

My DEARLY BELOVED FRIENDS,—I now come to the narrative of my Yorkshire tour, and in truth a glorious one it was. I left Manchester at seven o'clock on Monday morning, and met with the secretary of the Bradford Chartists, and with a companion, Mr. Little Horton, where we were to join the procession. Smith is an Irishman. I merely mention that fact as part of the answer to Mr. O'Connell's assertion, that "in England there was no Irish Chartists." Smith does not make an exception, but on the contrary, wherever I go I find Irishmen taking an active part in the present movement, and I have the great satisfaction to know that they are greatly respected by their English fellow-workers. We met the procession at Little Horton, and proceeded thence to Bradford, in the order reported in last week's Star of the "turn out" in honour of Chartism at Bradford. I may truly say that it not only astonished me, but literally paralyzed every foe to liberty who witnessed it. Of the many great and glorious demonstrations I ever saw, I am bound to say that according to popular estimation, Bradford beat all. It was utterly impossible to walk in the ranks at the time of the procession, and the procession was so great, that the order, good conduct, and decorum at once refuted the charge of licentiousness, so often made against our friends. One thing, as regards this demonstration, is very curious. It is this: a little fellow who guesses for the Bradford Observer, wrote us down as 6,000, while he who performs a similar office for the York Courant, makes us but 3,000; now was the chap of the Observer drunk, or was "Volter beggar" blind? which was it! These fellows are becoming of great service to us just now, as they enable the middle classes to judge of the value and veracity of their reports. You saw the resolutions that were passed; and you would not have been of the enthusiasm of the meeting and of the ability of the speakers. There were two West, the West Riding lecturer, for the first time; and although I had heard much of him, yet had report, which was long in his praise, fallen far short of his merits. I cannot spare much space to a description of him, while silence would be neglect of duty. He is very young and very small, but uncommonly well put together. He is one of the most modest men I ever met; in fact he requires showing to force him into his proper position, and I feel convinced that our friends in all other parts will be happy to recognise an addition to their strength in the fact that West, another Irishman, is acknowledged by all to be second to none in the art of debating, and in power and willingness to expound and support the great principles of democracy. I think he makes James Leach his monitor, and worthily he follows in the track of his great predecessor. In fact he is a host in himself. In the evening we had a grand Soiree. Mr. Cawston filled the room to do, the post of the honor both within and without, and discharged the duties of office well. This gentleman is of the greatest use to Chartism throughout the district, and is generally respected and beloved.

I must now mention the work cut out for me in the evening. I had to address those who took tickets for the Soiree, in the Social Institution, and then to proceed to the Mechanics' Institute, the second largest building in the town; and both of them much too small to give satisfaction or accommodate the numerous friends. In fact we could have filled a building at one shilling a head, capable of holding 6,000 persons. I enrolled fifty-seven new members at the Mechanics' Institute, and then I returned and enrolled forty odd at the Social Institution. This was work which I will never undertake again; going from one town to another, it was raining the whole time. This is too much to expect, but is nevertheless frequently arranged for. But, once for all, I never again will attempt it. Upon the whole, I should say that nothing could exceed the Bradford demonstration from beginning to end. It was a Whig morning, full of promise, but it deceived us; it was a Chartist day, fresh and smiling, and a Tory evening—no mistake about it—just what it promised upon our breaking up the out-door meeting, dark, dirty, and pelted.

I cannot conclude without returning thanks to the Committee for their excellent arrangements, always and nevertheless excepting those relating to myself, which though good-naturedly intended were too severe. However, I got through; and upon the whole, I learn that the "useless display" and its results have been most beneficial to our cause in Bradford and Halifax.

