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TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

My dear Friends,—No circumstance connected with the existence of Chartism has caused greater consternation to the enemy than our recent spring after the crush of 1842. Even the *Times* newspaper, that panders to the worst passions of the worst sections of the middling classes, considers it necessary, to publish the spleen of the *Leeds Times* second hand, having exhausted all its own vocabulary of abuse. You, however, will understand, that in proportion as we are reviled, we are dreaded: dreaded by the upholders of oppression of one class and the other, and of all of whose abuses the *London Times*, and its namesake of Leeds, are consistent supporters. So long as the active agitation in Ireland furnished matter for daily comment, the Leading Journal passed Chartism over without further notice than it condescended to take of your humble servant. Indeed, during the period of Irish agitation, it was not wonderful that even, apart from Government interference, Chartism should fold its tired arms, and look with surprise at the uprising spirit of a nation, whose language for fierceness, resolution, and boldness, far outstripped that of the Chartist body, even in its days of unopposed excitement.

This political novelty was the more startling, from the fact, that from no section of society, or combination of authorised faction, had the English Chartists met with greater opposition and hostility, than from their Irish brethren. This bad feeling needed not the encouragement of the *Times* newspaper; because, for years, it had been fretfully fostered by the Irish leaders and their press. The illegality of our Organization was loudly proclaimed from the Irish tribune; and a striking comparison was drawn between the manner in which the English Chartists and Irish Repealers conducted their agitation. It is a most striking fact, however, that circumstances bear us out in claiming superiority for our own system; and why? Because Mr. O'Connell and the Repealers actually set forth in Ireland the very grievances of which the English people complain, and to redress which they claim their Charter as the only efficient means.

You will see, therefore, that all complaints of both countries hinge upon bad and imperfect representation, and that Mr. O'Connell is at length compelled to hold out the inducement of a vastly-extended representation, as the only means of realising the hopes of those for whose rights he contends. It is no part of my business here to inquire whether or not Mr. O'Connell will be capable of following up the agitation to the close in the peaceful manner in which he evidently designs.

In the numerous leading articles that I have written upon the subject of the Repeal of the Union in the *Northern Star*, I have given it as my opinion, that Ireland will require, and will have, some sacrifice for its gigantic exertions on behalf of the Repeal of the Union. I have stated that either the ministers must sacrifice the Union, O'Connell must be sacrificed to save the Irish priesthood; or the priesthood must be sacrificed to save Mr. O'Connell. The first of those offerings, that is, the dissolution of the Union, is the righteous sacrifice for both nations; while the sacrifice of either Mr. O'Connell or the Irish priesthood to the disappointed people, would not only injure the cause of liberty in Ireland, but would go far to destroy it in England. Our constant endeavour therefore, should be, so to prepare ourselves for the next struggle, that all that has been done may be permanently brought to light, and actively brought to bear upon the intelligence, the wisdom, and the strength of both countries; and in order to effect which, the feeling without, must be brought to bear, upon the want of feeling within the House of Commons.

The magnanimous battle that one man, Mr. Duncombe, has been able to make in the House of Commons, against tyranny practised upon individuals by authorized bodies, must at once have taught the people the value of representation; while it must have convinced them of the hopelessness of expecting more than a mere recital of grievances, by the few who venture to contend against them. How often and how loudly have you cheered, when recounting the noble exertions of Mr. Duncombe; I have asked you if one Duncombe was so good, what would twenty Duncombe's in the House of Commons be worth? You seemed overjoyed at the bare mention of the prospect, while by moderate exertion you could accomplish the reality; and to this point I shall direct your attention in this letter.

Let us suppose that the public mind has remained stationary since 3,500,000 petitioned for the People's Charter; surely, it is not a stretch of presumption on the part of so large a number, to demand less than the thirty-third part of the representation in the House of Commons, or the election of twenty members, through whom their wants, their wishes, and their grievances could be made known! It is for representation that we are struggling; and I, at all events, have ever reminded you, that the object must be achieved progressively. In 1835, I told the people of Huddersfield, that my object in commencing an out-door agitation was, to insure such a representation of the whole people, freely chosen by the working classes, as would by their superior wisdom and prudence, constitute a striking contrast between them and our class legislators. I told them, that as our house would represent industry, it should be called the "BEEHIVE"; and as their acts should be placed in comparison with those sitting in the other house, they also should meet in London. Early in 1838, I drew up an elaborate plan for carrying my views into effect. A middle class mob saw the danger of an efficient a mode of carrying on our agitation; and they proposed a sacred holiday of a month, as a more speedy means of acquiring the desired object. The hope entertained from such an experiment, very naturally extinguished the more tedious expectation of realising our wishes by a systemized plan.

This plan of a sacred holiday was concocted in Birmingham early in 1837, and long before the *Northern Star* was established. Even then, I possessed a large amount of the confidence of the working classes; and upon Mr. Salt, of Birmingham, visiting Manchester, for the purpose of feeling the public pulse there, upon the question of the sacred holiday, the working people told him that they would consult me upon the subject, before they gave a definite answer. In a short time afterwards, and mind before the *Star* was established, I did meet Mr. Salt at Manchester, and after he had developed his plan to me, as the scheme of Mr. Attwood, I replied: "*I give it my entire concurrence under one special proviso; and that is,* BEFORE A SINGLE WORKMAN ABANDONS LABOUR, MR. ATTWOOD AND HIS COMMITTEE OF BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, SHALL PLACE IN THE HANDS OF A COMMITTEE APPOINTED IN EACH TOWN BY THE WORKING CLASSES A SUFFICIENT AMOUNT OF MONEY WHEREON TO LIVE IN COMFORT DURING THE MONTH'S IDLENESS, WHILE THEY ARE FIGHTING THE BATTLE OF BANKERS, *who will not cease to discount, and of merchants and traders, who will not fail to receive and execute their orders. You may rely upon it Mr. Salt, that I will never be a party to practising so egregious a trick upon the working classes.*"

This declaration set the question of a holiday at rest till the year 1839, when I opposed it with all my might and main through its several stages; and yet, I have been charged as the concoctor of the plan by the whole press of the empire. I merely mention this fact here, to shew you, the cold-blooded ingenuity with which the rampant friends of liberty, have thwarted all the practical operations of the real friends of the people; and with this illustration I return to my subject. In 1833 we had forty-three Irish members in the House of Commons, pledged to stand together for the regeneration of Ireland: and had they fulfilled their pledges to their country, I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that long ere this, the Union would have been repealed. Our greatest difficulty is, that we are always taken by surprise, and never prepared for events that come hurriedly upon us. If the laws oppression stalks abroad, we are obliged to scramble at the means of defending its prey; and if a dissolution of Parliament comes, we are constrained to confine our exertions to a husting's speech, and a mere exhibition of blistered hands; while our want of concert, further leaves us, and the electors who would support us, at the mercy of the cajolery and fascinating promises, of the "best man, that under the circumstances can be procured;" while we are unconscious that the best of bad circumstances are a consequence of our own want of concert.

I am willing to confess that during the last general election we did make a powerful demonstration of our disorganized forces; that we did paralyse the enemy, and avail ourselves in as far as we then could of the passing opportunity: but how different would our present position have been, had we been able to send twenty uncompromising advocates of the Charter into the present "*divided House.*" In such case, how many night's debate would then have been on the National Petition? How many speeches upon the oppression of masters and magistrates? How many bitter phillipics would have been delivered against the tyranny of the Government and its local executives? All would not have been left upon the shoulders of one man; and all that I have named might not have required to be done, because the protective force in the House of Commons would have arrested the hand of tyranny, and would have made the Government and its subordinates quail before the censure of public opinion, proclaimed through its recognized organs. How often would the Charter have been moved as an amendment upon the motion of Honourable Members! and would not the *crowning* act of audacity, the calling out of the Chelsea Pensioners have been met by an amendment to arm the whole people as the country's best defence!

If we had twenty Members in the House of Commons, the representatives of faction would merge into an insignificant minority, opposed by the whole people through their legitimate organs. Let it not be supposed that a majority of the 658 is necessary for the carrying any great national object. No! for although constituted as the House is, the majority now can decide such questions as are brought before the body to the apparent satisfaction of the country, it proves no national satisfaction; whereas if the people were partially represented, nothing but the great organic change would find interest in the House of Commons. With all the disqualifying circumstances against which the Chartist body has to contend, great doubts may be entertained as to the possibility of procuring even the return of twenty Chartists. I, however, contend that by a proper system of Organization we may accomplish that, and more, upon the very next general election. And, as it is an event which is not likely to take place before our first Convention meets, I do trust that it is a subject which will interest the consideration of that body to a very large amount.

The first great step we must not boggle at. I mean the first step in action is a thorough system of "EXCLUSIVE DEALING:" a system, however, which must be legally carried out, and which must not entail a charge of conspiring against the working classes. The law as regards exclusive dealing is this, as laid down by Baron Rolfe, and the Attorney-General at Lancaster: "*The people, to any number, may combine together, for the purpose of laying out their money with whom they please: but if they use that combination for the purpose of injuring others then it becomes a conspiracy and is punishable by law; they may deal with Tom Smith if they please, and exclusively; but they must neither interfere with, or circulate reports to the injury of, John Wilde; there is no law whatever to prevent any class of men from dealing with whom they please.*" Here there is another and a very striking instance of the power with which legal combination arms the working classes; and here also is an instance of passing the limits of the law when such transgression rather injures than serves. If the machinery for carrying out a general system of exclusive dealing was in perfect working order, the working classes would upon the very next general election, command a majority of the city, and borough seats in the House of Commons: while the very operation of dealing exclusively with those, who are pledged to support their candidates, would at once lead from extensive trade, to a very great reduction in the price of food. The Government; the Whigs, the Tories, and Free Traders, have recourse to exclusive dealing to a most withering, nay, to a destroying extent; and why grumble at the existence of evils arising out of the system which the people themselves can at once control?

I once recommended, and I recommend it still, that our ablest lecturers should start at once as candidates for the best situated boroughs in their various districts, and there strengthen themselves, inspiring the people with confidence, and the electoral body with a belief that their real interests would suffer no damage if entrusted to such representation. Moreover, the very fact of a district lecturer being also a candidate, would give him a greater power of calling public meetings—a power of which the law cannot deprive him, and with which the Secretary of State dare not interfere. It may be said that we should have a difficulty in finding even twenty candidates likely to serve the cause of Chartism in Parliament. Let us see whether or no such charge is correct. From my memory I will name a number in whom I think the working classes would have a sufficient amount of confidence, and not one of whom would betray that confidence. I will begin with Scotland. Mr. Moir, Mr. Ross, Mr. Proudfoot, Mr. Ancott, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. M'Pherson. In England we have Mr. Roberts, Mr. Isaac Barrow, of Bolton, Dr. M'Douall, Mr. Titus Brooke, Dewsbury, Mr. James Holliday, Oldham, Mr. Penny, Heckmondwike, Mr. Leach, Manchester, Mr. Hobson, Leeds, Mr. Pitkethly, and Mr. W. Stocks, Huddersfield, Mr. Wm. Lovett, London, Mr. O'Higgins, Dublin, Mr. Linton, Selby; and Mr. O'Gorman Mahon. Now, there are twenty men for you, and I could mention many more twenties; but what would I not give to see those twenty men in the House of Commons, while I was on the watch-tower outside, and they were led on by Mr. Duncombe inside? What fair order could they give me that I would not fearlessly execute? and what, then, would be the position of Chartism?

We could also calculate upon the support of such men as Sharman Crawford, Fielden, General Johnson, Williams of Coventry, and several others who, when the standard was raised inside, would be glad to rally round it. The pledge which we would put to our candidate would be this; upon their word of honour to resign their trust the moment they were called upon to do so by a majority of the non-electors of the place that they represented; and bad as the House of Commons is, no member, after violating such a pledge, would be allowed to open his lips. The pledge that we would require from any party with whom we coalesced would be, that every elector of that party should vote for our candidate, while as our party could be relied upon, we would reserve our votes to the last to see that fair play had been had. Those who required our co-operation, should also qualify any Chartist candidate, to prepare him for his seat; and with the machinery properly at work the Convention should appoint a Committee before whom the registration roll of every city, town, and borough, should be laid, wherein the bearing of each voter should be marked; and then the next arrangement would be so to apply our forces as to insure the success of our plan.

For instance: suppose the Whigs to try another struggle for ascendancy, they would not wish to lose John Cam Hobhouse for Nottingham; and upon that understanding we could make our terms thus: take whom you please as your man, but the penalty must be, that you have *our* man. Suppose a refusal to follow this proposal; we would then give the option to Mr. Walter and his friends: to us, it would matter not a pin which party accepted; while if good faith was kept, we would guarantee to the party who coalesced with us, all the Chartist support in that county and its remaining boroughs in aid of their party. Again, in Halifax, they could not afford to lose Chas. Wood, but they should lose him if they refused to come to our terms. So with Leicester, where Sir John Easthope, the proprietor of the *Chronicle*, would gladly hold office upon this double tenure, rather than allow the two seats to devolve upon two Tories. So with Bradford; so with Glasgow; so with Northampton; so with Preston, Newcastle, Oldham, Bolton, Stockport, Marylebone, Tower Hamlets, and scores of places where, under the system of exclusive dealing, the Chartist body would not only hold the balance of power, but the ascendancy, at a contested election.

Now suppose, after a calm review of the whole subject that the Executive and Convention were to direct their attention to the twenty most likely places, I ask you wherein the difficulty lies, if not in the people's own apathy? and *if it lies there, do they not justly merit all the suffering and degradation of which they complain?* For the last few years I have been endeavouring to rouse you to the performance of your duty at municipal elections; but strong as your expressed desires appear to be before the struggle, you merge into corruption and apathy upon the day of battle. You feast upon the poison of your enemies for a meal or two; and then disgorge, to the sad recollection that you have justified the corruptor in his worst acts of oppression. This apathy of the working classes is mainly attributable to the apathy of their leaders, and to the want of a proper system of Organization. Let but the leaders shew themselves worthy of confidence, by the honourable discharge of their duties, and I will answer for the cordial co-operation of the people.

I have this day (Tuesday) received the following letter from a hard-working man which I publish, as it contains the first remittance under the new Plan of Organization. The writer deserves great praise; while I trust that his example will be followed by his own order; and in the hope that out of stillness and oppression, active life and practical liberty may spring,

I remain, Your faithful friend,
Feargus O'Connor.

The following is the letter to which Mr. O'Connor refers:—

"6, Little Vale Place, Hammersmith-Road,
"Sept. 17th, 1843.

"My dear Sir,—I have read with much pleasure and great satisfaction your letter in the "*Star*" of yesterday, respecting the Organization, &c., and hereby respond to the call therein made by forwarding one shilling towards raising an immediate fund, and trust you will allow my large family and small means to plead my apology for the smallness of the donation. I would also suggest to my brother Chartists the propriety of their forwarding to you say at least all such as are mechanics, (I say at least, for some can and doubtless will send more) the sum of one shilling each. To the labourers, who although they are poorer in pocket are equally rich in spirit. I say, "go thou and do likewise," to those who are only partially employed, or whose wages are very low, let them not be deterred; let them forward their sixpences. Where their residence is a distance from town, let their shillings or sixpences be clubbed together, and a Post-office order obtained and forwarded, to the address, as per last *Star*, namely, Feargus O'Connor, care of John Cleave, Shoe-lane, London. So shall the new Executive and Organization be brought into full play; and the desire of our hearts, the obtainment of the Land and the establishment of the Charter, be on the high road to their accomplishment.

"Truly yours,
"Edmund Stallwood.

"*To Feargus O'Connor, Esq.*"

Chartist Intelligence.

MANCHESTER—Carpenter's Hall—A lecture was delivered in the above Hall on Sunday evening last, by Mr. Wm. Dixen. The audience was large and respectable, who listened with marked attention to what the lecturer advanced. At the close of the lecture Mr. Dixon gave an account of the proceedings of the Birmingham Conference. The various provisions for the better Organization of the Chartist body referred to by Mr. D. were received with the marked approbation of the vast assemblage. Mr. Dixon sat down amid repeated rounds of applause. A gentleman in the body of the Hall moved "That the thanks of the Chartists of Manchester be given to Mr. Dixon for his conduct in the Conference, and also for his lecture this evening." Mr. T. Rankin seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The Victims—At the conclusion of the public business a meeting of members took place in order to elect a Victim Fund Committee, in accordance with the recommendation of the late Conference.

The young men of Manchester held their usual weekly meeting on Tuesday night, when John Hargraves delivered an interesting lecture. The audience was numerous and respectable.

The North Lancashire Delegate Meeting was held at Mr. Beesley's, at Accrington, on Sunday, the 17th inst. Delegates were present from Accrington, Clitheroe, Blackburn, Colne, Sabden, Padiham, and Bacup. Mr. Smith officiated as Chairman; Mr. Heaton as Secretary. Resolved—"That each delegate report the state of the locality he may represent, and that the Secretary take a verbatim report, and that it be sent to the *Star*, with a request to the Editor to insert it." The Padiham delegate could not say that his locality has made much progress of late, but was convinced it would do. The late Conference had caused a good feeling that would ultimately work out something beneficial. The Sabden delegate said his district had been in a declining state; but, through the new plan of Organization, had no doubt of speedy improvement. Believed that dissensions and bickerings had weakened the body. It is therefore the duty of every well-wishing Chartist to avoid such for the future. The Bacup delegate said his locality was in a low condition; they had at present only about fifteen members. Before the Strike, they had above one hundred. Whether they could raise them again by the new Plan of Organization he could not tell; but were determined to try. The Colne delegate said his constituency was dissatisfied with the new Plan of Organization; when Mr. Marsden gave in a report of his stewardship, they took the opinion of the members upon it, and they could not find one that was in favour of it. They think that such a preponderating power being given to the Executive will split the Chartist body up into sections. The Blackburn delegate said that in Blackburn they were gradually and steadily progressing; they had about one hundred paying members. He had not heard any complaints against the new Plan of Organization—(hear, hear). The Chairman said he was glad to hear so cheering an account from the Blackburn delegate. He wished he could say as much of his own locality (Accrington); they had no place to hold their lectures in, their members were few, and they were in debt, but they were determined to persevere. The Clitheroe delegate said that the democratic feeling and hatred of injustice and oppression was strong in Clitheroe. There was not a locality in England that had greater obstacles to contend against. They had last week taken a house to meet in; but the authorities were endeavouring to take it from them, but they would stick like wax, and would stand them a desperate struggle for it. It was only the day before that the bill-poster was stopped when posting placards, announcing a Chartist lecture; and when the bill-poster asked the reason, he was told that the Mayor had given orders that no such placards should be posted. The authorities were determined to put Chartism down, and the Chartist body were determined to raise it up. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, when the delegates determined to labour with redoubled energy in the good cause. It was resolved unanimously: "That a delegate meeting be held on Sunday, Oct. 8th, 1843, in the Social Institute, Padiham, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when delegates from all localities in North Lancashire are respectfully requested to attend.

Mr. Richard Marsden, on his return from the Birmingham Conference, gave an account of his stewardship in the Chartist Room, York-street, on Friday evening, the 15th instant. Mr. M. went through the doings of the Conference in a brief and unsophisticated manner, and at the conclusion a vote of thanks was passed to him for his services.

SUNDERLAND.—Mr. Dickinson, of Manchester, has been holding a series of very successful meetings in Sunderland, and has excited no little enthusiasm in all who heard him. The result has been a considerable addition to the Chartist ranks in that town. Mr. Dickinson has gone to Cumberland, but will shortly return to Sunderland, when the new Organization will be forthwith carried out. Any locality in the county of Durham wishing for the services of Mr. D., must write to Mr. Christopher Scott, No. 10, Ropery Lane, Sunderland.

KIMBERLEY.—A considerable number of the Nottingham Chartists paid a visit to Kimberley on Sunday last, and held large meetings in the afternoon and evening, which were addressed with good effect by Messrs. Dorman, Barber, and Pepper.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday evening last, the Chartists of this locality met in their room, Greave's-street, when the New Plan of Organization was ably read by Mr. S. Yardley. The audience was numerous and respectable, and gave general satisfaction. At the members' meeting on Monday evening, 10s. was voted to be sent to Mr. O'Connor, for the Executive Committee to commence their labours, as the good men and true are quite anxious to enrol under the New Plan. It likewise may not be uninteresting to the Chartist public to know that in consequence of the refusal of the Town Hall for Mr. O'Connor to deliver a lecture in, by the sham Radicals, upwards of one hundred shares have been taken, in five week's time, for the erection of a Working Man's Hall.

BRISTOL.—At the usual meeting of the Bristol Chartists, on Monday evening, it was resolved—"That the whole of the members be summoned to the weekly meeting, to take the necessary steps for carrying out the new plan of Organization."

CARLISLE.—Meeting of the Council of the Carlisle Chartist Association.—A public meeting of the above-named body took place at their room, No. 6, John-street, Caldewgate, on Sunday last, Mr. John Gilbertson in the chair. Several sums were paid in from different districts, for the use of the Association, after which the minutes of last meeting were read over and confirmed. The leading article of last week's *Star*, on the subject of the Victim Fund, was read over and approved of; also the address of the late Conference on the same subject. A very animated discussion followed, as to the propriety of having a general collection on Saturday evening, the 23rd inst. It was then moved by Mr. James Muir, and seconded by Mr. James O'Neil, "That a collection be made on Saturday next, in aid of the Victim Fund." Mr. Carruthers said that as £1 had been already sent to the Victim Fund, and a balance of 7s. 6d. being in hand, he would move "That the balance on hand be sent to the Victim Fund, and no collection made on Saturday first." This amendment having been seconded, was about to be put, when Mr. William Coulthard moved as a further amendment, and Mr. Joseph Brown seconded the same, "That a collection be made on Saturday first, for the Victim and Defence Funds, and that the Council have the power of applying it to either one or the other." On which Mr. Carruthers withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Coulthard's was carried by a majority of eight to two. The address of the Conference was then read by the Chairman, and highly applauded. Mr. Arthur then drew the attention of the Council to the subject of those persons whose fate was still undecided in the Court of Queen's Bench; as he believed, that many persons in the country were not aware they were to be again called up, but considered they were all cleared; so that it was highly necessary that the country fully understood the facts of the case. It was then moved by Mr. Henry Bowman, and seconded by Mr. James Muir,—"That the members of the Council of the Carlisle Chartist Association, respectfully recommend to the editor of the *Northern Star* the propriety of publishing the names and residences of those persons involved in count four of the 'monster indictment,' and whose case have not yet been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench; as many persons are not aware of the great expence likely to be incurred." The motion was put and carried unanimously. A motion was then put and carried that a balance of five shillings, which was in the hands of the Treasurer for Dr. M'Douall be remitted to Mr. John Cleave, the Treasurer, which with £2 15s. that was remitted a few weeks ago, would make up the very handsome sum of £3. Some pecuniary matters were then settled, and the Council adjourned until Sunday, the 24th instant.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday the Chartists of Bowling Back-lane, met in their room at two o'clock. The Plan of Organization as adopted by the Conference was read by the Chairman from the *Star*. Mr. Smyth was then called on, who explained the mode of commencing operations as laid down in the plan, both for the agitation for the Charter and the obtaining the Land. He urged on the meeting the adoption of the plan. Several questions were put respecting the Land Fund, amount of shares, and rates of interest, which were answered satisfactorily. Mr. Nathan Sharpe moved, seconded by William Oddy: "That this meeting will, collectively and individually use every exertion in their power to carry out the plan as now read from the chair, and that we now commence to prepare for the establishment of a branch, as soon as the plan is enrolled." The motion was carried unanimously. It was then agreed that Mr. Smyth should lecture on the Land Question on Sunday, October 1st, when a public meeting would be called for the purpose, as they expected to have a Charter to open a branch by that time. Thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

On Sunday Evening a meeting was held in the Council Room, it was moved by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Heaton—"That this meeting approve of the Plan of Organization as adopted by the Conference, and we pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to carry it into effect."

The Chartists of Little Horton met in their room, Park Place, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, when it was agreed to form a branch as soon as the plan was enrolled.

Bradford.——The Complete Suffrage party are again on the move; recruiting among the electors is now the order of the day. They have issued an address, and engaged a room to lecture in. A requisition has gone the round of the borough, and we are told that 300 electors have signed a pledge to support no Parliamentary candidate who is not *a six point man*. The Committee boast that a gentleman of the "right sort" is in readiness whenever an opportunity occurs. Why not make him popular by bringing him out? He has nothing to fear from Chartist opposition. If he is one of the "right sort," the democrats of Bradford will, to a man, work night and day to ensure his return. But they will not be deluded by promises of something good in store, without *better proof than has yet been offered*. They will have their say on the question. Committee-men's promises will not do: the man must be a Chartist in reality, to ensure our support.

NOTTINGHAM.—[Arrived too late for publication last week.]—A public meeting was held in the Democratic Chapel, on Tuesday evening, to hear the report of the delegate to the Birmingham Conference. Mr. B. Humphries was unanimously called to the chair, after which Mr. R. T. Morrison briefly detailed the proceedings at Birmingham, and pointed out the leading provisions of the plan, and their application to practice. He explained the alterations that had been made in it, and concluded by pointing out the advantages attendant upon the plan adopted, not only as an efficient and safe organization, but as interweaving our principles with the social relations of life, removing prejudice, pointing out our ulterior measures, and providing a place where the slight savings of the people would be used for their own benefit and the attainment of their rights, instead of being employed against them, and to continue their slavery—(cheers). He would be glad to answer any questions and give every information to them in his power. Mr. H. Dorman said that it was doubtless very pleasing to have the land in prospective; but the plan provided for the people to pay either threepence or sixpence per week to the Land Fund; and how would they be able to pay such a sum? The Conference seemed to forget the condition of the people; it was possible that the members of the Conference might pay such a sum, but they should have remembered they were legislating not for themselves but for the working classes. Mr. Morrison could assure him that they had not forgot the condition of the people. He had proposed that the subscription to the Land Fund should be from threehalfpence to one shilling per week, and it was ultimately agreed upon, that it should range from a penny to a shilling. Mr. H. Dorman still considered that the Conference had made a class distinction and he wished to know whether they had or not. He wished to be informed whether the man who paid one penny per week would have a chance of getting upon the land as soon as the man who paid one shilling; for if that was not the case, they had taken an undue advantage of the poor. Mr. Morrison explained that the means of deciding who should be first located upon the land was by lot. The provision for lotting, was left with the Executive or future Conferences; but it would not be supposed in the present state of society that those who contributed the most would have a greater chance of being located soonest. He would wish to see the time when every man would consider it to be his duty to do the utmost he could for the good of society; but in the present state, if there were not additional advantages attending a shilling contribution over the penny one, he would ask how many shilling subscribers they would have? The Land Fund must be looked upon as a place of deposit; and if they only gave an interest to those who contributed one shilling the same as if they contributed one penny, he was afraid the contributions would be small. In such a case operations would be crippled to the detriment even of the smaller subscribers, and the larger ones would still be deposited with their oppressors—(hear, hear.) All were equal in the political part of the plan. Mr. J. Barber understood that if any person was unable to pay his subscription to the General Fund he would be dismissed; but it was explained that if any person, through sickness or poverty, was unable to pay his contribution, he should still continue a member and be entitled to take part and vote by his name being enrolled, and having his card renewed, which was not charged for except when he first entered. They had also provided for shilling quarterly cards for those who wished to pay their subscription quarterly, and endeavoured to adapt the Plan to all cases. Mr. Dorman and Mr. Peters offered some further observations as to the inability of the people to carry out the allotment system. Mr. Barber instanced the Orange Clubs and Trades' Unions, to show that the Government could at any time suppress them. Mr. Morrison, after replying as to the inability of the people to carry out the allotment system, showed that if their arguments were correct, all the objections which had been taken on this and former occasions fell to the ground; for at any rate it enabled them to have a more safe and efficient organization than they ever had or could have by other means. He would ask whether they could point out any other organization equal to it, independent of the land fund, or whether they could devise one? The cases of the Orange Clubs and Trades' Unions were not in point. The laws by which they were suppressed were in existence at the time Trades' Unions were formed, and the other did not interfere with the rights of property. Now our organization was formed in strict accordance with the laws; and before it could be suppressed they must either deny, by a special Act, protection to property to those who entertained certain opinions, or put down all benefit societies, and interfere with the social arrangements of nearly half the people. They would not do either one or the other; but should they do so, they would render our cause the most effectual service, by rousing such a spirit of indignation as they would find it no easy matter to withstand—(cheers). A vote of thanks was proposed and carried unanimously, amidst considerable applause, to Mr R. T. Morrison for his services at the late Birmingham Conference, and to the Chairman, for his impartial conduct.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. West preached a sermon on practical Christianity, at the Corn Exchange, on Sunday afternoon, to a highly respectable and attentive auditory. The contrast between the life and character of the founder of Christianity, and his apostles, with those of the present day, who assume to be their lineal descendants, was admirably pourtrayed, and the principles of Chartism proved to be erected on the same fundamental basis as Christianity, the "doing unto all men as we would they should do unto us."

Figtree-lane.—On Sunday evening, a meeting was held in the above room, Mr. Roysten in the chair. Mr. O'Connor's letter was read from the *Star*, and gave universal satisfaction, particularly that part referring to total abstinence, the great majority declaring that they would follow Mr. O'C.'s noble example. Mr. J. Evinson was first introduced to the meeting, and in a soul-stirring speech impressed upon them the necessity of rousing from their apathy, and forgetting all by-gones, to set heart and soul to the good work of carrying out the new Organization. Mr. Hall next addressed them on the importance of the land, and enumerated many useful and interesting facts. Mr. West followed, enforcing Mr. Evinson's views, and showing that the two great obstacles [illegible] to contend with were the ignorance of the people as to the power they possessed, and the disunion amongst those who had the requisite knowledge, preventing them from bringing those powers to bear against the upholders of the corrupt system. He called on them to rally around O'Connor and the new Executive, and enable them to place Chartism where it ought to be, in advance of all movements. On Monday evening, Mr. West gave a lecture on the new Organization and the land, which gave great satisfaction. Mr. Hall, and Mr. Gill, also spoke at some length, and preparations were made for the re-enrolment of the members under the New Organization.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—At the usual weekly meeting, held at the Association Room, John-street, Mr. J. S. Farmer in the chair. The New Plan of Organization was read from the *Northern Star*, by Mr. Humber, and unanimously approved of.

