the course of the day some hundreds of respectable citizens visited the scene of operations. A great number of ladies, in carriages, private jaunting cars, and vehicles of all descriptions, drove along the line occupied by the military, and appeared highly amused by the exciting scene.

About four o'clock we observed Sir Edward Blakeney, with a numerous staff, on the ground. Colonel M'Gregor, Inspector-General of Constabulary, was also there. After remaining a short time, Sir Edward and his staff returned to town.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS TO TOWN.—About half-past five o'clock the order was given for the troops to "fall in," and preparations were made for returning to barracks. The 5th Dragoon Guards was first in motion, and about six o'clock the entire force was in full march for their respective quarters, where they arrived without the slightest accident taking place. Along the line of march great multitudes were assembled. Some partial cheering took place as the troops marched by, but the utmost good feeling was displayed. The troops were steady and orderly, and were treated with every respect by the populace.

EVACUATION OF ALDBOROUGH-HOUSE.—We should like to know with whom the idea originated of occupying this old dilapidated building as a military position. As we have already noticed, it was taken possession of early yesterday morning by a company of the 36th, and maintained a very warlike appearance during the day. After six o'clock last evening, the entire force having marched into town from Clontarf, orders were issued to evacuate this temporary fortress, which was immediately done.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS—MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

It was from Weedon that the 34th arrived yesterday. The first detachment, with the head quarters of the regiment, arrived by her Majesty's steam-packet Merlin, and disembarked at Kingstown, reaching town by railway.

The remainder of the regiment arrived at the North Wall last evening, in the Duchess of Kent steamer, belonging to the City of Dublin Company. This vessel was chartered by the Manchester and Liverpool Repealers for the purpose of coming over to attend the Clontarf meeting; but the steamer was pressed by the Government to bring over the remainder of the 34th.

The 24th Regiment, from Glasgow, is also under orders for Dublin, and is expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow.

Three squadrons of the 12th Lancers were ordered on Saturday from Manchester to Liverpool, to hold themselves in readiness for instant embarkation.

The 4th Dragoon Guards, quartered at Newbridge, were confined to barracks on Sunday, and three squadrons were ready at a moment's notice to march on Dublin.

STATE OF THE CITY LAST NIGHT.

The same precautions that were adopted on Saturday night were also taken last night.

The guards at the Castle, and at all military posts, were doubled, and regular patrols paraded the city; the mounted police, as usual, patrolling all the roads in the vicinity of the metropolis.

The utmost tranquillity reigned throughout the city during the night. We went through the streets as late as twelve o'clock, and found them comparatively deserted. The evening was very wet. No disturbances of any kind took place.

THIS DAY.—As early as ten o'clock this morning vast crowds began to congregate at the Corn-Exchange, as it was understood that the Repeal Association would *hold its usual weekly meeting. It was resolved*, however, to adjourn to the Theatre, Lower Abbey-street, as the Corn-Exchange rooms would not afford sufficient accommodation.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION—THIS DAY.

Accordingly the Repeal Association met to-day in Calvert's Theatre, Lower Abbey-street. The theatre was crowded to suffocation, and a vast crowd remained outside unable to find standing room within.

The greatest excitement prevailed. On the arrival of Mr. O'Connell he was enthusiastically cheered as he made his way through the densely crowded street. A Report of the proceedings will be found lower down.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.

The rumours we noticed as rife in the city on Saturday and yesterday are still more confidently repeated to-day.

It is said that the Repeal Association is to be proclaimed: but, if so, why permit the meeting to be held to-day? We cannot, therefore, attach much credit to this rumour.

It is also positively stated Mr. O'Connell is to be prosecuted. One party will have it that he is to be arrested. It is needless for us to say that we see no reason to rely much on these rumours. We have not the means either authoritatively to confirm or contradict them.

Other state prosecutions are likewise spoken of, and several individuals have been named to us; but we do not think it prudent to descend to particulars at present.

STATE OF THE CITY TO-DAY.

If anything, the city is in a greater state of excitement to-day than on the two previous days. A gentleman familiar with the scenes of '98 and 1803 mentioned to us that he does not remember anything approaching to the state of excitement at all in this city since the latter period.

Among the respectable merchants the excitement is fully as great as among the populace. The principal topic of conversation in the Commercial Buildings is the proceedings of Government and the events to which they are likely to lead. How all this coercion and foolish military display will terminate is the anxious topic of speculation among all classes.

The troops to-day are confined to barracks, and the same precautions taken as if an insurrectionary movement were anticipated.

Five o'Clock, p.m.

No rioting or disturbance has occurred up to this hour. We are now going to press. A vast crowd fills the entire of Upper Sackville-street, Great-Britain-street, and North Frederick-street, attracted by the monster dinner at the Rotunda, at which Mr. O'Connell presides. The doors were opened at half-past four o'clock, when the rush to gain admittance was very great.

POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT PROCEEDINGS

We have not time nor space to-day to enter fully into this subject. We have given, with great amplitude and exactness, the occurrences of the three last eventful days; and really the Government ought to be proud of their vast achievements.

Their proceedings altogether have displayed a ridiculous pomposity. It would seem that, like Rip Van Winkle, they have been asleep for a good while past, and suddenly awoke to a knowledge of events that were passing under their noses for the last six months.

The "pomp and circumstance" with which they ushered in the military display of yesterday was exceedingly ridiculous. All their preparations and precautions to guard against a surprise of military posts were on the same scale. It would have appeared, indeed, as if they desired, by their uncalled-for proceedings—their unmeaning display of military force—to drive the people into a temporary outbreak.

There is, in truth, but one opinion among sensible men of all parties respecting the entire conduct of the Government—of the miserable and drivelling Government—to whom the destinies of this country are entrusted—a Government weak and contemptible for real good, and strong only in bringing all law and justice into disrepute.

Why, it is asked, was the issuing of the Proclamation delayed till three o'clock on Saturday? Was it that the people might not have warning in time?—that they might assemble at Clontarf?—and what then? A second edition of the Manchester massacre—nay, ten thousand times worse.

Lord DeGrey arrived here with the Lord Chancellor on Friday. Troops marched from Weedon and Manchester on Friday, and embarked on Saturday. Why, then, was not the Proclamation issued on Friday? Why was it wilfully delayed?

It was determined in England to proclaim the Clontarf meeting. Lord DeGrey and the Lord Chancellor arrived on Friday for that purpose. How, then can the delay in the issuing of the Proclamation be accounted for and justified?

It was a fearful and a wicked act, for which this wretched Executive must render account.

The result of the whole proceedings of the Government is directly contrary to what the Government intended. Agitation is to be carried on more triumphantly than ever. We are to have *three rounds of simultaneous meetings!*—We hope the Government are satisfied.

RETURN OF THE TROOPS TO DUBLIN.—*From Tuesday's Times.*—Shortly after five o'clock, there was a general move on the part of the spectators towards Dublin; and, as the place was soon cleared, and the troops could be of no more service, except in shooting wild-ducks and curlews for their officers' mess, they received orders to "march," and shortly after six o'clock, were safely ensconced in their respective barracks. No disturbance or riot of the slightest kind took place throughout the day, and up to eight o'clock all was peace and quietness.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—THIS DAY.

(*From the Dublin Monitor of Monday evening.*)

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held at the Abbey-street Theatre to-day, that building having been selected in order to accommodate the Liverpool and Manchester Repealers, who came to attend the Clontarf meeting. Long before twelve o'clock, the hour appointed for taking the chair, every part of the theatre was crowded to excess. At a few minutes after twelve o'clock Mr. O'Connell appeared on the platform, and was received with enthusiastic applause. On the motion of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman,

JOHN O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P., was called to the chair.

The Chairman said he felt highly honoured at being called upon to preside over this meeting. Under ordinary circumstances it was a flattering distinction, but at this important juncture he sensibly felt the distinction conferred on him by placing him in that important position (hear, hear). He congratulated the noble people on the conduct they had exhibited yesterday. Much as their conduct on former occasions was worthy of approbation, treble and tenfold was it admirable when contrasted with the behaviour of the government (loud cheers). Hitherto the people had implicitly obeyed the directions of those guides in whom they placed confidence; and he now called upon them to attend to the advice and directions of those who had assumed that office, and who would, notwithstanding what had occurred, stand by them for the Repeal (loud cheers).

When the Chairman had concluded his observations, and the tremendous applause with which he was greeted had subsided,

Mr. Hanly, of Manchester (one of the gentlemen who came over to attend the contemplated meeting at Clontarf yesterday), presented an address to Mr. O'Connell.

The address was then read.

When silence was restored, which was broken for several minutes after the reading of the address, which was greeted with tremendous applause.

Mr. O'CONNELL came forward, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He said that, as a matter of course, he felt deeply grateful for the sentiments of open regard and public confidence which the address just read contained. He approved of much of it, and all the declarations respecting Ribbonism and secret societies, because he knew that no Repealer belonged to those illegal associations—(hear, hear). Although some Irishmen had been foolish enough to join them, they were more foolish than criminal, and he (Mr. O'Connell) had to thank the loyal men of Manchester that they were ready to use their exertions to put them down by every constitutional means in their power—(cheers). The feelings and sentiments of submission to the laws expressed, highly delighted him; and their devoted adherence to the principles of the Constitution, and peaceful demeanour, contributed largely to his feelings of joy—(hear). If there was language of a strong nature contained in that address, he (Mr. O'Connell) had to say that it was that of steady men and true patriots—(cheers). It would be contrary to his principles of agitation to do otherwise than to keep the country and people tranquil—they were in the right, and they would leave the reverse to their enemies—(tremendous applause). The only tyranny he disliked was the tyranny of the Union, and the only oppressor he recognised was the enemy of Repeal, in which was identified all their cause of complaint; but when he (Mr. O'Connell) met such assurances, he was cheered on by the great confidence reposed in him; and they might depend upon it, that by cautioning the people against them—by cautioning the people against their enemies—keeping them steady and free from vice and breaches of the law, they would triumphantly succeed: for there never was a time—there never was a period, when the cry of "Steady she goes, steady," was more applicable—(hear, hear, and loud cheers). The Repealers would not shrink from their duty to obtain a National Legislature again—(cries of "No, never!") No, they would not; and he requested that those gentlemen who presented him with the address from the Loyal Repealers of Manchester, would inform their friends in that town that they were determined to use every effort to effect a Repeal in a legal way, and to say that he (Mr. O'Connell) had no doubt of success, if the people took his advice—no more doubt than he had of the rising of to-morrow's sun—(great cheers).

Mr. STEELE next introduced Mr. KELLY, of Manchester, to the meeting, who handed in £71 10s. from that town. In doing so, he said that he never felt so delighted in handing in money for any purpose as he then did for contributing to the funds of the Repeal Association. The reason he was so proud of the honour was, that it proved not only the fervid patriotism of the Repealers of Manchester, but gave decided proof of their political wisdom and discretion; because if there was a body of Repealers in the world that felt full confidence in the great Liberator of his country, it was those Repealers—(hear, hear). About thirteen months ago he (Mr. Steele) happened to be there when the Feargusite meetings and riots were going on, and the loyal Repealers did him the honour of requesting that he should go amongst them, and advocate the great question at their meetings; but he declined it, saying that he would not have the name of an O'Connellite being supposed to take a part in a political movement, for fear the Feargusites might be mingled with the O'Connellites, and therefore taken for them—(loud cheers).

Mr. KELLY having addressed a few observations to the meeting, some money was handed in from persons who were stated to have joined the ranks of Repeal in consequence of the late Government proclamation.

Mr. BERNARD TRAYNOR presented an address to Mr. O'Connell from Stalybridge.

Mr. O'CONNELL replied.

Mr. RAY read the minutes of the last weekly meeting, after which

Dr. STEPHENS, of Athy, in handing in some money—£8 10s., said that it was contributed in the Repeal reading-rooms from the Repealers of that town, immediately after he read for them the Government proclamation against Repeal—(cheers). When he received it he waited upon them after they had done their religious duties, and asked would they do their duty for Ireland—their country? when they all replied, "She can command our purses, and would to God that, without violating any law, we could save her with our blood"—(tremendous applause).

After several sums of money had been handed in and a number of members enrolled,—

Mr. O'CONNELL read a letter from the Rev. Mr. M'Evoy, of Kells, who subscribed £1 in consequence of the Government proclamation. Nothing (said Mr. O'Connell) could afflict him more in any event that related to himself than the resistance to authority—(hear, hear)—that which he preached to others he practised himself—(hear, hear). If any authority should, in its caprice—for they could not do it otherwise—arrest him, nothing could excruciate him more than that they should have recourse to the least violence—(cheers). He would, with the blessing of God, conduct him through this crisis unscathed and unattacked, until they ultimately reached the enjoyment of legislative independence—(cheers)—that independence which their lives were devoted to achieve, and which they never would abandon but with their last breath—(loud cheers).

Mr. CHARLES O'CALLAGHAN handed in £45 from Liverpool, including (observed Mr. O'C.) a Saxon shilling—(cheers and laughter).

Mr. GREEN, of Liverpool, addressed the meeting, and said he was aware there were 400 Repealers in Liverpool who were determined to die rather than desert the cause of Repeal—(cheers).

Mr. O'CONNELL begged to state, for himself, that he had just handed Mr. Ray his own "proclamation," money—£5 for himself, £1 for each of his children (although one of them does not take any part in politics, he paid for him), and 25s. from a quarter of a hundred of his grand-children—(cheers and laughter).

The Rev. Mr. TYRRELL moved the adoption of the following resolutions which were to have been submitted to the contemplated meeting at Clontarf:—

1st. That this meeting, highly approving of, and fully coinciding in the principles and spirit of the Leinster declaration for Repeal, as pronounced at Mullaghmast, do now adopt the following resolutions:—

"Resolved—That this meeting hereby declares its devoted loyalty to the person and throne of her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Queen of Ireland, and its determination to uphold and maintain inviolate all the prerogatives of the crown, as guaranteed by the Constitution.

"Resolved—That we, the clergy, gentry, freeholders, and other inhabitants of Fingal, in public meeting assembled, declare and pronounce, in the presence of our country, before Europe and America, and in the sight of heaven, that NO POWER ON EARTH OUGHT OF RIGHT TO MAKE LAWS TO BIND THIS KINGDOM, SAVE THE QUEEN, LORDS, AND COMMONS OF IRELAND; and here, standing on the ever-memorable battle-field of Clontarf, the MARATHON OF IRELAND, we solemnly pledge ourselves to use every constitutional exertion to free this, our native land, from the tyranny of being legislated for by others than her own inhabitants."

"Resolved—That forty-four years of devoted and successful labour in the cause of his country, have justly earned for *O'Connell—the Liberator* of Ireland—the *unbounded confidence* of the Irish people; and, that we, relying upon his supreme wisdom, discretion, patriotism, and undaunted firmness, hereby pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to follow his guidance, under any and every circumstance that may arise; and, come weal, come woe, never to desert the constitutional standard of Repeal which he has raised."

"That petitions to the Houses of Lords and Commons now read be adopted, praying for their recognition of the inalienable right of an Irish nation to a Domestic Legislature, and in order thereto for a Repeal of the Legislative Union."

The resolutions were adopted.

The business having closed,

Mr. O'CONNELL came to the front of the platform, and was received with deafening applause. When silence was restored he proceeded to say—He never, in the course of a long and eventful life, rose to address a public assembly with a stronger or more awful feeling of responsibility than at the present moment—(hear, hear). At the same time he never addressed a meeting with a more confident feeling of personal firmness—he never addressed a meeting with a more triumphant feeling of the propriety of the conduct of the people, and the iniquity of their enemies—(hear, hear, and cheers.) It was quite true that he passed a most hideous day yesterday; for hours upon hours he could not bring his confidence in the people—in their tranquillity, in their ready obedience; he could not raise that confidence to a sufficient pitch not to apprehend that mischief might casually occur, and that the day might end in a massacre of innocent people—(hear, hear). He would say it at once, it was not the fault of the Government that there was not a massacre—(hear). He did not hesitate to repeat it, and if he were to go to the scaffold for it to-morrow, he would not hesitate to say that if the Government had intended to trick the people into a massacre, they would not act otherwise than they did act—(hear). He did not say they had that intention. He could not look into any human mind, and he knew, besides, that there was so much folly and absurdity in their entire conduct respecting the Repeal, that he did not accuse them of intending that which, but for his interposition, might have ended in the massacre of unarmed people—(hear, hear). He had two objects—one to proclaim to Ireland that there was but one safety and one mode of obtaining the Repeal of the Union, and that was the most perfect obedience to everything having the shape of legal authority. Let them not pause to question if it be exactly legal, for resistance was not legal. Let the illegality of the authority demonstrate itself; but as long as it kept itself legal, even by name, so long, he told the people of Ireland, if they wished for safety and above all the Repeal, they should obey it—(loud cheers).