On Wednesday, the Halifax Demonstration came off, and in truth, it also was a bumper. I was met by several thousands, with bands and banners, at the Sowerby Bridge Station. I was wholly incapable of addressing them, but West was kind enough to make the want useful. After a short delay at Sowerby, the Halifax procession arrived; and, after vain attempts to form them into four, six, or even twelve deep, we proceeded, en route en masse, to Halifax. It is great folly to attempt anything like processionary order with such numbers; as I feel assured that either the Bradford or Halifax masses, if arranged four deep, would reach from Bradford to Leeds, a distance of ten miles. When the procession reached the town it was literally astounding. I thought it more numerous than that of Bradford, while West and others, who were at both, considered Bradford much the more numerous. However, I never saw, for the population, (always bear that in mind), so many moving as at Halifax. It was like one great tide of human beings, carrying with it every opposing obstacle: all seemed to be in motion. Our part of the day, as on Monday, was splendid, and nothing seemed to mar the delight, save and except one very low-bred and ignorant act of a gentleman on horseback. I believe one of the London "rice" who could not wait for two minutes at a crossing. No, no, it would be beneath his dignity: so he literally rode through, or rather across the procession, to the great amusement of the body, who, instead of hooting or insulting, set up a brave laugh, and exclaimed: "Four days you, old chap, that's all right." Yes, indeed, and the Chartists witness the fall of pride and loss of station; but I hope these experiments will not be too often attempted, as I know not what might be tempted to do, if a gentleman's horse trod on my toes at the bidding of his master. I don't like practical jokes, and therefore I never play them; and I would recommend the same forbearance to all. When the procession arrived in front of the Odd Fellows' Hall, the crowd was immense. I addressed them briefly, as did the Rev. Mr. Jackson, and then the living tide receded, and in less than half an hour no trace of the busy bustle remained. In the evening, however, and very early too, the door of the spacious building was beset by thousands. It is capable of holding between three and four thousand; but, as observed by the Committee, it was incapable of holding a tenth of those who would have willingly paid for admission. Old Ben Rastion, that prince of parties, was in the chair; and, believe me, he had no sinecure. When I arrived, every inch was blocked, and I had to be literally wedged through the dense crowd to the hustings. I beg pardon of the Wicky Chronicle, but it was really monstrous, wedging over head and shoulders, enthusiastic, and everything that the knowledge-monger could wish, and something more. I wish "Cotton Twist" had been present. It was impossible to proceed for a length of time, in consequence of the rush at both doors, and the eternal knocking outside when they were closed. However, at length we got to work; and never had Chartism a greater treat. I will just mention the speakers, and then the reader will appreciate the diligence of the Committee. Bell, of Manchester, West, Rev. Mr. Jackson, Mr. Frodick Lee, of Leeds, Knowles, of Kelghley, and your humble servant were all present; and I should like to make a small number of our learned friends O. what a thing that would be! After the proceedings, we enrolled more than one hundred new members; and thus ended the Halifax Demonstration. There is one circumstance I cannot avoid mentioning just here, and one which, in my mind, is most important. When the Whigs were in power, the announcement of a public meeting was invariably followed by a proclamation from the

great unpaid, or by a Government order, to have the troops under arms, and in readiness; but now, when I go, I find the soldiers, without arms, mixing with the people, and no warlike preparations whatever. Whether this wisdom, Whig folly and cowardice, or Tory provocation, and foresight I cannot say; but so it is. At Aberdeen alone was there a declaration of war, and that was made by an upstart Whig mayor, whom nature cut out for a journeyman, but system made a master of him. Indeed to such a frightful extent was the plan of regimental preparation carried under the "peace and retrenchment" Whigs, that I fearlessly assert, had not the over-zeal of administration been tempered by the prudent caution of Colonel Wemyss, we should have had more than one revolution in Lancashire during the peaceful reign of Whiggery. The fact I believe is, that England owes to Colonel Wemyss, more than to the rascally Whigs, the preservation of the peace of the North. I have most closely watched the conduct of Colonel Wemyss, the Commandant of the district, for many years, and I unhesitatingly declare, that his mild use of the power committed to his hands, has, more than royal proclamations, magistrates' proclamations, and ministerial proclamations, tended to the preservation of the peace of the country. I know some gallant gentlemen, who would have made a mess of things long since. I mention these facts, because while I write, I mentally tremble at the very idea of the use which a Whig Government might and would have made of their physical power, if in office, during the present distress, which they have been mainly instrumental in creating; because, during ten years, they denied its existence, and feared to look the monster evil, steam power, in the face.