STOCKPORT.——Mr. Thomas Clark lectured here on Sunday evening last. The audience was numerous. The lecturer dwelt at considerable length on the power the working classes possessed, if they had sufficient good sense to bring it to bear against their enemies, and proved to demonstration, that until working men ceased to spend their hard earnings in supporting bloated publicans, they would not either possess, or deserve to have their Charter. The lecturer concluded a lengthy and telling address by calling upon his hearers, one and all, to become members of the New Association. The sum of 9s. 4½d. was collected at the door.

DUMFRIES.—On Monday se'nnight, Mr. Wardrop delivered his weekly address in the Market Place: subject, "The Combination Laws." The lecture was a good one, and well received by a numerous audience; indeed, these meetings appear to increase on every occasion. To-night he had intended to discuss the question of Organization, and lay the new plan before the people, but was prevented by family affliction. The plan of the Conference is greatly approved of in this locality.

DUNDEE.—Mr. John Arran, from Bradford, who is now officiating on the Sundays in the Chartist church here, delivered a lecture in the above place on the evening of Monday last. The lecture occupied about an hour and a half; the subject being "The advantages to be derived from a Charter Parliament." He was listened to throughout with marked attention and repeatedly cheered; indeed we have seldom listened with more pleasure to any lecture delivered in the same place. At the close of the above lecture the usual weekly meeting of the Democratic Council, for the transacting of business was convened, when after the necessity for a union between England and Scotland being entered into, it was moved and carried by acclamation,—"That we invite Messrs. O'Connor and Duncombe to honour this place with a visit at their earliest convenience in order to lay the foundation of a union between the two countries, as also to bring into active operation the English Plan of Organization." After some routine business being transacted the meeting broke up with a strong desire on their part that the other towns in Scotland should follow this example, being convinced that a visit from these gentlemen would most effectually establish that union so much desired by the people of England, and also by a great portion, indeed we believe the great majority, of the people of Scotland.

GLASGOW.—The weekly meeting of the Committee of the Charter Association was held in the Young Men's Academy, College-street, on Monday evening, Mr. Mitchell in the chair. Mr. Smith moved that the committee, in order to extend the operations of the Association, do agree to get up lectures in the various districts in the neighbourhood of the city. Mr. Colquhoun moved an amendment to the effect, that as the Plan of National Organization adopted by the late Birmingham Conference, was now before the country, they (the Directors) should take no further steps till the people of Glasgow had decided whether to join the National Association, or continue as the Glasgow Association. The amendment was supported by Mr. Adams, and others. On the vote being taken, the amendment was carried all but unanimously. Mr. Colquhoun moved that a committee be appointed to inquire as to the best works on the factory system, and agriculture. Agreed to. It was then agreed, on the motion of Mr. Adams, that the New Plan of Organization be taken into consideration on Monday evening next; and from the importance of the subject, the collectors were instructed to make it as widely known as possible. It is therefore expected that all those who take an interest in this important movement will consider it their duty to be present; we have been long in the way of pulling down, it is now high time we were beginning to build up. To the mere declaimer the Plan now issued may not be congenial; to the trafficking politician it holds out no hope. Those whose object was to live upon the movement, are not likely to give much countenance, or co-operation, to what is calculated to destroy their prospects. It is time we were out of the hands of both the one and the other; and it is to be hoped that our English brethren will be guarded in their choice of those who may be fixed upon as lecturers. Much will depend, not only upon their talent, but on their prudence and moral rectitude. A single false step, however unintentional, would entail more disaster on the cause than anything that has hitherto befallen us.

NEWCASTLE.—The meeting in the Chartists' Hall, Goat Inn, Cloth Market, on Sunday evening, was addressed by Messrs. B. Watson, (who likewise presided on the occasion), R. Forster, and Thomas Dickinson. A vote of thanks was tendered to each of the three speakers, and the meeting was dissolved about half-past nine o'clock.

The Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead held their usual weekly meeting in the Chartists' Hall, on Monday evening, Mr. John Robertson in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Mr. Sinclair said he had great pleasure in informing the meeting that he had received 1s. 7d. from a workshop in North Shields, which his absence on last meeting night prevented him from reporting, about a fortnight ago, and he was instructed to pay it into the victim fund. He then passed a eulogium on the character of the men of Shotley Bridge, who had acted so honourably and liberally when the Defence Fund was collecting. It would appear they were not weary of well-doing yet; for a few days ago he had received ten shillings from the honest men of Shotley Bridge, five shillings of which he was instructed to hand to the Victim Fund, and five shillings to the District Lecturers' Fund. A vote of thanks was tendered to the weavers' shop in North Shields for their 1s. 7d., and to the men of Shotley Bridge for their 10s.; and the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—1st. "That a Committee be appointed to examine the Plan of Organization, adopted by the National Conference at Birmingham, and make the necessary steps towards establishing a Branch in this town." 2d. "That Messrs. Higgins, Seed, Gibb, Woodward, Embleton, Fleming, Fairbairn, jun., Robertson, Marshall, Watson, Young, and Sinclair form that Committee." 3rd. "That this meeting tender their best thanks to the men whose votes were recorded *in the minority at the* late Conference, inasmuch as they did not show that anti-democratic spirit evinced at the former Conference in December last by the minority, who then ran away; and, likewise to the whole of the *delegates of the late Conference*, for the manner in which they conducted the business of the Conference." Some local business having been disposed of, the meeting then adjourned.

Forthcoming Chartist Meetings.

London.—An harmonic meeting will be holden at the Feathers, Warren street, Tottenham Court Road, on Monday, the 25th inst, at eight o'clock. The proceeds to be given to Mr George White, of Birmingham, now suffering for his advocacy of the people's cause.

Marylebone.—Mr. Mantz will lecture on Sunday evening, Sept. 24th, at the Mechanics' Institution, Circus-street, New-road, at half-past seven o'clock.

Soho.—Mr. Waddington will deliver a lecture at the Golden Lion, Dean-street, on Sunday (to-morrow.)

Leicester.—On Tuesday evening, the 26th inst., a shareholders' meeting will be held in Mr. Cooper's room, of the Leicester Democratic Hall of Science, to elect a Committee of Management, and other important business.—T. Winters, Secretary.

On Monday next, a demonstration and tea party will be held in honour of W. Jones, the liberated victim from Leicester Gaol, whose term of imprisonment expired on the 21st instant.

Derby.—The quarterly delegate meeting, for the purpose of carrying out the local plan of Organization for Nottinghamshire and South Derbyshire, will be holden on Sunday, October 1st, at ten o'clock in the morning, at Mr. Samuel Pendal's, Park-street, Castle Fields, Derby, when delegates will be expected from Burton, Swadlincote, Greasley, Tutbury, Ilkestone, Belper, Borrowash, Heanor, and each locality in the County of Nottingham.

Long Buckby.—Mr. Samuel Parkes will preach the funeral sermon of that sterling patriot, the late James Duffy, on Sunday next, at the Cross Roads, near Buckby Wharf. A collection will be made at the close, in aid of the Victim Fund. Service to commence at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Manchester Young Men's Association.—A lecture will be delivered in the Brown-street Room, on Tuesday next.

The Delegates representing the young men of the districts surrounding Manchester are requested to meet in Brown-street Room, by ten o'clock. All communications respecting the procession to be addressed to Mr. John Hargraves, 27, Brown-street.

A Meeting of the members of the Ashton Charter Association will take place on Sunday next, in their room, Old Factory, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Oldham.—On Sunday (to-morrow) a lecture will be delivered in the Chartist Room, Greaves-street, at six o'clock in the evening, by Mr. Bell, of Heywood. After the lecture a collection will be made to defray the expence of the room.

Rochdale.—Mr. Edward Clarke, of Manchester will deliver two lectures on Sunday next, in afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, and in the evening at six, in the Association Room, top of Yorkshire-street.

Halifax.—Discourses will be delivered at the following places, on Sunday (to-morrow):—Mr. B Rushton will deliver two discourses in the Halifax Association Room, Pellon-lane, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and six in the evening; Mr. John Snowden, at Sowerby, at six in the evening; Mr. Mirrah, at Ovenden, at six in the evening; Mr Hanson, at Lower Warley, at two in the afternoon; Mr. Bowden, at Siddal, at two in the afternoon, in the open air, weather permitting; Mr. Greenwood, at Ripponden, at two in the afternoon; and Mr. Clayton, at Mixenden, at two in the afternoon. Collections will be made at the close of each for the support of the families of the incarcerated victims.

Bradford.—The Chartists of White Abbey will meet in their room on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, to arrange for the formation of a Branch, according to the Plan of Organization adopted by the Conference.

A Public Meeting will be holden at Idle, near Bradford, on Sunday, at four o'clock in the evening, to consider the propriety of forming a Branch according to the New Plan of Organization. Mr. Thomas Ibbotson, Mr. Smyth, and several others, from Bradford, will address the meeting.

The Chartists of Manningham will meet in their room on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon. The New Plan as adopted by the Conference will be discussed, and the opinion of the Chartists of Manningham taken, as to the propriety of forming a branch in the locality.

The Chartists of George-street will meet in their room on Sunday morning at nine o'clock, to receive names for the formation of a branch, according to the New Plan of Organisation.

The Chartists of Little Horton will meet on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in the School room, to enrol members, preparatory to sending for a Charter to establish a Branch according to the Plan of Organization.

The Chartists of Bowling Back Lane will meet in their room, on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to receive names for the forming of a Branch according to the new Plan of Organization.

The Chartists of the Central Locality will meet in the Council Room on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Branch according to the Plan adopted by the Conference.

The Chartists of New Leeds will meet in their room on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, when the subject of forming a Branch according to the new Plan will be taken into consideration.

The Chartists of Daisy Hill will meet in their room on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, to receive names for the formation of a Branch according to the new Plan adopted by the Conference.

Lambeth.—A ball and concert will be held in the Chartist Hall, 115 Blackfriars-road, opposite the Riding School, on Monday evening next.

Bolton.—A members meeting will be held in the Association Room, on Tuesday evening, September 24th, at six o'clock.

Manchester.—Carpenters' Hall.—Mr. James Leach will deliver a lecture in the above hall on Sunday (to-morrow) Chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock in the evening.

Birmingham.—A lecture will be delivered in the Chartist Room, 37, Peck-lane, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock—and on Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

Southampton.—A meeting will be holden at the house of Mr. Hill, No. 8, Spa Road, Coach and Horses Yard, on Tuesday next, at eight o'clock, to take into consideration the New Plan of Organization.

Nottingham.—Mr. G. Harrison will preach in the Market-place on Sunday evening, the 24th inst., at six o'clock.

Mr. H. Dorman will deliver a lecture in the Chapel, Rice-place, on Monday evening, the 25th instant, at eight o'clock.

A Delegate Meeting will take place at Wednesbury, on Sunday, the 1st of October, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

Nottingham.—On Goose-Fair Monday, a tea party will be held at Mr. Dorman's, Close-street. Tickets, 9d. each.

Mr. Doyle's route for the ensuing week. Sunday, September 24th, Sheepshead camp-meeting, Forest-lane, near the Ashby-road. Loughborough, Monday; Whitwick, Tuesday; Heyworth, Wednesday; Hathern, Thursday; Quorndon, Friday; and on Sunday, October 1st, Mountsorrel Camp-meeting.

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FATAL DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS.

The *New Orleans Diamond* of Sunday, the 20th ult., comes to us with the following account of a duel which took place there on the day previous:—

"There was considerable excitement in the city last evening, in consequence of a hostile meeting between Mr. Hueston, of the *Baton Rouge Gazette*, and the Hon. Alcee Labranche.

"The parties met at six o'clock at 'The Oaks,' a short distance from the Gentilly road. The distance agreed upon was forty yards, and the weapons selected double-barrelled shot guns, to be loaded with ball—the parties to fire between the words 'one' and 'five.' They fought four rounds, the result of which was as follows:—

"1st Round.—Mr Labranche discharged both barrels at the same time, and before Mr. Hueston had fired a second barrel the time fixed upon expired. Of course, he lost a fire.

"2nd Round.—Both fired single barrels at intervals. Mr. Labranche's second barrel struck the pantaloons of Mr. Hueston, and passed through the knees of them without touching the flesh.

"3rd Round.—Mr. Labranche fired both barrels at the same time; the balls passed through the hat of Mr. Hueston, about two inches apart.

"4th Round.—Mr. Hueston fired first. Mr. Labranche's shot took effect in the left side, on the last rib, and passed out on the other side, ranging low down. He threw his gun forward, and fell [illegible] at full length on the ground. The wound was at first pronounced mortal by the physicians in attendance.

"The parties exhibited on the ground the utmost coolness and fortitude. Mr. Hueston was placed on a litter and carried to a house near the ground. We are happy to state, that at a late hour last night hopes were entertained of his recovery.

"P.S.—Most sincerely do we regret the duty that devolves upon us of announcing the death of Mr. Hueston. He expired at half-past eleven o'clock, in the full possession of his mental faculties."

The New Orleans newspapers of Saturday, the 19th ult., relate the immediate cause of the duel. It appears from them, that Hueston is the editor of a paper—printed, we believe, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana—and published an article against Mr. Labranche. Soon after Mr. Labranche saw the article he heard that Mr. Hueston was in the city of New Orleans; and he at once took a stick, and went in search of him. He found Hueston at a billiard-table, with a cue in his hand. A few words passed between them, when Mr. Labranche struck him, and followed up his blows several times before they were parted. When they were separated, it was thought that Hueston was killed; and Mr. Labranche's friends tried to prevail upon him to leave the room and conceal himself, which he refused to do. At length he agreed to leave the room and go to some place in the city, which he named, on condition that some person, who should remain there, would tell Hueston or his friends where he might be found if they should desire to hear more from him. This being promised, Mr. Labranche left the room and went to the place which he had designated. This was on Wednesday, the 16th inst., and on Saturday evening following, according to the statement of the *Picayune*, the duel was fought.

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Foreign Intelligence.—Kensington is still in the hands of the p[illegible] the popularity of [illegible] mell (the beadle) is [illegible] diminishing. The [illegible] pavior has pronounced [illegible] he was in liquor [illegible] time, his pronunciation [illegible] too indistinct to be understood by any one. The Chelsea Junta has declared itself perpetual, and was dispersed by policeman Æ 1000 immediately afterwards. A [illegible] *Exaltados* collected on the Knightsbridge cab-stand, and seemed disposed [illegible]—a disposition of which the police on duty immediately availed themselves. A good deal depends on the resolution come to by the vestry; but as all resolution seems to have [illegible] from them, it is difficult to say what will be the result of the struggle.—*Punch.*

The Gadeesby Murder.—Messenger was brought up for re-examination on Wednesday, the 13th inst.; but as the investigation was strictly private, we can only say that he was fully committed to take his trial at the next assizes for the wilful murder of James Garner. Great numbers were standing round the county office the whole time of the examination (which lasted eight hours), and very much anxiety was manifested to catch a sight of the man when it was concluded. The Welford-road was completely thronged with people, and the gaol doors were crowded. The excitement was intense; and the execrations of the people were louder than ever. We have heard many rumours as to additional evidence, and as to the nature of the defence, but deem it unfair to publish anything grounded upon report alone.

Attempted Suicide in Horsemonger-lane Gaol.—On Friday morning week, Thomas Hares, who was charged at Union-hall Police Court with attempting to cut his throat with a penknife, again attempted to commit suicide in the above prison. It appeared that a knife was left in the washing room by one of the turnkeys. When the prisoner with the others were ushered in for the purpose of washing, he seized the knife, and before the turnkey could prevent him, inflicted a dreadful gash across his throat. He was immediately removed to the infirmary, where he lies in a precarious state.

DUBLIN.

In consequence of its being announced in all the newspapers that the apostle of Temperance, the good Father Mathew was to preach a sermon in the Catholic Church, Upper Gardener's-street, at two o'clock on Sunday last; and as the great majority of the members of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association are teetotallers, the usual weekly meeting of that Society was but thinly attended. Mr. James Haughton, who is very popular, and justly so, invited all the Temperance bands of the city to assemble at two o'clock, and wait till Father Mathew had concluded his sermon, and then greet him with "Heavenly music," which invitation was cheerfully responded to. At four o'clock, the City of Dublin presented one of the most cheerful, happy, and soul stirring scenes imaginable. The several bands were beautifully dressed. Father Mathew's has all the appearance of a military band. The dress is blue trousers with gold braiding from the hip to the ancle; blue military frock coat, blue cap and gold band. The bands moved off in good order from the church to their respective localities, each playing some enlivening air or piece of sacred music. At six o'clock the whole city was as tranquil, and as quiet as if the sound of music was never heard in it. There never was since the beginning of the world such a reformation brought about in so short a time as Father Mathew has brought about in the City of Dublin. It is like a miracle. It is amongst the working classes that the great change for the better is so obvious.

This reformation amongst the people is a source of well-founded hope to the sound-thinking portion of the members of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. In it they see the ultimate success of the sound political principles contained in the People's Charter. That Chartism must ultimately triumph in Ireland, no sensible man, who knows anything about the question, has one shadow of doubt. Chartism is yet in its infancy in Ireland. The principles of Chartism have made far more rapid strides in Ireland than did those of teetotalism. And what is rather a curious coincidence, they were both assailed by the same weapons, and by the same individual. For several years the teetotallers were obliged to hold their meetings in holes and corners. The windows of the houses where they assembled were broken by an infuriated people, who were led to believe that they were the enemies of their country and their creed. All the eloquence and ridicule which O'Connell could command were employed to destroy the teetotallers. He was then a practising barrister; and had, it is said, received large fees from the brewers and distillers of Dublin to put down teetotalism. Upon one of those occasions, he made a virulent attack upon Philip Cecil Crampton, who was then a King's Counsel, and who was the first man of note who countenanced teetotalism. Mr. Crampton, having discovered that temperance alone would never have the effect of putting a total end to drunkenness amongst the poorer classes; in order to set a good example, destroyed all the wines and spirituous and malt liquors in his house, to the value of £1000. Here was a sacrifice to principle. However, when Mr. O'Connell heard of this, he turned it into the greatest possible ridicule. He described Mr. Crampton as an enemy to the Catholics of Ireland; as a supporter of the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs; as a man who was more fitted for a lunatic asylum than a judicial bench. In one of his speeches against the teetotallers, he said it was a sufficient reason for the people of Ireland to scout it, because Philip Cecil Crampton patronised it. He said that he never was afraid of a ghost, but once in his life; and that was a few days ago, when he met the attenuated form of his old friend Philp Cecil Crampton, which he had not seen since he became a teetotaller; that the figure stalked abroad like a ghost since his learned friend had ceased to support nature with potations of good old wine and double XX. Mr. O'Connell subsequently became a brewer himself; in which speculation he was unsuccessful. He opposed teetotalism as long as he was able, and opposed it in Dublin successfully, until Father Mathew made his appearance in Dublin in March, 1840, when Mr. O'Connell, finding that further opposition would be unavailing, became a convert to Father Mathew's eloquence, and the millions who flocked to his standard. Judge Crampton was no longer described as "Philip the water drinker." His attenuated form no longer frightened the Liberator. There was an end to ridicule. The people began to discover, and did discover, that the teetotallars, whom they had previously beaten and abused, were not the enemies of their country and creed. Well, Chartism is winning its way to the hearts of the people through the perseverance and indomitable spirit of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. It was denounced even with more virulence than teetotallism. Its members were villified, traduced, and calumniated: yet it is thriving. Its progress is slow but sure. The spirit of real liberty is kept alive by this little band of sterling patriots; and their proceedings find their way to the remotest districts in Ireland, through the medium of the *Northern Star* and the brotherly kindness of the Chartists of Great Britain. A day will come—and that too at no distant period—when some political Father Mathew will arise amongst us, and dispel the clouds of prejudice and ignorance in which the glorious principles of Chartism have been enveloped by hollow-hearted mock patriots, whose patriotism is pelf, and who keep the people in political ignorance, in order to plunder them with impunity. But those clouds will yet vanish before the bright rays of principle. As the morning sun tinges the tops of mountains on his first appearance above the horizon, and drives away the darkness of the night, and soon shines forth in all his glory,—so will Chartism overthrow prejudice and error, and appear in all its native beauty, to the astonishment and admiration of the Irish people.

The striking similarity between the progress of Chartism and Teetotalism, and the opposition to them, has led to these preliminary observations by way of episode to the proceedings of the Irish Universal Suffrage Association.

At half-past one o'clock, Mr. Patrick Moran was called to the chair. The Chairman said, that the unusual thinness of the meeting proceeded from two causes; the first of which was that a great number of their members belonged to Father Mathew's teetotal Society, and that they had very properly gone to do honour to a man who had conferred such substantial benefits upon them especially, and upon his country generally—(hear, hear). The second cause was, that several members were afraid to come, lest they should be publicly denounced, and thus lose their employment; while others were so full of the idea that this Association was opposed to the Repeal of the Union, that they would not let any come, over whom they could exercise any influence. Others deemed it quite enough to join the Association, take out their cards, and pay their subscriptions; and, as they were not good orators, they thought their attendance might be dispensed with. He (Mr. Moran) employed a great number of men; and, so devoted are some of them to Mr. O'Connell, that they have more than once told him that they would cut off their right arm, if he told them it was for the good of their country; yet they could not say that he ever did any good for them, or was he ever likely to do them any. The fact is, the people do not know what goes on in these rooms, and the liberal press takes right good care that they shall not know. This Association cannot bribe the press. The O'Connell Repealers can; therefore any lie may be, and very often is, told of us without our having the means to contradict it—(hear, hear)—but our turn is coming. The victims of Repeal, that is the victims of O'Connell's policy, are now complaining of the conduct of the press. Lord Palmerston turned away a great number of tenants and labourers for having attended an O'Connell Repeal meeting. All that the poor fellows got out of the Repeal rent, as compensation for their loss was £26. Shame, shame! £26 out of £2000 a week. Collections are made for those poor sufferers, and meetings are held at the Corn Exchange at night in their behalf; but as the Liberal press does not report the proceedings, none of the brawling patriots attend those meetings—(hear, hear). As there was a very important motion to be submitted to the meeting he should not trespass upon them by any lengthened observations. He should only say that if any stranger, and he saw some in the room, had any wish to address the meeting they should have a patient hearing, and should be treated in every respect as if they were members, with the exception of voting. The members were subject to the rules of the Association, and strangers should also be subject to them; unless these rules were observed and strictly enforced by the Chairman, aided and supported by the good sense of the meeting, there could be no such thing as order. In that meeting he was sure the Chairman would have but little trouble. There was no danger of unmannerly interruptions. The scamps and blackguards of the city had tried their hand at that and failed. All that the advocates of Chartism required was free discussion, "a clear stage and no favour"—(hear, hear). The Chairman resumed his seat amidst the repeated plaudits of the meeting.

Mr. W. H. Dyott read the rules and objects of the Association; the minutes of the last day's proceedings; and several letters from various parts of Ireland. A letter from Mr. Miles Debbage, of Norwich, announcing that he had forwarded for the use of the Irish Chartists 222 *Northern Stars*, 84 *Evening Stars*, 205 *Chartist Circulars*, and four *National Vindicators*, was read and heartily cheered.

Mr. O'Higgins read a letter from a gentleman in Manchester, who had never joined the Chartist ranks, but who nevertheless was like many others in the middle ranks, thorough Chartists—(hear, hear). The following passages in the letter were loudly cheered by the whole meeting:—"The political game on both sides of the Irish sea is becoming so complex that unless we keep up a little intercourse with each other, we shall be utterly unable to understand the apparently inconsistent moves."

"The cuckoo cry here is 'Chartism is asleep, dead, extinct.' False! it never was so powerful. Nearly every English working man is a Chartist. Whenever the free traders or other Whigs attempt a PUBLIC meeting, an opposition, utterly overwhelming, spontaneously appears, and they are completely crushed. But let the leaders call a meeting for "*Chartist purposes;*" and few comparatively will attend. It will be well for you, in your present important position, to mark this distinction well, or you will be deceived. The genius of the English Constitution, and of Englishmen, is to transact all business at home, in their villages, hamlets, and towns; and where all think alike, as on the CHARTER, no further Organization is required to ensure simultaneous action, whenever the time for it comes."

"Your Irish leader, though he has done far more than any other leader, of ancient or modern times, to forfeit the confidence of the people, still retains it, though apparently on the condition that he will keep moving towards Repeal."

"His Arbitration Court affair, if he is in earnest, is a magnificent move; but has he the power and *will* to empty the Government magistrates' courts, and send the people to seek justice from magistrates of their own choice?"

"What is his scheme about assembling a sort of Parliament in Dublin? Will he really have the spirit to elect a body of men to sit and make laws, and act as a sort of domestic legislature? He cannot go on for ever demonstrating; and if he does not advance he must recede. Your clergy surely will not let him halt and yet uphold him"—(hear, hear). He (Mr. O'Higgins) was of opinion that the Catholic clergy would not let Mr. O'Connell halt, and still uphold him. Should he attempt to deceive them or to make use of them to promote his own private ends, they will to a man abandon him. They are really in earnest: they have no private interests to serve; no political friends to promote by putting the Repeal in abeyance, lest it might disturb the tenure of Whig power and Repealer patronage. No, they are in earnest. It is to their country's welfare they look. They know better than any other men the truly miserable condition of the great majority of their respective flocks; and it is with a view to ameliorate that condition, to make their people happy and contented, that they have taken so active a part in the Repeal movement; and it is because they consider Mr. O'Connell the fittest person in the empire to guide that mighty movement, and steer it safely through all the meshes and pitfalls of the law, that they have given, and continue to give, him their undivided and hearty support. They care not about faction, Whig or Tory: it is the well-being of the people, and that alone, they look to or care for—(hear, hear). There is not a man of them, from the highest to the lowest, who would not be thorough unflinching Chartists, if they once knew the principles of Chartism—(hear, hear). He had but little faith in the political integrity of Mr. O'Connell, whose public career he knew better than any other man living. He had implicit confidence in him for a long time, and he was slow to doubt—slow to withdraw that confidence from him. His disappointment and pain were boundless when he first saw Mr. O'Connell act openly, wilfully, and basely unjust; when he saw him abandon every political principle for the sake of keeping the Whigs in power, in order to get some places for his sons and sons-in-law; and when he heard him declare in the House of Commons, on the debate upon the tithe question, that "SHOULD THE BRITISH MINISTER LEGISLATE IN THAT SPIRIT FOR HIS COUNTRY, HE WOULD BLOT OUT THE NAME OF IRELAND FOR EVER, AND GLORY IN CALLING HIMSELF A WEST BRITON." And what was this spirit of legislation which was to blot out the name of Ireland for ever, and call it West Britain? The appropriation of surplus tithe, £50,000 a-year to the purposes of education, forgetting altogether the fact, that in order to create the surplus, the poor Catholic occupying tenant should pay the last farthing—(hear, hear). He, Mr. O'Higgins, hoped most sincerely that he was wrong, and that those who confided in Mr. O'Connell's honesty were right. He would be rejoiced to be found in the wrong, but he had not the slightest particle of confidence in Mr. O'Connell's political honesty. In fact, from all he saw and all he knew, he would not trust him with anything, and he was sorry for it. His whole political career was a living lie, one part contradicting the other all through. In 1825, he made an effort to sell the Catholic Hierarchy and priesthood of Ireland to the virtuous Geo. 4th, but was defeated by the late Dr. Doyle and the present Archbishop of Dublin, the venerable and venerated Dr. Murray. He succeeded in selling the forty shilling freeholders. He swore in March, 1825, that the disfranchisement of the forty shilling freeholders, and raising the qualification to ten pounds beneficial interest, would be a great boon to Ireland, and would be generally acknowledged as such. The forty shilling freeholders were disfranchised; banished from home and country; three hundred thousand of them hunted off the face of the earth; their wives and families died of want in the ditches; and the man who stands guilty before high heaven of the wholesale destruction of fifteen hundred thousand human beings, is the man whom he (Mr. O'Higgins) was called upon to trust; a man whose whole political career can be traced through the blood and slaughter and destruction of his countrymen. Tracy, of Cork, was imprisoned, and died in prison for having published a truculent speech of Mr. O'Connell's, which he had the baseness to deny. Magee, of the *Evening Post*, suffered fine and imprisonment for having published another speech of Mr. O'Connell's, which he also denied. Barrett, of the *Pilot*, suffered six months' imprisonment for having published a letter of Mr. O'Connell's in the *Pilot* newspaper. In 1830, the Repeal question and the total abolition of tithes were questions then got up for the purpose of thwarting Earl Grey's Government, because Mr. Solicitor General Doherty was placed upon the Bench, in opposition to the remonstrances of Mr. O'Connell. He said that the appointment would be unpopular in Ireland; and he took good care to make it so. His recommendations to the people not to pay tithe led to the murders at Newtownbarry, Carrickshock, Moncoin, Wallstown, Rathcormac, and several other places. Rielly and others died in prison, martyrs to his advice. After all this sacrifice of human life publicly known, besides the thousand other cases of suffering well known, but not published, this great political leader compromised the tithe question and the Repeal question, for Whig places for such of his family as were fit to occupy them; and this is the man which he (Mr. O'Higgins) was called upon to trust. It was his solemn opinion, and that opinion founded on past experience, that Mr. Daniel O'Connell would sell the Repeal movement, Catholic Bishops, Priests, People and all, for some paltry privileges connected with the administration of the law in Ireland, in which the great mass of the people would have no interest, and from which they would derive no benefit of any nature or kind whatsoever. This great statesman says he spent five long years in fruitless efforts to conciliate the Orangemen without conciliating one of them; but the effort he says furnished with him an argument against them: *ergo*, there was no argument against them before But he forgot to tell his admiring auditory that this childish attempt at conciliation forced the Government to re-embody and arm the Orange Yeomanry, lest some of them should fall into the conciliation trap. This great statesman; this "Irish Moses;" voted in his place in Parliament for the Irish Coercion Act, and against Mr. Crawford's motion for the total abolition of Tithe; for the Irish Municipal Reform Bill containing the clause which made minister's money a municipal tax, and another clause giving the power to the Lord Lieutenant to appoint the Sheriffs and the Recorder. Yet this is the statesman whom he (Mr. O'Higgin's was called upon to trust! He had to apologise for taking up so much of the time of the meeting; but the letter which they heard read, and the incessant applications which have been made to him to become the tool and slave of O'Connell, led him into this lengthened statement of his views upon this great and important question.