A Voice—We will all obey you.

MR. O'CONNELL—He could answer for all Ireland—(cheers). It was manifest the Repeal was coming—it was perfectly manifest they must have it on one condition—their not putting themselves in the power of their enemies; and if they obeyed everything having the shape, and even the pretence of law about it, they might set them at defiance, for they would never venture to throw off the mask and raise the dagger. But this he told them—to have confidence in him—(cheers). Let him be sneered at, but he deserved their confidence—(enthusiastic applause). He thought of them in every waking moment—in his dreams was mixed up anxiety for their safety: he wanted to carry the Repeal without one drop of blood—without crime of any description—without disturbing the state of social order. He wanted to carry it in such a way that he could face the Redeemer, having no crime to answer for in the advice he gave in conducting the Irish people; and unless it was a line of conduct which Heaven could approve of, could they be successful?—(loud cheers). Well, why did he repeat his call of obedience? because he wished to have it pass from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, and from Connemara, where they were a few weeks ago, to the Hill of Howth, whose echo they would have awakened yesterday—(cheers). It had been talked here, that if he were arrested there would be a struggle; they could not inflict a greater punishment upon him than even the utterance of that sentiment, because it shewed they would imagine he was not sincere in his declarations—(hear, hear). Even if he were arrested, they should obey the law, and the Union would be repealed—(cheers). He sent that throughout Ireland—his words would pass even by that evening's newspapers, for measures were taken to have them published—(hear, hear). He wanted to put down the anxiety—to take away, and soothe, and mitigate the feelings of just indignation at the manner in which the Government dared to treat the Irish people at the present moment—(hear, hear, and loud cheers). Having first enforced obedience, he declared his thorough conviction that the conduct of Government was calculated, in a high degree, to produce a massacre. He was not accusing them of the intention to do it; but he would demonstrate by facts that they escaped the horrors of that crime, and innocent men escaped slaughter, by his (Mr. O'C.) happening to be in Dublin—(hear, hear). Let him give the dates. Three weeks ago the Government were apprised of the Clontarf meeting—it was advertised more than a fortnight ago—for more than a week they had determined to take the step they had taken—(loud cries of hear, hear, hear). How did he demonstrate that? Thus did he demonstrate it—had not they everything arranged, and two regiments on their passage here?—had they not settled them to arrive here on the morning of the meeting—(hear, hear)? They were, therefore, determined to want them, and they could want them only for one purpose; and what he complained of was, that they did not give sufficient notice of their intention to put down the meeting, in order that the leaders of the people might caution that people of the necessity of not falling into such danger—(cheers). They had for six months permitted—he would say countenanced—similar meetings; the meetings at Ennis, Limerick, Connemara, Loughrea, Waterford, Enniscorthy, and Donnybrook.

A Voice—And Tara.

Mr. O'CONNELL—Aye, and Tara—(hear, hear). All these had taken place—the Government took no part in them—their names were ostentatiously proclaimed—was there any prosecution or the smallest hint given of their illegality? Was any magistrate sent to them, or policeman commissioned to give them caution—(loud cries of "no, no")? In short, all were held with the most perfect knowledge of the Government, and up to Friday last that was the position of the public mind—the Repeal meeting at Clontarf was to have been equally as peaceable and tranquil as the others; in fact, it had an additional feature of legality about it—the laymen were more numerous in the requisitions convening the other meetings; but the requisition for Clontarf was signed exclusively by Catholic clergymen, so that it was peculiarly marked with tranquillity—(loud cheers). The Government, as they were called, were here early on Friday—that was the evening for publishing the *Gazette*, the legitimate source for a proclamation to issue; and he asked common sense, he asked the British Minister, he asked Sir Robert Peel how he could pass by Friday, and not send forth their proclamation in the *Gazette*, if they had no intention to mislead the people—(hear, hear)? Had they proclaimed on Friday, he (Mr. O'Connell) and others would have been able to go round to the different localities on Saturday, calling on the people to obey the proclamation, though they believed it to be illegal—(hear, hear)? But they did not do it on Friday, and he told them this, if they did intend the horrible trick (he did not accuse them) that was the line of conduct they would have adopted—(hear, hear). Friday came—they were in Dublin—the *Gazette* appeared, and no proclamation in it? Now, if they were as innocent as sucking babes, and Sugden the chief of the suckers—(a laugh)—they had left a belief upon the public mind that they intended to take them by surprise and to massacre them. He absolved them of their wickedness, and only accused them of their power. (A laugh.) Well, Friday passed over, and there was no proclamation; and it was three o'clock on Saturday when he got that proclamation, when they sent them after nightfall to be posted—(hear, hear,)—but that would not do; if they had served every man in the community with that proclamation, who was it that would be disposed to believe it a reality? Not a single man would, had not his (Mr. O'Connell's) counter proclamation gone out. If his proclamation had not been issued—if messengers had not been sent in every direction, cautioning the people, they would have poured in in tens of thousands, from Meath, the county Kildare, and other places; in short, nobody could doubt that from three to four hundred thousand people would have assembled at Clontarf, and if they did, sacred Heaven! would they not necessarily have encroached upon the soldiers? or, at all events, would it not be next to a miracle that some species of riot would commence?—for the most miserable Orangeman in Dublin might have set them all in confusion. Such an escape of massacre a people never had. Such a set of men ought not to be in the government of Dalkey island. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He had a copy of the proclamation in his pocket, and he must say that a more illegal, or a worse constituted document, or one more dangerous in its tendency, was never before issued—(hear, hear). He would only ask them to contrast its language with that of the proclamation issued in Wales, and they would see the damning diversity of the proclamation in Ireland. He would read the Irish proclamation—"Whereas it has been publicly announced that a meeting is to take place at or near Clontarf, on Sunday, the 8th of October inst., for the alleged purpose of petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland." Now, mark the next—"And whereas advertisements and placards have been printed and extensively circulated, calling on the persons who proposed to attend the said meeting on horseback, to meet and form in procession, and to march to the said meeting in military order and array." "Military order and array." That was not true. It was true that two silly advertisements appeared on Saturday week, but to which no name was attached, advising the horsemen to fall in groups, to prevent them interfering with those on foot; but there was no authority given by the Association for issuing those advertisements; and he believed that he himself had on the last day of their meeting turned them into ridicule. He supposed it was Blackburne or Brewster that drew attention to these military advertisements, and dragged them into their proclamation. But to go on—"And whereas meetings of large numbers of persons have already been held in different parts of Ireland under the like pretence, at several of which meetings language of a seditious and inflammatory nature has been addressed to the persons there assembled, calculated and intended to excite discontent and disaffection in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, and to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and constitution of the country as by law established." He (Mr. O'Connell) denied it. Instead of bringing the constitution into contempt, they were seeking to revive it. They had always spoken with the highest respect of the Queen; and as to bringing into hatred and contempt the Government, he would say nothing about hatred, for it was an ugly word, but as to bringing them into contempt, they were perfectly able to do that for themselves without the aid of the Repealers—(hear, hear, and laughter). They were the most contemptible administration that this or any other country ever had, or were likely to have in times to come—(hear, hear, and cheers). He would proceed with this precious document—"And whereas, at some of the said meetings such seditious and inflammatory language has been used by persons who have signified their intention of being present at, and taking part in the said meeting, so announced to be held at or near Clontarf." There was a phrase!—"*persons who have signified their intention of being present*;" but they did not say that those persons intended to repeat the language referred to, or even what the language was. Oh, miracle of wisdom and sagacity. Was not this fudgeography personified. Let him go on—"And whereas the said intended meeting is calculated to excite reasonable and well-grounded apprehension—(he denied the absurd allegation)—that the motives and objects of the persons to be assembled thereat are not the fair legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, but to bring into hatred and contempt the Government and constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, and to accomplish alteration in the laws and constitution of the realm by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force." Recollect (continued Mr. O'Connell) that no evidence existed of any one of the charges set forth in that proclamation; they were allegations—charges on the mere *ipse dixit* of a few individuals; and the nation was to lose her rights because those persons thought proper to put together and publish all this calumnious nonsense. Did they allege that any violence was committed at any one of these meetings? and did they dare to say that there was even the slightest breach of the peace attempted at the Repeal meetings? No; for they could not, with any decency, proclaim such a gross falsehood—(hear, hear). Evidence of no kind was referred to in support of the charges in their proclamation; and why? because they had it not—(hear, hear). But let him read the remainder of this splendid document. "Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of her Majesty's Privy Council, being satisfied that the said intended meeting so proposed to be held at or near Clontarf, as aforesaid, can only tend to serve the ends of factious and seditious persons, and to the violation of the public peace, do hereby strictly caution and forewarn all persons whatsoever that they do abstain from attendance at the said meeting; and we do hereby give notice, that if, in defiance of this our proclamation, the said meeting shall take place, all persons attending the same shall be proceeded against according to law." Now mark what followed—(hear)—"And we do hereby order and enjoin all magistrates and officers entrusted with the preservation of the public peace, and others whom it may concern." He (Mr. O'Connell) would venture to assert that a proclamation so worded had never been issued in England. They could not content themselves with calling upon all officers and justices of the peace to carry out their object, but they must bring in the low Orangemen to their aid by appealing to "all others whom it may concern, *to be* aiding and assisting in the execution of the law in preventing the said meeting, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who, after this notice, shall offend in this respect aforesaid." He (Mr. O'Connell) would be ashamed of his profession, if he did not feel himself in a position to proclaim this proclamation as the grossest violation of the law he ever met or heard of. Look at the wording of it. They were first to prevent the meeting, and then to disperse it—(laughter). Was it not ludicrous? They were to take care that the meeting should not happen; and then they were to disperse it—(laughter). Such was the proclamation issued on Saturday evening, and issued at an hour that must prevent the possibility of its being made known to the people. What would have been the issue if 200,000 men had come in yesterday, and that in any of the narrow passages one of them even pressed against a soldier—(hear, hear, hear),—and that *angry words had ensued in consequence? These persons* "whom it may concern" would, no doubt, be glad of an opportunity for some breach of the peace; and, if the slightest occurred, there would undoubtedly have been massacre—(hear, hear). He would now give them the proclamation for Wales—(hear, hear, hear). It was to this effect—"Whereas in certain districts in South Wales, especially in the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, and Carnarvon, tumultuous assemblages of the people, armed with guns and other destructive weapons, had taken place by night, and committed outrages of a violent description upon the lives and properties of our subjects"—(hear, hear, and cheers). Now, in Ireland they had no tumultuous meetings—they were not armed, nor did they inflict injury upon the lives and properties of the people. Contrast the conduct of the people of the two countries. Those tumultuous assemblages in Wales had pulled down toll-gates and demolished toll-houses, and they had extorted sums of money from the people by threats and violence—(hear, and cheers). In Ireland they had been guilty of no such practices—here all was peaceable, and lives and property were respected. No outrage had been committed by the people at their meetings, however large; and yet the proclamation called upon "all officers and justices of the peace" to aid in putting them down—(hear, hear, hear), while the Welsh proclamation called only upon the "civil officers" of the country to suppress those tumultuous meetings to which he had referred. Was it fair, was it just to make this difference in the two proclamations, especially under the circumstances, and looking to the state of affairs in the two countries—(hear, and cries of "no, no")? He, for one, would not say that it was unlawful to disobey such a proclamation as this—proclamations could not make laws. Acts of Parliament were at one time passed which constituted proclamations a part of the law of the land; but those acts were not now in existence—(hear, hear, hear, and cheers). A proclamation was of use to warn people against committing a crime, but it did not constitute a criminal. He took his stand there, declaring his solemn conviction that the men who signed the proclamation on Saturday ought to be impeached, inasmuch as they called on persons to act against the people who had no authority

(*Continued in our Seventh page.*)

THE IRISH MOVEMENT.

(Continued from our sixth page.)

to do so. He supposed that they would next attempt to proclaim down the Repeal Association: but, if they did, he himself would be the first, after such a proclamation was issued, *to go into the room*—(cheers). Nothing had occurred that would alter his course of conduct, or to prevent him from seeking for the Repeal of the accursed Union—(hear, hear, hear). He intended before Parliament next assembled, that meetings should be held simultaneously in every parish in Ireland to petition for Repeal; but he would not yet point out the day for these meetings, as he wanted to ascertain whether the excitement consequent upon the proclamation had subsided. He (Mr. O'Connell) would work out the appointment of the Arbitrators in every district in Ireland; and he knew and was confident that the people would give him no small help in doing so. The plan was all plain and open before for their appointment, and the Government proclamation he was sure would tend to carry it out, as it undoubtedly would add considerably to their funds—(cheers). There was another plan he had to bring forward, which he would submit to the Association at its next weekly meeting, whereby the debts due in England upon Irish estates would be paid off—he would propose to have shares of £1 in a company got up to be vested in the committee of the new shareholders, to have the interest payable in Ireland—(loud cheers). The more they proclaimed, the more prudent they would be in adopting the means for effectually carrying the Repeal. So far, at least, he (Mr. O'Connell) was not much abashed by a proclamation—by the last blow of the sword—(great applause). No, he was not in the least daunted. Upon the contrary, he was doubly sure of success, and he called upon the people of Ireland to listen to him while he said that they then had an opportunity of making their country a nation again—(loud cheers). All they had to do was to obey him—(loud cries of "we will, we will.") commit no riot; and if you are attacked against the law, and in spite of the law, and that all constitutional guarantees are taken away, why there was no man living that would not tell you, or any people placed in your position, to defend yourselves. He (Mr. O'Connell) was truly convinced, however, that such a thing could never occur; therefore, all the people had to do was to keep within the law with him, and avoid the law with him, and he would promise security and liberty to them and their posterity—(hear, hear, and cheers). If they violated the law in any respect they would have the dragoons having an advantage over them; he would therefore advise and urge again upon them to keep sober and peaceable, and the land of his and their birth would be a nation again—(cheers). They would hold their simultaneous meetings, and carry out their financial and general plans, including the plan which they had entered upon their minutes for the restoration of the Irish Parliament—(hear, hear). He would bring the subject before the House of Commons early in the ensuing session; and until then all he wanted was the people to keep the law, when he would undertake to get them justice—(cheers). They should never be guilty of a single crime or offence, or be the means of shedding one drop of human blood—(hear). The people of Ireland he called on to listen to him when he advised them not to be hasty, but cool, quiet, and cautious, until he obtained for them everything that was good and virtuous—(great laughter). Let the honest Repealer allow no man to stand by his side who violated the law, but let them all stand firmly together, in holiness, fearing God, with an ardent desire for liberty, and a perfect determination never to give up their rights, and success—Repeal—and justice was certain—(great applause). Before he sat down, he (Mr. O'Connell) could not but say that the conduct of the soldiers who were sent to Clontarf on Sunday was most exemplary; but they had nothing to do, and was it not cruel to have them there perishing in the cold? However, sure it gave the Lord-Lieutenant an opportunity of reviewing his army—(hear, and laughter). They spoke of Repealers desecrating the Sabbath. Where was Lord de Grey, the Lord-Lieutenant, on Sunday—(hear, and groans)? He (Mr. O'Connell) of of course did not blame the soldiery. On the contrary, he spoke well of them, as he did of the people; but he would say that it was shameful to resist the Repealers unless they broke the law—(applause). Peel said, let the agitation go on, and the excitement will be soon at an end, and die away. The Government acted on that plan until Saturday, when a proclamation was issued forbidding the meeting fixed to take place at Clontarf being held upon the following day. It was the last of the "monster" meetings, and they thought proper to bring the military to put it down; but in spite of the proclamation, Ireland should be free—(loud cheering for several minutes, the entire meeting rising in a body). Dare the Government issue such a proclamation in England or in Wales? No, they dare not! Therefore, if he (Mr. O'Connell) wanted more proof of the injustice of England and the necessity of Repeal, he had it—(loud cheers). The fate of Ireland was in the hands of the people; by the support of the generous millions, and them alone, could justice be done to their wretched country—(hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers). But they had the support of the people, who promised to be peaceable, and success was therefore inevitable—(loud cheers). The green land of their birth would be a nation again; *for her honest inhabitants, her fertile vallies, shall be the source of comfort and content to her honest people; her beautiful hills would pour in their streams to work her machinery, and to carry on trade and commerce, and her splendid harbours* would be thronged with busy seamen, all actively engaged in forwarding her prosperity, and making her—as she ever should have been—the happy nation of a happy and virtuous people—(cheers). Hurra, then, for Old Ireland and Repeal—(tremendous applause)! Whoever (they would remember) committed a crime gave strength to the enemy; therefore let Repealers pledge themselves to a perfect obedience to the law, and he would pledge himself, and vow solemnly before the inhabitants of the empire, that he would never be taken away from the legal pursuit of agitating for a Repeal of the Union until he saw an Irish Parliament once more sitting in College-green—(tremendous applause, which lasted for a considerable time, after which the Learned Gentleman resumed his seat).