Dewsbury.—On Thursday, at five o'clock, I joined the Millbridge and Heckmondwike procession. I drank tea with good and consistent Chartists, Mr. Fenny, of Millbridge. We proceeded, at six o'clock, to Heckmondwike, with bands and transparencies, to meet the men of Dewsbury. When we arrived at Heckmondwike the numbers were immense, and I was induced to address them from the window of a Tory that was a Chartist that is. Yes, he has seen the folly of his ways, and has become a convert to the holy and orthodox creed of Chartism. The spectacle was beautiful in the extreme; a mass of human beings, with their faces all directed to one point, the little serene and beautiful, while a strong belief in our increased strength seemed to animate the bosoms of all present. As soon as I had concluded, we proceeded towards Dewsbury, under the command of that indefatigable and zealous chief, Mr. Moseley. When we reached Dewsbury, we were met by a number of Chartists, with bands and transparencies, to meet the men of Dewsbury. When we arrived at Heckmondwike the numbers were immense, and I was induced to address them from the window of a Tory that was a Chartist that is. Yes, he has seen the folly of his ways, and has become a convert to the holy and orthodox creed of Chartism. The spectacle was beautiful in the extreme; a mass of human beings, with their faces all directed to one point, the little serene and beautiful, while a strong belief in our increased strength seemed to animate the bosoms of all present. As soon as I had concluded, we proceeded towards Dewsbury, under the command of that indefatigable and zealous chief, Mr. Moseley. When we reached Dewsbury, we were met by a number of Chartists, with bands and transparencies, to meet the men of Dewsbury. When we arrived at Heckmondwike the numbers were immense, and I was induced to address them from the window of a Tory that was a Chartist that is. Yes, he has seen the folly of his ways, and has become a convert to the holy and orthodox creed of Chartism. The spectacle was beautiful in the extreme; a mass of human beings, with their faces all directed to one point, the little serene and beautiful, while a strong belief in our increased strength seemed to animate the bosoms of all present. As soon as I had concluded, we proceeded towards Dewsbury, under the command of that indefatigable and zealous chief, Mr. Moseley. When we reached Dewsbury, we were met by a number of Chartists, with bands and transparencies, to meet the men of Dewsbury.

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Now, just a word or two. I would recommend those national educational gentlemen, who are not total abstainers, to beat least moderate, if they are magistrates, lest their zeal may get the better of their prudence and lead them astray. When they dine out, they should drink, if at all, moderately; and if they have not sufficient education to teach them the value of self-possession, why then they should take the pledge at once, as a necessary mode of self-defence against self-destruction. The men of Dewsbury, I am glad to say, intend to convert their pavilion, which is to remain up till Christmas, to the best possible account. I understand that the Rev. Mr. Hill is to preach a sermon or two there on Sunday the 19th inst. (to-morrow week), and it is the intention of the committee to invite a series of popular speakers, to effect the double object of promoting Chartism and of paying the expense of the building. I beg to observe that such spirited conduct deserves praise, and that those who thus venture an experiment in aid of Chartism should not be allowed to suffer. We experience greater inconvenience from want of public buildings than from any other source; and surely so good a substitute was very desirable; therefore let not those who applied to become sufferers, but rather let it be an example to those of other towns, to go and do likewise.

SELBY.—On Friday, I started for Selby, a town which I had not previously visited, and in truth I was amply rewarded for my trip. The Chartists were learning, my intention to visit them, made application for the use of what is called the "public room," but like the toast of the "people the only source of legitimate power," when the people alone are excluded from power, at Selby the public room signifies the room from which the public alone are excluded. I know it is FACTORY HALL; and henceforth let it be known and called by its new and proper name. Well, in this dilemma, application was not made to Mr. Linton, engineer and millwright, for the use of his extensive premises; no, Mr. Linton did not wait to be asked; but like a good and generous man, he set his very hand to the work, and in three days, (will be believed) this wealthy man actually removed his boilers, fixtures, ton of iron, and all other moveables, and erected a very excellent and commodious hustings in a building capable of accommodating nearly 3,000 persons. It contains 283 square yards, and was comfortably filled, while the numbers who occupied windows and open spaces between the place of meeting and its twin workshop, would have crammed it. Mr. Linton himself was in the chair; and when I arrived in company with West, that indefatigable and honest man, Stallwood, was in the act of addressing the meeting; and if I am to judge from the enthusiasm, with no small effect. West next spoke, and made, as did Stallwood, a famous impression upon the almost maiden soil of Chartism. They tell me that my speech did them much service, and that is my ample reward. In order to inspire the drooping hope, I must mention that whereas Selby sent no petition during last year, there are already one thousand eight hundred signatures attached to the GREAT NATIONAL PETITION. We enrolled some new members, and I retired for a short time to the house of Mr. Linton, where I was delighted to be put in possession of his agricultural statistics, whereby it appears that after paying a labourer 3s. per day for ten hours' work, he is able to make profit over rent at 2s. 6d. per acre and all other expenses, at the rate of 21s. per acre. He has in the whole not more than three-fourths of an acre; and not more than twenty-four perches, or one fifth of that three-fourths, in cultivation. He last year had one cow;