The notice of motion having been read, Mr. Woodward came forward, and said that he felt great difficulty in bringing under the notice of the Association the subject of which he had given notice—an Address to the Chartists of Great Britain, requesting their assistance to obtain a repeal of the 33rd Geo. III. cap. 29, called the Convention Act. This was a question more fitting for a lawyer to moot, than for a hard working man like him. But he felt the effects of this penal statute as keenly as any lawyer could. Some of the clauses of this despotic statute operated directly against the tradesmen and mechanics of Ireland. Suppose, for instance, that one trade met for the purpose of regulating wages, and that other trades approved of their proceedings, and sent delegates to assist them: the moment those meetings interfered with the interests of the masters, or even their imaginary interests, that moment the masters could hand them all over to the tender mercies of the Attorney-General—(hear, hear). In despotic Russia there was no such tyrannical statute as this. The Russian serfs, as they are called, are the peculiar care of the Autocrat. It is to prevent the nobility from doing injury to the Russian serf, that the despotic laws of that country are enacted and enforced. He would read the whole Act for the information of the meeting, and should then leave them to judge of the patriotism of those who, when their friends the Whigs were in power, made no effort to have this most atrocious statute repealed. Let it be borne in mind that this was not an English statute. It originated in College Green, and was passed there—(hear, hear);—and what is there to prevent similar laws from passing in the same place, if the Union were repealed to-morrow? How can we, without first and foremost getting an extension of the franchise, send better men to College Green than we now send to Westminster? The thing is impossible. Unless the people first get the power to return men of their own choice to represent them, bad laws could be made in College Green in 1843 as easily as they were made in 1793, when this wicked act became law. Mr. O'Connell has often said that Catholic Emancipation, as it is called, would have been obtained twenty years sooner, only this very Convention Act having stood in the way; yet when he got into Parliament he never made one solitary effort to repeal it—(hear, hear). He (Mr. Woodward) was at a loss to get any one to tell him what good he did, or attempted to do, all the time he was in Parliament, but more especially during the time that his bosom friends, the Whigs, had a majority of 137 upon every question they introduced. Why not make an effort to repeal the Convention Act then? But now, when the hereditary and avowed enemies of public liberty are in power, he makes a great fuss about the Repeal of the Union, and puts the poor Associates to the expence of building a house for the reception and accommodation of three hundred delegates, whom he knows in his heart and soul can never assemble there till this Act is repealed—(hear, and cheers). He was as anxious to see three hundred real representatives of the people assembled in the Conciliation Hall as Mr. O'Connell or any one else. To be sure, three hundred men may come there and read the newspapers; but that is all they can do till this statute is repealed. Mr. O'Connell has already shifted his ground. He now says that they are not to be delegates, but a "Protective Society." To protect what? he wished to know. But they cannot be elected even in that capacity. The second section of this Act, which is as follows, will prevent them from meeting as delegates or representatives in any shape or under any name:—

"II. And be it further enacted, that if any person shall give or publish, or cause to be given or published any written or other notice of election to be holden, or any manner of appointment of any person or persons to be the representative or representatives, delegate or delegates, or to act by any other name or description whatever as representative or representatives, delegate or delegates of the inhabitants, or of any description of the inhabitants of any province, county, city, town, or other district within this kingdom at any such assembly; or if any person shall attend and vote at such election or appointment, or by any other means vote or act in the choice or appointment of such representatives or delegates or other persons to act as such, every person who shall be guilty of any of the said offences respectively, being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be deemed guilty of an high misdemeanour."

This precious clause guards against the assembling of representatives under any name or construction whatsoever. He hoped that his British Chartist brethren would send petitions from every village, town and hamlet, for the repeal of this odious law; and thus prove to the O'Connellite Repealers, that the Chartists were real Repealers. The petitions might be written in a good round-hand, upon sheets of middling sized paper, signed by fifty or one hundred names to each petition, and forwarded by post to the member chosen to present it. This plan will save expense; and be as effective as the most costly method. Before he concluded he begged leave to explain what he meant by saying "what is called Catholic Emancipation." Now he, Mr. Woodward, was a Protestant; and he should never look upon his Catholic countrymen as emancipated while they were obliged to contribute one farthing directly, or indirectly towards the support of the ministers of his church—(hear, hear). Mr. Woodward concluded by moving that the address to the Chartists of Great Britain be referred to the Standing Committee for revision, prior to its being forwarded to the *Northern Star* for publication.

Mr. Dyott seconded the motion in an admirable speech, in the course of which he said that he fully concurred with Mr. Woodward in his opinion of Catholic Emancipation; though not a Catholic himself, he looked upon the exaction of tithe and minister's money as disgraceful to those who received it, and degrading to those who were compelled to pay it. The parsons of the Church by law established, knew full well that they had no just title to the vast sums which they forced an impoverished people to pay for vilifying and calumniating themselves, their creed, and the clergy of their choice. Ireland could not be tranquil, nor would she be tranquil, until such time as this odious, degrading, and debasing tyranny was got rid of. The enactment of the People's Charter would soon throw these legalized clerical plunderers upon their own resources. Well they know that, and hence their hostility to it.

The question having been put, and the motion carried, Mr. Manning was called to the chair, and thanks having been given to Mr. Moran, the meeting separated.

* * *

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.—On Sunday morning three young men, named M'Dermott, M'Hew, and Killan, left the White House, Chelsea, for the purpose of bathing. Having reached a retired spot, they plunged in, M'Dermott previously remarking, that though he was going into the water he could not swim a stroke. His two companions, who were good swimmers, left him amusing himself by the shore while they struck out for the centre of the stream, which they had no sooner gained than M'Dermott cried out "I'm going, help me for God's sake." Observing that the poor fellow, though not many yards from the shore, kept ducking up and down, they made all haste towards him, but the tide, which was running strong at the time, carried them a considerable distance below where M'Dermott was struggling. Young Phelps, brother of the celebrated oarsman of that name, happening to be passing in his barge, jumped into his small boat and pulled with all speed, leaving his barge to take care of itself, but all his exertions, as well as those of others, were useless, as the poor fellow sunk for the fourth and last time before any one reached the spot. From the statement of the boy who was left in care of the clothes, M'Dermott was practising by swimming on one leg, which is performed by walking on either, and striking out with one, and was not more than up to his chest in water, when coming suddenly to what is called a ballast-hole, directly facing Burton's-wharf, he lost his footing, and was immediately plunged into about twenty feet of water. Several attempts were made by diving and dragging to recover the body, none of which, up to a late hour, proved successful. The deceased was twenty-one years of age, and the only support of a widowed mother and several children.

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Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box,

(Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both sexes, including Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Secondary Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from business. They have effected the most surprising cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when salivation and all other means have failed; they remove Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions on any part of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pristine health and vigour.

Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven till One. Only one personal visit is required from a country patient, to enable Messrs. Perry and Co., to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after all other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B. Country Druggists, Booksellers, Patent Medicine Venders, &c. can be supplied with any quantity of Perry's Purifying Specific Pills, and Cordial Balm of Syriacum, with the usual allowance to the Trade, by most of the principle Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

Sold by Mr. HEATON, 7, Briggate, LEEDS.

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 over-hours 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.

BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS.

Further Testimonials of the Efficacy of this Medicine,

TO MR. PROUT, 229, STRAND, LONDON,

Frimley, near Bagshot, Surrey, April 23, 1843.

SIR,—I enclose three cases in which the parties therein named have received great benefit from using Blair's Pills, and the truth of which I am at any time ready to make affidavit of if required. You are at perfect liberty to publish them if you think proper. Hoping this may induce the incredulous to make a trial of the Pills, which will speedily convince them of their value.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

JOHN J. GILES.

Pirbright, April 23, 1843.

DEAR SIR,—Upon your recommendation I sent for a box of Blair's Rheumatic Pills, and to my astonishment a few doses entirely removed the tormenting pains my wife had suffered so long, but having caught a severe cold the rheumatism again returned, when having recourse to a few more Pills, it again fled, and has not since returned. The public are not generally aware of the efficacy of this truly valuable medicine, or few would suffer from rheumatism.

In consequence of witnessing the effects of the above medicine in my own family, I recommended Edward Bridger, now sixty-seven years of age, a labourer and jobbing gardener, to apply to you, he being afflicted with rheumatism for twenty years; he could scarcely get any sleep, being always worse when in bed, and unable to walk without the assistance of a stick. You gave him some Pills. I saw him yesterday; he told me he could now get rest, which he had been unable to do for a very long time, he is still lame from the length of time he has been afflicted, but can now walk without much inconvenience ten or twelve miles in the day, and can, as he says, do any light work; he has applied to me for a job at hoeing. It is distressing to see a fellow-creature suffering such excruciating pain, when relief can be obtained by taking Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. I shall, for the benefit of those who may suffer, continue to recommend them.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

To John J. Giles, Esq., GEO. INNWOOD.
Frimley, Surrey.

Blackwater, near Bagshot, Feb. 25, 1843.

DEAR GILES,—The effect of Blair's Pills has been everything I could wish for. I had symptoms of the Gout during Wednesday night; I took two Pills during the night and two in the morning, which quite removed the pain; and I was enabled to give a lecture at Hartly Row on Thursday evening, although I was in fear that morning I should not have been enabled to leave home.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

To J. J. Giles, Esq. EDW. J. LANCE.

To the above gratifying communication, the proprietor of Blair' Gout and Rheumatic Pills considers any comment from him would be superfluous.

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.

Poetry.

THOUGHTS

ON READING THE PUERILE REMARKS IN THE *Leeds Times*, OF SATURDAY LAST, ON MR. HILL'S ACCOUNT OF THE STATE OF CHARTISM IN SCOTLAND, AS GIVEN IN THE *Star* OF THE PREVIOUS WEEK.

Sam Gallipot, who does the *Times*,
Tells us the Charter's "dead";
And I tell him, in homely rhymes,
He 's cobwebs in his head.

His bump of falsehood, too, is large,
(Resembling that of "Ned");
But all the shots he can discharge,
Won't lay the Charter dead.

Though Chartist music be not heard
'Mid Scotia's hills and vales;
Yet in its strength her sons are gird,
While every foeman quails.

On mountain top no banner floats,
No empty parade is seen;
As when ten-pounders sell their votes
To those who bite us keen.

As is declar'd by Mr. Hill,
This is a glorious sign;
That slave-men now their freedom will,
And won't with knaves combine.

'Tis o'er the League poor Smiles should weep,
And sound the funeral knell;
For with their Father now they sleep,
That is—they've gone to h——!

W. Rider.

Leeds, Sept. 21st, 1843.

STANZAS.

FROM "FREEDOM," AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY BENJAMIN STOTT, AUTHOR OF "SONGS FOR THE MILLIONS," &c.

Once more I tune my unassuming lyre,
And strike its chords in holy Freedom's praise.
Freedom! the patriot's hope, the slave's desire,
Sublimest theme to claim the poet's lays;
Inspire my soul with fervour whilst I raise
The loud hosanna to thy sacred name;
Nor let that fear, which cowardice betrays,
Suppress my feelings, prompted to proclaim
Thy worth, deserving more than mortal fame.

Freedom! thou best and greatest gift of God;
Pure fount from whence all joy and gladness flows;
Nor dungeon, chains, nor slavery's scourging rod,
Can quench the light thy radiant beams disclose.
Borne on the blast that o'er the ocean blows,
Thy spirit rides triumphant through all space;
Uncheck'd in its career, it overthrows,
And hurls to infamy and ruin every trace
Of bondage foul that doth the world disgrace.

No studied learning aids my humble pen,
Nor lore antique from languages gone by;
The patient suffering of my fellow-men
Alone inspire my unlearn'd muse to try
Her feeble powers upon a theme so high—
So just and god-like, unto man so sure;
Earth, air, and ocean, and the unclouded sky,
Afford me contemplation far more pure
Than riches can command, or wealth secure.

Let me ascend the highest hill and view
The fruitful splendour of the fertile vale;
Let me behold the firmament of blue,
And scenes expansive until vision fail;
O! let my ardent soul once more inhale
The healthful air of heav'n at morning hours;
Let me drink deeply of the cheering gale,
Fill'd with the balmy breath of fragrant flowers,
The breeze that gives my heart its wonted powers:

Joy inexpressible my bosom fills,
When, free, I stand upon the mountain's height;
My heart is grateful; every pulse it thrills
With glad emotion and with pure delight:
External Nature, boundless, free, and bright,
Spreads all her grandeur to my raptured gaze;
A thousand beauties burst upon my sight—
A thousand wonders fill me with amaze,
And give spontaneous utterance to my praise.

I think upon the Great Creator's love,
And adoration warms my inward soul;
I look on all beneath, around, above;
I ponder on the great and glorious whole;
My gratitude and joy exceed controul.
Faint is my voice, but fervent my belief
That Freedom's blessings soon, from pole to pole,
Will cleanse the earth of crime, of tears, and grief,
And make *the miseries of the millions brief.*

Silver-street, Manchester.

Local and General Intelligence.

STOCKPORT.—More League Liberality.—Tom Stuart Again.—The readers of the *Northern Star* will recollect a paragraph which appeared in this paper a short time since, touching the above-named worthy. It was hoped that that *exposé* would have had its hoped-for effect in keeping his leagueship within the bounds of public decency. But not so, the "creature" has been at his "dirty work again;" and we, as in duty bound, must again administer the scourge of public exposure. The Saturday following the publication of the brief sketch of the "doings" of friend Tom, Mr. ——, a dresser, went as usual to the warehouse to receive his week's wages. Immediately on entering the room, the bookkeeper handed him a paper, on which was written, "Notice to leave the employ of his master, at the end of the following week." Mr. ——, unconscious of having done anything to warrant such conduct on the part of one whom he had so long and so faithfully served, went at once to Stuart himself, demanded why and upon what grounds he had thought such a step necessary? had he not started his first machine some five years ago? and had he not from that time always acted in the most becoming and business-like manner? had he not been as good a workman as any in the mill? and if so, why was it, that he was thus treated? it was twenty-four years since he had been discharged; and then it was for attending the memorable meeting on "Peterloo;" he had given up one of the best situations in the town to become his servant; therefore, he demanded an answer why was he discharged? What think you, reader, was the answer of this leading member of the liberal league? Hear it, and blush for the public spirit which tolerates it:—"I discharge you because you are a Chartist!" There, Englishmen, is the act of a Stockport anti-monopolist! a voter for Cobden! one who wants "cheap bread" for the famishing poor! one, too, who was himself a working man only a few years ago. Out upon such hypocrites and oppressors.

SHEFFIELD.—The Municipal Charter.—A meeting convened by circular was held in the Town Hall on Wednesday last, for the purpose of conferring on the best mode of bringing into operation the New Charter of Incorporation. The burden of the speeches seemed to be, now that they had got the Charter all differences of party should cease, and each and all should exert themselves to get honest men into the council; a task, as Mr. Ironside justly remarked, of not easy accomplishment. A working man complained that recipients of parochial relief should lose their vote, when it was notorious that they had to labour hard for the small pittance which they received, and out of which they were compelled to pay their rates. The "gentlemen" said it was a hard case, but it was the *general practice of the law* to disqualify persons receiving parish relief. Mr. Otley complained of the smallness of the burgess list compared with the population. There ought at least to be from 12,000 to 15,000 names, but there only appeared 5,000. He thought there was great carelessness in making out the list, and wished the time to be extended for parties to send in their claims to be placed on the burgess roll. The "gentlemen" said they knew the list was *imperfect*, but it was the best they could give, and they hoped it would improve every year as they got more acquainted with the working of the act. After a great deal of uninteresting discussion it was agreed to call ward meetings to select proper persons for the office of town councillors, and the meeting separated.

More Spurious Cutlery.—On Friday last, Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Pitt-street, Glossop-road, was brought before the Magistrates by Mr. Wilson, clerk to the Cutlers' Company, for having in his possession on the 11th Sept. in his warehouse and workshop, for the purpose of sale, eight dozen of knife blades, requiring a cutting edge, made of iron, cast in a mould, and having the words, "Town made"; the same not being manufactured in London or within twenty miles thereof. It seems to be the practice of the London manufacturers of superior cutlery to mark their goods "London made" to guard their customers against the spurious or cast metal cutlery which the Sheffield manufacturers have been in the habit of "getting up." The penalties under the Act of Parliament for imitating this mark are heavy; and the late exposures have caused the Cutlers' Company to be very vigilant in detecting the "sow metal" manufacturers, and hence the present prosecution. It was proved that the great bulk of the blades bore the mark, "Harrison, Sheffield, town made;" the words "town made" being in a circle. The Magistrates had no doubt that the words "Town made" were marked on the goods for the purpose of deception; but as the name "Harrison, Sheffield," was on them likewise, they could not convict under the Act; but those under a dozen, which were marked "Superior cutlery," "Town made," no doubt came under their jurisdiction, and therefore, they fined Mr. Harrison £10; the Act stating that for every dozen so spuriously marked, the penalty should be £10, and any quantity less than a dozen, £10. Mr. Bramley, the defendant's solicitor, gave notice that he would appeal against the Magistrates' decision. It was stated during the investigation, that the Cutlers' Company will endeavour to get an Act next Session of Parliament to compel manufacturers of cast metal goods to stamp them as such.

Directions have been given to tax-collectors to charge all dogs.

The 24th Regiment, stationed in Glasgow, has just received the route for Ireland.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles, has been for some time past engaged in writing a new tragedy.

Colonel William Nicol Burns, the second son of the immortal bard, has lately returned to Dumfries, after an absence in India of 34 years.

Soon after Henry the Eighth embraced Francis the First on the field of the "Cloth of Gold," the British Monarch declared war against France, then involved with the Emperor.

A new upper lip has been given to a young man in Hartford, United States, who was deprived of one by an accident, when a boy. This nice surgical operation was performed by Dr. Ellsworth.

It appears that there are upwards of 500 journals in China consecrated exclusively to the musical art, and that almost all the considerable capitals contain two or three theatres for operas.

Christina, *alias* Mrs. Munoz, ex-Regent of Spain, is at present thirty-seven years of age; Isabella will be thirteen on the 10th of October; the Infanta Louisa, her sister, is eleven and a half years old.

A young man named Tyler, cashier of Messrs. Reyner and Brothers, Ashton-under-Lyne, has absconded with £900. He sailed from Liverpool for New York the same day he received the above amount.

No place is left for Oliver Cromwell amongst the sculptured representatives of the Sovereigns of England, which are to adorn the new Houses of Parliament.

"Cheap Food."—Two hundred casks of beef, cured at Port Philip, Van Dieman's Land, have been received in London.

Man Butchers.—A soldier (says Swift) is a being hired to kill, in cold blood, as many of his own species, who have never offended him, as he possibly can.

All Generals do not escape.——General Zurbano arrived at Oporto, in disguise, on the 6th instant, and on being discovered was ordered into custody.

Dr. Boardman, of Hartford, U. S., died, on the 25th ult., from inflammation of the throat, occasioned by a particle of creosote, which he was using as a nostrum for the tooth-ache.

It appears by the balance-sheet put forth by the Directors of the Isle of Man Joint-stock Bank, that after deducting the doubtful and bad debts from the assets, the capital of the Bank has been lost three and a half times over!

The Wesleyan Methodists have been compelled to abandon their mission at Malta, and others will be given up or reduced immediately. The permanent income of the Society has diminished to such an extent as to render this step necessary.

Newspapers become more necessary in proportion as men become more equal, and individuals more feared. But, to suppose that they only serve to protect freedom would be to diminish their importance; they maintain civilization.

Ignorance of the Working Classes.—Professor Lee, of Edinburgh, the greatest of modern linguists, acquired his chief knowledge of languages whilst working at his trade as a journeyman carpenter. Many years ago he worked at his trade in the city of Worcester.

The Dahlia.—Mr. R. Frances, of Barbourne, near Worcester, has raised one of the most perfect dahlias ever seen. Its colour is sulphur, edged with cherry, and it is allowed by all who have seen it to be a most beautiful flower.

The lost Pegasus.—The attempt to lift the Pagasus, or to save any of the machinery, is now abandoned by the divers; we believe the company mean to make no further efforts for the recovery of their part of the wreck.

"Free Church."—Dr. Chalmers visited Aberdeen at the close of last week, where he was entertained at a public breakfast by the friends of the Free Church. On this occasion alone the sum of £605 10s. 6d. was collected for the building fund of the Free Church—*Scottish Guardian.*

Death by Lightning—In the evening of the 11th inst., during a thunder-storm at Metz, a young man was struck by the electric fluid, and killed instantaneously. His wife, who stood close to him, was only slightly injured in the hand.

Threatened Volcanic Eruption—Mount Vesuvius has lately given signs of an approaching eruption. The crater, after having sent forth for some days columns of fire and smoke, emitted on the 18th ult. from six to ten in the evening, loud detonations like cannon shots.

Death of Dick Curtis, the renowned Champion of the Light Weights—Richard Curtis, the well-known pugilist, expired on Saturday night last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, after a most lingering and painful illness, at his residence, 1, Little Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road.

A Carmalite nun died on the 29th ult., at Placencia (Spain), aged 108. She lived in the reign of Philip V., Ferdinand VI., Charles III., Charles IV., and Ferdinand VII. She also witnessed the reigns of nine Popes—Clement XIV., Pius VI., Pius VII., Leo XII., Pius VIII., and Gregory XIV. She was seventy-*nine years in the cloister.*

"Rebecca" is sure to be "put down"; for cavalry and infantry barracks have been commenced at Newport, Monmouthshire. The area within the walls will be about ten acres, and the estimated cost of the erection is reported at from £40,000 to £50,000 Messrs. Rennis and Lloyd are the contractors.

Way to settle an "Opponent" in America.—As Mr. Wickliffe, the postmaster-general of the United States, was proceeding in a steamer to Baltimore, he was severely stabbed in the breast by a young man who had been an unsuccessful candidate for an appointment in his department. The wound is, however, pronounced not mortal, although very severe. The assassin was taken into custody on the instant.

A Methodist treated as Methodists now treat Chartists.—In the year 1749, a grand jury, in the City of Cork, made the following presentment: "We find and present Charles Wesley, (the brother of John) to be a person of ill fame, a vagabond, and a common disturber of his Majesty's peace, and we pray that he may be transported."

Emigration.—There has been for some time past a considerable emigration to America going on from the port of London: the emigrants are chiefly of the better class, very few steerage passengers being amongst the number. One of these ships cleared out of the Katherine dock on Friday, with fifty cabin passengers.

The Opera Vocalists.—Lablache and his family are about to quit Paris for Naples, his native city, where he will remain for two months, having obtained a conge to that extent from the directors of the Italian Theatre at Paris. Madame Viardot is now in Paris, and has been engaged to appear in Vienna in the winter season. Persiant is awaiting the opening of the Italian theatre in Paris (which is to take place on the 1st of October,) at a charming country residence at Chalons.

Singular Case of Abduction.—The *Presse* says, "A phenomenon as strange as it was frightful is now the subject of conversation at St. Pierre, in the Oise. Two children have been carried off by a whirlwind in presence of their parents. The whole country within a circumference of two leagues has been visited without any news being heard of them. It is feared that they were carried into the river Oise."

Several Interesting Discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Algiers. On the site of the Old Julia Cæsarea a fine statue of white marble has been found, representing a youth taking a thorn out of his foot; and near it a monument of a knight piercing a soldier with a lance, and over it an inscription, in tolerable preservation.

The Glory of War.—Colonel Morgan, the Texian Commissioner, in a letter to the *New Orleans Tropic* says that of 11 000 Mexican Troops sent to Campeachy to subdue the Yucatese, it has been clearly ascertained that only 4,000 returned! There were 2,306 in the expedition against Merida—800 of that division are all that can be found to go back! Black vomit, and other sickness thinned their ranks daily; and desertion, together with what were killed in the different engagements, must account for the balance.—*New York Herald.*

Pauperism in Holland—A letter from Amsterdam, Sept. 9, states that pauperism has become really frightful in Holland. "It appears," says the writer, "that in 1841, the charitable institutions relieved 595,093 individuals, which number, compared with the whole population, estimated at 2,931,143 souls, is at the rate of one to five. The number of charitable institutions is 6,331, and the sum expended by them in 1841 amounted to 19,026,993 florins (about 41,000,000f.)

The new "Standing Army."—A notice has been sent from the War Office, requiring all pensioners to send in their exact age, how they are now employed, and whether they are ready to go on full pay. The number of soldiers receiving pensions from 6d, 9d, and 1s, per diem, is upwards of 50 000. The present number of indoor pensioners at Chelsea College is 400. The youngest is fifty-eight, and the ages vary from sixty to ninety, and two have attained the age of 104 years. The number of deaths this season has been greater than usual, averaging from two to three a week.

Burying Alive.—The other day, a poor woman lost her life at Knockanbridge, near Broughshane, while working in a sandhole. She had been casting out sand all morning from a deep pit, the only means she had of procuring a livelihood, but hearing of a funeral that was passing, she left off work, and hastened to see it. On her return to work, she had scarcely been a moment in the hole, when the hill above her gave way, and buried her in its ruins. When dug out life was extinct.

Stirling Assizes.—Conviction for Murder.—At the Stirling Assizes, on Wednesday, Lord Moncrief presiding, Allan Mair, an old man of upwards of eighty years of age, was accused of the murder of Mary Fletcher, or Mair, his wife (who was upwards of seventy years of age), upon the night of Sunday, the 14th, or morning of Monday, the 15th of May last, within his house, at Candle-end or Curshort, in the parish of Muiravonside, and county of Stirling, in so far as he did, with a stick or other weapon, beat and abuse the said Mary Mair, of which injuries she came by her death. After the examination of several witnesses the jury unanimously found the panel guilty of murder, as libelled. He was centenced to be executed at Stirling, on Wednesday morning, the 4th of October.—*Scotch Reformer's Gazette.*

An Association is incorporated in New York for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of Washington. Forming a part of the structure will be a library and museum; together with a lofty balcony commanding a view bounded only by the horison. At the head of the Association is the name of the venerable Morgan Lewis of Duchess, formerly an officer under General Washington.

A petition presented by Mr. Hume against the Factory Bill, states, among many other allegations against the clergy of the Establishment, "that the petitioner has good reason to believe that very few of them make their own sermons, but buy them ready made of their London agents. That your petitioner could name a lady, a Dissenter, who employs all her leisure hours in composing sermons for the clergy, for which she obtains half-a-guinea each, and gives the produce to the London Missionary Society."

The Potteries.—Retribution.—The notorious knight of the thimble, who gave evidence against poor Capper at the Special Commission, at Stafford, in October last, has himself been committed to the very gaol where his victim is confined. One evening shortly after the close of the Commission, the blustering tailor was engaged pouring libations to the jolly god, when one of the company reminded him of the Ninth Commandment. This led to a quarrel, in which the tailor, though a powerful man, had the worst of it. Not being satisfied, he sought redress by an action at law, and here again came off "second best," for a few days since he was arrested by a Sheriff's Officer for the expences incurred and debt due to his legal advisers, and safely lodged in Stafford gaol, to the great joy of all who knew, and, knowing, detested him.

Fatal Accident on the River Thames—Mr. Payne held an inquest yesterday evening, at the Red Lion, Mill-lane, Tooley-street, on the body of Thomas Power, aged 19. It appeared from the evidence of Thomas Hill, a mariner, belonging to the schooner Robert and Mary, of Weymouth, that about five o'clock on Thursday evening last, witness and deceased were engaged in mooring their vessel off Toppard's Wharf, London-bridge. Deceased was in a boat, and witness had got upon a lighter for the purpose of being able to hand out to deceased the warp with which the vessel was to be moored. Having made the vessel secure, deceased, being still in the boat, took hold of the head of the schooner and pushed away the boat, at the same time turning to witness and laughing at having thus left him on the lighter. Witness instantly sprung off the lighter into the boat, and deceased began frolicking with him as he jumped in. The boat then upset, and they were both thrown into the water. Deceased sank instantly and was seen no more. His body was picked up shortly afterwards and brought ashore, when medical aid was procured, and every means tried to restore animation but without success. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Melancholy Occurrence.—Remarkable Presence of Mind.—On Sunday morning the following melancholy and singular occurrence, which was unfortunately attended with the loss of life, took place at Rotherhithe. It appears that a Mrs. Bartholomew, a respectable married woman, who resides at No. 54, Clarence-street, Rotherhithe, went into the garden, attached to her dwelling, accompanied by her child, a little girl, about two years of age. At the extremity of the garden is a deep and rapid stream, called the Mill Pond river, which is separated from the garden by a fence, in which there is a gate for the purpose of procuring water from the river. This gate opens outwards, and at that time was unfortunately not fastened. The child, who was a few yards in advance of its mother, ran against it, and by the concussion it was forced open, and the infant fell headforemost into the water. The mother, struck with terror, darted to the assistance, but in her precipitation she overbalanced herself and fell in also. A female neighbour who witnessed the occurrence, exhibited a remarkable presence of mind so seldom shown upon such occasions, and got into a small boat which is lying moored a short distance from the spot where the mother and her infant were immersed, propelled the boat along with a boat-hook which was fortunately lying at the bottom, got close enough to the mother as she was in the act of sinking for the third time, and succeeded in catching hold of a portion of her dress with the hook, and by great exertion got her on shore, she being at the time quite insensible. The infant, in the meanwhile, had been carried along with the stream. The woman's cries alarmed several other persons, who came to her assistance, and Mr. Murdok, a surgeon, was sent for, who used the proper remedies, and after the lapse of some time succeeded in restoring animation. Search was then made for the body of the infant, and in about twenty minutes it was got out, but from the length of time it had been in the water, every exertion to restore life was ineffectual.