Captain SEAVER addressed the meeting.

Mr. O'CONNELL then announced the Repeal Rent for the week to be £1,105 3s. 1d.—(loud cheers). £600 of that sum had been received that day—(cheers).

Major NICHOLSON was then called to the chair, and the marked thanks of the meeting having been passed to Mr. John O'Connell, this very numerous assembly broke up.

The association will meet again on Monday next. The proceedings did not terminate till four o'clock.

[☞ We cannot but thus publicly tender our acknowledgements to the conductors of the *Dublin Monitor* for their kindness and promptitude in supplying us with the *Extraordinary Editions* of their truly spirited journal. From their pages we have given the foregoing interesting account of the "Government Move", preferring it far before the accounts that have appeared in the English Daily Journals. The conduct of the *Monitor*, of the *World*, and of the *Weekly Freeman*, contrasts *strongly with that of the Nation* in their respective treatment of the *Northern Star*: the three former Journals regularly sending their papers in exchange; while the *Nation*, has been withheld from us for months together, although we have regularly forwarded the *Northern Star* to the *Nation*-office. The *Dublin Monitor* not only sends its regularly published copies, but always duly forwards even its *Extraordinary Editions*, of which it has had many, before the present exciting and eventful time. For its great courtesy and kindness we thus publicly express our thanks.]

REPEAL DINNER AT THE ROTUNDA.

(From the Morning Chronicle of Wednesday.)

The Dinner, which was to have followed the Repeal meeting at Clontarf (which had been abandoned in consequence of the proclamation of the Government), took place in the Rotunda, all the rooms in that vast building, the most spacious for public accommodation in this city, being devoted to the entertainment of the company. The platform for the chair was erected in the large circular room, which was brilliantly lighted, and the walls were decorated with flags and banners. The doors were opened at five o'clock, when the rush was tremendous. All the tickets were disposed of early in the day, upwards of 2,000 having been issued. Sackville-street and Cavendish Row, adjoining the Rotunda, were crowded, and the proceedings at the Rotunda appeared to excite the deepest interest.

At half-past five Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by several aldermen and members of the Town Council, in their robes, entered the principal room, and was received with a tremendous burst of acclamation, the band playing "See the conquering hero comes." From that hour the company came in so rapidly that, in a short time, the room, large as it was, became very inconveniently crowded. It was far-and-away the most numerous dinner-meeting I ever beheld. Certainly nothing like it, as a popular demonstration, had taken place in Dublin *before the issuing of the Government proclamation.*

Mr. O'Connell presided. Owing to the obstructions caused by the crowds standing, for want of sitting room, in the passages ear the cross-table, I had no opportunity of seeing those who sat around him. They were chiefly members of the corporation.

I learned that upwards of a thousand persons applied at the doors to pay for admission; but there was not room to crush in a single individual. The heat was extremely oppressive.

At ten minutes to seven, after dinner, Mr. O'Connell (who was dressed in the robes of Lord Mayor) rose amidst a most extraordinary burst of acclamation. The dinning cheers and hurrahs continued for some minutes. When silence was restored,

Mr. O'CONNELL advanced to the front of the platform and said: In proposing the first toast, he readily knew that they anticipated what it should be—(hear, hear)—and that they would heartily and warmly respond to that toast. It was—the health of their excellent Sovereign, the Queen, God bless her—(cheers). And, in calling their attention to that toast, he could boast—and he thought it was a proud boast—that the people of Ireland had been peculiarly attached, by their allegiance to the present sovereign—(hear, hear). They loved her in her childhood for her father's sake, and they hailed with delight her ascension to the throne—(hear, and cheers). The Irish people supported the administration of her choice as long as they were true to themselves, and even after they left office the Irish still continued to cherish that affectionate attachment to the person of the sovereign—(cheers)—and that attachment was not, in the slightest degree diminished—(hear). They knew that the actions which appeared to be hers, were essentially those of the ministers, and the party that controlled her, and compelled her to yield to that ministry—(hear, hear); —and there was nothing that delighted him more than the contrast of the allegiance of the Irish people, compared with that of the Tory party. From the moment she came on the throne she was made the victim of their calumnies. The Tory press teemed with abominable accusations; and the feeling of hostility was created in the breasts of young creatures, who speculated in firing shots at her Majesty; and even in the case of Oxford, the Jury was so formed that they had a difficulty to find the unfortunate youth guilty of having fired at the Queen—(hear, hear). In addition to that, when her husband was to have an establishment voted to him, the Tories struck off £20,000 a year—(hear, hear); and that very party that took off £20,000 from Prince Albert, gave it to the beastly bigoted monster, the King of Hanover—(cheers). That was the contrast between them and the Tories, and nothing could possibly prevent the continuance of their allegiance—(hear, hear). They knew that with the trick of yesterday, the Queen had nothing to do, although it was a good deal by accident that the blood of her subjects was not staining her streets—(loud cheers). The Queen—(tremendous applause).

Mr. O'CONNELL next rose, and proposed "The health of Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the infant Prince and Princesses, and the rest of the Royal Family resident in England." After lauding Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent, the Honourable Gentleman remarked that the royal infants were three barriers to the accession to the throne of England, of that worthy whiskered potentate, the King of Hanover. The toast was drunk amidst loud cheers.

Mr. O'CONNELL said the next toast was one to which the best of his life had been devoted—the cause of the people—the promotion of their happiness and liberties—(cheers). He need not tell them how deeply he was interested at this moment in the critical struggle affecting the liberties of his country. He was proud of his country, and with all his heart he congratulated the people on their victories of the two last days—(loud cheers). Look at the ludicrous position of the Government. After permitting twenty "monster" meetings, they suddenly put down that to be held at Clontarf, so that it was a toss up—it was twenty to one that the Government were entirely wrong, even according to the rule of their own conduct. He had reason to believe that the Chancery seal had not been attached to the proclamation at five o'clock in the afternoon—(hear). He would call, in their behalf, on the people of England to save the Irish people from such men. He would call upon England to send them at least men with something more than lead in their skulls as rulers, if she had any sympathy for Ireland. He hoped the excitement would soon be over, and that in a fortnight the simultaneous meetings in every parish in Ireland could be safely effected—(Loud cheers for some minutes.) They should, on that occasion, petition the Queen, with the name of every parishioner annexed, praying her, as she values the lives of her loyal subjects—men, women, and children—for not men alone, but women, and children, would have been slaughtered in the event of a collision with the soldiers yesterday—(groans)—to remove the persons intrusted with the administration of affairs from all power and place, even as she valued the safety of her people.—(Loud cheering). He trusted that all excitement amongst the people would be allayed, and that they would be enabled to assemble quietly in their respective parishes to petition their Sovereign—(cheers). Mr. O'Connell concluded by proposing "The people, the source of all legitimate power."

Mr. CANGLEY spoke on the subject of this toast at some length, earnestly recommending union amongst the people.

Mr. O'CONNELL said—The next toast, gentlemen, is one that you will respond to with rapture—"The Repeal of the Union"—(long continued cheering). Having spoken so often on this toast, he should not trespass at length on the theme. One thing he would say, Ireland would never compromise—(cheers)—that she would never accept of an instalment of the Repeal—(cheers)—that justice could be obtained from a local legislature alone—(cheers). Mr. O'Connell continued to speak at some length, and in reference to the recent conduct of the Irish Administration, observed that some people in England, looking to their acts, would say that he (Mr. O'Connell) had bribed them—(cheers and laughter); but *even if he had, they had not vicious ingenuity enough to* serve him half so well as they had done—(cheers). Then, it was said that, in case the Union was repealed, the Catholics would seek ascendancy; but that supposition was absurd and futile—(hear, hear.) The Catholics had been three times in power, and they, unlike their Protestant brethren, refused to persecute at all—(hear, hear). Let them produce one instance of persecution on the part of the Catholics, and he would give up the cause of Ireland; and they might readily know that he would not make such an offer, unless he knew it was impossible to meet it—(cheers). It was said that if the Union was repealed, the House of Lords would be Catholic. That was ridiculous; for twenty to one would be Protestant, and they would have, besides, Protestant England and Scotland at their back, and then they would have an equal share in the selection of the House of Commons—(cheers). He had entered too much on the subject for an after-dinner speech, but his mind was filled with Repeal—(cheers). He did not want the Repeal without the assent of a large portion of his fellow-countrymen—(hear). He was working *for* them as well as the Catholics—(hear, hear). He would have no distinction. Liberty to all was what he required, and that was what was meant by the Repeal of the Union.

Mr. CONWAY spoke very vigorously to the toast, and ridiculed the idea of compromise with the men who had robbed them of independence with much effect.

The Rev. Mr. CALLANAN, of Clontarf, proposed the health of the Chairman, Mr. O'Connell, although he was aware, he said, that the man was not living who could do justice to the subject.

Mr. O'CONNELL returned thanks in a few words, modestly disclaiming the merits which "his venerated and exhausted friend, in the intensity of his exaggeration" had bestowed upon him. He had devoted his life, which could not now be long in the order of nature, to Old Ireland. (Cheers.) Every instant was her's, even in his dreams, and next to the greatest care, or that which should be so, of every Christian, was his solicitude for his country. (Loud cheers.) She deserved to be prosperous. God had done everything for her, but man had marred His blessings. The humble individual who addressed them was struggling for her. It would be noble to succeed; consolatory, in the nobleness of the object, even to fail—but failure there would be none—(cheers). The hour was approaching when the sun of liberty would shine on them, and show to the world "happy homes and alters free," when the Irishman should cease to be a slave—(Loud and enthusiastic cheering and applause).

The CHAIRMAN rose to propose the health of the Catholic hierarchy of Ireland, who, he said, formed a chain bright, glorious, and unbroken, from its Holy Founder till the second coming of its great Master—(cheers).

The Rev. Mr. CALLANAN, in obedience to the call of Mr. O'Connell, responded to the toast.

The Rev Mr. KEARNEY returned thanks for the second order of the clergy, whom he thought it was well for the people to have at this crisis, when notices posted up at dead of night were all they had to keep them from slaughter. That was the protection from massacre of their women, wives, and children, by men calling themselves a Government,—but, above all, a paternal Government—(Loud and derisive cheering). They did not interfere with Tara and other meetings; but when a few poor priests summoned one, it was suppressed. The people of Ireland might be sure that as they had never deserted their clergy, so the clergy would never abandon them—(loud cheers).

Mr. HANDLEY, of Liverpool, returned thanks for "The health of our friends from Manchester and Liverpool," having been called on by Mr. O'Connell.

Several other speakers addressed the meeting, which was very enthusiastic and excited throughout the evening.

STATE OF DUBLIN, MONDAY NIGHT.

The *Times* correspondent has the following:—"The city *remains perfectly tranquil*. There is little or none of the excitement which might have been anticipated to result from the unexpected and decisive step adopted by Government. So far the agitation appears to be quite crestfallen. Mr. O'Connell's speech to-day has perfectly damped the spirit of the ardent, but honest enthusiaists, who, despite their better sense, actually persuaded themselves that the man really meant to practise as he preached. This day's *proceedings* ought to go far towards dispelling the silly but natural illusion.

"The most exaggerated and senseless reports are in circulation respecting ulterior proceedings about being adopted by Government. It is almost needless to add, that as the 'first step' remained a profound mystery here up to five o'clock on Friday evening, no great reliance can be placed on a very current rumour, that a warrant is out for the apprehension of Mr. O'Connell, and that the sittings of the Repeal Association are to be forcibly put an end *to*."

The same writer speaking of Mr. O'Connell's appearance at the banquet says—

"Mr. O'Connell did not appear to speak with his usual firmness and animation, and was not looking quite so well as he has done lately. There was a rumour current in the room that an attempt will be made to arrest him on his return from the banquet, which caused great uneasiness and excitement among those who believed it; but I do not think it deserving much notice."

CHILI.—Papers from Saintiago, to the 12th of July have come to hand. The Congress had met, and the President, in his opening speech, had made very satisfactory statements as to the condition of the country and its financial prospects. The accounts for the year 1842 had not been presented; but the President declared his belief that the revenue of that year would be found to exceed that of 1841.

THE ENGLISH DAILY PRESS.

That the reader may the better understand the nature, extent, scope, and *intention* of this Governmental stroke of policy, we deem it fitting to present him with the "sayings" of the DAILIES on the Proclamation. The extract from the *Herald* is particularly deserving of attention. The *Herald* is the official organ of the Ministry. It will be seen, from the extract that we give, *that Mr. O'Connell is to be Prosecuted.*

TIMES, *Monday*—The Government has at length spoken out. On Saturday it took its first step to suppress the Repeal agitation, by issuing a proclamation against the proposed meeting at Clontarf. The proclamation will be obeyed. Immediately after its publication a document was put forth by the Central Repeal Association, ungrammatical indeed in construction, and unwieldy in its tortuous prolixity, but intelligible in this—that it *forbids* the Repealers to assemble at Clontarf. The first blow has now been struck at the head of Irish disaffection. We rejoice at this unhoped for display of Ministerial vigour, but our joy is not unmixed with regret and doubt. We regret that the blow was not struck much earlier; we doubt whether its single force will be sufficient to crush the objects of its aim. Had a proclamation similar to this been issued some ten or *twelve months ago*—when the Repeal rent was yet inconsiderable—when the provincial meetings were yet unannounced—when the popular spirit of the southern and central counties had not been kindled by the cry of "Independence for Ireland!"—how much of positive evil would have been avoided? How much of apprehended calamities foregone? The poor would not have been pillaged to enrich a bubble treasury—the priests would not have been bullied into a collusive and dishonourable repudiation of rents—the Roman Catholic Church would have been spared the degrading exhibitions of a M'Hale and a Lord Higgins—the weak and timorous flock of small and needy landowners would not have been bribed by the hope of getting their own into the same ranks with their ignorant and impetuous peasants—above all, the dignity of the British Government would have been vindicated, and its power to check and punish, as well as to reward and foster, would have been proved in the eyes of Ireland and the world. But as it is—no: we will not anticipate evil from the realisation of a policy which we ourselves have so steadily and incessantly recommended. We do not fear any ill consequence from vigour. But we do fear everything from a complication of force and laxity—of violence without vigour, and moderation without firmness—of a policy vibrating between a harshness which will irritate without subduing, and of a clemency which will provoke neither gratitude nor respect. Let the Minister be firm; let him be consistent in his plans; let him not issue proclamations one day, and countenance ill-designed sedition the next. He has put his hands to a work which requires courage and consistency; let him not shrink back from it, until he can say, "The agitation is no more!" He is an admirer and an imitator of Walpole. But has he yet to learn that a Walpolian *policy cannot govern Ireland in stormy times!* He who would administer her wisely and govern her successfully, must awe by his prowess before he seeks to win her affections by his kindness. Walpole shrank from facing the Highlanders as became him; and they rebelled. It was reserved for the high courage and chivalrous bearing of Chatham to conciliate the unsubdued warriors of the North, and to unite a brave nation smarting from the wounds of a recent conflict by the strong ties of amity and loyalty to a people whom they had detested, and a king whom they had disclaimed. Sir R. Peel dreads unpopularity. This is an amiable weakness, but it is a weakness. An honest Minister must often consent to lose, a great Minister will often aspire to deserve, popularity. To preserve an empire is a merit which transcends the ephemeral applause of mobs and factions. We cannot insure him against virulent invective and cowardly imputations for bold counsels and strong measures; but we can undertake to promise him, in the contest into which he has even thus tardily entered, the unflinching support of the loyal and the right-thinking throughout the country, whatever be the extremities which, as a Minister, he may be compelled to face. Let him recollect that a Ministry may weather a tempest of odium, but no Ministry can withstand the blight of national contempt. We do not, however, apprehend that he will be exposed to any extremities. The leader of the anti-English faction is an astute man; he will not commit himself as long as he can help it. Is it too much to suppose that he is moderately humane; and that he will not rashly pit his followers against a power which they would in vain resist? We believe that of all Irishmen O'Connell is the one into whose heart this proclamation has conveyed the most sincere pleasure. Like the giant in the Eastern tale, his enemies have helped him out of a great strait. But his worst foes are in his own camp. For the future, gloom and uncertainty still cloud it. All, under Providence, depends upon the unvacillating firmness of Government. They have a large party in Ireland; they have all England and Scotland to back them. It will, indeed, be disgraceful if with such odds they fail. For the sake of English honour, for the glory of the British Crown, we wish them well through their parts in the Irish drama. But we are, above all, anxious on the score of Ireland herself. There is a heavy debt due to that country. Much is to be done for her; much more, alas! than legislation ever can achieve. Her maladies are mostly those

"Wherein the patient must minister to herself."