but the produce began to press so heavily upon THE MEANS OF EXISTENCE, that this year he has two cows, a flock of geese, some pigs, and so forth. Last year, with only twenty-four perches cultivated, the profit over all expenses, after paying 2s. 6d. per acre for an acre, which is at the rate of 2s. 6d. per acre, and after paying for labour, for seed, and all other expenses, the profit was about 21s. 2d. per acre, or one-seventh of an acre in producing order! If the whole was highly cultivated, (as the grass land yields little or nothing), it would leave profit, after outlay and rent, EIGHTY-FIVE pence per acre per annum. This is no croquet. There is the land, and there are the accounts. This for our cause is one of the most valuable experiments ever made: many persons come from a distance to witness the capability of the soil; and after one glance, the mist of political economy, as preached by the dogmatists of the cotton-lord monopolists, become dispelled as if by magic. I would recommend Colonel Thompson, Cobden, and friends to make a party of pleasure, and visit this New English Poland, but, perhaps, it would be a sin against the holy Steam Powers to advocate the Gothic doctrine of eating English bread and beef. Selby has a population of only 5,000; and therefore many must have come from a considerable distance, impelled by more noble motives than those of mere idle curiosity. Upon the whole, I was highly delighted with my first trip to Selby, and life permitting, it shall not be my last. Chartism here owes much, very much, to Mr. Linton; and no little to the admirable Association of York, the members of which never fail to enter for Selby's instruction, by inviting every star to visit this rising spot of democracy. I prophesy that Selby, ere long, will be first among the foremost, and rejoice to know that Stallwood gives an equally cheering account of the whole of his diocese, which he assures me is Chartist to the backbone, and merely requires the necessary cultivation.

Huddersfield.—On Saturday morning I started for Cooper-bridge, the Huddersfield station, where I was met by Clayton and George Hague with a carriage and four, and in which we instantly started for Holmfirth, a distance of seven miles. This was the last day of my tour, and was the only wet one. Long before we reached Holmfirth, the rain fell in torrents, nevertheless, we had a large procession entering the recent hot-bath, but the present cold grave, of Whiggery. The Chartists had engaged a room capable of containing about 700, which in less than five minutes was literally choked, while the crowd appeared but little diminished. Here another gallant Irishman was called to the chair; and I addressed them but very briefly, in consequence of the over-powering heat, and also in consequence of the very low state of health which I had ever suffered from, always excepting the Ormsay or Arloa. We then retired to another room, where a very good, but a very foolish fellow, read a completely useless and profitless few hours I had to spend at Holmfirth; he was drunk and intolerably quarrelsome. I trust that he will become a teetotaler, as he cannot trust himself with moderation. It is really too bad when capacious and quarrelsome fellows interrupt the harmony of a large party. From Holmfirth we were to have gone in procession to New Mills, a distance of more than two miles, but in consequence of the dreadful state of the weather, I succeeded in making them abandon the project. At four, we started for Honley, where we were met by an immense concourse of the working classes, with bands and banners. I was here greeted by an address by the Youthful Association of Honley. It was prefaced by an admirable speech from one of the Youthful Association, and was received with loud cheers. I spoke out of a window; the crowd was great. We then started for Huddersfield, four miles, in procession, with illuminated balloons, transparencies, lamps, bands, and banners; and notwithstanding the rain, which was awful, the right eye of Yorkshire appeared to be open and wide awake, when the procession reached the town, it was a grand sight. As we turned to go to the Philosophical Hall, where the meeting was to take place, some cowardly ruffian threw a large stone at me, which hit me a severe blow on the right shoulder, and had I got it on the head, it most probably would have had the desired effect; but I caution the brave engineer against a repetition of his skill, for I assure him, that had he been caught, I doubt much that any jury would have been empowered to try whether his guilt or not. This is most logical way of supporting a false principle; but let the would-be assassin take care lest he should yet be found out.

In a few minutes the spacious building was crowded in every part, and as I had to start that evening for Manchester on my way to London, I was obliged to derange the proceedings by commencing rather prematurely. I spoke, however, for nearly an hour, and I found that all attempts to gain a footing for the League at Huddersfield had failed. I left Huddersfield at eight; and from that time to the present moment I have been afflicted with the most severe cold I ever had in my life. When I arrived at Manchester I was still very warm, and I very foolishly dipped my head and neck in cold water. I now protest against any more out-door meetings, as far as I am concerned, during the winter. I protest against being taken from one place of meeting to any other place during the same day.

In my fortnight's tour I have disposed of more than 1,400 cards for the Executive. I think I have inspired a fresh life and vigour into our ranks. I have found all united and determined, and have discovered that the several lecturers and missionaries have fully done their duty, and successfully expounded our doctrine.