Intemperance in Ireland.—A person who has never been in Ireland can form but a very faint idea of the height to which intemperance was carried a few years ago. It may, indeed, be truly observed, that "nearly every crime committed in the country might be traced, directly or indirectly, to the influence of "the whisky." Warburton, in his elaborate "History of Dublin," states that this spirit was not introduced into that city until about the year 1750; but that intemperance was just as common with rum and brandy—the spirits then used. The quantity of claret drunk at the same period was enormous. In the year 1753, the importation from France alone was eight thousand tons. We have no means of knowing what quantity of whiskey was drunk in Dublin before Father Mathew effected his moral revolution there; but it may astonish some persons to learn, that in Thomas-street, in that city, containing one hundred and sixty seven houses, no less than *sixty-two*—we ascertained from personal observation—were spirit-shops, or places where whiskey could be purchased, 1840! This was in one street only; but certainly all the streets were not like this. After Father Mathew visited Dublin, three-fourths of the spirit dealers became insolvent; and it was to this circumstance, more than any other, that O'Connell's non-election after the last dissolution was to be attributed; most of the shopkeepers having been of his interest, and the spirit dealers having lost their votes.—*Bentley's Miscellany for September.*

This beats All!—The New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says—"I understand it has lately occurred to some gentlemen with open eyes that anchorage is cheaper than ground-rent; that a ship of war is but a spacious hotel upside down; and that the most desirable site for a summer residence, as to pure air, neighbourhood, novelty, and economy, is now occupied by the 'Independence' and 'North Carolina' the men-of-war just off the Battery. The latter ship being unseaworthy, it is proposed to purchase her of the Government for the expriment. It is estimated that she can accommodate comfortably three hundred persons. The immense upper deck is to be covered with a weather-proof awning, blue and white, in the style of the Alhambra, and given up entirely to dining, dancing, lounging, and the other uses of hotel drawing-rooms. A more magnificent promenade than this immense deck, cleared of guns and lumber fore and aft, and surrounded entirely by luxurious sofas, could scarcely be imagined. The kitchens and offices are to occupy the forward part of the second deck, or, if the vessel is crowded, to be transferred to a small tender alongside. The port-holes are to be enlarged to spacious windows, and the two decks below, which are above the water-line, will be entirely occupied by splendid rooms, open to the breadth of the bay, and furnished in the oriental and cushioned style, suitable to the luxurious wants of hot weather. Minute barges will ply to and from the shore connected with the Waverley line of omnibuses. Bath-houses will be anchored just astern; a cafe and ice-cream shop will be established in the main and mizen tops (to be reached by a covered staircase), and sofas, for the accommodation of smokers, will be put under a pent-house roof outside the vessel, in the main chains. The cock-pit and hold will, of course, unite the uses of a hotel garret and cellar. It will have the advantage of other hotels, in swinging round with the tide, so that the lodgers on both sides of the ship will see, by turns, from the windows, the entire panorama of the bay. When lightened of her guns, and her upper spars and rigging, it is thought that she will float so much higher as to bear piercing for another line of port-hole windows, affording some bachelor's rooms at the water-line, corresponding in price and convenience with the sky-chambers of the Astor. An eccentric individual, I am told, has bargained for a private parlour, to be suspended under the bowsprit, in imitation of the nest of the hanging-bird. Altogether the scheme seems charming and feasible. The name of the hotel, by the way, is to be 'Saratoga Afloat'; the waiters are to be dressed in the becoming toggery of tars, and the keeper of the house is to wear a folded napkin, epaulette fashion on either shoulder, and to be called invariably 'Commodore.'"

Oh! earth is very beautiful! its sunshine and its flowers
Appear like angel visitants to charm our lonely hours;
The joyous music of the birds, the murmer of the streams,
Come o'er us like the melodies that glorify our dreams;
And the love of gentle woman fills with harmony and mirth,
Alike the desert places and the verdant spots of earth.

But vain are all the bounteous gifts with which the earth is rife,
If health yields not its hues and powers to cheer and lengthen life,
Oh! then who would not gladly find an antidote to pain
And all the fearful miseries disease brings in its train?
Let such pay grateful homage to the Shropshire peasant's skill,
And through existence, health secure, by using Parr's Life Pill.

Post-Office Law.—The Postmaster General has published it as his decision that "a letter re-directed from one place to another, is legally liable to additional postage for further service." A most preposterous decision it is. The principle was all very well when letters were charged for according to the distance they were taken; but is perfectly unjust and absurd under the present system.

Daring Attempt at Burglary.—Between three and four o'clock on Thursday morning a most daring attempt was made to enter the premises of Mr. G. A. Walker, surgeon, of Drury-lane. Two men were seen by a policeman breaking the back door of Mr. Walker's residence; but finding themselves discovered they effected their escape into the adjoining house, which is at present unoccupied. On examination it was found that the panels of the door were completely shattered, and but for the vigilance of the police there can be no doubt that the attempt of the thieves would have been successful.

Execution.—The last sentence of the law was, on the 1st instant, carried into effect, on the Esplanade at Perpignan, in France, on Blanque, for the murder of his brother-in-law. On being informed that the order for his execution had arrived, he gave way to a violent fit of rage; he uttered the most horrid blasphemies and tore his clothes until he was reduced almost to a state of nudity. On recovering himself from this violence, he demanded to have breakfast, of which he ate heartily, and drank a bottle of wine. He afterwards submitted to all the preparatory ceremonials with the most perfect calmness and resignation, but to the last moment refused all the offices of the ministers of religion. He ascended the steps of the platform steadily.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railroad and Affecting Scene.—The freight train of cars started from Middletown on Tuesday afternoon, and after proceeding about three miles to the Hampton-bridge, the last car of the train ran off the track, and was precipitated some fifty feet, where it was dashed to pieces on the rocks. The bridge had no planks upon it. There was one passenger in the car, a Mr. Fitzsimmons, a very respectable man with a family, residing at Goshen. He survived the accident, in great agony, for three hours. A gentleman who was present describes the scene which took place in the rude Irish cabin, whither Fitzsimmons was carried, as being deeply affecting. His daughter, quite a young girl, was present, and after her father had ceased to breathe, she attempted in the absence of a priest, to read the service from the Catholic prayer-book (none of the inmates of the family knowing how to read), but her feelings so overcame her that she was unable to proceed, and requested the gentleman, our informant, to conclude the reading, which he likewise found himself unable to accomplish. The daughter, however, would not consent that the body should be touched by any one until after she had given utterance to the prayer for the spirit of her departed parent to be conveyed to the land of the just—the paradise of heaven.—*New York paper.*

More Cant and Religious Intolerance—There is no town in England where there was more noise made against the Education bill brought forward by Sir James Graham, than in Manchester. The manufacturers made a great out-cry about the intolerant spirit of the said bill, and shouted and bawled till they were black in the face about Civil and Religious Liberty; but notwithstanding their opposition manifested at that time, yet we find in their every day's practice the spirit of religious persecution carried out in its most dreadful form, namely, by taking away the bread of their dependants, if they dare to go to any Sunday school but such as they think proper to recommend. We know one boy that has been discharged from his work for attending the Sunday school at the Carpenters' Hall, because it is in connection with the Chartists. Another case is that a young lad son of Mr Bradshaw, No. 1, Queen-street, Ardwick, who in the month of August last went to work at a mill not a hundred yards from Temple-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, the manager of which told him that he must go to his Sunday school. The boy said that he did go to one, and he thought that sufficient. On the Monday morning the manager went to him at his work, and said you did not come to the School yesterday. No, said the boy, my father said that I was not to leave my old school; well then said this bawler about intolerance, you may go about your business, for I will not have any person working for me unless they attend the place that I wish them. This is a pretty specimen of manufacturer's notions of Civil and Religious Liberty! The facts may be relied upon, as we are in possession of the names of all the parties concerned, and are only waiting our time to make a full exposé of their doings.

"Royalty" in Gaol for Debt.—The person calling himself "the Duke of Normandy" is now an inmate of Horsemonger-lane gaol, and intends to apply to the Insolvent Court for relief. He places his debts at £5,000; and on the credit side, after putting down large estates of immense value in France "inherited in virtue of his mother, Marie Antoinette," there is in this item "All my right and interest to the throne of France as the lawful son and heir of Louis XVI., late King of France." It is believed that "the duke" intends shortly to make an appeal to the benevolence of the English public.

On Sunday night, during the church service of Whitechapel, an extensive fire broke out in the shop of Mr. Wood, a toyman, opposite the church. An alarm was promptly raised; and there having been a like calamity in the forepart of the evening in Osborn-street, three engines, well supplied with water, were soon drawn to the spot; but, unfortunately, the fire, which no doubt had been smouldering for some time previous, burst forth with the most fearful rapidity, and before eight o'clock, twenty minutes after its outbreak, the whole contents of the three floors were in flames. The firemen, seeing not the least probability of saving any portion of Mr. Wood's property, poured torrents of water on the two adjoining houses, occupied by Mr. Saunders, a stationer, and Mr. Feyell, a pawnbroker, but we regret to state that both were seriously damaged.

Brief Memoir of O'Connell.—Daniel O'Connell was born on the 6th of August, 1775, at Carhen, near Caherciveen, in the barony of Iveragh, and county of Kerry—the very year in which British oppression forced the American people to seek for security in arms, and commenced that bloody struggle by which they established their national independence. His father was Mr. Morgan O'Connell, of Carhen, who was married to Catherine, daughter of Mr. John O'Mullane, of Whited Church, in the county of Cork. His father's mother was of the family of O'Donouges (*dhuv*), or the black chiefs of their tribe. Mr. O'Connel was educated on the Continent, partly at Louvain, partly at St. Omer, and partly at Douay. On his return to Britain he had to undergo the formality of studying his profession (the law) in England; for to use his own words, "when he was prepared to enter Trinity College, Trinity College was not prepared to receive him." Having swallowed the regular number of legs of mutton at the Middle Temple, he was duly admitted to the Irish bar, in Easter Term, 1796. Mr. O'Connell married on the 3rd of June, 1802, his relative Mary, daughter of Mr. Edward O'Connell, M.D., of Tralee; he succeeded his father in 1809, and in 1825, by the death of his uncle, Maurice O'Connell, succeeded to the family estate of Derrynane. The O'Connell family are proverbial for living to a very old age. General Count O'Connell, Knight of the Cross of the Order of the Holy Ghost, and Colonel of the late 6th Regt. of the Irish Brigade in the British service, was uncle to the Liberator; he died on the 9th of July, 1833, at Meuden, near Blois, in France; he was the youngest of twenty-two children by one marriage, of whom one-half lived to the age of ninety, at which age this venerable patriot died; he was born in August, 1734, at Derrynane, the residence of his father, Mr. Daniel O'Connell.—*Limerick Reporter.*

Life Preservers.—Leith, Sept. 4th.—With several friends on Leith-pier, about half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday last, we were much gratified by again seeing Francis Taylor in one of his life-preserving cabin-stools, experimentalizing in a very rough sea, there being at the time a pretty stiff breeze from W.N.W. Mr. Taylor, after making his cabin-seat into a life-preserver, which was done in about three seconds, went into it, nearly opposite Leith Fort, and proceeded in a direct line to Leith Roads, and thereafter turned eastward, and landed in excellent style on Leith Sands, passing outside of the Martello Tower and Breakwater. Mr. Taylor continued in the machine on the water two hours. We measured the neat little article after it landed, and found it was 28½ by 15 inches, outside measure, but when a seat it is only 18 by 15 inches. Mr. Taylor has no fear of danger while in it; he has twice crossed the Forth from Leith, a distance of seven or eight miles, in what he proposes to answer as buoys to the ship's anchor. He exhibited one of them while the Forth large steamer was launching from Messrs. Menzies' dock, where he went twice out of it into the water, swam a short distance from it and returned, and went again into it, and it scarcely moved to the side on which he went in and seated himself. He has also gone from Leith to Inchkeith and returning, four times, in different seats, or life-preservers, or life buoys, and at no time was accompanied by a boat or vessel. We understand Mr. Taylor will exhibit something new on Saturday next, about twelve o'clock, a nursing chair and stool, in which he will float himself and propel it. Mr. Taylor has invented and constructed different pieces of furniture, viz. stools, chairs, tables, bedsteads, &c. to answer also for aquatic purposes, to save life, and also for fishing or duck shooting. He proposes that houses and cottages which are continguous to water, either inland or on the sea coast, where there are no boats, and where accidents may happen, should have a part of their furniture for acquatic purposes, that in the case of an accident, a boy or girl, of only six or seven years of age, could manage them in the water, and thereby carry a line, with some small buoyant article tied to its end, say a piece of stick, which the unfortunate person may lay hold of and be drawn to land.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Alarming Fire at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton.—On Friday night considerable alarm occurred at the Old Ship Hotel, King's-road, Brighton, through a fire breaking out in the kitchen chimney. At the outbreak very little notice was taken of it, as it was merely considered as a chimney on fire, but in a short time threatened destruction to the premises. Messengers were despatched to the Town-hall for the engines, which quickly arrived under the able superintendence of Mr. Paine, the head-engineer. The whole of the front of this hotel was some years back rebuilt, but the back part is the ancient hotel, and composed principally of wood. The kitchen chimney runs up between the ball and card rooms, which are built chiefly of wood and communicate with the principal building by a fine corridor nearly seventy feet in length. At one time it was much feared this portion of the building would have fallen a sacrifice to the flames. Mr. Cuff, one of the proprietors, was on the spot directing the numerous servants of the establishment in their exertions, whilst Paine was pouring a body of water on the fire, which by this time had caught some of the furniture in two of the bedrooms, as also a small portion of the roof. Eventually they succeeded in getting it under, although at one time it was expected that a part of the roof must be taken off to get at the place where the fire was raging.

Interesting Relics at Inverness.—The workmen now employed in taking down the old house in Church-street, which has been long a special object of interest to visitors, from the circumstance of Prince Charles having slept there the last night he was in our Highland capital, and it being the same mansion that received the Duke of Cumberland after the eventful battle of Culloden, have come upon two muskets, evidently of an old date, concealed in the north wall, secreted there, most likely, to prevent them from falling into the hands of the red-coats. In proceeding further in their process of demolition, they also found a jewelled ring, buried under a large stone. A knife and fork with ivory handles, as carefully laid out of the grasp of the soldiers, were discovered in another part of the building.—*Inverness Courier.*

Determined Attempt at Suicide.—Shortly before twelve o'clock on Friday, the passengers on board the Prince Albert steamer were greatly alarmed in consequence of a gentleman throwing himself overboard in Gravesend Reach. The engines were reversed instantly, and as he was going down for the last time, he was caught by two men on board a barge. He was conveyed, without loss of time, to the Prince Albert, and a dry suit of clothes belonging to the mate was put on him, and every possible attention paid him. On searching his clothes, a watch and money were found, and a card, on which was written "Mr. James Smith, 2, Montague-street, Russell-square," and he subsequently said his name was Smith. On the arrival of the Prince Albert at the Old Shades-pier, the Captain gave the unfortunate gentleman (who is nearly blind) into the custody of Richards, 486, who arrived with him at the Mansion-house just as the Lord Mayor was leaving. When asked his name, he replied that he was a magistrate as well as the Lord Mayor, and had no right to be questioned. He assigned no reason for making the rash attempt, and conducted himself altogether in such an extraordinary manner, that the Lord Mayor directed he should be treated with every kindness at the Infirmary in the Compter, until his friends were apprized of his unfortunate situation.

Alarming Progress of Fever.—Such is the rapid increase of this fatal disease amongst the poorer classes of society, that the district surgeons in some quarters find it altogether out of their power to overtake the numerous cases demanding their attention. During the past week, we are informed, that in one street in Calton the number of funerals was almost as great as during the cholera period, nearly all being victims to influenza or fever. The wright and undertaker for one parish made 120 coffins for paupers during the same period. Such statements surely call for the speedy attention of the authorities, whose benevolent interference at the present time, along with the more influential members of society, could do much to stop the ravages of this appalling and sweeping malady. The poor people suffering under this disease appear to stand most in need of soup and other restoratives, particularly when the fever takes a favourable turn; and it is confidently stated by those mixing amongst them at the present time, that the want of attention in this respect is the chief cause of so much mortality amongst them. Whole families afflicted at the same time, with no one to cook for them, stand much in need of a supply of soup; and we do not know a greater benefit that could be conferred on some of the suburban districts just now, than to erect soup kitchens for this purpose. When it is taken into account that the poor dependants on parish aid get no more than 1d a day to support life, the force of this fact will be more apparent. In addition to the above, we may remind our readers of the startling statements made by Mr. M'Kinlay, at a meeting of the Town Council on Thursday last: "that within a given period no fewer than 1,856 persons had been treated for fever at the expense of the Town Hospital alone, the number for the corresponding period last year being only 240."—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

London Corn Exchange, Monday, Sept. 18.—The arrivals of all Grain, with the exception of Irish Oats, of which upwards of 32 000 qrs have come to hand, have been on a moderate scale. The receipts of English Wheat were by no means large, and of very middling quality. The attendance of millers being large, and the show of old qualities of Home-grown Wheat small, such descriptions were in firm inquiry, at, in some few instances, an advance in the currencies obtained on Monday last, of 1s per qr; and a good clearance of such was effected. In New Wheat, however, only a moderate business was doing, and the quotations were unvaried. There was rather an extensive demand for free Foreign Wheat, and the finest descriptions were held firmly, at an improvement of 1s per qr. The whole, or nearly so, of that under lock was released last week, previously to the rise in the duty to 15s. The quantity thus taken out of bond amounted to about 700,000 qrs. There was a limited supply of English Barley on offer, but that of foreign amounted to a full average. All descriptions moved off heavily, and previous figures were with difficulty supported. The Malt trade—though the quantity of that article offering was small—ruled extremely inactive; yet we have no material variation to notice in prices. Good sound Oats supported their previous value, but other descriptions moved off slowly, at a reduction of 6d per qr. In Beans and Peas very little was doing The Flour trade was inactive, yet the prices were supported.

London Smithfield Cattle Market, Monday, Sept. 18.—We received a very large supply of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, but more especially from the two latter counties; while from other parts of England the receipts were tolerably extensive. The beef trade was in a very depressed state, and the quotations suffered an abatement from those obtained on Monday last, of quite 2d per 8lbs, and nearly 200 beasts were driven away unsold. The very highest figure realized for the best Scots did not exceed 3s 10d per 8lbs. From the northern grazing districts we received 2,300 short-horns; from Yorkshire, 100 runts; from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, 120 Scots and homebreds; from the western and midland counties, 100 runts, downs, &c.; from other parts of England, 150 of various breeds; from Scotland, 90 horned and polled Scots; and from Ireland, 40 beasts. There was again a large number of sheep, but they were mostly of very middling quality. The primest old downs being scarce, sold firmly, at last week's prices, at from 4s to 4s 4d per 8lbs; but all other kinds of sheep were 2d per 8lbs cheaper, and a clearance of such, from the heaviness in the demand, was not effected. We have to report a rather improved inquiry for lambs, the supply of which was good, but without the slightest advance in price. The Veal trade was heavy, at Friday's depression of 2d per 8lbs. For Pigs we had but little inquiry, yet late rates were sustained. Scarcely any imports have taken place in the past week.

Borough Hop Market.—The pockets of new Hops lately arrived from Kent have met a steady inquiry, at from £7 to £8 per cwt. As picking is now going on briskly, and as the growth is expected to be a full average, the demand for all kinds of yearlings and old Hops is heavy, at drooping prices. The duty is called £150,000.

Wool Markets.—Since our last only a moderate amount of business has been transacted both in English and Foreign wools, yet their value was steadily supported. The stocks of the former on hand are unusually large for the time of the year. The imports for the week have been scanty, viz, 950 bales from Sydney, 186 bales from Constantinople, and 128 bales from Hamburgh.

Potatoe Markets.—About 200 sacks and baskets of Potatoes have been imported from France and Holland in the past week, but their quality proves very inferior. From Essex and Kent full average supplies have been received, and mostly disposed of at from 3s 6d to 5s 3d per cwt.

Tallow.—The market, owing to the heat of the weather preventing candle making, is flat. By letters from St. Petersburgh we learn that the total quantity of Tallow shipped off was 62 987 casks, against 55,417 casks at the same time in 1842. Tallow was about one ruble lower.

Richmond Corn Market, Saturday, Sept. 18.—We only had a thin supply of Grain in our market to-day, which was soon sold off. The weather still continues fine, and the harvest is rapidly progressing.—Wheat from 5s 6d to 7s 6d. Oats 2s 6d to 3s 6d. Barley 3s 9d to 4s 6d. Beans 4s 9d to 5s 3d per bushel.

Liverpool Cattle Market, Monday, Sept. 18.—We have had a large supply of Cattle at market to-day: prices much the same as last week. Beef 4½d to 5½d, Mutton 4½d to 5½d, Lamb 5d to 5½d per lb. Number of Cattle at market:—Beasts 1,719 Sheep and Lambs 7,269.

Liverpool Corn Market, Monday, Sept. 18.—The week's imports of Grain, Flour and Oatmeal, are of moderate amount. The duty on Wheat advanced, on Friday, 1s per qr. (to 15s per qr.) previous to which the bulk, if not the whole, of what was in bond was realized. The weather has continued to be most favourable for the northern harvest; but reiterated reports of deficient yield from the south having produced a speculative feeling, several parcels of foreign Wheat, principally of the middling qualities, have changed hands, and prices for such may be generally quoted 1d to 2d per bushel dearer than at the close of last week. Flour has latterly met rather more demand, and is fully as dear. New Wheat must be noted 3d to 4d per bushel cheaper. A few small parcels of Irish have been sold at 6s 8d to 7s per 70lbs. Both old and new Oats have been in short supply, and have brought full prices. Of the former a lot of very fine was sold on Friday at within a trifle of 2s 6d, and a few choice new at 2s 6½d to 2s 7d per 45lbs. New Meal 22s to 23s; old in rather more request at 18s 6d to 19s 6d per load. Barley, Beans and Peas dull, and rather lower.

Manchester Corn Market, Saturday, Sept. 16.—With the exception of a slight fall of rain on Thursday and again yesterday, the weather throughout the week has been of the most favourable kind for securing the remainder of the crops. During the same period a steady consumptive sale has been experienced for good middling and superfine qualities of Flour, at the previous currency, and the supplies have barely equalled the demand. But, towards low descriptions, the same indifference was manifested by the trade as before noted. Old Oatmeal excited a little more attention, but its value was unaltered. There was some inquiry for new, and but little offering, the quantity that has yet reached here, from Ireland or elsewhere, having been insignificant. From Ireland and coastwise, the arrivals at Liverpool and Runcorn are only to a moderate extent; and those from abroad consist of 4,153 qrs of Wheat and 693 brls of Flour. At our market this morning, the decline noted in Wheat on this day se'nnight was about recovered, and choice qualities of Flour, being in short supply, readily commanded previous prices. Rather more money was asked for Oats, but there was very little passing in this article. Old Oatmeal was more saleable but no dearer, and there was a fair demand for new at 23s per load.

Bankrupts, &c.

BANKRUPTS.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Sept. 15.

Alexander Reid, Little Chelsea, iron manufacturer, to surrender Sept. 25, at one, Oct. 31, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Venning, Naylor, and Robins, Tokenhouse-yard; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

George Barnabas Bone, Leipsic-road, Camberwell, builder, Sept. 26, at half-past eleven, Oct. 25, at one, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Meymott and Sons, Blackfriars-road; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

William Greenslade, Swinton-street, Gray's-inn-lane, builder, Sept. 25, at two, Oct. 25, at twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Oldershaw, King's Arm's-yard, City; official assignee, Mr. Green, Aldermanbury.

Robert William Lewis, Shenfield, Essex, farmer, Sep. 25, at twelve, Oct. 21, at half-past twelve, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Watson and Co., Falcon-square; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

Stephen Phillips, Brook-street, Hanover-square, carpet-warehouseman, Sept. 26, at two, Oct. 18, at half-past two, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Shaw, Friday-street; official assignee, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street.

Thomas Presto Pino, Liverpool, ship-chandler, Sept. 29th, Oct. 25, at eleven, at the Liverpool District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Chester and Toulmin, Staple-inn; Mr. Hodgson, Liverpool: official assignee, Mr. Cazenove, Liverpool.

William Hoole, Sheffield, leather-dresser, Oct. 17, 19, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Branson, Sheffield: official assignee, Mr. Fearne, Liverpool.

Robert John Cambridge, Cheltenham, wine-merchant, Sept. 29, Oct. 27, at two, at the Bristol Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitor, Mr. Packwood, Cheltenham: official assignee, Mr. Acraman, Bristol.

Enos Metcalf, Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, currier, Sept 26, Oct. 17, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mr. Allison, Darlington; Mr. Blackburn, Leeds: official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

Charles Duffield, Bath, grocer, Sept. 28, Oct. 27, at at eleven, at the Bristol District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mr. Jay, Sergeants'-inn; Mr. Crossby, Bristol: official assignee, Mr. Morgan, Bristol.

Charles Poppleton, York and Heslington, linen-manufacturer, Sept. 26, Oct. 27, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Mr. Anderson, York; Mr. Blackburn, Leeds: official assignee, Mr. Hope, Leeds.

James Corbett Lister, Wolverhampton, wine-merchant, Sep. 28, Nov. 2, at twelve, at the Birmingham District Court of Bankruptcy. Solicitors, Messrs. Phillips and Bolton, Wolverhampton: official assignee, Mr. Valpy, Birmingham.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Byrd, Brothers, Liverpool, drapers. J. and W. L. Dawson, Bradford, Yorkshire, woolstaplers. Ramsay and Crewdson, Manchester, woollen merchants. Place and Co., High Harrogate, Yorkshire, plumbers. R. and S. Adamson, Manchester, stonemasons.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 6, J. Webber, Wood-street, warehouseman. Oct. 6, Baylis and Co., Gutter-lane, crape manufacturers. Oct. 12, P. Bould, Halifax, cotton-spinner. Oct. 10, T. Walker, Poulton-in-the-Fylde, Lancashire, grocer. Oct. 12, W. W. Bulley, Liverpool, merchant. Oct. 13, C. Mottram, Liverpool, wool-broker. Oct. 13, R. D. Sothern, St. Helen's, [illegible]shire, ship builder. Oct. 11, W. Robinson, Li[illegible] dealer in glass. Oct. 12, J. Brooks, Liverpool [illegible]per. Oct. 10, J. Dudfield, Tewkesbury, Glo[illegible]hire, druggist. Oct. 13, J. Carter, Halifax, corn-miller. Oct. 6, J. Moss and Co., Haslingden, Lancashire, cotton spinners. Oct. 24, C. Sharratt, Walsall, sadlers' ironmonger.

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

Oct. 13, J. Masters, jun., Witney, Oxfordshire, innkeeper. Oct. 13, E. Laughton, Wisbech, St. Peters, Cambridgeshire, brewer. Oct. 6, H. A. Hobbs, Isle of Thanet, machine maker. Oct. 10, T. Skinner, Dorking, butcher. Nov. 10, R. Harrison, Tipton, Staffordshire, coal master. Oct. 6, J. and G. Wilkinson, Leadenhall-street, indigo brokers. Oct. 9, E. Style, Windsor, bookseller. Oct. 7, J. W. Dyer, Colchester, plumber. Oct. 10, D. Blake, Norwich, mohair manufacturer. Oct. 9, R Davies, Abercarne, Monmouthshire, grocer. Oct. 12, J. T. and W. Bradley, Leeds, ironmongers. Oct. 20, W. Smithson, Thirsk, Yorkshire, linendraper. Oct. 9, R. Jones, Carnarvon, draper. Oct. 10, J. and T. Harriman, Nottingham, drapers. Oct. 12, J. R. Beer and W. H. Bastick, St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, coal merchants. Oct. 12, J. Wright, Exeter, builder. Oct. 12, E Eardled, Bristol, china dealer. Oct. 6. B. R Broadbent, Rochdale, flannel manufacturer. Oct. 9, J. Bottomley, Delph, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.

Certificates to be granted by the Court of Review, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before October 6.

J. Wood, Greasley, Nottingham, miller. J. Prime, Keele, Staffordshire, maltster. G. Gandell, Charlotte-row, Mansion-house, bill-broker. T. Baldwin, Worcester, innkeeper. J. Goodworth, Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen manufacturer. J. Hutton, Ringwood, Hampshire, draper. J. Bowring, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, linendraper. J. B. Symes, Kainton Mandefield, Somersetshire, tailor. G. Fendall, Woodstock-street, butcher. T. Thorp, Manchester, merchant.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Sept. 19.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Abbott, builder, Milton-on-Thames, Kent, to surrender Sept. 26, at one, and Nov. 7, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Green, official assignee, Aldermanbury; Jones, Mark-lane.

William Mountjoy Smith, upholster, Strand, Sept. 26, at two, and Oct. 31, at one, at the District Court of Bankruptcy. Gibson, official assignee, Basinghall-street; May, Queen-square, Bloomsbury.

George Winning, upholsterer, Dover-street, Piccadilly, Sept. 27, at eleven, and Oct. 31, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy. Green, official assignee; H. and W. C Sole, Aldermanbury.

Saint John Cartwright, grocer, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, Oct. 3, and 9, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Fearne, official assignee, Leeds; Mee and Bigby, East Retford; Payne, Eddison, and Ford, Leeds.

Joseph Newsome, blanket manufacturer, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, Oct. 3, and 24, at eleven, at the Leeds District Court. Fearne, official assignee, Leeds; Drew, Bermondsey; Harle, Leeds.

James Richardson Munden, flax-spinner, Yeovil, Somersetshire, Sept. 30, and Oct. 31, at one, at the Exeter District Court. Hernaman, official assignee, Exeter; Turner and Hensman, Basing-lane, London, Terrell, Exeter.

Elizbeth Brittan, victualler, Bath, Oct. 2, at one, and 31, at twelve, at the Bristol District Court. Miller, official assignee, Bristol; Norris, Devizes.

John Murray and William Brown, millwrights, Liverpool, Oct. 9, at eleven, and Oct. 27, at twelve, at the Liverpool District Court. Bird, official assignee, Liverpool; Neal, Liverpool; Hall, Bishop, and Co., Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn.

Local and General Intelligence.

Sheffield.—The Type Founders' Strike.—For some few weeks past, the Type Founders of Sheffield have been on strike, in opposition to a reduction of their wages of from 25 to 75 per cent. It is stated that the master Founders of Sheffield and London are under a bond not to succumb to the just demands of the men. The latter, however, are determined; and, having justice on their side, we wish them that success which labour always merits, but too often fails in obtaining, in its struggles with law-aided capital. The question of the strike has been brought before the Associated Trades of Sheffield, and that body has adopted a series of resolutions, which we subjoin, appealing to the public for pecuniary assistance in support of the Type Founders. We trust the appeal will be heartily responded to. At a meeting of the delegates of the various Trades in Sheffield, held at Mr. Mosley's, the London Apprentice, on Wednesday evening, September 13th, 1843 the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. That this Committee, viewing with the utmost concern the situation of our brethren, the operative Type Founders, and deeply sympathizing with them in their arduous struggle against the unjust and oppressive reduction of from 25 to 75 per cent., feel it their duty strongly to recommend their case to the immediate consideration and assistance of their fellow workmen of the various trades of Sheffield.

2. That the Committee, considering the most efficient means of assisting our brethren, to be by loans and weekly subscriptions, respectfully solicit the officers, and other influential individuals of the various Trades, to co-operate with them in their efforts, to carry our brethren to the end of this struggle.