But still she has a right to claim the attentions of a benign Government; she has a right to have her real grievances redressed, her imaginary grievances examined; —she has a right to kindly and just treatment from the united Parliament, and to such practical and necessary reforms as legislative authority can effect. But all these rights must be withheld so long as she is the *willing* victim of selfish turbulence. No Senate will conciliate, where it is certain that conciliation will be distorted into fear; no statesman will fling his bread upon the waters of strife, or seek to lull the discord of one people by compromising the honour of his own.

POST, *Monday*.—GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATION AGAINST REPEAL MEETINGS IN IRELAND.—At length vigorous measures are announced for the suppression of these monster nuisances. On the afternoon of Saturday a proclamation was issued at Dublin by the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland. The collateral circumstances that have transpired all concur in proving that this determination of the Irish Government has been formed after the most mature consideration, and that they have neglected no means to ensure its perfect efficiency. Lord De Grey was ordered back to his post at a few hours' notice; the Lord Chancellor was, with similar urgency, hastened over from England; a sudden stop was put to Lord Cardigan's leave of absence from his regiment; the 34th Foot were embarked on Friday at Liverpool, and further reinforcements were expected from Scotland. The vigour displayed in these preliminary precautions is in perfect conformity with the resolute tone of the proclamation itself. It distinctly, and in more than one place, characterises the language used at former Repeal meetings, as "seditious and inflammatory;" and the objects of these assemblies are declared to be "not the fair legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges, but to bring into contempt the Government and constitution of the United Kingdom as by law established, and to accomplish alterations in the laws and constitution of the realm by intimidation and the demonstration of physical force." The proclamation goes on to warn all persons against attending the *meeting at Clontarf*, which was fixed for yesterday; and concludes with directing the proper authorities to proceed according to law, against those who may persist in being present, and to *disperse* and *suppress* the meeting. Such are the principal points in this remarkable document; and, without stopping to gratify any personal vanity of our own, by remarking that the language now employed by the Government is precisely that which we have used till we could no longer vary the phrase—we will at once, and with earnest sincerity, congratulate her Majesty's Ministers and the country on the wise and manly course they have now adopted. We rejoice at it, not because we have any ill feeling against the Irish people, or any desire for violence or bloodshed; but because we are tired—and the English nation is tired—of seeing the laws insulted, and the Constitution set at nought. There is no duty imposed on the Executive powers more urgent and imperious than that of maintaining social order; and, believing this to be the sole aim and object of the present measure, we merge all minor considerations in the hearty desire to see it crowned with success. That it might have been taken sooner it is needless for us to repeat our opinion; that it *is* taken now will not only secure to the Queen's Government the warm approbation of all the loyal and right-hearted of her Majesty's subjects, but recover for it the good opinion of the nations of Europe.

CHRONICLE, *Monday*—Ministers have at length determined *to act* in Ireland. It is not their fault if even while we write the streets of Dublin are not deluged with blood. The efforts of Mr. O'Connell, of the popular leaders, and the priests, may have succeeded in preventing an outbreak; but we repeat it will have been no fault of the Irish Government, if the soldiery and the people have not been *already brought into deadly conflict*. During the last year Ministers have quietly permitted—nay, by their conduct encouraged, the growth of one of the most formidable organizations that ever yet menanced the integrity of this empire. Meeting followed meeting in rapid succession—each more menacing than its predecessor in number, in discipline, and the hostile spirit actuating the enormous masses of which they were composed. The "vigour" of our "strong Government" exhausted itself in such impotent resistance as the dismissal of almost every popular magistrate in the country. The natural consequence followed. The people laughed at the imbecility of their rulers, while their leaders set to work to put together the rough machinery of independent local administration, the materials of which—thanks to Sir Edward Sugden—were plentifully at hand. Our readers are familiar with the progress of events: how Peel and Graham, and even the hot spirit of Stanley, cowered before O'Connell, and under what they called "a policy of conciliation", virtually handed over to him the Government of Ireland. Having thus completely abdicated all the functions of Constitutional Government, our Ministers have on a sudden taken the resolution of recovering them by the sword. One of Mr. O'Connell's "monster meetings" was advertised to take place at Clontarf on Sunday, the 8th (yesterday). For nearly three weeks this meeting was the subject of conversation amongst all classes, and of discussion in all newspapers in all Ireland. People from distant parts of the Province of Leinster had signified their intention of being present. Several thousands, for example, of the peasantry of the County of Meath were assembled on Tara Hill, about seventeen miles distant, on Saturday, *with the intention of* reaching the metropolis on Sunday morning. On Saturday, the 7th (*the day before that appointed for the meeting*), a Cabinet Council is held at the Castle, and *on Saturday evening* they issue a proclamation, declaring the projected meeting to be illegal, and ordering all magistrates and officers to assist in suppressing it. The first question that occurs to one upon hearing this is, are Ministers determined to come into hostile collision with the people? Are they resolved to *make* an occasion for bloodshed? Firmness, vigour, even coercion if you will; such policy in the present posture of affairs in Ireland may by many be deemed wise and necessary. The people of England are opposed to this mad project of Repealing the Union. They are, with reason, opposed to it. In its realisation they see the breaking-up of this great empire, and are prepared to support any measure of any Minister that may be necessary to prevent that calamitous result. A policy of conciliation is what the justice and the common sense of the people of England wish. Prove to them that that is of no avail, and a policy of coercion they will tolerate. But what they do not wish—what they will never tolerate—is the cowardly, sneaking, sanguinary policy, which lures men, step by step, within range of death and then, without notice, unmasks its battery before there is time for retreat. It more resembles the scheming of an adroit highwayman than the policy of an enlightened Minister. How were the people of distant counties and towns to know anything of Lord De Grey's proclamation, prohibiting on the Saturday evening a meeting to be held on the Sunday morning? Thousands could not know of it until their arrival in the metropolis—possibly on the very field of their meeting. *How should they dream* that the Government, which had permitted the meeting of Mullaghmast and its hundred predecessors, should prohibit that of Clontarf? Above all, could they suppose that if there was any intention of interfering with a meeting to be held on Sunday morning, Government would first proclaim its intention on Saturday evening? Yet during the preceding weeks, while day after day this projected meeting was discussed, not the slightest indication was given that it would meet with any interference. Acquitting Ministers of anything so atrocious as a design to strike terror into the popular mind by an unexpected onslaught, made in accordance with the forms of law, though in gross violation of its spirit, yet what defence can be set up for the fatuity that exposes the peace of the country to such hazard? The meeting of yesterday may have been prevented. Mr. O'Connell immediately upon receiving the Castle proclamation issued one of his own, and dispatched his "head pacificator," and the active officers of *his* staff, to deprive Lord De Grey of all pretext for giving effect to the tardy vigour of his masters. The success of their exertions will probably afford a new proof of the influence of O'Connell and the discipline of his followers; and in doing so, will more than compensate the Repeal cause for the disappointment of Clontarf. But are the guilt and folly of Ministers the less glaring? What degree of merit belongs to them, if to-day's mail does not bring tidings of a conflict between her Majesty's soldiers and her Irish subjects? How long will the people of this country endure such a Government? Is it to keep in office a set of men, who, in every department of the public service, stand convicted of incapacity almost incredible; who sacrifice the honour and interests of England abroad, boasting that they are indemnified by hospitalities bestowed upon their Sovereign; who have given up the four quarters of the kingdom to the supremacy of most dangerous and unconstitutional agitation; is it to perpetuate the disastrous reign of these men, that the English people will sanction a policy of coercion in Ireland?

HERALD, *Monday*.—The crisis for which we have during the last few weeks, by leading remarks and our Irish correspondence, been gradually preparing the public mind, has at last arrived; Mr. O'Connell has, during the last six months, had ample opportunity of carrying on constitutional agitation—if any such agitation as he indulges in can be constitutional—against the union; but when he attempted to make seditious replies to the Royal Speech from the Throne, to supersede the civil government of Ireland by the erection of courts of justice; to organise his followers in that country into military array; and to summon to his aid bands of dangerous and disaffected men from this country, the time, it was obvious, had come when further toleration was unendurable. The Irish Government accordingly, on Saturday, issued a proclamation against the repeal meeting which was proposed to be holden yesterday at Clontarf, near Dublin; and to that proclamation Mr. O'Connell and his creatures have yielded a hectoring, but in reality a very cordial obedience. It was impossible that Government could coexist in Ireland with such military manifestations as were in preparation for the *Clontarf meeting*; to have allowed this professed organised assemblage would have been to have encouraged the general armament of the Repeal party and to have fostered a rebellion. But let no man blame Ministers for the delay in issuing the proclamation; their temperance and moderation have proved to the people of Ireland that it is not against the fair legal exercise of constitutional rights and privileges that they now interfere; and that their present firmness and decision will convince them that the laws, the constitution, and the authorities of the realm are not to be attacked under the guise of such meetings as that intended to be held at Clontarf. The seditious and treasonable reply which Mr. O'Connell recently made to the Queen's speech on the prorogation of Parliament and the "*general order*" to the "repeal cavalry" for the Clontarf meeting, are the documents which have immediately led to the proclamation of the Irish government; but that the proceedings of that Government against Mr. O'Connell will stop here is quite out of the question. The proclamation will, it is to be presumed, be followed by a criminal prosecution against that person, and in proportion as the Government has hitherto been mild will it now be decisive and repressive.

THE TIMES, TUESDAY.—We congratulate the friends of order and good government, as we condole with the Whigs and their friends, on the bloodless and pacific termination of the grand Clontarf Repeal disappointment.

A dense mass of people met, but were kept moving by the police; the crammed-up speeches of the Exchange spouters were unspoken; the great guns of patriotism were mute before the greater guns of the Pigeon-house; 3,000 horse, foot, and dragoons, bristling with bayonets and sabres, were at once the terror and the astonishment of a numerous Dublin holyday mob. There was no disturbance; nothing like riot; and so far from the streets of Dublin streaming with blood, our imaginative Whig friends will be grieved to learn that the only excitement of the day was created by the reciprocation of good-natured jokes between the populace and the soldiery.

But the object of the proclamation has been attained *so far*. A blow has been struck lightly, but effectively, on the head and front of the agitation. Like the sudden fling of a shy wrestler, which trips his unprepared antagonist, this tardy effort of the Government has floored the more impetuous of the party when they least expected it. It has produced its natural effects of correspondent elation and depression on the minds of the British and the Repeal factions. It has created a prestige of success. So far it is successful.

Had the same plan been resorted to a twelvemonth ago, it would have rendered further measures unnecessary. We dare not now hope for an immediate restoration of tranquillity in Ireland. We will not encourage Ministers to expect it. Two millions of men speechified for twelvemonths together into a monomania for Repeal will not be quiet on the first demonstration of Executive vigour. They will only look on it as what children call "make-believe." It is the misfortune not less of the Irish people than their rulers, that what the latter call "moderation," is by the former nick-named "weakness" and "poltroonery;" and it is as awkward for a Government to earn such a character, as it must be painful to them to disprove its justice by the only method which will avail. We have been no less ready than our contemporaries to acknowledge the lenient disposition of the present Cabinet towards Ireland; but we have all along maintained—in fact, till we were tired of our own repetition—that good intentions would be found wholly insufficient to conciliate the affections, or stem the mad excitement, of the Irish people. We warned Ministers that they must *act*. We were then told that action was impolitic, unconstitutional—nay (*if we remember right*), unchristian. But Ministers have acted on our suggestion. We now tell them again, that they must continue to act. Dare they take our advice? Dare they issue a proclamation at once against Repeal meetings? It would be a strong measure, we know; but the integrity of the monarchy demands strong measures. That it would be unconstitutional, we deny. The spirit of the Constitution is not averse from giving extraordinary powers for its own preservation. That it would be dangerous, even for a time, we disbelieve. People on either side of the water are sick and weary of the stale unmeaning claptraps of "Ireland for the Irish," and "Legislative Independence"—they wish to see the agitation come to some crisis, whether as a bubble or as a rebellion. That it would not assume the latter form, we may safely infer from the known characters of those who so lately before High Heaven swore defiance to England. That it should therefore burst as soon as possible, ought to be the effect especially aimed at by the counsels of her Majesty's Government.

One great assurance of the success of so strong a proceeding as we have recommended arises from our often-expressed conviction that one half of the professed Repealers have been forced by intimidation, or wheedled by nervous self-interest, into a reluctant and dishonourable support of a cause which in their hearts they detest. These men, as soon as they see symptoms of resolution and energy on the part of Government, will skip out of the ranks more readily than they crept in; and a decrease in the numerical strength will be followed by a diminution in the moral power of the Repealers.

One word to a party who, like birds of ill omen, ever flap their wings and utter a triumphant scream when Irish disasters darken the horizon—we mean the Whigs. They have taught themselves to believe that they alone could save Ireland from the dangers of sedition and the penalties of discord. This is indeed a strange instance of self-delusion. When in power, their only craft was to buy Irish popularity at any price, and by any means. A scheme of policy so base and so cowardly could only avail as a make-shift. It was only a means of delaying, not of preventing, great mischiefs. It was fraught with certain danger and disgrace. It was a policy to which we should prefer the inertness of the most sluggish, and the timidity of the most cautious, Administration. We even prefer the weakness of the Peel Cabinet to such a combination of truckling and venality as was exhibited by the Melbourne party.

MORNING CHRONICLE, TUESDAY.—It will be seen by the letter of our Dublin correspondent, that the exertions of the popular leaders were completely successful, and that the peace of the city was undisturbed throughout Sunday. The military preparations of the Government were upon the most formidable and extensive scale; but the moderation and good sense of the people rendered them wholly superfluous.

Further reflection upon the conduct of Government only confirms our former opinion of its unparalleled rashness. Even the utmost activity of those who had the deepest interest in the preservation of peace could not prevent the danger arising from thousands of people flocking into the city, to take part in the proceedings of the meeting, in complete ignorance of the intention of Government. There is no possible excuse for exposing the people to the hazard of conflict on account of an involuntary breach of the proclamation. As our correspondent observes, the authorities at the Castle might just as well have issued their prohibition on the Friday morning as on the Saturday evening. That they intended to prevent the meeting is evident from the military preparations that were made, the completion of which was evidently the work of some days. Why not give the people the advantage of as much previous notice as possible? The fact that the day passed off without bloodshed in no degree palliates the guilt of those whose precipitation would have been responsible for any disaster that might have occurred.