I SHALL BE IN BATH ON MONDAY EVENING, the 20th of this month, where I hope my friends will make arrangements for a public meeting upon that evening. We must have 5,000,000, instead of the paltry number of 4,000,000 of signatures. Let no man sign more than once on any account. Let all be careful in the selection of delegates to the third Petition Convention; and should a doubtful man be proposed, let some good fellow require time to consider. Much will depend upon the character of those who are now chosen as delegates to the coming Convention.

In conclusion, I have now to inform you that in my next I shall lay before you, firstly, the machinations resorted to by some of the Lancashire delegates, a fortnight before the first Convention met, on the means of destroying the body of which they had been chosen as a part. I shall also put you in possession of the tricks of the "Plague." But we are wide awake. If they join us, it must be for every BRISTLE IN THE CHARTER. No more humbug, whether "Universal Suffrage" or "the Ballot"; we are wide awake now! The factions gave us a sleeping potion in 1832, but if ever they catch us napping again, I am a Dutchman!!!

I am, fellow labourers,
Your devoted friend and servant,
FRANCIS O'CONNOR.

P.S. Universal Suffrage and No Surrender!!!
London, Dec. 8, 1841.

CHILTERNHAM.—A numerously-attended meeting was held on Monday evening last at the Mechanics' Institute, for the purpose of further considering the necessary steps to be taken in furtherance of the important struggle now pending at the new House of Commons, against the relentless tyranny of the Tory Government, as shown by its measures, Grissell and Peck. A series of resolutions in favour of the masses were passed, and an address to the country was adopted.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. James Cartledge lectured on Sunday evening last, at the Chartists room, Strand-street, when five new members were enrolled, and a considerable number of signatures were attached to the petition.

DEWSBURY.—At the West Riding Delegate Meeting, held on the 28th ult., it was resolved, that a delegation be established, to be supported by the levy of one halfpenny per member throughout the riding. Also that each district in the riding be recommended to take immediate steps to raise funds for the forthcoming Convention, and be prepared to give in a list of members at the next delegate meeting, in order that the expenses may be proportionally laid. That in future no lecturer shall be employed in the West Riding until funds are forthcoming, and that no lecturer shall be engaged in advance, shall have no claim on the services of the lecturers; and all places are further requested to pay all arrears.

LOUGHBOROUGH.—It was agreed to have a public meeting on Monday evening, for the purpose of getting up a memorial for Frost, Williams, and Jones, and the adoption of the National Petition. At the meeting, on Monday, both these were agreed to.

LEIGH.—The state of trade in this place is really distressing; not one half of the silkweavers have been employed for some months past; hundreds of hungry perishing wretches, many with large families, are walking through our streets, destitute alike of work, food, and clothing; scores, who though they may live many years, are clearly in a state of destitution and want, and who will receive the most serious injury which, in all probability, will tend to shorten their days. The case of B. Thompson, who, last week, drowned her own child, and then hung herself, and which was the result of extreme poverty, has been the subject of much of the centre of this town, and a public meeting in the Town-hall, for the purpose of opening subscriptions, in order to afford some temporary relief to the starving operatives.

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NEWCASTLE.—TOTAL DEFEAT OF THE PROTEST.—On Wednesday morning, the 2nd inst., the large meeting in the Belpier Market Place, and in the National Charter Association Room, Holbrook Moor. Liberal collections were made.

CHARTISM THROUGH DERBYSHIRE WEARS A MORE AND MORE ASPECT, and threatens, ere long, to rise and rule lord in the ascendant. NEWCASTLE.—The Chartists of Newcastle held their weekly meeting for business on Monday week. Mr. Kirker presided. The following resolutions were agreed to:—That, in the opinion of the Newcastle Chartists, the rule of the Court of Queen's Bench against Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for the sake of his servants is unjust, and contrary to the constitution of these realms; and they believe that the law has been filed for the other reason than his unflinching advocacy of the cause of the industrious classes. "That this meeting place most implicit confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Peter Murray, M.D., Esq., and Mr. George White, and that they will support them to the end, so long as they advocate the cause of Universal Suffrage." "That the thanks of this Association are due to Mr. Neale, for his many oppositions to the despotic rule of the Government of these realms, and to the despotic rule of the Court of Queen's Bench against Feargus O'Connor, Esq., for the sake of his servants is unjust, and contrary to the constitution of these realms; and they believe that the law has been filed for the other reason than his unflinching advocacy of the cause of the industrious classes. "That this meeting place most implicit confidence in Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Peter Murray, M.D., Esq., and Mr. George White, and that they will support them to the end, so long as they advocate the cause of Universal Suffrage." 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