3 That the persons composing this Committee pledge themselves to unceasing exertion to assist the Operative Type Founders, until the dispute existing between them, and their employers is brought to a triumphant conclusion.

N.B.—Any pecuniary assistance will be most thankfully received by the Committee, who sit daily at the Three Cranes, Queen-street, from twelve to two in the afternoon, and from seven to nine in the evening, to give all necessary information.

Carlisle City and District Joint Stock Bank.—On Saturday evening last, a rumour was circulated to the effect, that Mr. John Brown, manager of the "City and District Bank," had absconded with a very considerable sum belonging to the Bank. The greatest consternation and alarm prevailed during the whole of Sunday; and early on Monday morning the following notice was issued:—

"*Carlisle City and District Bank.*"

"The Directors feel it to be their duty to inform the shareholders and the public, that their late manager, Mr. John Brown, has absconded himself from the Bank under circumstances which have excited suspicion that he will not return.

"The Directors have, in consequence, made a careful investigation of the books, cash, securities, and vouchers, and they have communicated with their London and other agents, and are happy to be able to state, that they have found everything correct, with the single exception that Mr. Brown's own cash account has been overdrawn to the amount of £1,554 9s. 3d., which sum, however, is considerably within the amount of his securities in the possession of the Directors.

"Thomas Mounsey,	Thomas Lonsdale,
"William Sowerby,	James Heysham,
"James Thompson,	Robert Benson.

"City and District Bank, Sept. 18th, 1843."

The Directors and others interested in the safety of the Bank, being appprehensive that a run upon it would take place, held a meeting in the Town-hall, when it was deemed advisable to wait on the shopkeepers and others likely to have their notes, to solicit them to sign a paper expressing confidence in the stability of the Bank. Notwithstanding this, however, a considerable number of persons have drawn out their money.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.

The past week has been peculiarly and most unfortunately prolific in fires, both in the provinces and in the metropolis, scarcely a day passing without the occurrence of at least two or three, some, however, of such slight extent as not to deserve being publicly recorded. Saturday night, the closing night of the week, was marked by the most alarming and destructive fire of all those that have during the week spread consternation and destruction in the metropolis.

On Saturday night last, about 12 o'clock, this latter fire was discovered raging in the tar furnace forming part of the extensive premises belonging to Mr. Samuel Burchfield, rope-manufacturer, in Penny's-fields, Poplar. The moment the person who discovered it became aware of the fire, he raised an alarm, and in the course of a few minutes a strong party of the K division of police were on the spot, and a number of constables immediately set to work to endeavour to extinguish the fire; but in that they were unsuccessful, for, owing to the highly inflamable nature of the stock in trade, the fire spread with amazing quickness. Information was forwarded to the different engine stations of the metropolis of the calamity. With the slightest delay possible the parish engine was on the spot, and also the School-house-lane (brigade) engine, and, having obtained a ready and abundant supply of water, they were set to work. It was soon evident, however, from the increasing vigour and fury of the flames, that they would not yield to the power of two, nor of several engines. The fire still progressing, the brigade engines from Jefferys-square, Watling-street, Farringdon-street, and Wellclose-square stations reached the scene, with Mr. Superintendent Braidwood, the West of England engine from the station in the Waterloo-road next arrived, with Mr. Connorton, and the usual number of firmen. Under the direction of Mr. Braidwood, the greater portion of the first named engines were got into active play, and vast was the volume of water that was promptly poured upon and into the burning premises. Their magnitude was great, and their contents of the most ignitable substances, viz, tar, hemp, tow, flax, yarn, &c. It is impossible to state with precision the exact quantity of goods piled away in the premises.

For some time after the engines were at work, the fire seemed not to abate, it having, in the interim, extended to another building [illegible] premises, termed the oakum-house, from which [illegible] next reached one of the yarn houses, and [illegible] they fired another warehouse called the he[illegible] these buildings were enveloped in fire, [illegible] with such amazing fierceness did the fire spread, as to menace with destruction the whole of the extensive and commodious rope-walk and hemp stores.

The flames were now at their height, caused by the general ignition of the remaining most inflammable substances, and it would be no exaggeration to say that a larger or higher mass of flame and fire has been rarely seen. Some time elapsed before it was surely ascertained that the entire premises would not have fallen a prey to the devouring element. To stop the further progress of the conflagration in one quarter, a number of firemen mounted the roofs of the premises, and cut away the communication, which expedient was happily crowned with success. The firemen finding all efforts to save that part of the premises on fire, they exerted themselves with great bravery, and saved the spacious hemp stores, rope-walks, and cable sheds.

Upwards of two hours elapsed before it was evident that the most fearful and destructive of all elements was succumbing beneath the efforts of the firemen and the power of the antagonist element they were copiously casting upon it; shortly afterwards the conflagration commenced to cede and palpably diminish, when the firemen considered their victory assured. It is scarcely necessary to add, that by this time the tar-furnace, one of the yarn warehouses, a hemp-loft, and the oakum-house, were a misshapen mass of burning ruins. The total damage must amount to a large sum. Mr. Burchfield's loss, we understand, will be partly covered by an insurance in the Guardian fire-office. The origin of the fire could not be traced. A strong muster of police, under the direction of Mr. Superintendent Young, kept the immense crowd back, in order to afford room for the effectual working of the engines.

On Sunday night, shortly after seven o'clock, a fire of a very alarming nature was discovered on the spacious premises belonging to Messrs. Killind, situated in Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, and termed the City Saw-mills. The precise spot in which the fire originated could not be ascertained, but when the flames were first discovered, they were raging amongst a large pile of timber, and also in the roof of the engine-house. As soon as the alarm had been spread, a strong muster of police-constables were on the spot, with Mr. Superintendent Pierce, and were of great service in keeping the great concourse of spectators out of the reach of danger. Information of the outbreak having, without a moment's loss of time, being despatched to the various fire-engine stations in the metropolis, in an almost incredibly short space of time, numerous brigade engines were on the spot, with Mr. Superintendent Braidwood and strong parties of firemen. The West of England and County engines, with Messrs. Connorton and Carter, were both very quick in arriving. By the time the engines could be got into good operation, two large stacks of timber, which were piled high into the air, were completely enveloped in fire, and great fears were entertained lest the fire should extend to Mr. Sykes's timber yard, which contained some thousands loads of timber, and whose premises were only separated from those on fire by a narrow court. By dint of much exertion on the part of the firemen, they were enabled to prevent the further extension of the fire, and in about one hour after the outbreak it was pretty clear the firemen had the complete mastery of it; when all of a sudden, a cry was raised that another large fire had broken out in the premises of Mr. N. D. Wood, toy-warehouseman, carrying on a large trade at 16, Whitechapel-road, immediately facing the church. As many of the brigade engines as could be spared were instantly draughted to the latter building, together with the County and West of England engines, and also the parish one. On the arrival of the firemen, a truly sublime, yet awful sight presented itself; the entire building being on fire from the basement to the roof; the flames at the time were rushing out of the various windows, and roaring like several large furnaces. As soon as water could be procured, the engines were set into operation, and poured a vast volume of water upon the burning building, and also on those adjoining, which happily prevented the fire spreading. By a quarter-past nine o'clock, little better than one hour after the outbreak, the place was almost burnt to the ground, and the adjoining premises were both very extensively injured by fire and water. The origin of both fires remains at present a mystery.

On Monday morning week, a fatal fire occurred at the union workhouse, Falmouth. It appears that about eleven o'clock in the morning, the inmates were greatly alarmed at observing a body of smoke issuing from one of the upper windows of the building, which was soon ascertained by the master to proceed from a room that was occupied by a woman of the name of Mary Perry. On going to the apartment they found it impossible to enter on account of the heat and smoke. However, by dint of great exertion the fire was extinguished, when the body of the unfortunate woman was discovered almost burnt to a cinder. It is supposed that the fire originated by her clothes igniting, and that she fell on a bed in the appartment and set the place in flames. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned. At East Peckham, on Tuesday last, at about twelve o'clock in the forenoon, three houses, the property of Viscount Torrington, tenanted by poor labouring families, were consumed by fire. His Lordship was present shortly after the commencement of the fire, and took an active part in aiding to extinguish it. None of the parties are insured. During the present week fires have also happened near Northern Burrows, in Devonshire: at Barton, near Tiverton; at Shelsley, in Worcestershire; at West Bere, near Canterbury; and at Barnetby, in Lincolnshire, at each of which much loss of property took place, chiefly in the destruction of farm-houses, barns, wheat stacks, and out-buildings; and in more than one instance, we regret to say, these conflagrations are supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

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, from Saturday, the 16th of Sept., 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 from the above dates 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, SEPTEMBER 23, 1843.

THE MARCH OF MIND.

From the moment that what is called "*civilization*" was introduced into the civilized portions of the world, the main object of all in authority has been, so to discipline MIND as to bring it within the prescribed limits of authority. In former ages, kings and priests, rulers, governors, and taskmasters differed amongst themselves as to which was due the greatest amount of tribute. Art in those days had not so far triumphed over nature, as to suggest and recommend a combination of the ruling powers for *the perfect subjugation of the ruled;* and the very disputes, discussions, and dissensions, which arose between the "Lords anointed" who claimed priority of grace, and Kings, whose power to rule was based upon "*right divine,*" led the most vulgar minds to serious consideration upon the subjects of Government. As "civilization" progressed, however, kings and priests saw the necessity of such a combination as would insure to both an ascendancy which without union they could not long maintain. In the "darker" ages, while kings and priests held their subjects in subjection by the dissemination of precepts and doctrines the most revolting and frightful, they were compelled nevertheless to furnish for their own order, knowledge of a very different description; knowledge, which while confined to their body, taught them the most systematic plan of governing those who had been trained up *in reverence of kingly and priestly* sway.

MIND, however, is a prying, searching, seeing, and discriminating thing. It saw the difference *between the precepts written for the rulers* and those written for the ruled; the difference between the maxims by which they were severally governed in their duties respectively, the one to the other; and as the two books were compared, the improving MIND of man began to investigate and to think for itself. For a series of years the knowledge disseminated by priests was confined solely to the advance of king-craft and priestcraft; but, as the MIND improved, the very knowledge, or rather the cunning, by which priestly dominion was established became a weapon in the hands of the many, and has been from time to time used as a means of destroying the very power which it was designed to uphold. In all ages the Church has been the precursor of reform; not that the Church has disseminated knowledge with the intention of destroying its own power, or of admitting the laity to a participation therein: but the very knowledge by which it hoped to maintain ascendancy has been used for the destruction of that power which its exclusive possession was designed to uphold; and thus that which was intended as a weapon to destroy liberty has been snatched from the assassin's hand and plunged into the assassin's breast. In no country has this march of "civilization" been more rapid; in no land has its effects been more deadly, than in this empire, where the combination, the conspiracy between Church and State is most perfect. The MIND, even in defiance of the united power of kingcraft and priestcrft, dares not only to canvas the royal and aristocratic bastard's title to "Grace"; to inquire into the fitness of ministerial panders, debauchees, and gamblers to extend the blessings and circulate the divine truths of religion; but it even dares to inquire as to the title by which monarchs reign over their people! The searching MIND can no longer be led to make striking distinctions, recognized by the law, between the Rich Oppressor and the Poor Oppressed. It reflects upon the esteem in which the Almighty holds poverty, and his contempt for riches: and thus recognizes a striking difference between those attributes held in veneration by the Creator, and in contempt by those who would base their title to rule upon "right divine."

We do not mean this commentary as reflection upon the State Church merely, although it would best apply to its present position. It has reference as well to those Dissenting bodies who merely denounce the ascendancy of the State Church from pique and jealousy, rather than from a feeling of religious independence. Let the lowest order of Dissenters be placed to-morrow in a situation to contend for ascendancy with the State Church; and with the sword in one hand and tithe in the other, they would either proclaim their superiority, or die as martyrs in the religious struggle. Hitherto the union between Church and State, supported by the thunder from the pulpit and the roar from the cannon, has tended to the strength of both; but now one must give way: either the poor State must make up its deficiency from the parings of the rich Church, or the Church must proclaim a religious war against the State—a war which would annihilate all standing obligations—a war which would destroy all existing interests—a war whose triumph would be the establishment of Church faith over national faith.

In every political move, whether foreign or domestic, the interest of the Church is the primary consideration with the Ministers of State. Majesty, when entering upon the duties of office, is bound to uphold the religion of the State as by law established—is the head of the Church—the Executive of the Church; and the Church must be the Monarch's first consideration, else will the Monarch cease to reign in the hearts of Churchmen. Now, it is into these deep recesses—these mysterious caverns—these dark abodes in which Kings and priests hold counsel, that the improved MIND of the present day dares to look; and having seen what is to be discovered there, it asks whether the edicts emanating therefrom tend "to the glory of God, and to the good of his people"?

We do not ourselves dare to answer the question; but in those countries where the effects have been most deeply felt, a combination of minds appears to have taken it into serious consideration. Ireland has come to the conclusion that a State religion, enforced at the point of the bayonet, and demanding human blood as a sacrifice in honour of the State Church, is foreign to the Church established on the mild principles of Christianity; while her priests have not lost sight of the fact "that the title of an English Monarch to govern Ireland is based upon the condition that the Catholic religion shall be *extended* in that country." Indeed, as Ireland is preparing herself in a most laudable manner to assert a portion of her rights, *it may not* be amiss to state here the conditions upon which that country was granted as an appendage to the English Crown. It bears date as early as 1156, in the reign of HENRY II. and runs thus:—

> "Adrian, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to his dearest son in Christ, the illustrious King of England, greeting, our apostolic benediction. Full, laudably and profitably hath your magnificence conceived the design of propagating your glorious renown on earth, and completing your reward of eternal happiness in heaven; while as a Catholic prince, you are intent on enlarging the borders of the Church, teaching the truth of the Christian faith to the ignorant and rude, exterminating the roots and vice from the field of the Lord; and for the more convenient execution of this purpose requiring the counsel and favour of the apostolic see; in which the maturer your deliberations, and the greater the discretion of your procedure by so much the happier, we trust, will be your progress, with the assistance of the Lord; as all things are used to become to a prosperous end and issue which take their beginning from the ardour of faith and the love of religion.
>
> "*There is indeed no doubt but that Ireland, and all the Islands on which Christ, the Sun of Righteousness, hath shone, and which have received the doctrines of the Christian faith, do belong to the jurisdiction of St. Peter, and of the holy Roman Church, as your Excellency also doth acknowledge;* and therefore we are the more solicitous to propagate the righteous plantation of faith in *this* land, and the branch acceptable to God, as we have the secret conviction of conscience that this is more especially our bounden duty.
>
> "You, then, most dear son in Christ, have signified to us your desire to enter into the Island of Ireland, in order to reduce the people to obedience unto laws, and to extirpate the plants of vice, *and that you are willing to pay from each house a yearly pension of one penny to St. Peter, and that you will preserve the rights of the churches of this land, whole and inviolate.* We, therefore, with that grace and acceptance suited to your pious and laudable design, and favourably assenting to your petition, do hold it good and acceptable, that, *for extending the borders of the church, restraining the progress of vice, for the correction of manners, the planting of virtue, and the increase of religion,* you enter *this* Island, and execute therein *whatever shall pertain to the honour of God, and the welfare of the land;* and that the people of *this* land, receive you honourably, and reverence you as their lord, *the rights of their churches still remaining sacred and inviolate,* and saving to Peter the annual pension of one penny from every house.
>
> "If, then, you be resolved to carry the design you have conceived into effectual execution, study to form *this nation to virtuous manners, and labour by yourself and others, whom you shall judge meet for this work, in faith, word, and life, that the church may be there adorned, that the religion of the Christian faith may be planted and grow up, and that all things pertaining to the honour of God, and the salvation of souls,* be so ordered, that you may be entitled to the fulness of eternal reward from God, and obtain a glorious renown on earth throughout all ages."

Now such is one of the titles of the monarchs of England to Ireland, and whether or no subsequent invasions of that country have nullified the conditions upon which the above title was granted, is for the Irish MIND to discover. Whether the successor of the second HENRY, HARRY the VIIIth, had, in 1542, derived any better title after the Reformation, upon condition that he would hold sovereignity based upon the promise to destroy the Pope's supremacy we cannot say; but we give the following clause from DAVIES, an English lawyer and hired historian. He says:—

> "In the indenture of submission all the Irish lords do acknowledge King Henry the Eighth to be their Sovereign Lord and King, and *desire* to be accepted of him as subjects; *they confess the King's supremacy in all causes, and do utterly renounce the Pope's jurisdiction.*"

That the Irish people were not parties to either of the above bargains of sale, is matter susceptible of easy proof. From 1156 the continuous wars upon the English settlers, prove that the Irish people were not satisfied with the transfer by Adrian the IV; while the fact of the whole nation, or nearly so, still adhering to the Catholic creed proves that that they were no parties to the indenture of submission, or to HARRY the Eighth's title to the Kingdom of Ireland. Indeed the frequent demands upon the English cabinet, during every successive reign, even down to the present "civilized" hour, establishes the fact that the Irish people have never yet been parties to the abandonment of their religion, or to the sale of their country. And to a consideration of these questions the sober mind of Ireland will now be so directed under the judicious management of her leaders, as to prove the utter hopelessness of a "physical" triumph, over her mental powers and moral force.

To that country and Spain the world now looks for a practical illustration of the march of mind; while we have every reason to hope that that of Britain will not lag in the race.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE OF THE PEOPLE.

While Monarchs and Potentates, *trembling* for the safety of their thrones, or bent on promoting schemes of further aggrandisement, are travelling post-haste from Paris to Normandy, and from London to the *Chateau d' Eu;* and again from the icy seat of Muscovite Autocracy to the hardly more genial atmosphere of Prussian despotism,—to which, by-the-bye, VICTORIA is invited by the royal Prussian drill-sergeant, there to meet himself and the great Northern Bear; while these movements of crowned heads and "illustrious" personages, plainly betoken the renewed "alliance of kings" to oppose the further "encroachments of the democratic principle"; is it not time, we ask, that the long-trampled-upon people were uniting with each other for the purpose of protecting themselves from a repetition of the crimes and oppressions which "legitimacy" has before-time committed and inflicted upon them?

We have no desire to figure as "alarmists"; but when we look at the steady progress of Republican principles in France; the awfully distracted state of Spain; the political troubles in Italy; the arrests of the Communists in Austria, and other countries; the under-current of revolution throughout Germany; and the rebellious disposition of even Russian aristocrats, ever and anon bursting forth in exploded conspiracies and military *emutes;* when we look at our HOME POSITION, particularly in Ireland and Wales,—where in the one country the nominal government is morally superseded, and in the other an insurrection against rents, rates, tithes, and tolls, is setting at defiance the "constituted authorities" of the land: when we look to these things, we can understand the palpitating of hearts in the breasts of kings and ministers, prompting "royal visits"; and which visits we doubt not, are but the "precursors" to that "Congress of Monarchs" which we firmly believe Europe will shortly see assembled for the purpose of opposing an organised (and we trust *last*) resistance to the onward march of human progression.

There is a popular motto, "when bad men combine, good men should unite." Surely the time is come, when, in the expressive language of one of the chiefs of Chartism: "with the enemy before us, we should measure our own length and depth, and know our own strength": when each and all should give in their adherence to the maxim: "he who is for us is with us, and he who is not with us is against us."

From the heading of this article some may suppose that we are about to advocate some Utopian scheme, some "foreign policy move," *of uniting* Frenchmen, Spaniards, Italians, &c., with the people of this country in some propaganda of European liberalism. Nothing of the sort. Though yielding to none in our aspirations for the freedom and happiness of all mankind, we are content for the present to take for a motto "England for the English," "Ireland for the Irish," and "France for the French." While wishing success to all nations in their struggles with the "powers of darkness" for the establishment of democratic institutions, the experience of the past has warned us that any interference on our part with them, or on their part with us, would be worse than useless; and tend rather to the rivetting than the loosening of the fetters of humanity.

We look AT HOME; and to our own countrymen we appeal to band together for mutual protection, and *the working out of their political redemption.*

Would that we could summon to this "holy alliance" the *long-oppressed* yet, ever gallant, people of Ireland! But, alas! selfish falsehood has there done its work, and estranged from the oppressed of *this* the oppressed of *that* land! Within the last few days has appeared an "Address from the National Repeal Association, in reply to the Queen's Speech"; it embraces and is filled with the self-same topics which have repeatedly appeared in our columns, in similar documents. But there is one paragraph to which we request the attention of our readers. The address says:—

> "We expect nothing from England or Englishmen—from Scotland or Scotchmen. In each of those countries the benevolent few are overpowered by the international antipathy to Ireland and the virulent bigotry against the Catholic religion of the overwhelming majority of both England and Scotland."

Against this we enter our solemn protest. It is falsehood and calumny, every word! Throughout the Repeal agitation, Mr. O'CONNELL has unceasingly laboured to promote disunion and hatred between the two nations; and in the furtherance of this object, has, upon almost every occasion on which he has opened his mouth, showered down his vituperation upon the English and Scottish Chartists. We have refrained from noticing his hacknied abuse; anxious, as we have been from the first moment we thought him in earnest, to offer him no obstacle, nor afford him the shadow of excuse for his charges against the people of this country. But now that, advancing beyond lip-abuse, we have in print this deliberate denunciation of the people of England and Scotland, with the emphatic finish of—"Such are the words we address to our fellow-subjects all over the globe," we think it a duty demanded of us, by the position we fill, to denounce, in the strongest language, this wholesale libelling of our fellow-countrymen.

We pass by the atrocious falsehood respecting the Tara meeting, content to leave Mr. O'CONNELL in the hands of the "Whistler." Nor will we waste space in traversing the ground so often trod before, in refutation of these calumnies. We are content to leave the matter with the working classes of England and Scotland, who can rightly understand and duly appreciate them.

Did O'CONNELL really desire to establish the freedom of his own countrymen, and promote that of his "fellow-subjects all over the globe," he would pen very different sentiments to the above.

It will be no fault of O'CONNELL's, if, when the "league of kings" is perfected, the people of these Islands shall be powerless, because disunited. He is doing his best to effect that object, and on his head be the responsibility.

With more pleasurable feelings and brighter *hopes, we turn to the working classes of England,* Wales, and Scotland; believing, as we do, that no difference of creed can prevent *their* union for the attainment of that which would be a common good to all.

We have asked is it not time that the people united with each other for their mutual protection? But what protection? That which results from, and can only be obtained by, the making of the legislative power the reflex of the popular will; or in other words by making the Charter, LAW. In the present aspect of European policy, it is indeed a matter of proud satisfaction to us, that the conductors of this paper have uniformly and successfuly laboured to keep the movement party of this country stedfast to its political faith as defined in the Charter. The state of Spain at the present moment affords a painful *illustration* of the miserable state of a people emerging from the political darkness of ancient creeds and codes, yet *wanting* a beacon-light to guide them *in* the path of veritable liberty. For years now has that fair land been rendered desolate by the ravages of war, and its children employed as the assassins of one another. And for what? To gratify the lust of power of a worthless Prince or Queen Regent; to forward the ambitious designs of military scoundrels, or the grasping selfishn ess of money-gorged capitalists, and would-be aristocratic profitmongers! And in all their wars, battles and bombardments; in all their contests for CARLOS and ISABELLA; CHRISTINA or ESPARTERO; for Ministers or Juntas; the poor working, fighting, ever-suffering people have been used as mere "explosive masses", first to subserve the interests of one faction, then of another; and at the termination of each contest have found themselves every way more powerless than at the commencement. How is it that so much of blood has flowed for liberty in Spain—yet flowed in vain? *Because the people have had no* DEFINED OBJECT *in their struggles! They have cried* "*Viva Isabella,*" *or* "*Viva the Constitution*"; the former a miserable child, only now thirteen years old, who is forsooth to be *declared of age and married* forthwith, *to this or that royal scion,* as the interests or caprices of kings and ministers may dictate; and the latter, a "*constitution*" which gave *to them no rights,* conferred on them *no privileges!* At this very time the people of Catalonia are suffering death by wholesale assassination at the hands of the very miscreants whom they have raised to power! How different would have been the tale to have been told, if "measures, not men" had been the object of their former struggles! If the democratic principles of the English working-man's CHARTER, rather than the exclusive privileges of their so-called "constitution; *if their own Sovereignity,* rather than that of MRS. MUNOZ, or DON CARLOS; of ESPARTERO or NARVAEZ, had been the end and aim of their countless and heroic sacrifices!!

It was a day pregnant with happiness to generations yet unborn, when the working classes of this country pledged themselves to support no other agitation but that for the CHARTER!—a resolution hitherto firmly maintained, and which all the artifices and persecutions of the enemies of democracy have failed in shaking or annulling.

Yes! despite of persecution oft renewed, and corruption tried in every variety of form, we have maintained our ground; nay, we have yearly, weekly, daily, increased our strength, and added to the number of adherents to our principles.

What is now wanted is, the gathering up of our forces; the binding together in a *legal,* and therefore *safe;* an *efficient,* and therefore *workable,* ORGANIZATION of the millions, imbued with our principles, and thirsting for their recognition; the faithful people, whom neither poverty, persecution, nor corruption have been able to sever from our ranks, or detach from our standard. THE MEANS FOR THIS EXIST, *and are at our command.* They are contained in the NEW PLAN of Organization, adopted by the Conference.

We trust that wherever the banner of the Charter is unfurled,—*and where is it not?*—that there the gallant spirits, who "through good and evil *report*" have stood by the popular cause, will be up and stirring, preparing to take the necessary steps for the Organization of the democratic troops, and the veritable realization of the "Holy Alliance of the People."

IRELAND.

REFUSAL TO PAY RENTS, RATES, TITHES, AND TAXES.

We beg to direct the attention of the reader to a report of the proceedings at the Corn-Exchange, upon the proposition of Mr. CONNOR to issue a manifesto against the payment of rents, rates, tithes, and taxes. While there is some freshness in a new man venturing to propose any thing new upon his own responsibility in the Irish Repeal assembly, there is also something cheering in the manner in which the old hands canvas the *legality* of their proceedings. This spree of novelty introduced by Mr. CONNOR will no doubt have a very pernicious effect upon the Repeal movement; and was very judiciously crushed in the outset by those who would have to bear the penalty of his folly. The resistance to the payment of rents has already gone to considerable lengths, as is evidenced by the accounts in another part of this sheet; and it would have progressed perhaps as rapidly without the interference of Mr. CONNOR; while the press reporters and newspaper writers will not fail, in a short time, to attribute the resistance to a motion made, in the Corn-Exchange, "THE ULTIMATE DISPOSAL OF WHICH THEY DO NOT, AT PRESENT, BEAR IN MIND."

To these facts we directed the attention of Mr. O'CONNELL some months back. We cautioned him that however temperate, judicious, and legal *his* acts may be, yet would it be impossible for him to separate himself from the commission of those acts performed by others in furtherance of the general object. If Mr. O'CONNELL, as a lawyer, has discovered that the tenants of English companies, being Orangemen and Presbyterians, have a better claim to the lands held by them, than those who received them as grants from the hands of an English Government, it will require no little legal ingenuity to convince the Catholic tenantry of Ireland, that their title to the fee of *their farms* rests upon any inferior pretension.

"*Like case, like rule,*" is a maxim that lawyers are fond of quoting; and we can well recollect that when Mr. LOVETT proposed a resolution in the Convention of 1839, precisely similar to that proposed by Mr. CONNOR to the Repeal Association in 1843; and after Mr. O'CONNOR had opposed the resolution, and after it was rejected by a majority of the Convention,—certainly not in the same unceremonious manner in which the resolution of Mr. CONNOR was smothered in the Repeal Association,—yet in convenient time Mr. O'CONNELL had a recollection that "*such a resolution;*" "*such an illegal resolution*" "*such a monstrous resolution;* "*such an attempt at the robbery of individuals,*" "*was proposed in* Mr. O'CONNOR's *Convention.*" Nor surely has Mr. O'CONNELL forgotten that in the times to which we refer, we pointed out to him the folly of strengthening the hands of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, by directing the attention of that functionary to what he called the illegal acts and transportable offences of the English Chartists. HIS *troubles are now crowding upon him!* and, while embarked with millions, he will find that, with all his ingenuity, he cannot separate his individual acts from those of his more enthusiastic followers.

Again we caution him against the supposition that the present Ministerial preparations will be wasted upon the mere suppression of the passing *ebullition.* No. They have been too expensive! they have gone too far! When the "estimates" are brought before "the House," *proof of service and* NECESSITY *will be required;* and it will not do to say that, like the King of France's men—

"They marched up the hill,
And then marched down again."

Sir ROBERT will not suffer himself to be twitted in the Commons, or the Duke in the Lords, with the charge that they have but extinguished the match, without scattering the pile. The present Ministerial operations are intended to furnish an example *for the future; and not as a mere prevention of* the present danger. The Irish people will recognise in Repeal, as they ought to do, a separation of the Church from the State; a lowering of rents; the extinction of tithes; a "fixity of tenure"; and "a fair day's wage for a fair day's work": and neither Mr. O'CONNELL, nor yet all that influence by which he has hitherto been sustained, will satisfy the people with anything short of such changes. Nor ought he to expect it; inasmuch as they are the benefits which he has been in the habit of holding out as those sure to flow from a Repeal of the Union. The Irish may cheer; *and England may call their cheers senseless,* from an impression that the Irish people do not understand all that Mr. O'CONNELL says: but if they did not understand a single word more of his orations than that "Ireland should be for the Irish", *to that* they will attach THE PRACTICAL MEANING; *and for its fulfilment will they contend.*

Mr. CONNOR was not far wrong when he expatiated upon the return that the people were now beginning to expect for the bestowal of their hard-earned pence; and the more freely they give them the stronger will they consider their claim for something in return. The mere sitting of a Parliament in College Green would not realize that claim. Under the present system of election, the House would consist of landlords, church-lords, and money-lords: and if the first expectation from such an assembly was not realized, the wrath and vengeance of the Irish people would be great. We would, therefore recommend to Mr. O'CONNELL the strictest self-examination. We would implore of him to view the question as a whole, and to see how it can be most safely and securely advanced without danger to himself, or to the cause of which he is the acknowledged leader. He must bear in mind that even in the event of the Union being Repealed, he would be answerable for the better Government of the country under the new system. He must recollect that in 1836 he caricatured the English Peers as "bloated buffoons," and "old women in pantaloons;" and that he assured the English people that a thorough Reform required the destruction of hereditary legislation. He must be cautious, therefore, how he leaves it in the power of the Irish people to compare his support of hereditary legislators for Ireland in 1843 with his denunciation of the same order in 1836.