It is not easy to account for this tardy adoption of what is termed "a vigorous policy." Still less easy is it to foresee any advantage that will result from it. All the mischief of prolonged agitation has been already effected. The advanced state of the season would have done more than either military or police to put an end to those open air "monster meetings." In point of fact that of Clontarf was the last to be convened. Having permitted them to be held from the beginning without interruption, the moment the enthusiasm of the people was beginning to subside, and these meetings, by becoming common-place, were becoming comparatively harmless—at a moment, in fact, when there was some hope that the agitation would have lost its most dangerous peculiarity, by no longer appearing in the imposing attitude of assembled counties and provinces, in steps the Tory Government to the relief of Mr. O'Connell, who, as they said was now driven to his last shifts. The agitation is invested with a new interest, and by the application of one of those active stimulants by which Sir Robert Peel so often revives a sinking disaffection, is rescued from the torpor into which it was almost certain to fall during the winter season. For nearly twelve months the whole Tory press has been taunting the Premier with his apathy. Within the last few weeks they have been, on the other hand, proclaiming that the Repeal fever was subsiding, and were pointing to the diminished receipts of "the rent" as evidence. So convincing seemed the proof, that but a few days since the evening organ of the Government declared that "no reasonable man could deny that the "repeal agitation was already suppressed." This alone seemed capable of rousing the dormant energies of our vigorous Cabinet, and Mr. O'Connell's exhausted resources are recruited by a proceeding which we venture to predict will furnish materials for a more prolonged and dangerous agitation than any that has yet disturbed the unhappy country which has been alternately blessed and afflicted by his turbulent career. So long as the agitation was pronounced to be really dangerous, Sir Robert was not to be moved by any supplication or any taunts to interfere with it. The moment he is assured that the storm had spent its fury, and that there is a prospect of returning calm, he for the first time bestirs himself, and within twenty-four hours restores the agitation to more than its old strength!

Rumours were prevalent in Dublin that the military demonstration was only preliminary to further proceedings, the prosecution of Mr. O'Connell for sedition amongst them. With the military resources at present at their command, Ministers deem themselves sufficiently strong to attempt anything in the way of coercion. But we hope there is a limit to the folly even of Sir Robert Peel's Cabinet.

GLOBE, *Tuesday*.—It is possible that we may err in suspecting the present Government of acting with a purpose, and intending to follow up systematically their first move against the Repealers. However, we think it is pretty evident that they do intend something of this sort, and that this "sudden fling of a shy wrestler," as the *Times* calls it, is a prelude to farther steps—to proceedings for following up *cannon law* by an appeal to more regular jurisdictions. We look upon the suddenness of the proclamation and array which prevented the Clontarf meeting, to be the deliberate, though unexpected, unmasking and opening of an already prepared battery. We look upon it as expressly intended to make that attack on a grand metropolitan Repeal field-day, which O'Connell defied Government to attempt making. And, so far, we are not sure but there may have been some tactics in the proceeding. The Government knew it was strong enough to deter the Repealers from direct collision with its armed force, and its design seems to have been to signalise the intimidation. If the Irish people had been in that state of unanimous disposition and determination to resist the first attempt of administrative aggression against these gatherings, as Mr. O'Connell has been *telling Europe* and the world they are, all through the summer, immediate mischief must have come of this sudden pull-up in the very Repeal head quarters. The Government knew, as every one else did, who was in the habit of comparing words with facts, that no such national unanimity existed, and that no Three Days were likely in Dublin. So far, then, they have won a cheap and bloodless triumph. They have shown—if it wanted showing—that the swaggering style of *Ancient Pistol*, cloaks in Ireland just what it cloaks everywhere. One wholesale effect may have been produced by the contrast between words and action in this agitation. A spirited people may have been made, and we hope have been made, ashamed of utterance of empty Bobadilism—of boastings and of railings which nothing but hot blood could excuse—and whose cool blood is now manifest. This is not the attitude that Ireland should hold, to honour her national character. It is not the attitude she ever held, till these days of agitation on hollow pretexts. Abundant danger and violence there may have been, but not calculated violence—verbal danger. Agitation for impracticable objects, with unreal passions, involves loss of self-respect. Popular ebullitions cease to exhibit anything that is respectable, when it is once seen that their actors are not in real *mortal* earnest in their parts. If this is all that *Government were intent on showing, they are so* far successful. But they are now, it would appear, about recommencing a course in which O'Connell has never before failed to baffle their predecessors. Under the second Anglesea Administration, the Lord Lieutenant put in force the summary powers of the Act which had been passed two or three years previously for putting down the Catholic Association. "O'Connell," says the author of "*Ireland and its Rulers*," "was then in his glory—an oppressed man!—a victim to the tyrant rulers! He was supplied with a budget of grievances, on which he dilated triumphantly. Prevented from holding meetings, he used the press for the purpose of agitation, and wrote off every week a lengthy epistle to the newspapers. He baffled the Government on the prosecution, first by demurring to the indictment, then by withdrawing his demurrer, and pleading 'not guilty,' and afterwards withdrawing that plea for one of 'guilty;' but before he could be brought up for judgment, the temporary Act under which he was indicted had expired." The *Herald*, which we may now regard as the sole morning organ of the Government, after announcing with complacency that "Ireland is now completely fortified; its defences are scientifically finished; columns of troops are so disposed as to intersect, from four different points, the island at an hour's notice; and if the Repealers are prepared 'to do or die' the struggle is prepared for"—proceeds as follows: "At Mallow Mr. O'Connell dared the Government to go to war with him; at Lismore he dared it to go to law with him. It now depends on himself whether there shall be bloodshed; but it does not, we trust, depend altogether on himself or his future conduct whether he shall be prosecuted for sedition. For there is amongst his later written manifestations one of so monstrous and scandalous a character, one so foul and violent, one so false and treasonable, that we implore her Majesty's Ministers, in justice to the Sovereign whose authority it attacks, to the Legislature whose character it maligns, and to the loyal and well-affected subjects of Queen Victoria, whom it denounces and calumniates, to make this document the subject-matter of a State prosecution against Mr. Daniel O'Connell, whose signature it bears. Nothing, indeed, save technical difficulties—save pettifogging legal obstacles can, after the step taken on Saturday, justify the Irish Executive in not instituting criminal proceedings against Mr. O'Connell for the address 'To the inhabitants of the countries subject to the British Crown' which he issued from the Corn Exchange on 13th September last." We may, therefore, take for granted that Ministers mean to prosecute Mr. O'Connell; and if they *only conduct their preceeding as cleverly* as they did against Feargus O'Connor, we may expect to see the professional powers which distinguished the great Agitator's outset obtain a victory no less easy and complete over the Crown lawyers, than Royal Proclamation, backed by bayonet and cannon, have done, over the last "monster meeting."

TIPPERARY.—The following is an extract of a letter received in town to-day:—*On Thursday, the 5th inst.* Captain Irvine, accompanied by a surveyor and several of his tenants, went to the bog of Killavagan, near Templemore, for the purpose of marking and measuring portions of it for the use of the tenants by whom he was attended. They were met by a large body of the tenants of other parts of the lands, apparently unarmed, when suddenly they produced bludgeons, pitchforks, and stones, although there were no stones on the bog, and those which were used must have been brought by the assailants, concealed about their persons. Thus armed, they commenced a furious attack on their landlord and his party, and finally drove them from the bog. One of the ringleaders, named Fogarty, had the effrontery to come immediately after into the petty sessions court-house of Templemore, where the magistrates were then sitting, and where he was apprehended. —*Times.*

VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE MICHEL TO IRELAND. —It is rumoured that the Grand Duke Michel of Russia, who has arrived in England on a visit to her Majesty, will visit Ireland. A gentleman in the Grand Duke's suite was lately in Belfast.—*Banner of Ulster.*

REPEAL ARBITRATION COURTS.—The *Drogheda Argus* announces the appointment of Arbitrators at Mullagh, county of Cavan. Several of the county people submitted their disputes to the new court, whose decisions gave great satisfaction.

THE ANTI-RENT MOVEMENT.—Mr. T. M'Carthy, the Repeal attorney of Skibbereen, holds lands near Bantry, on which a considerable arrear of rent was due. He sent his bailiff and drivers, who seized cattle for the rent; but the tenant rescued the cattle, and sent the drivers back to their employer, Mr. Downing.

ARBITRATION COURTS.—We *(Kerry Examiner)* understand that preparations are being made for immediately opening courts of arbitration at the Causeway and Ballyhigue.

A warm contest (says the *Ballyshannon Herald*, Tory print) is going on throughout several parishes of this county for the situation of Repeal arbitrators.

The Arbitration Court for the large and respectable district of which Rathmines is the centre, will open in a few days. Mr. Hamilton, the secretary has issued several notices, and others may be had from him. A regular court is in course of preparation. John O'Neill, Esq., ex-J.P., of Bunowen Castle, is chairman of the court.

We *(Limerick Reporter)* have the highest gratification in announcing to our fellow-citizens that the gentlemen appointed as a committee at the last public meeting have not only been punctual in their attendance to discharge the duties imposed upon them, but have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. They met on Wednesday evening, and adjourned to Thursday, to ballot for abitrators, when the following gentlemen were selected, and have, we are assured, consented to act:—The Right Worshipful Martin Honan, Mayor; Alderman Shannon, Mayor elect; Francis John O'Neill Esq.; Nicholas Kelly, Esq., T.C.; John Spillaine, Esq.; Michael Quin, Esq., T.C.; Wm. Griffin, Esq., M.D., T.C.; William Geary, Esq., M.D., Alderman; Richard Boekin, Esq., Alderman; R. F. Regan, Esq., Alderman; Thomas Wallnut, Esq., T.C.; John M'Donnell, Esq., T. C.

The Non-Intrusion Movement.

The following additional particulars respecting the riots in Ross-shire, from the *Inverness Courier*, reached us too late for insertion in our last number.

Our readers will remember the "*glorious*" capture of one woman, by the valorous Mr. Cameron. Here follows an account of her liberation by the people.

The attention of the rioters was now directed to the rescue of the dairymaid from Cromarty gaol. At four o'clock on Friday afternoon, about *one hundred men*, armed with sticks and other weapons, and *a great number of women and children*, entered the town of Cromarty. They marched in regular order, and took up their position in front of the gaol. The Sheriff-Clerk and Procurator Fiscal having been consulted by the Provost and magistrates, the whole repaired to the spot, and endeavoured to dissuade the people from any outrage. The latter demanded the liberation of the female prisoner, which was, of course, refused. The rioters then *gave the authorities five minutes for deliberation*, stating that if the woman was not given up to them, they would take the matter into their own hands. During this brief interval, the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of the *free* church, was sent for to remonstrate with the people. He instantly came and addressed them; but though well received, the Rev. Gentleman made no impression on the resolute and determined mob. The magistrates declining to liberate the prisoner, the men proceeded with hammers and bludgeons to force open the door. This was, after some labour, accomplished; but two inner doors had still to be broken open, and these also being forced, *the woman was carried out in triumph* amidst tremendous cheering, and borne on the shoulders of her associates through the town, the whole party going in the direction of Resolis.

On Saturday the mob repaired to the house of Mr. Mackintosh, the principal tenant at Resolis, who has adhered to the established church. Fortunately Mr. and Mrs. Mackintosh had time to escape—the latter, it is said, disguised—and both have found protection in the house of Sir Hugh Fraser, at Braelangwell. The populace searched every corner of the house; but finding none of the family, went away. The same day Sir Hugh Fraser's carriage was stopped at the ferry by the Rosskeen people. It had been engaged to convey a lady to Kineraig, and was then empty, but the rioters finding their search ineffectual, employed themselves in stoning the coachman.

The whole of this part of Ross shire may now be said to be at the mercy of the populace. The law is in complete abeyance, for the civil power is inadequate to the protection of the peaceable inhabitants, and even if it were possible to seize the principal rioters their associates would assemble and rescue them. *The rioters have nightly watches placed on the houses of the local authorities and every movement is known to them.* Various threatening letters have been sent to the heritors and adherents of the established church. Some of the *persons dressed in women's clothes* at Rosskeen and Resolis were, it is said, men; but the ringleaders have made no attempt at disguise. They have acted openly in daylight, and are known to the civil authorities, though the latter *dare not apprehend them.*

The authorities of Ross-shire will soon, we understand, be reinforced by military power. A party of the 87th Royal Irish Fusileers, from Edinburgh Castle, are expected to arrive this day (Wednesday) by the Duke of Richmond steamer, and will probably lie at Invergardon. The number of men is said to be two hundred, which will be strengthened by future reinforcements, if necessary, their quarters to be at Fort George.

Two of the rioters, we understand, have been apprehended, and are in custody in Dingwall gaol, that of Tain not being considered safe. They had come to Inverness, and whilst in the Court-house, during the sitting of the Justiciary Court, were apprehended by Mr. Macbean, the superintendent of police. Both are young men belonging to Tain.

The class of people by whom these outrages are committed is chiefly that of small tenants, or cotters, their families, and farm servants. *They act with energy, because they believe they are fulfilling a religious duty*, before which the sacrifice of property or life is a trifle. Nothing but an overwhelming force will ever deter them from closing the churches and manses of the establishment, and preventing their being ever occupied.

"THE CONDITION-OF-ENGLAND QUESTION."

How does it come to pass, that with us misery is the fruit of successful labour—that with us experience does not teach caution—that with us the most munificent charity is unable to check the accumulation of evil, moral and physical, with which it vainly endeavours to contend? How is it, that while the wealth of England is a proverb among nations, the distress of her labourer is a by-word no less universal; that while her commerce encircles the globe, while her colonies spread through both hemispheres, while regions hitherto unknown are but the resting-place of her never-ceasing enterprise—the producers of all this wealth, the causes of all this luxury, the instruments of all this civilization, lie down in despair to perish by hundreds, amid the miracles of triumphant industry by which they are surrounded? How happens it, that as our empire extends abroad, security diminishes at home? that as our reputation becomes more splendid, and our attitude more commanding, the fabric of our strength decays, and our social bulwarks rock from their foundations? Who can say that the skill and valour of the general who has added a province to our Indian empire—who, triumphing over obstacles hitherto insurmountable, has caused the tide of victory to flow from East to West, and made the Sepoy invincible—may not ere long be called upon to fulfil the thankless task of suppressing insurrection, and to control the kindly fury of a mistaken, it is true, but of a kindred population? Shall the day indeed come when in our streets there shall be solitude, and in our harbours be heard no sound of oars, neither shall gallant ships pass thereby? Is the vaunted splendour of this country to furnish a melancholy lesson of the instability of earthly power, and its fate to conclude a tale more glorious, to point a moral more affecting, than any which Tyre, or Sidon, or Carthage, have furnished to curb the insolence of prosperity, and to shew the insignificance of man?—*Blackwood Magazine.*

BOLTON.—ATTEMPT TO SET FIRE TO A COTTON MILL.—During the night of Friday last, a diabolical attempt was made to set fire to the cotton mill of Messrs. Ainsworth and Crompton, in Foundry-street, Little Bolton. It appears that a piece of burning cotton waste had been thrown through the ventilator of one of the lower windows, where it burnt away without doing any damage. On the previous day, a quantity of cotton was lying at the place where the fire was thrown; but it had fortunately been removed before the mill was closed, and thus the intention of the parties was frustrated. We understand there have been two or three attempts of the kind within a very short period. A reward of £50 has been offered for information against the parties.

SPAIN AND SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Disgusted with the continued effusion of blood, and unintermitting butcheries which, for so long a period, have disgraced the struggles of the different factions who in turn have asserted their supremacy in Spain, and desolated their common country; and seeing no good for the masses, no advance to the general cause of liberty, likely to result from these struggles; we had ceased to feel any interest in them: and consequently considered we could better fill up the columns of this paper, than by chronicling matters, which, however well calculated to make good men weep for the extravagancies and crimes of their species, was certainly not calculated to afford encouragement to the patriot, nor hope to the philanthropist.