The feelers and invitations held out by the Whig press, to induce Mr. O'CONNELL to make the Repeal agitation subservient to what they call "practical" and "real" Reforms, is indicative of a strong impression upon their minds that Mr. O'CONNELL, if inclined, could now work the Repeal agitation to Whig purposes. Those who build their hopes upon such an assumption are but indifferent observers of passing events. They must know that none, save a Tory Minister, would have strength enough to stand with the House of Commons, constituted as it is; while they must also have discovered that the ardour of this Repeal agitation has wholly diverted the public mind from the Registration Courts, to which aforetime Mr. O'CONNELL attached paramount importance. He has now learned that in almost every instance the liberal constituencies have lost ground in Ireland; and that the result of a general election would be a manifest weakening of his Parliamentary power. To us this is rather matter of joy than of sorrow; inasmuch as we have long been of opinion that from Parliament no hope could be entertained; and that of all contaminating influences, of all jobbing factions, of all reckless and unprincipled sections in "the House," what is called the "Irish liberal" section outstrips, and out-Herods, and out-does them all.

While Irish agitation is thus progressing, and whilst symptoms of out-door dissatisfaction are thus dribbled out, as in the case of Mr. CONNOR, it is *consolatary to find the English Chartists Re-Organizing* and re-embodying their forces for the advancement of those principles upon which, and upon which alone, the Repeal of the Union, or any other change can be safely or securely established.

WHO IS THE *TIMES'S* CORRESPONDENT IN WALES?

This is a question often asked, though we have yet seen no one attempt to answer it. We will *try.*

It is right that the Chartists of Wales should know *who it is* that they have amongst them, with a power *and a disposition* (as evidenced by his several sly thrusts) to do them damage: and it is also right that the FARMERS of Wales should know something of the man they admit to their secret conferences, to act as a SPY over their movements.

Who is he, then? What is his *name?* Where is he best known? Has he a character where he is *well known,* that will stand the test of examination? A "political" character we mean; for in these days of *lax* morality a man is allowed to be a *political rogue* without its being any detriment to his *private* standing. How does the correspondent of the *Times* in Wales, stand in these respects? for upon a satisfactory solution of some of these queries will depend his title to the confidence of the Welsh people, speaking in a "political" sense: for it is as a politician, and as the servant of "political traffickers" that we wish to speak of him.

His *name,* then, is GOMER POWELL. He was once a *flaming* RADICAL; and figured most conspicuously in the British Political Union. He is now a *renegade* from his former principles. His character ("political") is well known at Bristol. The Welch Chartists and the Welch FARMERS may hear much of him, if they send to Bristol, and inquire. We refer them to his old associates in the Political Union, which used to meet in St. Augustine's Place. From them they will hear MUCH; but not much to the *credit* ("politically speaking") of GOMER POWELL. They will hear something about a ("political") printing press, and some printing type. They will hear that these had been bought by the hard-earned pence of the working people; and that they were induced to place the control of them, for "political" reasons, in the hands of GOMER POWELL. They will hear, also, that GOMER used them in bringing out a paper directly opposed to his own professed principles, and the principles of the men who had *bought* the printing materials. They will learn of the trouble that the working men had to get the "things" back again; and they will hear of the *state* in which those "things" were, when possession of them was at last obtained. Above all, they will hear what GOMER POWELL *did with the type*—("politically," of course!).

And this *renegade* is now employed on the Tory *Times!!* And such is the man sent into the Welch mountains to worm out the *secrets* of the Welch FARMERS!

THE "COAL KINGS" AND THE LAW.

Last week we called public attention, and the attention of Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the HOME Secretary of State, to the fact that in the Coal Works belonging to the Duke of HAMILTON,—the LAW lately passed for the PROTECTION of Colliers, and for the *prohibition* of the employment of FEMALE labour in Mining operations, is daily and openly violated—set at defiance! This week we have to report more of such violations; and to again call on the Home Secretary to take steps to teach the high and "privileged" ones that they are not yet "*above* the law."

At the Duke of HAMILTON's colliery works at Redding, *upwards of* SIXTY *females are constantly employed!* At the colliery works belonging to the Carron Iron Company, at Carron Hall, *upwards of one hundred* FEMALES are constantly employed!! Here is a pretty state of things! Dukes and "Iron Companies" are to be allowed to trample on all LAW and AUTHORITY! And will Sir JAMES GRAHAM permit it? Will he not *move?* Will he allow the Duke of HAMILTON and the Carron Iron Company to set the Legislature and the Executive at defiance? Will he not assert the "majesty of the *law*"? *If he do not, let him beware how he* again tries to wreak its "vengeance" upon the devoted Chartists!

Let him not shroud himself up in the garb of indifference, alleging that "*it is none of his business*"; that the "proper course" is for the aggrieved to apply to the magistrates of their districts, who are empowered, and required, to execute the law. THIS PLEA WILL NOT AVAIL. MAGISTRATES HAVE REFUSED TO INTERFERE! INFORMATIONS *have been laid before them, and before the Fiscal of Falkirk;* AND YET THEY WILL TAKE NO STEPS TO VINDICATE THE LAW." Is it not time that Sir JAMES GRAHAM was *nudging* them? Is it not time he interfered? Is it not time that both the Duke of HAMILTON, the members of the Carron Iron Company, and the magistrates, were all called to account?

Our information is derived from a source on which we can depend. It is from a person for whose *veracity* we can vouch. We give here his communication; and crave attention to it. The *fact,* about the KILLING OF THE WOMAN at the Duke of HAMILTON's pit at Redding, is all-important! To it we specially beg to refer Sir JAMES GRAHAM:—

> CARRON HALL.—Messrs. Daniells and Hammond visited this place on Tuesday last; but such is the tyranny of the Coal Kings, that the Colliers were frightened to hold a meeting! These collieries belong to the great Carron Iron Company, and the men are in the lowest state of vassalage. They are all under a most infamous bond, which is renewed every year; and the Company hearing that Messrs. Hammond and Daniells were addressing the different works in Stirlingshire, were in such a hurry to get their slaves bound, that they offered to many £5 as compensation for their liberty; this money however they are to pay back with five shillings interest! The Carron Iron Company, like the Duke of Hamilton, are setting the law at defiance. They are employing women in their coal pits. It is computed that they have not less than 100 women or females working in their pits. The Duke of Hamilton has upwards of sixty in his pits at Redding; but it will be seen that the Carron Company beat the Duke, they having (at least) one hundred females working in their pits!! How long is this to continue? how long are the Duke of Hamilton, the Carron Iron Company, and a many others in the Holytown, Airdrie, and Coatbridge districts to set the law at defiance? Will Sir James Graham take the matter up? because the magistrates will not! Informations have been laid against the above parties before the magistrates, and the Fiscal of Falkirk; and yet they will take no steps to vindicate the law! It may be said that surely the Duke does not know of these practices being carried on at his works at Redding; or he would instantly put a stop to them. In answer to this I beg to state that the Duke has been lately married to an Italian lady, and that he was PERSONALLY round the works at Redding about a fortnight since, and left money for the hands to drink the health of himself and lady! Not know of it!—he is perfectly well acquainted with it; indeed the thing is quite notorious. Why it is only a few weeks ago since a woman was killed in one of his pits at Redding! and though the newspaper press in the neighbourhood were informed of the circumstance, yet not a line did they insert in their papers concerning it. This woman was newly married, and was some months gone with child! She had been working all night with her husband, and at breakfast-time in the morning was coming up the pit with him in a hutch together, when the empty hutch met them, the engine going at an extra quick pace. The empty hutch, or tub, struck the woman on the head, knocked her out, and she was precipitated to the bottom, twenty-two fathoms, and of course dashed to pieces! The husband was saved unhurt; his name is William Hure. The woman was twenty years of age. This accident took place on the 19th day of last July, and would have remained still secret had not your correspondent dragged it to light. If necessary, I can obtain scores of men to attest the truth of the foregoing.

Will not some *notice* be taken of this? Will not some *enquiry* be instituted? Will not the LAW be vindicated? Will not Sir JAMES GRAHAM see to it?

His Grace, the Duke of HAMILTON and BRANDON, is Lord Leiutenant of the county; is *head of the Magistracy*—is REPRESENTATIVE OF THE QUEEN IN HIS COUNTY. Pretty fellow, this, to be head of the Magistracy, to enforce the laws, when he lives in daily violation of them, and pockets the wealth produced by such violation! Pretty fellow this, for a Lord Leiutenant! He ought, most certainly; HE, of all men, ought to be the Queen's representative;

the Executor of her laws! Cannot Sir James Graham *interfere* here? Is it not his duty?

A woman, newly married, *and some months gone with child*, was permitted by the Duke of Hamilton to be worked in *his* pit, at Redding; AND WORKED ALL NIGHT too! On ascending the pit *with her husband*, "SHE WAS PRECIPITATED TO THE BOTTOM, TWENTY-TWO FATHOMS, AND DASHED TO PIECES!" and while this was done, for the *benefit* of the Duke of Hamilton, *his* wife was most probably laid *snoozing* on a bed of down, or moving, listless, and almost lifeless, amid all the comforts and conveniences that ART applied in the most luxurious and costly manner could furnish. If the Duke will have *women* to work for him, WHY DOES NOT HE SEND HIS OWN WIFE? If he will have the proceeds of female ("cheap") labour, on which to maintain his "state" and "dignity" as "CHIEF Magistrate of the county, why does he not employ his "*own*" female? If he will subject newly-married *wives* to night-toil, and to "be dashed to pieces," why not the *Duchess*?! If the Duke *recoil* at sending his own *wife* into the "pit," how dares he to *require, encourage*, or *permit*, the sending of other folks' wives into such situations, exposed to such dangers, and subject to such horrible modes of death!

We have not done with this Duke of Hamilton, Lord Lieutenant of the County, and LAW-BREAKER. We have other matters to talk to him about. There is now lying before us a *Memorial* sent from his *slaves* of the "pits" to "his *Grace*," setting forth other *unlawful* practices that obtain in his locality: particularly the *unlawful* one of Truck. This we shall dish-up for him some day; and give some adviec to the MEN how to make the TRUCKSTERS PAY for their *unlawful* villany. In the meantime we again put it to the Home Secretary of State whether the Duke and Lord Leintenant is to be permitted to employ *more* than sixty WOMEN (employing some of them too, *all night through*, exposed to the danger of being dashed to peices!) in direct contravention of the law he holds Her Majesty's commission to EXECUTE? We ask him, if the Duke is not to be *forced* either to obey the law, or to be *discharged* from the Lord Leintenancy? We ask further, if the "Carron Iron Company" are to be permitted to set AUTHORITY at defiance, and continue to employ, in coal works, more than one hundred women!! and we also ask if the Magistrates and the Procurator Fiscal, who have had information of these unlawful doings laid before them, and who have REFUSED TO ENFORCE THE LAW; we ask if these parties are to be retained in the Commission of the Peace, or be unvisited with official censure!

That Sir James Graham may know of these doings, we shall again forward him a copy of the *Star*. We trust, that our *informant* will keep a good look-out, and forward us all other facts of a like nature with which he becomes acquainted. Above all things let him keep an eye on the Redding and Carron Hall Colliery works! If any change be made, or proceedings had, let us know of them; with full particulars. *These places* we wish him TO NOTE WELL. It is of some importance to see that Lords Lieutenants of Counties, and Magistrates, and Fiscals, *keep the law*. Keep a sharp look-out!

PROGRESS OF THE NEW PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

By the subjoined address, from the General Secretary elect of the New National Charter Association, it will be seen that THE PLAN has been duly laid before the certifying Barrister; and that *Tuesday next* is fixed by him for the returning of his answer. Next week, therefore, we fully expect to be able to announce THE ENROLMENT of the "Laws and Constitution."

In the meantime all is being done, that can be done, to forward the good work of active practical operations. The Executive elect; or at least such of them as reside in London, met on Thursday, to arrange such preliminary matters as presented themselves to their attention. As soon as the Enrolment is perfected, measures for the procurement of the Charter authorising the holding of Branches, will be taken; and cards of Membership got ready; but it would not be prudent to actually prepare these, before the Laws, of which they are *detail* necessaries, are actually Enrolled; actually placed out of doubt.

Steps have been taken for the getting up of a set of books for Branch purposes: a set of books at once simple, efficient, and *uniform*: by means of which the Branch accounts can be intelligibly kept. On SYSTEM much depends: and in no portion of our operations is SYSTEM so much needed, as in the matter of accounts. By the set of books that will be prepared, the accounts can be kept so as to be ready, at any time, to be laid before the members, without having to wait for much "making up," or its being necessary to draw out a "balance sheet" before they are at all understandable. This is of great importance. The success of our operations, especially now that those operations involve the working of two, or more, *distinct* Funds, will greatly depend on the simplicity and *uniformity* with which the accounts are kept. If we have not SYSTEM, *confusion* will soon creep in, in spite of the best intention: and where *confusion* is, CONFIDENCE cannot exist: and without confidence success is hopeless. With SYSTEM and *simplicity*, CONFIDENCE is sure to exist.

There will need, in the first instance, a "General Members' Enrolment Book," in each Branch, setting forth, under distinct heads, the number; name, Christian and surname; place of abode; occupation; whether married or single; if married, number of family; and whether voter, Parliamentary or municipal, of every member; together with such other information as may be deemed useful and necessary for *local* purposes. This enrolment will be invaluable at elections. *There* is the information at once, as to the extent and whereabouts of certain Chartist strength. And many occasions will arise when the information afforded by this perfect enrolment of the members can be used with manifest benefit to the general cause.

There will also need, in addition to this General Enrolment Book, a "Contribution Book," for *both* the Funds, General and Special; so arranged as to enable the Secretary to keep both *funds perfectly distinct*, yet *both* in one book, to prevent complexity and delay. This will be found to be amply provided for; and the system so simple that a man with half an eye cannot go wrong.

There will also need a "Cash Book," in which to enter *all* the proceeds of the Branch, from whatever source; but still the several funds *distinctly* set forth; so that at any time the *amount* received on *each*, and the amount in hand, can be immediately set forth. The *payments*, too, either of proportion of General Fund to Executive Committee; or of whole Land Fund to General Treasurer; or of Miscellaneous Fund for the general expences of the Branch, must also be *distinctly* set forth. This will be accomplished in a simple and efficient manner, in the Cash Book prepared for general use by the Branches.

The "Treasurer's Book" will also be prepared in a manner to enable him, at once, to say what the *amount* of money paid into his hands on the several and distinct funds has been; and also to specify his *payments* under each distinct head. Thus SYSTEM, clear and uniform, will be at once introduced and enforced. With such a system, and ordinary vigilance and caution, it will scarcely be possible for any Branch to get wrong in its accounts: without some such system, it will hardly be possible to prevent confusion and error, even where the disposition is all on the side of right and truth.

For the General Secretary a set of books must be prepared, at once clear, simple, defined, and comprehensive; books worthy of the magnitude of our Association; and a credit to the business-habits of the Executive Committee-men. The General Secretary *will have much to do*, with the best and most simple set of books that can be devised: but his labour will be enhanced ten-fold, and still unsatisfactorily performed, if not applied on SYSTEM, or with a bad and unintelligible set of books. On this head we are glad to have to record the fact, that every assistance has been romptly and kindly offered by those who have had *much experience* to guide them; who have had that experience to purchase at a dear rate; but who will gladly give us the benefit of it, by setting forth *their* SYSTEM, with all the suggestions for improvement that later experience has prompted. We therefore confidently expect that our General Secretary will be at once enabled to commence operations in a manner not at all equalled by any society of working men that ever yet had being. This, of itself, is of high moment. With *confusion* in the general office, *system* in the branches would be of little comparative value; with SYSTEM all through, from HEAD OFFICE downward, it will be impossible to prevent success.

Of course, all these preparations will take *some time*, even after THE PLAN is enrolled. But that need not deter the several localities from entering upon their preparations also. *They* have much to do, before they *are ready for full operations. Applications* for Charters, signed by at least TEN names, will have to be forwarded to the General Executive Committee, as soon as it is called into *active* being by the enrolment of THE PLAN; and *these* can be immediately prepared. The *form* is given in the Plan of Organization; that *form* should be neatly copied on a sheet of good foolscap paper; and when *ruled* in accordance with the printed form, so as to set forth in columns the information specified, it can be signed by the TEN names fixed upon in each locality to be appointed to it. Then when the laws are enrolled, and the Executive called in active operation, the "application" can be duly forwarded, with a statement as to the number of cards, &c. that will be required. As soon as the Charter and cards are ready for delivery, they will be forwarded to all those places where the Executive Committee deem it expedient to grant them. These "applications" then, can be immediately prepared; so that no delay may occur in the procurement of the Charters authorising the holding of Branches, after they are ready for issue.

We have said that the "application" should be *neatly* prepared. Such "applications" will have to be duly *filed* and preserved in the archives of the Association; and will, perhaps, in after times, be looked upon with no ordinary degree of interest by those who *then* enjoy freedom and happiness, *secured* to them by the efforts of their fathers through this very Association.

Each locality can also canvas for, and procure, lists of *names* for due Enrolment in the *general* books of the Association as soon as it is in active existence. They will also need *funds* for their Branch Charter; for books of accounts; for cards; and for other expences. These they *can be now raising;* by contributions among themselves and by donations from friends. The *breathing time* that is thus afforded, before active energetic operations, commence may be most usefully employed, in getting together the sinews of war.

As soon as a Branch is called into existence, by the Charter being in their possession, an *election for officers* in the manner set forth in THE PLAN will take place: such election being for the period intervening between and the time fixed for the general *quarterly* election. But, *before hand*, the several localities can *talk* the matter over, as to who would be likely to invest with office; regard, we hope, being continually had to the *capability* of the parties to fill the several situations. To have THE PLAN EFFICIENTLY worked, the *officials* must be EFFICIENT men. *This* is the first, *the main* consideration, after honesty and integrity.

All this the people in their several localities can *immediately* see to. They can also AID in another vital matter. The Executive, when called into active being, will need *support*. The ENROLMENT of the laws will cost money. We believe that the fee is one guinea for *every county* in which the rules are Enrolled. It has been determined, by the Committee of Conference, to Enrol in the three main English (Chartist) counties at first; and the others can be Enrolled in at anytime afterwards, as circumstances may call for. The Scotch Counties will also receive attention, when the Executive meets with full authority.

But this Enrolment *will cost* money. There will also need account books for the *general* office; office-fittings; and many other expenses. To meet *these* we should have a voluntary subscription. The call made by Mr. O'Connor in last *Star* should be well responded to. We are happy to see that some localities have already responded, by voting sums of money out of their funds for this purpose. By next week we trust to see the example generally followed. There is also the suggestion and *example* of Mr. Stallwood, recorded at the end of Mr. O'Connor's letter of this day. That, too, is deserving of imitation. Much of the *efficiency* of our movement depends upon the *start* it gets: and if started well at head-quarters, it will run a far better chance of a good start in each Branch. LET US THEN START THE EXECUTIVE WELL! Let this be one of our bounden duties.

Mr. O'Connor commenced, last week, by his subscription of £2. This very day a gentleman called at the office; and after handing over to us £1 for the Victim Fund, also gave us another £1 for the New Executive; convinced, as he expressed himself, that the *movement* now to be made is all-important; and that its success will be much forwarded by extensive MONEY-SUPPORT at the beginning. That subscription we thus chronicle:—

Mr. Titus S. Brooke, Dewsbury £1

To it we add:—

Editor of *Northern Star* £1

Having now *practised*, as well as preached, we trust we are entitled to call on others to "go and do likewise." There are many attached to our ranks; and many more not openly joined with us, to whom *a sovereign* is of little consequence; not so much as a penny is to a hand-loom weaver. *From these we have a right to expect support.* We trust they will take the hint; those of them who read the *Northern Star*. This movement is one of vital consequence. It is FOR THEM to see to it, that *their part* is fully performed.

We hear, too, of many parties who "*are looking* ANXIOUSLY *on*," at the step we are taking; and who are "highly satisfied at the PROGRESS we have made." These parties are bound to lend pecuniary aid. On them we call. We do not ask them to join us. Probably they may have enough to do in other Associations; but we have a right to ask for money-sympathy from the wealthy of them. *That* will be the best evidence of their *high* satisfaction; and it will add another link to the chain that is to bind all friends of the poor in one firm union at last. To them, therefore, we appeal. *Aid* given NOW will be of more value than when we less need it. "A hint to the wise is sufficient." Of course, where it is desired, the *names* of donors will be published, when their subscriptions are announced: where it is not desired, they can be set forth in any way the parties wish. Mr. O'Connor is General Treasurer; and all monies sent to him, care of Mr. J. Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet-street, will be duly acknowledged and applied.

Commending these remarks, suggestions, and appeals to the several parties to whom they are addressed, we now give the statement of the General Secretary elect as to what has been done towards the Enrolment of the laws:—

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Knowing that you are anxiously awaiting the result of our progress in obtaining the Enrolment of the Plan of Organization agreed upon by your Delegates in Conference assembled, I hasten to lay before you an account of our labours. The Committee appointed by the Conference, viz. myself, Mr. Hobson, and Mr. Morrison, having revised and superintended the printing of the Plan, laid it on Monday before Mr. Tidd Pratt for his inspection and Enrolment. This gentleman, having been out of town, has considerable arrears of business on hand, and cannot complete the arrangements until Tuesday, Sept. 26th; when we doubt not that we shall be able to congratulate you on being a legally Enrolled body, sanctioned by those very laws which hitherto we have been so pertinaciously accused of violating. Your Committee have also made many other minor arrangements calculated to forward the cause; and trust that with your aid and co-operation many weeks will not elapse ere the majority of the localities will have procured their Cards of Membership, Charters, &c. and be engaged in active and beneficial operations.

Yours, on behalf of the Committee,
Thomas M. Wheeler.

P.S. All communications respecting the Organization to be addressed (for the present) to Thos. M. Wheeler, 243½, Temple-bar, London.

REPUBLICANISM IN SPAIN.
WHO IS THE PROPHET?

Let us see how the matter about which we have been predicting [illegible] foretold that the visit of the Queen to [illegible] the French, meant more than the mere [illegible] of compliments between an old man [illegible] young woman. We said that the old Diplomatis[illegible] would play for Spain; but the *Times* for a long time was shy, and *would not* bite. We directed attention to the fact that the all-absorbing question for the consideration of the little congress, would be the "*means by which the growing demand for Republicanism could be arrested*." We directed attention to the horror with which the idea of Spain declaring for a Republic would strike the "King of the Barricades". We animadverted upon the precipitancy with which the Cabinet of St. James's had recongnized the Government of the bloody Narvez, and his bloody soldier-shooting, liberty-destroying crew. True, the *Times* told us that "*our Government recognized the tyrant's title no further than ordering our Minister at the Court of Spain to transact business with the usurper*". How much further he could have gone under present circumstances we are at a loss to understand; but shall look to the Leading Journal for information. It appears that the bloody ruffian, Narvez, is so haunted by his butcheries, his treasons, and his treacheries, that he has been summoned by Cristina, the Spanish mischief-maker and prime favourite of the French King, to attend her in Paris; and for what purpose does the reader think? Why to invite French aid in the establishment of Spanish tyranny, and to secure the Spanish throne as a marriage portion for the French King's son! And how does the reader suppose the noninterfering Leading Journal prepares the way for such intervention? Why thus: "A measure" (says the *Times* of Thursday) "which appears to indicate some desire to coalesce with ANY THING that is not revolutionary, in order to stay the FLOOD OF REPUBLICANISM WITH WHICH SPAIN AND ITS RULERS ARE THREATENED." *Now then, may we not sorrowfully, but proudly ask*, "Who is the prophet?" Aye, and the one great ghost that haunts the mind of every tyrant upon earth is the "Flood of Republicanism," with which misrule is "THREATENED."

The curious article in the *Times* come upon us so late in the week than we have not time to give it that "*flood of republican*" consideration which it so justly merits; but we must observe that upon no one subject has the meandering *Times* felt itself compelled to make so many chops, slopes, and changes upon so much of the Spanish question and French intrigue as has come under the review of that Jim Crow Journal

Aye! Spain is sure to become a Republic, and God speed her! Espartero is likely to be the first President, and then Louis Philippe will squeak! And after *he* has gone, how many years purchase will the other European Thrones (always excepting England) be worth? Who can say?

To Readers and Correspondents.

W. H. will see that his letter is not inserted. It is not withheld from any disrespect to himself personally, or from any desire to prevent him occupying his proper position before the Chartist public; but wholly and solely from a fear that its insertion, involving as that insertion would *reply* and *explanation*, would cause discussions of a nature not at all desirable at the present time, because they would inevitably lead to distraction from that which should be the one sole object of every friend at the present moment, the reorganization of our ranks. Many matters are mooted in the letter, and put in such a way, as would be sure to cause attention. To let these go without REPLY would be unjust to other parties; and thus a discussion would inevitably arise; a discussion of that nature, too, which would be sure to lead to *disunion*. Under these circumstances, and for these reasons, we have determined to withhold the *cause* that to us appears pregnant with such injurious *effects*.

The Victims.—We trust our friends will not forget that this day, to-morrow, and Monday, Sept. 23rd, 24th, and 25th, are the days set apart for making the collection throughout the country in support of the Victim Fund. We trust every one will work in this matter as though the lives of the victims and their families depended on his individual exertions. Let all monies, as soon as collected, be despatched to Mr. O'Connor, the Treasurer, to the care of Mr. Cleave, 1, Shoe Lane, Fleet-street, London. We trust, for the honour of Chartism, that the wives and little ones of our incarcerated brothers will have that justice done to them by the public their condition so imperatively demands.

Mr. Grundy's Colliers, near Bolton, acknowledge with thanks a number of contributions, *from sixpence* and upwards, to the amount of £4 19s. 1½d. We have not room for the list of names of the contributors.

J. Frost in an address to the members of the National Society, which we have not room for, urges on the parties he addresses the propriety of aiding their democratic brethren in their struggle for the Charter. He says the principles of the People's Charter are admitted to be correct by the great thinkers among the "Rationalists,"—vide the *New Moral World*, Dec. 31, 1842, where the Editor says: "We fully admit the right of every individual to have a voice in the making of the laws by which he is to be governed, and in the distribution of the taxes levied upon his industry." This says J. Frost, is Chartism. He continues:—"Friends of the human race, I entreat you to give this subject your most attentive consideration; if you are satisfied that the "Six points" embody your own impressions of political justice, then I call upon you to join the National Charter Association, and aid by every means in your power those who have the same object in view as yourselves, namely, the happiness of the whole family, and who shew it by their favourite motto—'The Charter a means—Social happiness the end.'"

J. Jagger.—His "news" has not been inserted because sometimes, as is the case this week, a week old, when we received it, or because we had not room. At the same time we thank our correspondent for his trouble.

W. Pitt, London, highly approves of Mr. O'Connor's letter, published in last week's *Star*. He says—"Follow the noble resolve of Feargus O'Connor; touch not, taste not, the filthy tobacco and the poisonous gin. Every sixpence you spend in the purchasing of these articles, helps *to load the muskets sharpen the sabres, and point the bayonets*, employed to keep you in bondage. Working men, labour to enlighten your minds, and be no longer a groveiling, swinish multitude. Support the new Organization; extend its branches throughout the country, and shew to your indomitable leader, O'Connor, that you are determined not to lose his noble services, by proving yourselves worthy of them."

John Smart, Aberdeen, in reference to the New Organization, says—"We will now take up the new scheme with earnestness and determination. I hope all good patriots will agree in giving instant effect to the labours of the Conference, who, in my opinion, and I know in the opinion of the Aberdeen Chartists generally, did their work nobly". We are happy to hear that such are the sentiments of our friends in the far North. We can inform our Correspondent that the men of Aberdeen do not stand alone in their determination to forthwith join their English brethren. From all quarters of "North the Tweed" we have letters of congratulation on the adoption by the Delegates, of the "New Plan". We have long been talking of and urging the union of the democrats of the two countries. That union will *now* undoubtedly be cemented. This alone is worth all the labour and expence of the late Conference; this alone will be a proud reward to the delegates for their labours,—the consciousness that, from their deliberations has resulted a measure which will bind in the holy bonds of brotherhood the long-divided, and therefore long-oppressed, people of "merrie England" and "bonnie Scotland".

Union with Scotland.—Since writing the above, we have received our "weekly budget" from Glasgow, which will be found in another column. "Honest John Colquhoun," assisted by friend Adams and others of the enlightened and truly patriotic leaders of Glasgow Chartism, are working away in gallant style to effect a junction of the two great wings of the Democratic army. Our readers will see that a meeting of the members of the present Charter Association of Glasgow is to be holden on Monday next, to consider the propriety of adopting the "New Plan." This is right. The Plan has been adopted by the English Chartists through their delegates, instructed for that purpose. But the Scottish Chartists being unrepresented in the late Conference, the proper mode of procuring for the Plan the legitimate sanction of the Scottish people is undoubtedly that pursued by our Glasgow friends. Wherever Associations are existing at the present time in Scotland, let the Councils or Committees summons the members together to know whether or not they will adopt the "New Plan" Where the former associations [illegible]come defunct, let the good men who are anxi[illegible] revival of the agitation, get together, if [illegible] muster ten (the number necessary to send [illegible] Charter"), and take the necessary preparat[illegible] for the formation of a "Branch," the moment the Plan shall have been Enrolled, which we have no doubt will be the case before the appearance of our next number. We highly approve of the very judicious and sensible observations of our correspondent respecting the selection of "lecturers" and "missionaries." We think we may assure our Scottish friends that this is a matter which will receive the serious attention of the "districts" and the "Executive Committee." We are sure that our English readers will see the strict propriety of our Scottish friend's observations, and not fail to act upon them. *By so doing* confidence will be restored; union will result; and triumph—speedy triumph—will crown our labours.

Mrs. Ellis desires to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, per Mr. Benjamin Danks, Wednesbury:—Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham, 11s.; Wednesbury, 19s.; Smethwick, 4s. 1d.

The Collier Delegates at Adwalton had better send their resolution respecting the *lecturer* to the Executive Committee of the Miners' Union. It would be invidious to insert it in a public print.

Our Scottish Correspondents are requested to forward their favours as early in the week as possible. Unless we have their communications by Wednesday afternoon, we cannot ensure their insertion. We hope, therefore, that our friends will send as early as possible, as we are anxious to have the movements of our Scottish friends duly chronicled and faithfully represented in the "Organ of the Movement." We must at the same time request that all communications be made as brief and as pointed as they possibly can be, as the great pressure of matter connected with the "Miners' Movement," the doings of "Rebecca," the "Repeal Agitation," &c., will not allow us to give publicity to lengthy accounts of meetings addresses, &c.

Mr. Cleave's list of subscriptions has been received; but it does not set forth *for what object* they have been *subscribed*. The heading of the list is omitted. Of course the list can be included in next week's.

Edwin Murless, Birmingham.—The "dispute" must be *settled* at home. We cannot, and will not, interfere in it, as far as publicity is concerned. If we might *advise*, we would say to all parties: "hold! enough! until a meeting face to face can be had." But this advice is for *all* parties; for warm-hearted, hot-headed, or injudicious *friends*, as well as for those ranked as enemies. Not another word should be allowed to be said respecting the matter *in any assembly*, until such face-to-face meeting can be holden; and every friend to both parties will discourage all *private* canvasing of the matter till that time.

The Spitalfields' Silk Weavers.—Their Memorial, and the Report of the Deputation to the Board of Trade, is in type; but we are compelled to let them stand over till next week, when they shall appear.

A Friend, Sheffield, writes us that "six of the Sheffield Trades have joined the Associated body of Trades within the last fortnight." He adds that "the tradesmen generally are fast getting sick of the Free Trade humbug, and he hopes will soon all be Chartists." We hope so too, and are glad to learn that the men of Sheffield are combining for their own protection. Their only friends are themselves. *It affords us much pleasure* to see that the "Associated Trades" are taking up the cause of the oppressed Type Founders; a body of men eminently deserving every assistance that can be rendered them.

James Hughes.—The landlord can only distrain on the premises. If he prosecutes the tenant in a court of law, and obtains judgement against him, the "*goods*" in question will *then* be "*lawful*" prey, but not until *then*.

Wm. Robinson a Chartist and Socialist, Manchester, wishes every Chartist lecturer to take the Total Abstinence Pledge. He thinks every man engaged in reforming others should first reform himself. When a frequenter of public-houses, it cost W. R. to see the paper, the price of twenty papers. Now that he no longer patronizes the Tom and Jerry's, he can have a *Star* of his own. He also takes in the *New Moral World, Chartist Circular*, &c., and pays his contributions regular to both the Chartist Association and the Rational Society. We hope to hear of more men of W. R's. stamp.

W. Cooper.—The *legality* of "Sunday trading" in *Chartist Circulars* or any other commodity, will mainly depend upon the zeal or otherwise of the "saints" of W. C's locality. We cannot advise him: he must run his own risks. Of course, he will not inform upon himself.

John Frechely will be obliged to any good Chartist who will favour him with his *Star* when read. Address, John Frechely, Ballyhavnis Post-office, county of Mayo, Ireland.

Henry Dowell Griffiths writes us that according to the *Times* newspaper, the horse-patrol of "K," "N," and "S" divisions of the Metropolitan Police Force were "inspected and exercised on Hackney Downs, by Mr. Commissioner Mayne, who put them through various evolutions, and expressed himself much pleased with their discipline and personal appearance. Their muster, *fully accoutred with cutlasses, pistols, &c.* caused some sensation in the neighbourhood."———Mr. Griffiths adds: "Now, there need not be any 'sensation' whatever on the subject, if people would give it but half the attention they give to their pipes and pots. I have long foreseen what the Police Force would become; and I cannot find words sufficiently strong, to express the contempt I feel for those who have so pig-headedly closed their eyes to this growing curse as now to feel 'sensation' at what was predicted long since as certain to result *from the establishment of this odious and anti-English spy* and bludgeon force."

E. Riley will see from Mr. Wheeler's letter in another column that in all likelihood the plan will be Enrolled by the time, or within a few hours after this meets the eye of our correspondent. With respect to the "Charters" they are indispensible for the opening of all Branches. They are intended to guard the body against anything like spurious membership; to prevent any number of persons, who might be even opposed to Chartism, getting together, and calling themselves a Branch of the body. The "Charters" will afford to the body at large a guarantee, that worthy and fitting characters only will belong to the Association; and when any Branch shows itself unworthy or unfit, its "Charter" (as provided *for in the rules*) will be withdrawn. The words of the clause in which payment for the "Charter" is provided for, are, "a sum *not exceeding* 2s. 6d. shall be charged, &c." This is merely to cover the cost of the document, which it is intended shall be of a superior description—fit to be framed and glazed and hung up in the room of the Branch: an honourable ornament, which the members will regard with honest pride, as the AUTHORITY by which they meet as members of the National Charter Association. We are glad to find that E. Riley's locality is anxious for the Enrolment of the plan. Such we are happy to say is the feeling generally.

Ashton.—We see by a Liverpool paper that there is another partial turn-out of the Ashton Spinners. We have received a large printed placard addressed to the master manufacturers, for which we have not room. It appears from the placard, that the Messrs. Hall and Co. Currin-lane, are paying a rate of wages far below that of other firms, and far below that agreed to be paid by all the firms—the Messrs. H. and Co. included. The result is, that other firms are compelled, or encouraged to reduce wages also. Hence the turn-out. Other grievances are complained of. We hope the truly respectable manufacturers of the town will take the side of the men in opposing a system pregnant with misery to the working, and ruin in the long run to all other classes.

Henry Pitt.—We fear our correspondent has but little chance of recovering the money. The expence of trying will be considerable; and his chances of success are but slender indeed.

John Fairgreeve can obtain Voltair's Philosophical Dictionary from Robinson, bookseller, Edinburgh; or from "the man Paterson," of the same place.

George Julian Harney acknowledges the receipt of a number of old copies of the *Northern Star* which he has duly forwarded to Ireland. As G. J. H's present engagement will not afford him time to attend to these matters, he requests that his friends will forward their papers to Mr. John Green, Vine Yard, Hartshead, Sheffield, where there is a committee appointed to send *Stars* to Ireland. All letters or other communications for G. J. H. to be adddressed to the *Northern Star* Office, Leeds.

Aberdeen.—We have received an "Address to the Irish Patriots struggling to emancipate their country," adopted at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Aberdeen held on the 16th inst. The state of our columns will not allow of its full insertion. We give an extract:—

"Fellow Countrymen,—We earnestly call upon you to see that no compromise be made with the wily and experienced workers of iniquity. Accept of no half measures from the hands of your oppressors, but insist with determination and unshaken firmness upon your right to be restored to national freedom and domestic independence. This, when once obtained, would root out, at once and for ever, the great Upas tree which has festered like a huge cancer on the vitality and life springs of your country for hundreds of years. Cease not therefore your virtuous struggle, nor lay aside the arms of your moral warfare until you have banished corruption and oppression for ever from your land; and to guard against their return, let every man of mature age secure for himself a voice in the making of the laws he is called on to obey, and thereby hasten the happy period throughout the would, when every man may sit under his own vine and under his own fig tree, none daring to make him afraid."

Religious Intollerance *v.* Free Discussion.—In our columns this week will be found a dreadful account of the murder of an Armenian Christian by the Mohammedan priests of Constantinople. Our readers will also see, under the head of "Foreign Movements," an account of the imprisoning of one Dr. Kalley, a Protestant Missionary, by the authorities of Maderia, incited thereto, it is said, by the Catholic priesthood of that Island. Such doings make good men turn sick with disgust at the astounding presumption of men who, but mortals themselves, dare to dictate to their fellow men, what they shall believe and what they shall renounce; and when the convictions of men compel them to refuse submission to this priestly tyranny, dare to employ the dungeon to coerce and the scimitar to destroy their fellow creatures. But what shall we say of men who protesting against such acts of infamy, and thundering forth their anathemas against foreign persecutors, refuse liberty of speech to their fellow countrymen, and resort to violence only second to that of the Turks and Portugeese, to prevent persons, at least as honest as themselves from being heard at a public meeting. Here is a case in point. A meeting was called at Edinburgh to symathise with Dr. Kalley, whose offence by-the-bye is the undefined and undefineable crime called "Blasphemy." A lot of non-intrusionist ministers who are also, according to their own account, "sufferers for conscience-sake," took the lead; the notorious Dr. Candlish moving the first resolution. The Dr. was heard with every attention. The resolution was seconded, when just as the Lord Provost rose to put the resolution, a Mr. Jeffry rose to move an amendment in addition to the resolution. He was immediately assailed by the "sympathisers" with [illegible] "turn him out," and a most tremendous [illegible] hisses, and expressions of disapprobation. [illegible] of all this was, that Mr. Jeffrey is a [illegible] Lecturer, and therefore considered fair game to hunt down by these pretended advocates of "Civil and Religious Liberty"! The Lord Provost refused to allow Mr. Jeffrey to proceed; and Mr. J. refused to be put down. *The police were then introduced into the hall, who "of course" dragged Mr. Jeffrey from the platform!* Mr. Southwell immediately took Mr. Jeffrey's place; *the police dragged him away!* Mr. Paterson, the bookseller, followed; *a policeman hurled him from the platform headlong! He was then seized by the neck, and dragged through the meeting! His hair torn from his head! He was beaten with sticks, and his head laid open!* Having thus effectually quelled opposition, if any was intended, though we believe the object of Mr. Jeffrey and his friends was simply that of making the resolutions of the meeting more universal in their character, by denouncing persecution for opinion's sake, no matter by whom practised The sympathisers proceeded with, and finished their business, denouncing in loud and long harangues the cruel persecution of Catholics, and abusing with right good will the Church of Rome as the mother of all abominations. Jeffrey and Paterson were the next day charged at the Edinburgh police-office with "committing a breach of the peace." The sort of evidence against them may be gathered from the following. One of the witnesses said: "Thinks an individual comes for the purpose of disturbing a meeting when he rises to address it after a resolution is proposed and seconded". When could or should an "individual" rise to "address a meeting" but then? What a precious idea this witness must have of "free discussion", and the laws by which public meetings are governed. We have seldom heard of so brutal and outrageous a violation of public decency and individual right as this case shews. We have given publicity to the case, that the public may know, and justly mark with their reprobation, the persecuting spirit of these hypocritical pretenders to liberality, and cloven-footed advocates of "civil and religious liberty;" meaning thereby liberty only for *themselves* and CHAINS for all the rest of mankind. The case is not yet decided, having been adjourned. We shall look out for the decision upon it. It is of importance. The right of conduct at public meeting is involved in it.

H. Jones, Liverpool.—Never mind the antics of the poor *disappointed* man. Go on without him; or if he will not permit this, but inflicts his presence and medling, just quietly hear what he has to say, and then "go on" with your own business, as though he had never spoken or been near you at all. If his object is *division* or *turmoil*, don't gratify him. Treat him with that contempt which his conduct merits. Most assuredly he will not be gratified by seeing himself and doings "in print." He may "*dare* the Liverpool men to publish" as long as he pleases; but no *publication* here! It is sufficient that the Liverpool men know him. His power for harm is *there* ended. If he betakes himself elsewhere, the remembrance of his *former doings will follow him*.

William Daniells.—His letter had better be sen to the Executive Council of the Miner's Union. We are sure that upon second thoughts he will see the propriety of withholding it from our columns.

Mr. Parkes, late of Sheffield, requests us to say that persons wishing to correspond with him must address, "Samuel Parkes, Bradshaw's Yard, Long Buckby, near Daventry, Northamptonshire."

Robert Stokes.—The address he wishes us to insert respecting the type founders has not come to hand, Will he send us a copy?

Mr. West.—Persons wishing to correspond with Mr. John West, late of Macclesfield, will address, John West, 20, Lambert-street, Sheffield.

Victim Fund Committee.—The Manchester Chartists have appointed the following persons to serve on the National Victim Fund Committee:—

James Holden	Robert Booth
John Hudson	Wm. Grocott
Thos. Roberts.	

George Marsden, 65, Chester-street, Hulme, sub-Treasurer, Edward Clark, 37, Henry-street, Manchester, Secretary. The permanent meetings of the National Victim Fund Committee are on Friday evenings, at eight o'clock, and Sunday mornings, at ten o'clock, at Mr. Murray's, under the Carpenters' Hall, Garrat Road, Manchester.

* * *

Will Mr. Cockburn, of Newcastle, send his address to the *Northern Star* office?

D. Morgan, Merthyr.—For a month.

Mrs. Ireland, Dunfermline.—Yes.

Simeon, Bristol.—It has been all acknowledged.

J. A. Hogg is mistaken, as he will see by this week's *Star*.

FOR VICTIM FUND.

	£	s.	d.
From the Chartists of Plymouth	0	5	0
„ Hawick: proceeds of Mr. Haigh's Mesmeric lecture...	0	17	0
„ the Chartists meeting at the Hall of Science, Birmingham	0	12	0
„ Mr. Horsby	0	4	0
„ Mr. Porter	0	4	0
„ J. Fairgreive, Dewarton, Edinburgh ...	0	1	0
„ Huddersfield, per J. Chapman...	0	4	7
„ the Chartists of Hull, per Mr. West ...	0	7	1
Mr. Titus S. Brooke	1	0	0
FOR EXECUTIVE,			
Mr. T. S. Brooke ...	1	0	0

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

	£	s.	d.
FOR EXECUTIVE.			
From Burnley	1	0	0
„ Edmund Stallwood	0	1	0
„ Oldham	0	10	0
FOR VICTIMS.			
From Heywood	0	7	10
Per S. Guest, collected at a pleasure party, Middlesex	0	2	0

The Irish Movement.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—MONDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of this body was held at the Corn Exchange to-day, Michael J. Conway in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting announced that Mr. O'Connell would attend; but it was scarcely possible he could arrive in Dublin in sufficient time, having to travel from Clifden, a distance of one hundred and forty miles.

Mr. Flannedy, the Editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, handed in several subscriptions; amongst others that of Mr. Samuel Gordon, of No. 23, Aungier-street, a gentleman who has heretofore taken an active part in forwarding Tory opinions up to a very late period.

Mr. Connor, the well-known advocate of fixity of tenure, rose, as he said, to give notice that on the next day of meeting he would move the adoption of a resolution to the following effect:—

"That until our national rights of self-legislation, be in the possession of our own Parliament, and of a valuation and perpetuity of his farm to the tenant, we Repealers shall pay no rent, county cess, rent charge, tithe, poor rate, or any other charge on land."

He was an enemy to oppression—

Mr. John O'Connell begged to interrupt Mr. Connor. He highly approved of Mr. Connor's conduct and untiring exertions to put an end to the dreadful system of extermination practised by Irish Tory landlords, but he could not agree in the motion of which Mr. Connor gave notice, therefore he hoped that it would be withdrawn—(hear).

Mr. Connor said if he was offered his life as the condition of withdrawing that notice, he would not accept it; therefore he would stand or fall by that resolution. He was determined———

Mr. John O'Connell was sorry to be obliged to interrupt Mr. Connor again. Any member of the association had a right to give a notice of motion, but that motion should be a legal one, and not such as the present, which he believed to be entirely illegal—(hear, hear, and cheers). He repeated, that that notice would bring the Association under the notice of the law.

Mr. Connor said he would pay no charge out of land until the Irish Parliament was restored—(hear). Irishmen, continued he, the humbug has been going on long enough; so I will———

Mr. John O'Connell: I must call you again to order, sir. This Association must follow the dictates of the law. We have always avoided committing ourselves, and we will not now depart from the great moral principle we have established, and in pursuing which we have shown such a bright example to the rest of the world—(cheers). If observations such as Mr. Connor has given expression to were approved of by the Association, it would endanger the great and glorious cause of Repeal—(loud cheering). I (continued Mr. J. O'Connell) call on you again, Mr. Connor, to withdraw that notice; if you do not do so, I shall be obliged to move that the chair be vacated and the meeting dissolved.

The Chairman—I recommend you, Mr. Connor, to adopt the very prudent and proper advice given you by the member for Kilkenny. I certainly will not receive any such notice—(hear).

Mr. Connor.—I believe there is no one who entetains a higher respect for Mr. John O'Connell than I do. I have given notice of the motion, and all I want is that the gentlemen of the press shall give the motion in the newspapers, and thus it will pass through them to the people of Ireland—(confusion).

The Chairman said Mr. Connor treated the association with disrespect, if he brought forward his motion merely for the purpose of having it inserted in the newspapers, and not to have it publicly discussed by the association—(hear, hear). It was a motion which ought not to have been introduced there at all.

A calm followed this scene of excitement, by the perusal of some money letters from the country, but it was not of long duration, for

Mr. John O'Connell rose again, and said he regretted being obliged to re-enter upon a subject, the introduction of which pained him considerably—(hear, hear). It was not treating the association fairly to introduce such a matter there—(hear, hear). The effect of such a motion, if adopted, would be to divert the public mind from the peaceable progress they were making, and to bring them in direct collision with the law authorities of the land. Had that notice come from any body else but him, it would not matter so much—(hear)—and at a moment, too, when they were informed, on the authority of the *Carlow Sentinel*, that opposition to rent had begun in the county Carlow, and that it had even reached portions of Tipperary. He was not surprised at this unconstitutional violence—this traitorism to Repeal and the country, spreading in Carlow, because that county was the blank in the Repeal map of Ireland—(cheers). He was of opinion that they should strike off the Repeal roll the names of such persons as had taken part in, or who had not endeavoured to put an end to this violence in Carlow and Tipperary; and that, in addition, they should adopt a resolution, to the effect that they had heard with the strongest disapprobation and deep regret the sentiments put forward that day by Mr. Connor; and if he persisted in those sentiments, he must be prepared for the consequences with which the Association, in due regard for the cause of Repeal and for the people, would have to visit him—(cheers).

Mr. Connor—By my resolution I will stand or fall. While breath is in my body I will uphold it—(confusion). I am not the man to desert the people, if ten thousand cannon were placed before me—(great uproar).

Mr. J. O'Connell again rose amid loud cheering, and said he never undertook a duty with more reluctance in his life—he never felt more inward distrust of *his own powers to impress his opinions on the meeting*—than he did on that occasion; but, in his opinion, Mr. Connor ought not to be permitted any longer to remain a member of that Association—(great applause). He had avowed principles which that Association could not allow for one moment—(hear, hear)—inasmuch as they were in direct opposition to the law. The forms of the Association required that notice of motion be given in case a member be struck off the list; but he (Mr. O'Connell) confessed that he felt inclined to ask the Association to suspend the standing order, in order to move Mr. Connor's expulsion at once—(cheers, and confusion). Mr. Connor's past services alone prevented him from asking the Association to do so; but unless he totally disclaimed those principles, he would move his expulsion on the next day of meeting.

Mr. O'Neill Daunt said he would second it.

Mr. Connor (much excited, and with uplifted arm): I will go to death in support of my resolution. Pounds, shillings, and pence have been too long coming into——(The rest of the sentence was lost in the uproar which prevailed.) The starving people of Ireland are to be fed—(disapprobation).

Mr. Clements spoke strongly and emphatically against Mr. Connor's conduct.

Messrs. Callaghan, O'Hea, Stritch, Murphy, and Hamilton, also condemned the motion as seditious.

Mr. Connor—I acted on the principle of that motion myself—(groans). Next year, millions of men, women, and children will be starving—recollect that.

Mr. Daunt—It is by legal means we seek to relieve them—not by illegal measures, such as you propose—(cheers).

Mr. John O'Connell then moved the following resolutions:—

"First—That this Association has heard with horror and indignation the doctrines propounded by Mr. Connor respecting the payment of rents, county cess, tithes, poor rate, or rent-charge, this day, in the attempt he made to put upon the books a notice plainly and grossly illegal, and directly tending to create and encourage criminal outrage and violence throughout the country.

"Secondly—That if anything can add to these feelings, it is the consideration of the time Mr. Connor has chosen for making such remarks—a time when, in the county of Carlow, where Repeal has as yet made little progress, a violent and criminal opposition to rents has according to the public prints, already begun to manifest itself.

"Thirdly—That this Association indignantly rejects, and *refuses to insert on its books, or to allow to be for a* moment entertained, Mr. Connor's notice; and that they declare that all who put forward such doctrines, and offer such advice to the people as is contained in that notice, are either madmen or traitors to the glorious cause of Repeal, to the noble people who support that cause, and Old Ireland."

Mr. O'Hea seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Thus rests the matter for the present.

The meeting was soon after adjourned to Wednesday next, when Mr. O'Connell will attend.

The Repeal Rent for the week was £1,462 17s. 8d.

* * *

London.—At the usual Council Meeting of the Chartist body, holden at the Black Horse and Windmill, Fieldgate street, Whitechapel, on Tuesday evening last, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—"That we highly approve of the New Plan of Organization; that we have the fullest confidence in the integrity of the persons who have been selected as the Executive, *pro. tem.*; and we pledge ourselves to aid and assist them to carry out the Plan of Organization by all means in our power."

Southwark.—King of Prussia, Fair-street, Tooley-street.—Mr. M'Grath gave one of the most splendid and edifying lectures upon the principles of Government that it has ever been our good fortune to hear. It is the intention of the Chartists of this neighbourhood to open a Branch of the National Charter Association at this house. About forty names are already in the list of persons that will join the New Organization.

Lambeth.—Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo Road.—At the usual weekly meeting of members in this locality, the following resolution was passed: "That this meeting consider themselves bound to support the Plan of Organization drawn up by the thirty-one delegates in Conference at Birmingham, and hereby pledge themselves to use every exertion in their power to carry out the same.

Political Institute, Turnagain-lane, Sunday morning. The adjourned discussion on the benefits produced by the Protestant Reformation, was resumed, and excellent speeches, pro and con, were made by Messrs. Rathbone, Overton, Cooper, *O'Leary, Allen' and others.* The subject was again adjourned. Mr. Skelton lectured in the same place in the evening.

Metropolitan Delegate Meeting, Sunday afternoon, Mr. Moy in the chair. Credentials were received from Mr. Mantz, for the Tower Hamlets. Mr. M'Grath was elected secretary, *pro tem.* in room of Mr. Salmon, jun., resigned. The balance sheet was referred back to the auditors. On the motion of Mr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. Mills, it was resolved that a general meeting of the Chartists of London should be held, into whose hands the delegates should resign their trust previous to commencing the New Organization. A unanimous *feeling* in favour of the New Plan of Organization was unequivocally manifested.

Birmingham.——On Sunday morning, Mr. Mason held his usual open air meeting, at Duddeston-Row. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Mason lectured in the Hall of Science, to a numerous audience. All is however suspense and anxiety, until the "New Plan" is enrolled, when we anticipate Birmingham will resume her political activity and former position in the democratic movement.

Todmorden.—Mr. David Ross delivered a lecture here on Sunday night, to a numerous and respectable audience, and gave great satisfaction. He dwelt at some length upon the New Plan of Organization, and advised the people to assist to carry it out with all their might, as upon the carrying out of that Plan depended the success of our cause.

Clitheroe.—A lecture was delivered in the Chartist Room, York-street, Clitheroe, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 19th, by Mr. A. F. Taylor, one of the glorious 58, and late Student in her Majesty's College, at Lancaster. A vote of thanks was passed to him for his excellent discourse.

Birstal.—A tea party was held in the Co-operative Store Room, on Monday evening last, in honour of J. H. Dewhirst, when 139 sat down to tea. After tea, the doors were thrown open, and the public admitted. Mr. Holmes filled the chair, and gave several excellent toasts, which were ably responded to by Messrs. Lucksmith, North, and Dewhirst. The sum of seven shillings was collected for the families of Clisset and Sheldrake, and all were delighted with the evening's entertainment.

* * *

Serious Accident.—On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, a very serious accident happened to a young man in the employ of Mr. Murray, baker, of No 18, New-street-square, Fetter-lane, by falling from a parapet of that gentleman's house, by which he broke his thigh-bone, and was otherwise seriously injured. The height of the parapet is about forty feet, and the only wonder is, that the young man was not dashed to pieces, and killed upon the spot. The sufferer was picked up and immediately conveyed to St. Bartholemew's Hospital, where he received every attention, and is now going on as favourably as possible under such circumstances. It is supposed that this is a case of somnambulism, as the young man's bed appeared as if he had lain down in it, and was undressed, he having his night-shirt on.

"REPEAL" IN AMERICA.

(From the New York Herald.)

An enormous meeting was held on the evening of August 29, in Washington Hall, of the United Irish Repeal Association, which was, perhaps, better attended than usual, in consequence of the announcement that Robert Tyler, Esq., son of the President of the United States, would address the Association. By the time fixed for the commencement of the proceedings, the large room was filled to its utmost capacity, and the stairs, and even the vestibule were crowded by hundreds, who could approach no nearer to the stand of the speakers. The orchestra was filled with beautiful females—a novelty in these exciting assemblages—and many ladies were accommodated with seats near the platform.

Mr. Tyler entered the room in company with Mr. Alderman Purdy, Mr. Charles O'Connor, the celebrated councillor, and many gentlemen of distinction in this city; and as he took his seat he was welcomed by a loud, long-continued and joyous cheer from the generous-hearted Irishmen there assembled.

Mr. B. Connor, one of the Secretaries, proposed that Elijah F. Purdy, Esq., acting Mayor of this city, preside over the meeting, which was carried by a responsive cheer.

Mr. Purdy, on taking the chair, was warmly received. He acknowledged the honour the meeting had conferred upon him, and he begged them to believe that he sympathised with them for the oppressed sons of Erin; and he also said he was happy that an expression would go forth from that meeting which would apprize the Government of England that there was one place on earth where a people dared to act, and think, and speak, when occasion required. (Great cheering.)

Mr. B. Connor then read the minutes of the last meeting, and they were approved, after which

Mr. McKeon in a few pertinent remarks introduced to the meeting Robert Tyler, Esq., as a gentleman who had been one of the most distinguished champions of Irish Repeal—(Great cheering, which was continued for several minutes, and accompanied with the waving of hats and the clapping of hands. It was indeed one of the most enthusiastic bursts of cordial greeting. No description could do it justice).

Mr. McKeon continued. Although he (Mr. Tyler) had never before had the pleasure of meeting them face to face, he (Mr. McKeon) thought that response would convince him that at least they were no strangers to his labours. He (M. McKeon) was happy in presenting Mr. Tyler to that meeting, for he had been witness to many things in his favour. That meeting beheld in him not only a distinguished champion of the rights of Ireland, but a gentleman distinguished in the walks of literature; and he also came to them not as a plain private citizen, but as the son of the Chief Magistrate of these United States—(Great cheering). He (Mr. McKeon) need not ask for him a warmer reception, for they had already given him many a hearty cheer, but he begged they would allow him (Mr. McKeon) on his own account, to propose "Nine cheers for Robert Tyler." (The cheers were given with a hearty good will with various other demonstrations of kindly feeling.)