But recent events, opening as they do, a prospect to foreign interference in the affairs of that country,—in which interference England is but too likely to be associated,—renders it necessary that "Spanish affairs" should be again brought before the English working classes—the class for whom we write, and are proud to labour for; seeing that 'tis they, who have before-time had to fight the battles and pay the cost of foreign interference; and 'tis they who will be the sufferers again, if our precious Government should lend itself to another war of "intervention" to prop-up the "right-divine" of crowned and military brigands, and to quell in blood and bind in chains, the spirit, which evoked at Barcelona, is demanding the "rights of man," and threatening with the fate of the "Capets" the line of the "beloved Ferdinand," of petticoat-embroidering notoriety!

Hence, too, another reason for again admitting "Spanish Affairs" into the columns of the *Star*. Although the objects of the Catalonian Insurrectionists are not very clearly defined, still there is evidence of "progress" as compared with previous struggles; there is an advance towards Republicanism exhibited in the present conflict. And seeing, only in kingcraft one of the obstacles to man's improvement, and in Republicanism one of the stepping-stones to mankind's social happiness, we naturally feel our sympathies enlisted on the side of the Insurgents, and make no concealment of our wishes for their success.

But to understand the present posture of affairs in Spain, it will be necessary to give a brief sketch of the events which have been in course of occurrence there, for some time past.

We may first remind our readers that in 1840, the infamous Christina, being compelled to abdicate the Regency, and retire from a country she had so shamefully plundered, and treacherously plotted to bring again under the yoke of "absolutism," Espartero, (now an exile in England) was appointed by the Cortes sole Regent of the kingdom. As a General, he was not very popular, having been noted for his Fabian policy; but being regarded as the leader of the "Liberal" party, his election by the Cortes was generally approved of; and high expectations were entertained that steadily, but surely, the nation would reap the wished-for fruits of its long and severe struggles—These reasonable expectations were not fulfilled. Espartero shewed himself more intent on preserving the throne, than enlarging the rights and consolidating the sovereignty of the people. True he set about one piece of reformation for which he deserves credit, and which has no doubt had some effect in precipitating his own downfall, while it has undoubtedly done much to advance freedom of thought, and weaken one of the strongest props of despotism. We allude to his reform of the Church of Spain, and the "heavy blow and sore discouragement" he dealt to the inquisition-defending liberty-hating priesthood; than whom a worse crew of "cowl'd and hypocritical" deceivers are no where to be found. For this he has had the maledictions "loud and deep," of all the traffickers in superstition, from the Pope down to Daniel O'Connell, heaped upon his head. But here Espartero, like the "Constitutionalists" of France stopped. All his reforms went to strengthen the middle class of Spain, at the expence of the old aristocracy and clergy, without adding one jot to the power or happiness of the veritable people. This is the reason why he is so popular with the shopocracy of this country; that he is feasted and carressed, and made the "lion" of "liberal" *spreads at the table of the Lord Mayor of* London, and elsewhere. This is why the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Sun*, *Weekly Dispatch*, *Weekly Chronicle*, and papers of a similar stamp, are never weary of ringing the changes on his "virtues;" "good government;" and "liberal principles." Does any one suppose that had he been an exiled democrat, instead of an exiled "liberal," Espartero would have been banqueted by Lord Mayor Humphrey, and his turtle-cramming friends? Not he indeed. Had the principles of democracy been those of his political creed, he might have starved in London long enough, or taken a flying summerset from Waterloo Bridge to stay his stomach, before the "hospitable" dignitaries of Change Alley would have asked him to dine at the Mansion House, or at Guildhall. As we may "know a man by the company he keeps," we may form some estimate of Espartero as a politician when we find him in the company of such precious "liberals," as Lord Mayor Humphrey, Viscount Canning, and Mr. George Henry Ward; worthies who would resort to any means that the vilest "absolutist" would sanction, to prevent the people of this country acquiring their political rights. Still we must do him the justice to observe that with all his faults, and they are not a few, Espartero is a very different man to the horrible scoundrels that have driven him from Spain; and are now tyrannizing over that unfortunate country. Another reason why the ex Regent is so popular with the middle classes of this country—and another of the causes that led to his downfall in his own, is that he has the reputation of being favourable to the principles of "free-trade;" and, it is alleged, was in treaty with the English government to so modify the Spanish tariff, as to admit at a nominal or moderate rate of duties, the produce of English manufactures. This naturally excited the hostility of the manufacturing interests of Spain, chiefly located in Catalonia; and this, combined with the other causes of disaffection, on which we have dilated, led to the outbreak at Barcelona.

That insurrection was quelled with some difficulty but the troubles of the Regent were only beginning. A coalition of the Exaltados (Republicans, Radicals, and Whig-Radicals), and Moderados (the partisans of Christina, Whigs and moderate Conservatives), was formed in the Cortes; before which the Ministries of the Regent were shivered to pieces. At length, on the 10th of May last, Senor Lopez succeeded in forming a Cabinet, consisting of himself, Aquilar, Frias, Ayllon, Caballero, and General Serrano. On the 11th of May, the new Ministry submitted their "programme" of policy to the Cortes; which "programme' being altogether distasteful to the Regent, as were the Ministers themselves, having been forced upon him, he kicked them out; and finding the Cortes unmanageable, dissolved it also.

Matters soon came to a crisis; the "Lopez Ministry," looked up to as the leaders of "progress," were highly popular with the people. Several towns revolted against the Government. The now notorious Prim (a Catalonian deputy to the Cortes), "got up" an insurrection in the neighbourhood of Barcelona. The disaffected of that town having, however, a salutary recollection of the guns of Montjuich, remained quiet for a short time. But the "war of pronunciamentos" had begun. Malaga, Granada, Tortosa, &c. "pronounced" against the Government; and at length Barcelona, smarting under its recent subjugation, hoisted the banner of revolt. Zurbano (one of Espartero's Generals) was driven from the town, and a Junta installed. Subsequently the Captain-General, and most of the troops, joined the movement, with the exception of those in the fortress of Montjuich, who held out for Espartero.

Figueiras, Tarragona, Girona, Cardona, and other places joined the movement. On the other hand, Zurbano drove Prim and his adherents from Reus. Valencia also declared against the Regent.

On the 14th of June, Espartero issued an address to the nation, explaining his conduct, and announcing that he would defend his trust in person, at the head of the army.

On the 23rd of June Espartero was on the road to Valencia with 8 000 men. Seoane, who was at Lerida, ordered Zurbano to march upon Barcelona; on which the Junta decreed a levy *en masse* of all unmarried men, and widowers with no children, between the ages of eighteen and forty. Several Christino officers arrived at Barcelona, and it was reported were to have command in the revolutionary army. This report discontented the patriots; but Prim, who had been appointed chief commander of the National Guard of Barcelona, and of the volunteers *issued a proclamation denying the report!* Prim marched against Zurbano. The troops deserted the latter, or refused to act.

Corunna, Seville, Burgos, Santiago, Lugo, Vigo, and other places declared against the Regent. Pampeluna, and Bilboa followed their example. Van Halen, one of Espartero's generals, was compelled to raise the seige of Granada and retreat on Jaen.

Generals Narvaez and Concha, *the Christino leaders*, were appointed by the Junta of Barcelona, the former Captain-General of Valencia and Murcia, and the latter, second in command. They arrived at Valencia on the the 27th of June; and on the 29th, Narvaez was organizing his troops to meet Espartero.

What follows is important: it is the key to the present insurrection.

On the 29th of June, the Junta of Barcelona published the following decree:—

"A Central Government being deemed indispensable to regulate the action of all the provinces, the Supreme Junta has decreed the following:—Article 1. The Lopez Ministry is constituted. Until the Members of that Cabinet can meet, General Don F. Serrano shall be intrusted with all the Ministerial departments. 2. This Ministry shall be considered as the Provisional Government, until all the Provincial Juntas of the Peninsula, represented by two Commissioners, formed in a Central Junta, shall have given their adhesion to it."

Badajoz next joined the movement; Narvaez gained some advantages, and the troops of the Regent continued to desert. Espartero himself continued inactive. The Ayuntamento of Madrid, addressed a Manifesto to the nation, *in which they openly denounced the French Government, as the prime movers of the insurrection!*

On the 11th of July, the insurgent General Aspiroz, arrived at El Pardo within a couple of leagues of Madrid, which was represented to be preparing for a desperate defence. It was also stated that Seoane and Zurbano were on the road to the capital with all their forces to relieve it.

On the 15th of July, Narvaez appeared before Madrid, and summoned it to surrender; but met with a refusal. On the 17th he retired. It was soon rumoured that Narvaez had gone back to meet Seoane, who with Zurbano and 10,000 men, was marching for Madrid. The opposing forces met at Torrejon, on the 22nd; and after an engagement of a quarter of an hour, both armies "fraternised;" that is, Seoane's army deserted in a body. Seoane was taken prisoner; Zurbano escaped. Narvaez rode in triumph through the lines, exclaiming to the soldiers that this was a day of reconciliation, and that they should have their *licencia absoluta!*—(free permission to leave the service and return home)—a boon heartily desired by the majority of Spanish conscripts, especially young ones like those he addressed. At the same time he promised that all the officers should be advanced a grade. These concessions, were conclusive in his favour, and left him completely master of the field.

How well this monster kept his promise will be presently seen.

On the 23rd, Narvaez entered Madrid in triumph.

Espartero, after uselessly bombarding Seville, effected his escape with some difficulty; and took refuge on board an English ship of war. Finally, he landed in England, where he now is.

The revolutionary leaders, of course, furnished *themselves with places*. The Lopez ministry were fully reconstituted. Narvaez was appointed Lieutenant General, Captain-General of Madrid, and General-in-Chief of all the troops in the capital; Prim, Count de Reuss and Governor of Madrid; and all the rest of the gang, places and titles as the reward of their patriotism (?). A manifesto was published by the ministry endeavouring to justify the revolt, and convoking the assembly of a new Cortes for the 15th of October.

On the 18th of August, the Muncipality, the Junta, and the Commandants of the National Guard at Barcelona, met in the Town Hall, and voted Prim to the command of the citadel. The Junta then dissolved itself, first agreeing to send several of its members to Madrid, to urge their views upon the Government.

Thus, so far at any rate as the "feathering of the nests" of the prime actors was concerned, the revolution was complete. We have now to inquire into the causes of the present insurrection; which insurrection may not unlikely turn out a counter, or rather, an extended and democratic revolution.

The heterogenous party, that had driven out Espartero, consisted of two great sections, the Moderados, or partizans of Christina; and the Exaltados, or party of the movement. The latter saw with disgust that all the places of power and emolument were being filled up by men, who had before been expelled from Spain for their crimes against liberty. Besides, the Barcelonese Insurrectionists had risen in revolt against Espartero, because he did not go far and fast enough for them in the work of political Reform. Accordingly, when they appointed Serrano "Universal Minister," they made him pledge himself to them that he would re constitute the Lopez Administration, which the Regent had dismissed; and that this Administration, acting as a Provisional Government, should assemble a Central Junta at Madrid, to consist of two Deputies from the other established local Juntas; in other words, the calling of a "National Convention" for the purpose of remodelling the Government, and amending the Constitution of 1837: but the moment Serrano arrived at Madrid, he forgot all his promises, save that of restoring Senors Lopez, Caballero, Ayllon, and Frias, to their seats in the Cabinet. He then joined the Moderado party, which is devoted to Queen Christina; and he and Narvaez instantly planned, and compelled the Cabinet to execute, the most unconstitutional measures. They suppressed the Juntas, without assembling a central one, which could alone give them power to guide their future actions, as being the expression of the national will; they dissolved the entire Senate, which should be only renewed in respect to one-third at a general election; they dismissed whole municipalities, and nominated others, without the application of the elective principle, which is alone constitutional; they dissolved the provincial deputations, or committees of deputies, who can alone superintend the general elections; they attempted to declare the young Queen of age; they disbanded the army and the National Guards; and they ordered levies of men and money, without the sanction of the Cortes. They not only dissolved the National Guards, but compelled them to give up their arms; and as it was known that some thousand stand of arms had been retained, they subsequently issued a proclamation *ordering the arms to be given up*, on pain of death, within forty-eight hours.

All these atrocities were to enable Narvaez and his gang to carry out their schemes. Their work was to marry the child, called "Queen," to the Duc d'Aumale, one of Louis Philippe's sons; restore Christina; and bring the nation back to "absolutism", under the Government of a so-called "liberal" Monarch. To do this, Narvaez and his gang had been provided with enormous funds, not only by *Mrs. Munoz*, but also by Louis Philippe. That French gold was lavishly employed in the corrupting of Espartero's troops is "as notorious as the sun at noon-day."

The effect of these measures was the immediate resuscitation of the insurrection at Barcelona. On the 13th of August bands of young men traversed the streets, crying "Down with the Moderados and the majority of the Queen! Viva the Central Junta".

The *Union*, a democratic journal, published on that day an appeal to the people, calling on them to take up arms against "the tyrant Narvaez" A Junta was again appointed, and the Battalion of Volunteers re-armed.

Prim, on his return from Madrid, found the people of Barcelona arrayed in arms against the military. Prim announced his intention of supporting the Government. By the 20th of August, Madrid was in a state of excitement so dangerous to the usurpers, that Narvaez loudly demanded the proclaiming of martial law; this, however, his colleagues would not agree to.

We have shown by what means Narvaez gained his easy victory at Torrejon. We have recorded his *promises* to the military: we now come to his acts.

On the night of the 29th of August, a battalion of the Regiment del Principe revolted, demanding the fulfilment of Narvaez's pledges.

Measures were promptly taken; the whole garrison placed under arms, and a strong force of cavalry posted at the *Puerta del Sol*. General Narvaez proceeded to the convent of San Francisco with a strong force of the Regiment of the Princesca; where he negociated with the "seditious battalion," and prevailed on them to lay down their arms without a contest. The battalion of the Principe say, that they did so on his renewing his promise of immediate *licentia absoluta*, and overlooking their unceremonious mode of insisting on it. He then locked up the disarmed soldiers in one room, the corporals in a second, and the sergeants in a third; and drew out every fifth man by lot to be shot, regardless of his promise. This was, however, seriously resisted by General Serrano and some of his staff; and he finally contented himself with instituting a summary court-martial, by which twelve of the ringleaders were marked out; eight of whom, five sergeants, two corporals, and a soldier, were condemned to death, and four others to hard labour, namely, one sergeant for six years, two corporals for two years, and one soldier for one year. The first-mentioned eight were immediately turned over to so many priests, confessed, and shot, within an hour, outside the gate of Toledo, in the *presence of strong bodies of horse, foot, and artillery.*

Surely this scoundrel has well earned the fate that undoubtedly awaits him. No wonder he is *living in a state of constant terror*, which makes him nightly shift his quarters, not daring to sleep twice in the same bed!

At Barcelona, on the 2nd of September, the "Central Junta" was proclaimed, and the Republican Baiges appointed President. On the 3rd the hostile parties came to blows. On the 4th a fusilade commenced between the volunteers and the troops; Colonel Baiges, the President of the Junta, was killed. Down to the present time Barcelona has continued to be the theatre of conflict. On the 8th Prim wished his troops to carry the city by storm, but they refused to risk a struggle in the streets. On the 10th Brigadier Ametller, with two battalions of free corps, and 350 regular troops, joined the insurgents.

On the 14th, the Ministry issued a manifesto, stating its objections to a Central Junta, and imploring the nation to await the assembling of the Cortes. It declares that Serrano had no power to promise a Central Junta; and that the Madrid Ayuntamento (municipality) was *appointed*, and not *elected*, because an election would not have ensured the return of men sufficiently respectable!

On the 22nd Prim obtained some advantages over Ametller, killing a large number of insurgents.

Sarragossa declared for a "Central Junta" on the 17th. Palencia and Granada have also "pronounced" in favour of the movement. The National Guards of Taredell and Villafranca had refused to march against Barcelona.

Letters from Cadiz of the 22nd ult. state that great excitement prevailed both there and at Seville: the writers add that at both places the people were ripe for revolt.

It is no easy matter to obtain correct intelligence of the progress of the movement; all that M. Guizot and Co. can do to prevent the success of the insurgents is being done.

It is known that the telegraphic expresses published by the French Government are coloured or falsified to suit the views of Louis Philippe, who of course is doing his utmost to uphold the banditti now in power at Madrid. The *France*, a Paris journal, states that *the Garrison of Barcelona has for some time past been paid with money advanced by the French authorities!* S. Olozaga has been deputed to Paris, as Minister Pienipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of the Tuilleries; but should the French Government come to the resolution of sending an Ambassador to Spain, S. Olozaga will hold a similar post in the French capital. This Olozaga (one of Narvaez's gang) has rendered himself universally ridiculous by getting himself decorated with the "Order of the Golden Fleece;" an order extremely circumscribed, hitherto worn only by the "Crowned Heads" of Europe and two or three highly successful and favourite "heroes", such as the Duke of Wellington: still the decoration may not be misapplied. There is no doubt that in the "*golden*" way, S. Olozaga and Co. will "pretty considerably" *fleece* the Spanish nation, if only allowed time by the "rebellious" Catalonians!

Since writing the above, we understand that Narvaez is to be created Duke de la Concord; in that case he will be cousin-german of the *Prince of Peace!*

What an impudent miscreant to have the assurance to associate his blood-stained name with that of *peace* or *concord!* O shame where is thy blush!

The object of Olozaga's mission to Paris is stated to be, *the procuring of an army of intervention from* Louis Philippe *to "settle" the affairs of Spain.* Of course, after the good old fashion of French "settlement" (vide the Duke D'Angoulême) by murdering the Spanish patriots, and imposing despotism upon them by all the atrocities of kingly warfare.

Finding General Araoz not sufficiently active in slaughtering the Barceloneese, Narvaez superseded him and appointed General Sanz Captain General. On his arrival he immediately declared the province in a state of seige. Letters of the 26th ult., from Barcelona, represented the insurgents as determined to hold out. A decree of the same date appointed Prim Major General, for his liberticidal services.

A fearful explosion of a powder magazine took place at Madrid. It was reported that the explosion was a wilful act and part of a plot. The powder-magazine is stated to have contained at the time of the explosion, 127 quintals of powder, 700,000 cartridges, and other ammunition, 10,000 muskets, and considerable *materiel*. The number of persons killed or wounded is said to be from twenty-five to thirty; only ten bodies, however, have been found. The most extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent a rising. The streets were patrolled day and night by strong detachments of the military.

Increasing in audacity, Narvaez ordered Colonel Bristow and a number of English residents, to leave Madrid, while almost hourly the opponents of the government were arrested and thrown into prison.

Letters of the 27th ult., state that there were then 12,000 troops in the capital, which were compelled to patrol the streets day and night to prevent a rising.

The election mockery has, in Madrid and many other places, terminated in favour of the Government candidates. This was certain to be the case under the existing terrorism. The correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, states that, in the operation of examining the votes, the tellers set aside any number of votes contrary to their opinions. The Liberals have protested, beforehand, against the validity of the Madrid elections. The lists, they allege, were made out by a mock and illegal municipality and provincial deputation, both nominated by General Narvaez, instead of being legally chosen. And finally, an interested officer presided over the scrutiny. The Liberal commissaries, therefore, declared that they considered the elections as null.

Commenting on these "election" proceedings the *Morning Chronicle* remarks—"It is the maxim and determination of the military who at present rule Spain, to bring representative government into contempt; and they have certainly gone the right way to prove it an absurdity, by making each town elect the person most obnoxious to it as its deputy. The consequence is, that it will require a guard of 30,000 men to protect the Cortes from being hooted by the people of Madrid. No town of any importance can be left without a proportionate garrison, and the Moderado system will thus require a greater military force and expense to support it than the Carlist war. It is vain to look for peace, or hope for a termination of this state of things. Barcelona may succumb; Saragossa may be tricked by the lying promises of Caballero; Cadiz, under the bayonets of Concha, may apparently submit to return its worst enemies for representatives; the citizens of Madrid, disarmed as a national guard, deprived of every municipal right, with a general officer for their prefect, and with a Spaniard in French pay for their alcalde, may remain tranquil, as the Duke of Modena's subjects before the executioner, who really rules the duchy. But every day will bring its plot; every hour its murmurs, and their brutal repression; no ruler can sleep without the fear, no citizen without the hope, of an imminent revolution. The last resources of the empire, too, will be squandered in the prodigal and idle task of repression. All the national property, sold to jobbers for one thirtieth of its value, would not suffice to pay the police soldiers of Narvaez."

The same letters announce that at Vittoria and Seville, there had been attempts at revolt.

The rumours of 600 insurgents having been made prisoners, in Mataro, turn out to be 60 insurgents, who were imprisoned in Martorel, with the Secretary of the Junta, Roma.

October 3rd.—Prim entered Figueras this day, with 5,000 infantry, 300 cavalry, and six pieces of artillery.

The *Emancipation* of Toulouse states that it has been ascertained that two-thirds of Ametller's troops are composed of pure Republicans.

Letters from Madrid of the 28th ult., announce further precautions of the usurpers for the maintenance of their blood-stained power.

Letters from Burgos and Valladolid speak of those places being in a very disturbed state.

The Junta of Saragossa issued a powerful Manifesto to the nation on the 25th ult., in justification of its proceedings, and showing, in a strong and argumentative manner, that in the actual circumstances in which the country is placed, there is no safety for its liberties, except in appealing to the extraordinary exercise of the national sovereignity, by the formation of a supreme Central Junta to controul public affairs, until the country is in a normal state, and the Cortes can be freely and legally elected.

The regiment of Bourbon is stated to have pronounced at Truxillo in favour of the Central Jun a. At Cordova several officers attempted a revolt, but failed. At Segovia an attempt was made to proclaim Espartero, but was put down and a sergeant shot.

At Zamora, the Carlists having obtained the election by the assistance of the Government authorities, the Liberals rose and beat the Carlist deputies and their adherents out of the town. The authorities were deposed, and a commandant of carbineers superseded the general by force, and declared himself Captain-General.

The *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday says—"The *Journal des Debats* sums up the Catalonian news: it admits that the insurgents of Barcelona are 6,000 in number, whilst 4,000 under Ametller, in possession of Girona and its citadel, defy the troops of the Government. This is somewhat different from the telegraphic dispatches."

Letters from Madrid of the 30th ult. announce the receipt of a despatch from Prim, stating that he had carried Mataro by assault, with the loss of 100 men on his own part, and 150 killed; and between 500 and 600 prisoners on that of the insurgents.

Saragossa is threatened with bombardment.

Great discontent exists at Cadiz; many persons have been arrested.

A despatch from Brigadier Rodrigues, Colonel of the Bourbon regiment, dated Madronana, 26th instant, states that the revolt has been suppressed, and that seven of the officers were under arrest at Truxillo.

The situation of things at Madrid continues unchanged; preparations are continually made against a general rising. The usual entrance to the Post-office, which was opened for a day, is again shut. There are 200 men there every night, and two pieces of artillery in its inner quadrangle.

The steam-boat Balear, which sailed from Barcelona on the 4th instant, arrived at Marseilles on the 7th. The blockade of that city has been made more strict, and it was hourly expected that an assault would be made upon it. General Schelly and Lara arrived before Sarragossa on the 3rd.

A letter in the *Times* of Tuesday, dated Madrid, September 30th, says—"Another threatened night of insurrection and bloodshed has passed off without any more serious result than keeping the whole garrison under arms last night in the streets and in the Palace courts, and causing further military arrests to-day. Last night, at ten o'clock, all the officers were summoned, and seen running to quarters, each guarded by two or three privates. Break of day was the appointed hour; but Narvaez had such good information of the intended movement, that he was again enabled to counteract and defeat it. One half of the Regiment of Leon was all night within pistol-shot of his lodgings, and the other half to cut off all communication between the city and Royal Palace. In a recent letter (on the 26th inst.) I mentioned the fact of Narvaez having locked up and placed sentinels upon all the belfries in Madrid to prevent the signals for a rising being given from the church or convent steeples. The immediate cause of this precaution had not then transpired, but I have since learned that Narvaez had on that day received information from a party concerned that certain chiefs of battalions and companies of the garrison quartered in various points of the city was were ready to pronounce in favour of the Central Junta upon the simultaneous *tocsin of the belfries of all the parishes*; and that the guard placed at the Post-office in the Puerta del Sol were to have the special honour of shooting him in passing! the result was, that Narvaez immediately rode to the quarters of the Princessa Regiment (the only one, it is said, on which he can rely), taking care not to pass the Post-office in his way, and brought with him a sufficient force to turn out and replace the guard thus denounced, detected, and disappointed. Concealed arms are sought for day and night, and the Government Journals assure us that some were found. They persist in their version that the powder magazine was set on fire by the Centralistas, and also assert that they have discovered mines and preparations made to blow up two of the principal barracks in Madrid. Aides-de-camp have been despatched by Narvaez to Cordova, Truxillo, and Santander, with special instructions to order the military execution of certain officers, serjeants, and soldiers, who have taken leading parts in both *pronunciamientos*. Old Renault's recipe, 'Shed blood enough!' is now about to be given a fair trial both in the provinces and the capital; and I have no doubt that it will hasten the consummation of things, and decide very speedily the question—"Who shall govern Spain?"

THE "REBECCA" MOVEMENT

SOUTH WALES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The partial calm to which I alluded in my last has passed away, and the storm of outrage has renewed its force with even more than its wonted fury. The reasons for the partial tranquility with which we have been favoured may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First—Negociations were pending which had for their object the liberation on bail of the three prisoners who were lately committed to the House of Correction at Swansea, and the insurgents, for a season, rested on their oars, that those negociations might have a chance of success.

Second—Few gates which are considered illegal now remain; and these were so strongly garrisoned that it was deemed unsafe to venture on their attack.

And third—As numerous and important meetings had been held, at which petitions and memorials to her Majesty had been adopted, time was being given to see if any step would be taken in accordance with their views, or what answer her Majesty would return to their complaints.

The negociations with the magistrates have failed, and her Majesty's answer has been extensively placarded through this and the adjoining counties, in the shape of the proclamation contained in your last.

The reasons, therefore, which had brought about a temporary cessation of hostilities having ceased to exist, on the night of Monday last, Rebecca recommenced operations, by paying a visit to Llangirig gate, on the borders of Montgomeryshire. This gate met with the usual fate which toll bars receive at the lady's hands, and was speedily numbered with byegone things. In the same neighbourhood, but in the adjoining county of Radnorshire, she again made her appearance on Wednesday night, and totally demolished the Cwm Glan, Cross lane, and Rhayador gates. On this occasion she is said to have been attended by about 200 of her daughters, and went to work with even more than her usual ceremony. She was mounted on a white horse, attired in a white dress, white hat, and waite veil; and when the work of demolition was completed, she entered a carriage drawn by four white horses, and, the toll keeper asserts, vanished into the air. Surely, this 'Becca will give some trouble to the dragoons and police, before they can catch her!

About the same time, but some sixty miles distant, the same ubiquitous personage made her appearance, and set fire to the stacks, offices, and farm house of Mr. Jenkins, at Pentretrusgoed, near Pontneathvaughan, Glamorganshire, when property was destroyed to the amount of about £600. Superintendent Davies, of the Merthyr police, has been using every exertion to discover the depredators, but nothing has been permitted to transpire.

On Tuesday morning, the Dolenhirion gate was destroyed the second time. Since its re-erection, it has been nightly guarded by one policeman and two constables; and on the morning in question the policeman had left the gate and gone home, as it was then broad daylight. He had scarcely, however, arrived at his domicile, when the constables appeared in breathless haste, and told him that Rebecca and all her daughters were at the gate. He remounted in all speed, but ere his arrival, broken posts and a roofless house were all that remained or the Dolenhirion toll bar. It is said that the constables identified two of the party, and they have consequently been apprehended, but not as yet brought up for examination

On Tuesday night a body of Rebeccaites paid a visit to the miller of Caecrin mill. This individual is owner of some property, and has lately instituted legal proceenings against a former tenant. He was summoned before her ladyship, and having promised to forego further proceedings was permitted to retire unmolested. The party next proceeded to the turnpike on the main road from Llandovery to Trecastle, on the confines of this county, Carmarthenshire, after destroying which, they gave three cheers for the Queen, three for "Becca," and then quietly dispersed.

On Thursday night, or rather about one o'clock on Friday morning, Rebecca's sister, *Charlotte*, with about 300 of that lady's daughters, made their appearance at the Cwmdwrgate, a short distance from Llanwrda, in this county. They summoned the old woman who collects the tolls out of bed, and told her to set about removing the furniture, as it was their intention to burn the house. Remonstrance was vain; so while one party were busy breaking up the gates, another were assisting the old woman in removing her "things." The broken gates, posts, &c. were then piled upon the straw which had been used in the old woman's bed, and fire being applied, the whole was speedily a heap of ruins. The parts then proceeded to the village of Llansadwrn, where they purchased some gunpowder and gun-flints, from Mr. Davies, the shopkeeper; and having obtained this fresh stock of ammunition they surrounded the vicarage, the residence of the Rev. J. Jones. This gentleman, it seems, was not contented with the income he received from the Church, but must add "field to field" even at the hazard of the malediction thereby incurred; he had consequently purchased some property in the vicinity of the vicarage, and had given the tenant warning to quit. The firing of a volley disturbed the parson's dreams, and the visions of tythe pigs and teinds gave place to the stern realities of his situation. Miss *Charlotte* was thundering at the door, demanding the instant appearance of Mr. Jones, as she had an important message to deliver, with which she had been entrusted by "sister '*Becca*." When Mr. Jones came down he was told that he must immediately remove his goods and chattels, in order that the vicarage might be set on fire; as it was decidedly contrary to 'Becca's law that he, a clergyman, should also be a farmer. Either the *barn* or the *church*,—but not both,—was the peremptory mandate of the sovereign Rebecca; and backed as her vicegerant was by such a number of her belligerent daughters, the parson considered that the safest course would be in instant compliance. He therefore manifested his desire to "stick to the church," with which the lady *Charlotte* expressed herself satisfied; and after the parson had promised that the tenant on his new property should not be disturbed, the rioters quietly took their departure. His reverence, however, was frightened not a little, and resolved upon the immediate removal of himself and family. He accordingly rented a house in Llandovery on the following day, to which he immediately removed his effects. None of the participators in this outrage were recognised.

I mentioned, in a hastily-written note from Carmarthen last week, that two men were apprehended and had been brought up for examination, but were remanded until Thursday. I now give you the particulars, as far as these have been permitted to transpire; but both examinations having been private, and the "gentlemen of the press" most rigidly excluded, the whole affair cannot yet be got at. Some time ago, an attack was made upon the Gwendraeth Iron Works at Pont-y-berem, by a number of men; they surrounded the houses between one and two o'clock in the morning, and having fired several shots, commenced battering at the door, demanding that Mr. Slocomb, the managing clerk, should appear. His wife gallantly presented herself at an upstairs window, and demanded who they were, and what they wanted with her husband? The leader of the band replied: "I am Rebecca, and we wish to see him immediately." The wife, however, firmly refused, stating that her husband was not at home. Finding themselves unable to gain admission, they said: "Mr. Newman (the proprietor of the works) has behaved himself well, he is a kind master, and we will not injure a hair of his head; but if Mr. Slocomb is not out of the country in a week, we will make him a head the shorter." They are then said to have fired off their guns and taken their departure. It appears that several persons who were present had been forced from their houses to take part with the rioters, and consequently information was given to the magistrates that the ringleaders were two men of notoriously bad character, named John Jones *alias Shoni Scyborfawr*, about thirty years of age, and formerly a prize fighter; the other David Davies, *alias* Daiy Cantwr or David the Singer. Warrants were accordingly issued, and placed in the hands of Inspector Tierney, who with eighteen men of the A division of London police, and a person well acquainted with the country, scoured the mountains, searching every public-house; and they succeeded in apprehending David Davies near the Five Roads, about twelve o'clock at night. He was immediately handcuffed, and conveyed in a cart to Llanelly, where he was placed in the custody of the military, at the Poor Law Bastile. On the following day *Shoni* was apprehended at the tumble.

On Monday and Thursday, they were examined before the Hon. G. R. Trevor, M.P., D. Brytherch, Esq., and some other magistrates. A great number of charges were preferred against them, especially against *Shoni*, the most part of which are of a very serious nature. *Among* other things, he is charged with being concerned in the destruction of Spudders Bridge gate and toll-house; as also that he, in connection with other idle vagabonds, used to traverse the country during the night, demanding money in the name of Rebecca. The gun, found in his possession when apprehended, was stated to be the property of John Evans, of the parish of Llanon, which had been stolen from his house in one of their midnight visits, when they put the owner in danger of his life by threatening to shoot him unless he delivered his money up to them.

In consequence of some disclosures which were made at the first examination, a farmer and his servant were brought prisoners to town on Wednesday last; and it is rumoured that they also are charged with levying contributions in the awful name of Rebecca. It is said that a farmer of Pencarrog positively swore that they had demanded £5 of him, under the pretence that it was for her Ladyship's use. On the other hand, it is contended that this £5 was justly due to the prisoner in consequence of damage done by this farmer's cattle having trespassed upon the prisoner's farm, and that the witness offered £1 if the prisoner would accept it. Be this as it may, on Friday night last the witness's stack-yard, farm-house, and cow-house, at Pencarrog, were reduced to a heap of ashes, the inmates having a narrow escape for their lives. About sixty rioters were present.

On Saturday night, another gate was destroyed in the neighbourhood of Llanon, and I have also heard that the Abergwilly gate has for the third time shared the same fate.

I see, by the *Carmarthen Journal*, that the curate of Llandissiliogogo (mind the stops!) was waylaid by a party of the Rebeccaites, and because he would not offer up a prayer for "Becca," he got two of his ribs broken, and was otherwise very seriously injured.

The Special Commission about to issue will be only for the trial of the Glamorganshire prisoners, and will not extend to the county of Carmarthen; the prisoners who are for trial in the last-mentioned county will not be tried until the *Spring Assizes*.

As the whole of the "chiels amang us taking notes" bore their readers with long rigmaroles of nonsense, which they palm off upon the public as correct accounts of the state of the people here, and their general feeling in political matters, you must excuse your correspondent if, in addition to giving accounts of the burning of farm houses, frightening parsons, and pulling down toll gates, he, too, should try his hand at an article on the

"THE REAL STATE OF WALES."

Much has been said in the *Times* and other journals of the day, in reference to the Welsh Magistrates; their competency for the task of administering justice; and their general demeanour towards their poorer brethren. In some of the articles to which I have alluded, unmeasured censures have been heaped upon their worships' heads; while in others they are held up as the very paragons of human perfection. The *Times* led the van in the work of denunciation, and the *Herald* took up the cudgels in defence. Now, without standing committed either to one side of the question or the other, your correspondent would simply remark that there is a great similarity between the Welsh Magistrates, and the Magistrates in every other part of the dominions of our Queen. Their worships are charged with permitting the interests of the public to suffer, when those interests come into collision with their own: but when was it otherwise with irresponsible power? The history of our country contains few instances (if any) where the Great Unpaid have permitted their own pockets to suffer, that the public good might be thereby enhanced. True, the Magistrates of Wales are in many cases the creditors or tally-holders of the various road trusts; but these trusts have ever been considered "a safe subject" for the investment of capital; and is it to be supposed that magistrates—who were elected solely because they had a superabundance of cash—are to be such simpletons as not to take advantage of a profitable investment, seeing that their seats on the bench give them no small power in settling disputes to their own satisfaction? No! no! frail humanity is not to be exposed to such a temptation as this, and expected to pass scatheless through the ordeal. With reference to their fitness for the task of administering the law, and thus fulfilling their magisterial duties, surely the Chartists of Britain are not now to be taught that *this* is a qualification which, in magistrates, is looked for in vain. *They* know right well that these men are elevated to the magisterial dignity, not in consequence of their love of justice, not in consequence of a virtuous life, not in consequence of their knowledge of the formalities and technicalities of law, but simply because they are MONIED MEN; and as such may be expected to promote the class interest of their own order, and to uphold the purposes of the factions by which they were raised. It is also urged against "Taffy on the bench," that he is upstart, arrogant, and domineering; but this unfortunately may be witnessed every day, in other parts of the country besides Wales. Nay, there is more haughtiness, more pomposity, and more pride in half-a-dozen upstart "lords of the long chimneys", than in all the county magistrates of South Wales put together, even including the twenty new ones. Your correspondent never has been, and never will be, backward in blaming these gentry, whenever he considers them blameworthy; but for heaven's sake let them not receive a more severe castigation than in all fairness and justice they deserve. It is only a backhanded compliment paid to them; but it is one to which they are fully entitled; THEY ARE JUST LIKE MAGISTRATES EVERY WHERE ELSE.

Not a little has been said, moreover, about the Dissenting Clergymen encouraging the doings of Rebecca from the pulpit. Whether this be so or not, your correspondent has no means of ascertaining; for he has been so disgusted with *parsonocracy* in England, aye, and in Scotland too, that he has no inclination to renew the infliction in Wales. Your readers must therefore remain satisfied with what they know already, viz:—that this class of men seldom run counter to the will and interests of their monied hearers. They may however not be dissatisfied to learn that even in the present outcry about poverty and distress, at an "anniversary" sermon preached in a Dissenting chapel in this town last week, the collection amounted to no less than £110.

Notwithstanding all this, the Welsh are decidedly a thinking people! and it is paying them no small compliment to say that, in many respects, they resemble the Scotch. The same detestation of tyranny, and the same ardent love of liberty, forming a prominent feature in the national character both of the one and the other. This feeling has doubtless been kept alive by the general prevalence of small farms; as nothing is so well calculated to foster the spirit of independence, as the feeling of independence which that system engenders. But the people have suffered many hardships; and it is not to be wondered at that the oppression and exactions to which they were compelled to submit, should at last have goaded them on to outrage and riot. Neither should it be calculated to excite our surprise when we find them following in the train of a daring individual, who holds out to them the prospect of a redress of their most prominent grievances, and whose actions have been sufficiently tinged with romance, to enlist on his behalf all the better sympathies of our nature. We may lament the prostitution of national energy to such paltry purposes as the breaking down of a toll-bar; but we cannot help admiring the determination which, for such a length of time, has impelled the Welsh people to force their grievances upon public attention.

The grievances which these men have felt to press most hardly upon them have been often detailed. Toll-bars crossed every road, like the notes upon a music book: again and again had they petitioned for their removal; but there they stood in open defiance of the popular will.

The Whig-made Tithe Commutation Bill was also found to be a subject from which they suffered much; inasmuch as they are now compelled to pay in money what they were formerly permitted to liquidate in kind. To many, the full force of this grievance may not at once appear; but it will be sufficiently obvious, when they take into consideration the fact that the farmer is now not only compelled to take his tithe-grain to market, and pay all the expences incidental thereon, but he must also pay full twenty per cent. higher than he receives. This is caused by the Commutation Act being based on the general averages of the kingdom, which are invariably twenty per cent. higher than the market price here.

The New Poor Law is also a theme of universal disapprobation; but as its long train of evils have been so frequently and ably laid bare in the *Star*, I may be allowed to pass them by with the single remark, that Welshman are fully conversant with all the workings of this diabolical measure.

But I may be asked, "How was it that the Press of Wales was silent upon these things"? To that question the Press of Wales shall reply. I extract the following from the last number of the *Welshman*:—"At present, Wales can scarcely be said to have a newspaper Press: and the 'wholesome censorship' of the South Wales Press is a mere fiction. There is in it, as a whole, no more of public censorship than a mere handbill or advertising sheet has. Its deficiency on the score of censorship is certainly supplied by sycophancy and namby-pambyism; and praise of all but the very poor is pitchforked into its columns with marvellous liberality; while the public and the public interest, are left to take care of themselves."

Such is truly the state of Wales; and such being the case, it is neither to be wondered at that those in power overstepped its limits, nor that an oppressed people should take such steps as seemed the most natural, to bring the evil which they complained of to an end.

I shall return to this subject again.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.—CARMARTHEN, TUESDAY.

Shoni, and *Davy, the singer*, are both committed for trial; the former on seven charges, and the latter on two. The names of the parties apprehended on the charge of taking part in the destruction of the Dolehirion gate and toll-house, are Thomas Morgan and Thomas Lewis. They also are committed for trial. The examinations in both cases were private, and nothing has been permitted to transpire, beyond what was stated in my yesterday's letter.

In addition to the outrages enumerated already, I have to record the total destruction of the farm buildings at Aberdyr. This took place on Saturday night, when the offices were set on fire in five or six places.

On Sunday night, a gentleman's seat on the north side of the county was also destroyed.

This morning, about eight o'clock, two bailiffs, who are known by the soubriquet of "John the Mermaid," and "John o' th' Ball Court," went to take possession, under a warrant of distress, of the goods of a farmer called Philip of the Pound. On the arrival of the bailiffs at the place of their destination, they were met by a regular band of Rebeccaites, who did not handle them in the most gentle manner; in fact, the poor bailiffs were almost killed. An express for assistance came to Carmarthen at full speed, when a strong body of constables were despatched to the scene of action. They have not yet returned, and the cavalry are under arms, expecting every moment to be called out. The farmer came into town to-day, and was immediately put in gaol, although no crime is laid to his charge, except standing by whilst the bailiffs were receiving their chastisement.

Eight gates were destroyed last night.

The Welsh Special Commission was issued and forwarded from London on Monday. It nominates Mr. Baron Parke, Mr. Baron Gurney, and Mr. Cresswell as the presiding Judges. The trials will take place in Glamorganshire, at Cardiff, it having been considered advisable to try the prisoners at a distance from the county which has been the chief scene of the disturbances. The day named for the Commission to meet is the 21st of the present month.—*Times.*

A NEW CANDIDATE FOR THE CITY.

(From Wednesday's Times.)

"A great and important public meeting," in the words of the bills, was held last night at the Chartist Hall, Skinner-street, for the purpose of inviting Mr. Feargus O'Connor or some other person to stand for the City of London, in opposition to Mr. T. Baring and Mr. Pattison, the candidates already announced.

A working man, named Dear, was called to the chair, who essayed to read the bill convening the meeting, and, having managed to spell through it, called upon

Mr. Davock, who, in a strong Hibernian accent, proposed the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this meeting the candidates now in the field for the honour of representing the city of London, viz, Mr. Pattison and Mr. Baring, are wholly incompetent to the task of legislating for the advancement of the varied interests of our numerous and intelligent population, they being the representatives of the aristocracy, moneyocracy, and the banking interest, and are utterly incapable of sympathizing with the most valuable and important of all classes—the small trader and working man; we, therefore, call on those classes to look well to their own interests, by supporting a candidate whose previous conduct and tried political character will be a guarantee that representation shall no longer be a farce, but that the men professing to be representatives of the people shall really and truly do the work of the people."

The speaker made a more erratic speech than one generally looks for, even in the address of a Chartist demagogue. In the course of a few minutes he galloped from France to England, *from England to* America, and thence all over the globe—spoke of letters de cachia *(letters de cachet)*, *argumentums, secundums*, municipalities, extreme cases, and everything else. Baring, or "Bahring," as he called him, was a vagabond, who hoarded up money and lent it out to all the great scoundrels of the earth; wherefore he was to be blamed for the national debt, under which the country at present laboured. Pattison was worse—the representative and the ally of persecuting Whiggery.

Mr. M'Grath, like his predecessor, an Hibernian, and not an elector, seconded the resolution. He confined himself principally to exposing the fallacies of the Anti-Corn Law League. He stated that the present average earnings of a cotton spinner were 5s. 6d. a-week. The Leaguers complained that they could not compete with foreigners in their manufactures; but give them the repeal of the Corn Laws and they would do so, and at the same time give the working man more wages. How could they do that? The effect of the repeal of these laws would be either to throw the land out of cultivation altogether, and thus burden the manufacturing districts with 3,600,000 agricultural labourers, or to compel the English agriculturist to attempt a competition with the foreign agriculturist, which could only be done by reducing the wages of their labourers. This was what the manufacturers wanted, and what else could be expected from men who framed the Poor Law, who passed the Factory Bill, and had always opposed every measure calculated for the benefit of the people? The speaker concluded a somewhat eloquent speech, which was repeatedly cheered, by passing a high eulogium upon Mr. O'Connor, and calling upon the people to rally round him on the nomination day.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Several other Chartists addressed the meeting, and it was resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Mantz, to address a requisition to Mr. O'Connor.

London.—Calamitous Fire.—Three Lives Lost.—On Wednesday morning, between two and three o'clock, a most dreadful fire took place on the range of premises belonging to Mr. Howard, boot and shoemaker, St. Martin's Court, St. Martin's Lane. The fire was first perceived by a female named Jane Smith, who resides in George-street, St. Giles's. It appears that she, in passing near the spot, saw a great body of smoke issuing out of the apertures in the window-shutters. She immediately commenced knocking very violently at the door, and shouted "Fire!" Whilst so engaged, the police came up, and almost instantly after a little boy, about ten years of age, fell with a dreadful crash at the feet of the female. She picked him up, ran first to a surgeon in St. Martin's-lane, who refused to take the child in. She next started off with him to the Charing cross Hospital, where he was received. By this time, although only a few minutes had elapsed, the scene *became one of pain and confusion, the entire building* on fire from the basement floor to the roof, the flames at the same time were rushing out of the various windows, roaring like several furnaces, setting fire simultaneously to the adjoining premises *of Mr. King*, to those opposite occupied by Mr. Ackerman, confectioner, and Mr. Dalton, comb and brush-manufacturer. The engines soon arrived, and by five o'clock the conflagration began to diminish from the great body of water that was poured upon it, and by half-past five all further danger of the fire extending was at an end, and in the course of another half-hour the flames were entirely extinguished, but not before property to the amount of some thousands of pounds was consumed; and unfortunately we cannot stop there—it is our painful duty to record the death of three persons who perished in the fire. There were Mrs. Pollock and her two children, lodgers in the third floor of Mr. Howard's house. The husband, Mr. Pollock escaped. The little boy, mentioned above, was a nephew of *Mr. King, the comb-maker, next door, whose house* is entirely destroyed.

The Unemployed Compositors of London.—We request the attention of our readers, more particularly those in comfortable circumstances, to an advertisement which appears in another column, setting forth the sufferings of the above body of clever and worthy, but unfortunate men, appealing to the public for aid. We trust that that appeal will be responded to in a manner worthy of the people of this country who owe all they have of knowledge, and and all they may win of freedom to the Press The present condition of the London Compositors is a blushing stigma upon a capital which has within it more of intellect and literature than any other place on the face of the globe. We most earnestly hope that in London and throughout the Island the lovers of literature and the advocates of freedom will come to the assistance of their distressed men, and alleviate their unmerited sufferings.

LOCAL MARKETS.

Bradford Markets, Thursday, Oct. 12.—*Wool*—There is not so much animation as a few weeks back, when the Spinners generally were purchasing very freely. The market continues to be well supplied, and in prices no alteration. *Yarns*—Since our last another general advance has been given to Wool Combing,—and for such counts as are most in request an advance has been sought, but we do not hear that it is generally complied with.—*Piece.*—The condition of the Manufacturer is now becoming very harrassing and perplexing, for an advance is demanded on both Cotton and Worsted, it adds materially to the cost of production, and as the autumn trade is drawing towards a close, merchants do not appear inclined to increase their stocks at advanced prices.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

Friday, Oct. 13.—The arrival of Wheat during this and the last week have been nearly 38,000 quarters, which has given the millers the advantage of making their selections upon very favourable terms. To-day a good extent of business has been done, after the factors were disposed to submit to a reduction of 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Barley meets heavy sale, and must be noted 1s. per quarter lower, the quality not proving so fine as was generally expected. Oats are ½d. per stone, and Shelling 6d. per load lower, but Beans fully support their value.

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

All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. Hobson, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds.

(Saturday, October 14, 1843.)