Mr. Tyler, the son of the President, then came forward, and the cheering was renewed with great enthusiasm. When it had subsided, he said:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen,—This is the first time I have had the honour of meeting with my Irish friends of the city of New York, and the pleasure of interchanging with them a friendly greeting. (Here a bench broke, precipitating many persons to the floor). It has afforded me more than usual pleasure to accept your kind invitation to address you, under the circumstances under which I now present myself amongst you. I appear before you this evening, fellow citizens, to denounce a government which I hate—(great cheering)—whose many oppressions I detest, and to advocate the cause of a people whom I have reason to respect and to love, and whose woes and whose wrongs appeal to the sympathies of mankind—(great cheering). Fellow citizens, upon this subject I cannot consent to play the part of a hypocrite—(bravo!)—and I candidly confess to you that I abhor the history of the British Government—(tremendous cheering). Although there may be instances in the historical record of that Government which evince high courage, stern determination, and most unwavering purpose in the prosecution and accomplishment of its splendid though selfish schemes of conquest and national aggrandisement, yet its most partial and delighted advocate cannot point to one single instance in which it ever discovered magnanimity or liberality to an antagonistic power—(loud cheers). And how numerous are the examples of its petty insult and wholesale aggressions and tyrannies towards other nations. I have but to refer you, in order to establish conclusively and to prove satisfactorily what I here allege, to the conduct of England in former times towards France—to the invasion of her territories—the imprisonment of her legitimate sovereigns, and in a later period, to her most illiberal, ungenerous, unjust conduct towards a great, though fallen foe, Napoleon Buonaparte—(applause). I have but to refer you to the speeches of Sheridan and of Burke to convince you of the enormities practised towards her East Indian possessions. I have but to refer you to her war with China, and to the principles on which she conducted the war of the American revolution—to the grievances set forth in the Declaration of American Independence, and to the barbarities practiced towards American citizens during that contest. I have but to refer you to the principles on which she made war with the American States in 1812; and if further evidence be necessary, I have but to allude in your hearing, to the conduct of England towards Ireland—(great cheering). For seven long centuries Ireland has been suffering a state of bondage more intolerable than the tortured existance of the Roman slave. For seven centuries her daughters have been exposed to rapine, and her sons to murder and false imprisonment, and her entire people to the cold contumely and insult of a nation which came in to give them protection, but which through long ages has degraded and oppressed them. And this has been done to a people whose noble spirit, thus doubly insulted, and whose generous service to the British crown, should have shielded them against a contumelious word or look—(Applause). Yes, sir, I assert that the services of Ireland to England have been of the most exalted character; and I challenge a successful contradiction of the fact. The courts of law have been filled up with Irish Judges and Irish lawyers, whose talents have always been made available to England—who have reflected on the bar of England a lustre by their intellect, and added glory to the British ermine. The most splendid orators which the world has ever seen have been Irishmen—(cheers)—and their Parliamentary and forensic fame have illumined the British Constitution with almost all the glories that surround it. The best and purest patriots that have ever trod British soil have been Irishmen; and in the darkest hour and deepest distress they have forgotten their own oppressions, and have rallied in defence of the integrity of the Government—(applause). The navy of England has been manned with Irishmen, and they have poured forth their treasures and their blood to sustain the English marine. The armies of England, too, have been recruited from the peasantry of Ireland; and those who in the hour of battle have most eagerly rushed on to death or victory, have been Irishmen—(tremendous applause). And Ireland, too, has ever contributed her revenue without a murmur to support the spendthrift extravagance of the British Government; and what has been the result? I refer you to her history for an account of the monstrous details: for imagination, even with her eye bolder than the eagle's—with her heart of gigantic proportions, and her courage of fiery energy, will shrink, pale and trembling, from the recital—(applause). No, let the historian, with his heart of steel and his icy and pulseless lip, speak to you of innocent people butchered by the force of British laws, or who have felt the fatal proscription of the English martial power. Let him tell you the details—let him tell you how a daughter has been ravished in the sight and within hearing of a mother, whose chastity and life were sacrificed with their freedom—for an Irish maiden prefers chastity to life—(great applause)—let him tell you of sons ignominiously hung on the gallows before the tearless eyes of aged parents—let the historian tell you, too, how her halls of justice have been converted into places worse than the Saturnalian Orgies, where justice has been petrified to stone, and has not been able to witness the cannibal-like rage with which British Judges have clothed the requisitions of British law, and have sprinkled the ermine on their shoulders with the clotted gore of their victims—(applause). Let the historian tell you, too, how her temples of religion have been desecrated——how, failing to force British observances of worship on Irish religion, they have prescribed those who have preferred freedom of conscience to the blandishments of their tyrants, till half-terrified by their own acts they have voluntarily retired from the inhuman and sacrilegious work—(great cheering). It is more than enough, fellow citizens, for the historian to tell—it is more than enough for the heart of man to feel, or the mind of man to know, that war, and rapine, and sacrilege, and murder, and unjust laws, have converted Ireland from the lofty and dignified position which she once maintained among the sovereign nations of the world, to the state of a wretched vassal, whose inhuman master imposes torments and inflicts wrongs too enormous to be dwelt upon—(cheers). And fellow citizens, it is because I am an American citizen—(applause)—that I enjoy all the blessings of a free government—that I am doubly sensitive to these outrages and insults. It is because the feelings of that ancient day is ever present in my heart, when our fathers fought, struggled, bled and finally won a victory in that great contest which involved principles that are the foundation of those rights for which Ireland is now contending—(great applause). It is because the spirit of that day, which now triumphs in my breast, is ever mingled with an abiding and concentrated and irradicable detestation of those who are now the enemies of Ireland—it is because I have been educated among the plain and pure, though sublime and gigantic institutions of our own free land, where the very sun which shines down on our heads, and the great rivers which roll their resistless course towards the ocean, and the broad and green earth, amongst whose majestic mountains and expansive valleys the spirit of freedom has space to breathe—it is because we have achieved these very institutions, and this happy and glorious land from a people that would have made serfs or subjects of patriots—it is in this two-fold aspect of *hatred of the oppressor and sympathy for the oppressed* who are now suffering indescribable oppressions, that I stand before you as the friend of Ireland—(cheers). And what, fellow-citizens, is this question of Repeal, with which Ireland is now so much agitated, and for which the British Government have kept so angry and threatening attitude towards her. And what has been the conduct of the Irish people to call forth the very harsh language which Wellington and others have used in reference to this "Repeal" movement, and which has led to the degradation of the clergy and the magistrates of that oppressed land? If I understand "Repeal" aright, it is an attempt to obtain a peaceable repeal of an odious and oppressive act of union—an act which was passed without the formalities needful to the occasion which it is represented as intended confessedly to accomplish, and passed by bribery and public and private treachery: and yet it was proclaimed in terms of the most absurd paradox that a union existed between the independent states of England and Ireland by this Act of Union, by virtue of which forsooth, all power, executive, legislative, and judicial, theretofore exercised by the constitut[illegible]rities of Ireland, were to be either annihilated [illegible] for all time thenceforward, in the omnipotent [illegible] niscient courts of England, the English Parliament, and the English Crown. And England, certainly with not a particle of right, claims that the Act of Union, so called in sheer mockery, is irrepealable, except at her own will and pleasure. Now, fellow citizens, we as Americans, are directly interested in this question, so far as this point is concerned; for it positively contravenes the position which was taken by the American States in the Declaration of their Independence—(applause). This was precisely the language used by the British Government to the Colonies here before the Revolutionary war, and that contest was conducted by England on precisely the same principles on which she would now carry on the contest with Ireland, and what was the result? Reason and justice, and the sympathy of the enlightened world, and the voice and act of God, proclaimed and proved their fallacy.—(Applause). In admitting that Ireland lost her sovereignty by the act of treason—admitting that the act of union was just and fair—is to admit that one generation of men has the right to bind itself to chains and oppression, and also succeeding generations; but not even the barbaric Indian or the serf of a Russian despot, who feels an instinct of an immortal hereafter, will admit that one generation of men can sell the liberty of a distant posterity. It is in vain to argue the question. You may produce the seals to your musty record of such moral degradation, to show that the terms bind and apply to all—you may attempt to enforce the contract; but you will appeal, both to the man and to the law in vain. The soul of man within him, conscious of his birthright of freedom, rises up and repels the insult. But I contend, fellow citizens, and in this position I am sustained by the ablest authorities, that sovereignty is indestructible except by the act of God; and that it cannot be alienated. Now, has the sovereignty of Ireland been destroyed by the act of God? Has any cause which has produced the prostration of other nations led to her prostration? No, for she is stronger than ever, and her resources, though crippled by unjust laws, are greater; indeed, Ireland appears to be like the camomile plant, for the more she is trodden upon the greener she has grown—(applause). It appears that the sovereignty of Ireland has not been lost. Nor has it been alienated.

Here Mr. Tyler gave way: the heat of the room was so oppressive that he could not proceed, and he observed that he feared he must close his remarks. But after a short pause, he continued as follows:—Vattel, a great writer on the laws of nations—and his authority is admitted in all civilised countries—contends that sovereignty cannot be alienated. How, then, does it happen that on this question of contract between the two independent states or kingdoms of England and Ireland, as they stood before this act of union, that one—Ireland—should now be compelled to occupy a position towards the other of a felon endeavouring to escape from the arm of the law, or of a slave escaping from the hand of a cruel master? How does it happen, fellow-citizens, that Erin's proud banner, which once flowed in the breeze and flaunted to the skies, impressed with the broad seal of Irish sovereignty, is now only to be recognized as an empty pageant in British hands? How does it happen? It strikes me that, as both reasonable and right that no less a power than the power of the people—a sovereign and supreme power—could rightfully contract and enact that act of union, for the power which made the act must necessarily be superior to the act, as the creator must of necessity be superior to the created. It could not be, as the British Government contend; for that would be an admission that Ireland was sovereign at the time of the union, and Vattel has it as an express and solemn rule, that sovereignty cannot be alienated; and if sovereign then, and if her sovereignty was inalienable, why was she not sovereign now?—(cheers). According to the general principles of the law of nations—according to the principles on which the Declaration of Independence was based, and the union among the free States of this confederacy was cemented, she has the right to demand Repeal of the oppressive act of union, or the right of a peaceable cecession from that union as a sovereign power. If, however, a power which contracted this act of union was less than sovereign, it was clearly void *ab initio*, for nothing less than Irish sovereignty could have annihilated for an instant, much less for generations, the power of the Irish legislature; for sovereignty, and sovereignty alone, can make and unmake legislative power. (Applause.) I will not touch on the justice of "Repeal," nor regard it as a question of expediency; I choose rather to regard it as a question of right and of principle. I will not stop to inquire how much right the Irish people have to complain, as a province misruled, of the system of Catholic proscription, her poor laws, her police system, her absenteeism, and other cause of complaint too tedious to mention, and disgraceful to the British Government; no, as the advocate of Irish liberty, I will not consent to assume the attitude of the slave, and supplicate for the leniency of a cruel master. (Applause.) No, in the name of a people who were once sovereign, and who cannot be dispossessed of their sovereignty, except by an act of God. I demand as a right the Repeal of the Legislative Union. (Applause). In the name of nine millions of people, who, even if they do form an integral portion of the British Government, because of their immense number and their sufferings, they are not only entitled to it, but to redress for their wrongs; and in their name I claim legislative emancipation for Ireland. (Hear, and great applause.) I demand it in the name of the enlightened age in which we live. I demand it in the name of the spirit of education and improvement which preside over the nineteenth century. I demand it in the name of the great political truths of the age, from whose power and light old dogmas shrink. In the name of our republican institutions I demand her freedom. I demand it in the name of the sympathy of mankind. I demand it on the same ground—the irresistible ground on which Ireland demanded Catholic Emancipation—(cheers). The Act which imposed Catholic disabilities, and that Act of Union, were dictated by a spirit comparatively barbaric; and the spirit of enlightened freedom which demanded the repeal of the one now calls for the repeal of the other, the equally odious and barbaric Act of Union. Yes! the same reason which granted the Reform Bill for England, now demands legislative emancipation for Ireland.

Mr. Tyler now retired to the window immediately behind him, and then fainted away; but the meeting, ignorant of this fact, cheered him vociferously. They then called loudly for Mr. Wallace, and other popular orators, but the heat of the room, which oppressed throughout his whole speech, and finally overcame Mr. Tyler, was as unfavourable for reporting as speaking, and nearly incapacitated us for the discharge of our arduous duty, which we fear we have here done very imperfectly, and therefore we left the meeting, which we understand continued together some time longer.

We learned subsequently, that Mr. Tyler remained in the care of a physician, in much suffering, up to a late hour of the night.

The Irish Movement.

THE "RENT" WARFARE.

The *Carlow Sentinel*, a Tory paper, has, during the last three or four weeks, given occasional accounts of the carrying away of crops distrained for non-payment of rent, by the peasantry, who were described as assembling in considerable numbers for the purpose of cutting down and removing the grain out of the reach of the landlords or their bailiffs. The last number of the same journal contains the following account of the progress of this extraordinary movement:—

"On the night of the 8th instant, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, about fifty men assembled on the lands of Coolmanna, in this county, and cut down about two acres of oats under seizure for rent due to the landlord, Charles Davis, Esq., of Clara, county Dublin. Mr. Sharpe, the attorney for the landlord, having received intimation of the proceedings, collected some people in the vicinity, who came up in sufficient time to prevent the property being carried off the land. The police visited the place shortly after, but the crowd had vanished. We learn that bailiffs were in charge of the property, but they were beaten off, and the entire would have been carried away but for the timely arrival of the Hacketstown constabulary. All the parties concerned in the outrage are known, and will be prosecuted.

"On the morning of the 10th instant, at an early hour, a number of men, principally strangers from the county Kilkenny, with several horses and cars, assembled on the lands of Liscarvan, near Ballon, in this county, and cut down several acres of prime wheat, which they carried away and stored in Ballon. Considerable excitement existed in the neighbourhood during the progress of the work, which was carried on without the slightest attempt at concealment. Captain Watson, the landlord, on hearing of the occurrence, proceeded with his servants to the spot, and succeeded in seizing on the horses and cars engaged in carrying away the crop, and also in capturing four of the party, who have been committed for trial.

"On the night of the 9th instant, a great number of men, with horses and cars, assembled on the lands of Williamstown, held by a man named Doyle from the Rev. Sir Richard Wolseley, and cut down and carried away all the crops, which were under seizure for rent due to the landlord. The bailiffs were ordered off the lands on peril of their lives, and the party succeeded in taking off the property. Informations have been sworn, and warrants issued against the offenders.

"On the night of the 11th instant, a great number of persons, many of whom were armed, assembled at Killalongford, in this county, and cut down and carried away a large quantity of corn, in order to evade the payment of rent. About day-break their purposes were effected, and they marched off in different directions. The new system of opposition to the payment of rents is spreading with fearful rapidity."

The *Nenagh Guardian*, a Tory journal, states that a similar system has commenced in the northern division of Tipperary, and gives the following instance:—

"On Friday or Saturday night last, a number of men, about 400, all strangers to the locality, went to the lands of Cranagh, the property of Maurice Meagher, Esq., of Nenagh, on which a distress had been placed for arrears of rent. They cut down the entire of the growing crop, and carried it away. At the morning's dawn, there was nothing left for the landlord but the valueless stubble. Five of this party were told off, for the purpose of shooting the bailiff—to deter others from acting in a similar capacity. There were five stand of arms accordingly placed, as they supposed, in a secure spot for that purpose, which happened to be discovered by the police, and seized. The loss to the party of their fire-arms saved the bailiff for the present.

"A similar visit was to have been paid to another tenant within a very short distance from town, whose crops were under seizure for two and a half years' rent; but a compromise or settlement was effected between landlord and tenant the evening previous to the intended visit."

Serving Notices under the Courts.—A short time since the receiver appointed under the courts, over the lands of Loghorn, within three miles of Nenagh, the head landlord of which is Mr. Bindon Scott, of Cahircon, and the lessee the representative of a Mr. M'Mahon, of the county Clare, having occasion to serve orders of the court on the tenantry to pay their rents and arrears to the receiver, the bailiffs sent for that purpose were turned off, the door of each house or cabin being previously shut in their faces. On Tuesday last, that gentleman being obliged to attend in person, and having obtained a writ of assistance, was granted a strong police force, by the directions of Joseph Tabuteau, Esq., R.M., who accompanied the party, which was commanded by H. Blake, Esq, S.I., and they succeeded in protecting the bailiffs whilst the notices were being duly served. This property contains upwards of six hundred acres, and was originally let to three or four respectable farmers, and there is now but one tenant of substance on the entire lands, and forty or fifty families of squatters in the occupancy of the remainder.

Just at the dawn of day, on Tuesday morning last, Constable M'Donough of the Bird-hill station, having perceived a number of men, and about fifty horses and cars, pass the wall of the police barrack, aroused his men, and with three of his party immediately followed to watch their movements. These Irish Rebeccas proceeded to the residence of a widow named Toohey, at Cool, in the barony of Owney and Arra, and at the head of three hundred persons there was a farmer named Gleeson. Timothy Gleeson was an uncle of the deceased Toohey, and alleges that prior to Toohey's death he made a will in favour of his uncle, and to the exclusion of his widow. Another pretence for this unlawful act is, that Gleeson says he lent Toohey the sum of £10 to purchase the farm from old Hassett, the father of the widow. On Constable M'Donough and his little party coming up, he called upon the others in her Majesty's name to disperse; upon which Gleeson, who was evidently the leader, gave the memorable order of the hero of Waterloo, 'Up boys, and at them.' Immediately the entire party rushed into the haggard, and commenced tearing down the stack and ricks of *corn*, and loading the cars, which they forcibly drove away. In endeavouring to resist the party concerned in this monstrous proceeding, several of the friends of the widow were cruelly beaten on the heads and bodies with heavy loaded sticks, which they designate by the name of 'the Molonys,' or 'the two year olds.' A young man named John Walsh is dangerously wounded, having received a compound fracture on the head, and of whose recovery there are no hopes. The father of the widow of James Hassett, an old man, was cruelly beaten; and another relative, named John Hasset, also. Constable M'Donough and his men are in possession of the names of several of the Rebeccaites, some of whom were from Kilcommon, some from Keeper-hill, and the greater portion were strangers from the counties of Clare and Limerick."

Rents in North Tipperary.—The tenants on the lands of Loughorna, near Nenagh, are deeply in arrear. The landlord, Mr. Mahon, almost despairs of getting his rent; but this in Tipperary is a matter of no very singular occurrence. Our correspondent in that locality informs us, that James Quin, a surveyor, a man who it seems is possessed of no small share of daring, offered to run the gauntlet amongst the tenants, if he would be allowed six shillings in the pound for the collection of the rent and the arrears. The offer was soon closed with, under the impression, perhaps, that half a loaf was better than no bread. On Tuesday last, Quin, accompanied by a man named Meehan, went to Loughorna with the intention of serving the tenants with notices to compel payment of rent. Their reception was rather rough, such as might be expected on the occasion. Quin and Meehan had to trust to their heels for the safety of their heads. The crowd increased every moment, and the pursuit became hotter; Quin was overtaken, and, as we have been informed, compelled to take back the notices. Meehan, who seemed to be the more obnoxious character of the two, was still pursued, and at length obliged to take cover in the house of Mr. James Otway, of Ballinware. So intent were the neighbouring peasantry in taking a deadly satisfaction of Meehan, that they searched Mr. Otway's kitchen and premises for him. Being baffled they returned in no very pleasant mood. In about two hours after Quin and Meehan, escorted by a large body of police, horse and foot, again proceeded to the lands, where under the protection of a hostile array they effected a sort of service.—*Leinster Express.*

Opposition to the Payment of Rents.—On the night of the 8th inst., between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, about fifty men assembled on the lands of Coolmanna, in this county, and cut down about two acres of oats under seizure for rent due to the landlord, Mr. C. Davis, of Clare, county of Dublin. Mr. Sharpe, the attorney for the landlord, having received intimation of the proceedings, collected some people in the vicinity, who came up in sufficient time to prevent the property being carried off the land. The police visited the place shortly after, but the crowd had vanished. Informations have been sworn against sixteen persons concerned in the rescue, and warrants have been issued for their apprehension. From private letters received on Friday, we learn that bailiffs were in charge of the property, but that they were beaten off, and that the entire would have been carried away but for the timely arrival of the Hacketstown constabulary. All the parties concerned in the outrage are known, and will be prosecuted.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

More Outrages.—On the morning of the 10th instant, at an early hour, a number of men, principally strangers from the county of Kilkenny, with several horses and cars, assembled on the lands of Liscarvan, near Ballon, in this county, and cut down several acres of prime wheat, which they carried away and stored in Ballon. Considerable excitement existed in the neighbourhood during the progress of the work, which was carried *on* without the slightest attempt at concealment. Captain Watson, the landlord, on hearing of the occurrence, proceeded with his servants to the spot, and succeeded in seizing on the horses and cars engaged in carrying away the crop, and also in capturing four of the party, who have been committed for trial.

Tumultuous Meetings—On the night of the 8th inst., a great number of men, with horses and cars, assembled on the lands of Williamstown, held by a man named Doyle, from the Rev. Sir R. Wolseley, and cut down and carried away all the crops, which were under seizure for rent due to the landlord. The bailiffs were ordered off the lands on peril of their lives, and the party succeeded in carrying off the property. Informations have been sworn, and warrants issued against the offenders. On the night of the 11th inst. a great number of persons, many of whom were armed, assembled at Killalongford, in this county, and cut down and carried away a large quantity of corn, in order to evade the payment of rent. About daybreak their purposes were effected, and they marched off in different directions, blowing horns, shouting for repeal, and crying out "they would pay no more rents!" The constabulary are busily engaged in bringing the leaders to justice. The new system of opposition to the payment of rents is spreading with fearful rapidity, and emissaries said to be from Dublin, are every where exciting the population to resistance to the payment of any rent at all. This appears unquestionably to be the preparatory step to the grand movement against the landed proprietary so long threatened; and if they do not unite one and all to check its progress, no one can tell where it will end. If not put down speedily the social edifice will be shaken to its foundation. On the night of the 11th several horses and cars were brought to the lands of Rathrush, near Ballon, in this county, for the purpose of carrying away the produce of two-and-a-half acres of wheat, which we are informed had been taken by conacre from the Messrs. Coghlan, the tenants on the lands, who prevented the removal of the crop until the landlord was informed of the circumstance. On the same night, about eleven o'clock, a large number of persons, amounting to about 300 men and women, with several horses and *cars*, assembled at Cowlaw, in the parish of Clonmore, near Hacketstown, in this county, and cut down and carried away five acres of oats, held by conacre, from the tenants on the lands, named Dowling. The person who had this crop taken from the Dowlings is a farmer named Patrick Carty, of Ballygalduff, and the reason he assigns for this unusual and unlawful proceeding is, that he was informed that Dowling's landlord (a Mr. Gerge Braddell, of Belfast) was about to seize on the entire crops for rent. The conduct of those assembled on this occasion was most violent, and created much alarm in the neighbourhood. They bore away the property amidst shouts and huzzas, and threatened violence towards any person who should oppose them. They placed guards around the houses of the Dowlings and others in the neighbourhood, and threatened the inmates with instant destruction if they attempted to come out until they had cut and carried it away. They stopped at a public-house at Clonmore, and drank a large quantity of spirits.

Progress of the Anti-Rent War—The "passive resistance" to the paym[illegible] rents inculcated by the Repeal legislators has [illegible] its operations to the county of Meath, where, [illegible] the great excitement prevailing in the neighbo[illegible] Trim, it has been found necessary to despat[illegible] body of military to enforce the collection of rents. Two troops of the 11th Hussars have been detached from this garrison, and a company of the Rifle Brigade, on its march from Drogheda to Longford, was countermanded at Navan, and ordered to proceed to Trim, to aid the civil power, in conjunction with the Hussars. The farmers are generally refusing to pay rents, and are removing the crops off the lands, in order to evade seizures.—*Correspondent of the London Times.*

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Warlike Preparations.—As if in anticipation of a general insurrection all the barracks and many of the castles and private mansions in the country are undergoing extensive alterations to fit them for efficient offensive and defensive operations. Walls are pierced for loop-holes, superfluous gates and other assailable points are closed up, drawbridges are erected, the magazines are crammed with ammunition, and that frightful enemy of besieged troops—Famine—is provided against by stores of beef, pork, and rum, which are daily arriving. At the front gate of the Clonmel barracks a high platform has been raised for the accommodation of a patent swivel-gun, and two dozen men. From this position the garrison could blaze away against the old and new gas-houses, and cause no slight annoyance to a French armada in its passage up the Suir. In Cork, Fermoy, Limerick, Templemore, &c., similar formidable steps have been taken; so that when "Young Ireland" arises to throw off her chains, the authorities are determined not to be like the foolish virgins who were found unprepared. Cart loads of beef, bacon, bread, and powder, and hogsheads of rum and brandy are daily taken from the Government stores at Haulbouline to the barracks in the interior of the country, in many instances without the accompaniment of a single soldier or policeman!—*Dublin World.*

The *Ballyshannon Herald*, an Orange paper, says:—"We hear that the large infantry barrack is about to be repaired, in order to have a depot stationed here in future. We hope this may be found true, as there is no place in Ireland where a military force could be more usefully employed in cutting off any communication between Ulster and Connaught, if found necessary to do so."

An Officer connected with the engineer department has arrived in Parsonstown, and the military barracks are at once to be put into a state of defence; 300 workmen are to be immediately employed, and the works to be completed with all haste. Upwards of 300 tons of coals have been laid in during the past week, and it is said a large quantity of provisions are to arrive here in a few days. The 52nd depot, at Nenagh, have put their barracks in order: they are now in a state of preparation to resist an insurgent seige. On Thursday a dozen dray loads of provisions were laid up as storage. No civilian is admitted within the precincts of the barrack gate. The baker and the butcher must hand in their contracts from without.—*Leinster Express.*

"Preparations for the Repealers"—One fact is worth a thousand assertions, and as an evidence of the chance Mr. O'Connell has of obtaining Repeal, we need only state, that on Friday se'nnight the barrack-master, assistant, and a party of soldiers, were employed in receiving into Mill Mount Barracks several cart loads of provisions, rum, &c., for the use of the troops, in case that they may have to take the field during the ensuing winter.—*Drogheda Conservative.*

Doings in the Army.—The following statement of "strange doings at Ballincollig" appears in the *Cork Examiner*:—

"A few days since a private in the Artillery stationed at Ballincollig, named O'Brien, was put under arrest without any seeming cause, either alleged or proved, tending to criminate his character as a man, a soldier, or a loyal subject of her Majesty. O'Brien is a Roman Catholic, and for some time a strict teetotaller. He was born in France, being the son of an Irish refugee, and from his infancy up to this moment has been constantly connected with the army. He has served in various parts of the world with honour, and there never was the shadow of a stigma on his character. After years of hard service, and at his time of life, being now pretty far advanced in years, he has been threatened with dismissal from the service, and to be shot like a dog, if anything could be proved against him. What is his crime? As an Irishman, he felt deeply for his country, and in the warmth of his heart frequently expressed himself so, never dreaming of the ears of the barrack walls, which exaggerated his sentiments, and put a forced construction on his words. But the real inexpiable crime which he was guilty of is this—he was detected reading the *Nation* and *Examiner* newspapers. He has been shipped off to Woolwich, handcuffed, without a moment's notice, or being allowed an interview with his wife, whether destined for foreign service or to be dismissed, we cannot say; but poor O'Brien, for loving the land of his fathers, has been punished as if he had committed some crime against military law, the law of the land, or the law of God. We may mention that one crime sought to be fastened on him was, when reviewing the fortifications newly put up at Ballincollig barracks, being a man of sound military information, he said, 'With 100 soldiers he could take the whole fortifications.' This was interpreted that he would, if opportunity offered, take the barracks with 100 men, whereas he only expressed an opinion generally of the unmilitary and weak nature of the fortifications themselves. A few days since his wife had a contribution made up by a few benevolent individuals for the purpose of enabling her to reach her friends, who reside in another province.

"Is this all? No; John Burn, belonging to the same station, a police-constable, also a Catholic and a Teetotaller, and a man of unblemished character, was called up on Wednesday night at nine o'clock, and upon the instant dismissed the service, without warning, without notice, without the shadow of a crime or fault alleged, when he had not a shilling saved, no clothes to wear but some lent by his comrades—yet at that hour of night he was driven forth to seek his home as best he could in the county of Limerick. He, too, thought deeply for Ireland, and sometimes read the *Examiner* or *Nation*. As a sample of the *espionage* and inquisitorial meanness and treachery of some of the responsible parties who govern these men, we shall quote one of the many questions asked this man by his sergeant. 'Would you,' said this functionary, 'if you saw Archbishop M'Hale heading an army, fire on him, if you were ordered to do so?' Thus, by artful questioning, and listening to words uttered in the simplicity of honest men's hearts, are they entrapped, and crime sought to be fastened on them, and ultimate punishment heaped upon their heads."

The *Cork Constitution* has the following version of these "strange doings":—

"A sub-constable of police has been dismissed from the force, in consequence of his using expressions favourable to the Repeal agitation, and having stated, that in case there was a popular outbreak, he would join the Repealers; besides that, he is believed to have been endeavouring to create a feeling of disaffection in the minds of the military. The circumstances which led to the dismissal are kept secret by those best acquainted with them; however, we understand that the policeman, who had previously supported himself by following the trade of what is commonly called a "hedge schoolmaster" in the county of Limerick, was stationed at Ballincollig; that a few days since he was in company with an artilleryman in a public-house in that village, where they were overheard by a bombardier-corporal discussing the strength of the fortifications erecting at Ballincollig barracks, in the course of which the sub-constable said that he had a plan by which he could capture the barracks, and take the powder mills, with 100 undisciplined Repealers, but that would be unnecessary, as he knew the soldiers would not fight against the people, for he had 'sounded' many of them. These and other expressions used by both parties, which showed that they were not to be trusted with arms, were reported to an officer, who felt it his duty to acquaint the Government with the circumstances. An investigation having since taken place, the policeman has been dismissed, and the soldier removed to Woolwich."

Special Commission.—King's County.—It is stated here, in quarters likely to be acquainted with the fact, that a special commission will be issued for this county some time in the ensuing month; there are six persons charged with the awful crime of murder, at present confined in the gaol here, viz:—One for the murder of Lord Norbury, one for Mr. Gatchell, the magistrate, the soldier for shooting his adjutant, and three for killing a man named Fuller, with several others charged with very serious offences, such as firing into and attacking dwelling-houses, posting and writing threatening letters, Rockite notices, &c.—*Leinster Express.*

Postponement of the Execution of Noonan and Houlohan.—A letter has been received by the High Sheriff, from the Chief Secretary for Ireland, directing that the execution of Houlohan and Noonan, found guilty at the last assizes for the murder of Mr. Shine, shall be postponed until the 20th of November. The respite, we understand, is for the purpose of having the question raised on the trial discussed before the judges.—*Limerick Reporter.*

The Blind Traveller.—Lieut. Holman, R. N. Knight of Windsor, the celebrated blind traveller, took his departure on the 3d of September, from Malta for Naples. He will afterwards proceed to the Roman States, and thence to Trieste. During the few days of his residence in this island the greatest hospitality has been shown him. The veteran traveller had the honour of dining with his excellency the governor, and very frequently with the Admiral, Sir E. Owen. Amidst [illegible] vicissitudes of his perilous life, and increasing [illegible] still maintains the same unabated thirst [illegible], and his mental and bodily faculties appear [illegible] grow in activity and strength in the inverse ratio of his [illegible]lining life and honoured grey hairs.—*Malta Times.*

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE CHARTISTS.

Mr. O'Connell cannot be quiet, and let the Chartists a-be. He must try to damage them, at every opportunity, either fitting or unfitting. He has had his fingers trapped just now for so doing; and in a quarter he did not expect.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association holden at the Corn Exchange, on Monday September 4, Mr. O'Connell read a letter from the writer who subscribes himself "One who Whistled at the Plough," and commented on it, mixing up the Chartists with the allegations of the writer. That commentary brought forth a reply from the writer, in which he snubs Mr. O'Connell very severely for so far going out of his way to do the Chartists wrong. Below are both letters of the *Whistler*, and Mr. O'Connell's commentary:—

MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH.

There was, indeed, one cause of apprehension, and he now wished to call the attention of the association to a letter that appeared in the last *Weekly Register*, from that very clever writer, the correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* who wrote under the signature of "One who has Whistled at the Plough." He says:—"Sir,—I have just seen, for the first time, in the *Register* of last week, a paragraph stating that my account of the Tara meeting had been suppressed by the *Morning Chronicle*. Such is not the case. I had reasons for delaying it, which you will understand when you see it published. I saw something on Tara Hill which at first I was unwilling to believe, and which I did not wish to publish until I had inquired into, through letters to England. I now find that the parties whom I saw there, and whose conduct attracted my attention, were really what I suspected them to be. Two or three of them were Irishmen known in London; the others were English. I am not at liberty to say much more, at least *until next week*; *but I would warn you*, and the Irish people through you, to be cautious beyond all former caution. That some hundreds of men, or may be thousands, did not get drunk, did not fall out and fight, and cause general riot on Tara Hill, to which the military and armed police would have soon been summoned, was not the fault of the persons alluded to, nor the fault of those who paid them to come here; who have also paid the same men and some others to follow Mr. Cobden from town to town in England, from Norwich to London, from London to Maidstone, from Maidstone to Winchester, and several other places, to get up a riot and upset his anti-Corn Law meetings. On this subject I refer you to the next two of my letters which will appear in the *Morning Chronicle*, and also to the *Scotsman* of to-morrow (Saturday)."

He (Mr. O'Connell) entirely believed this gentleman. He believed him to be utterly incapable of asserting that for a fact which he did not know to be true—(hear). He spoke from his own knowledge. He said that he had traced those people—that he knew them in England to be hired, and the question was, by whom? Now this deserved the most serious consideration. This was a subject that could not drop; and they must know from this gentleman who they were, and who hired them—(hear, hear). Could it be possibly supposed that they were hired by the British Ministry? and yet if they were not hired by the British Minister, must they not be hired by some person in the confidence of the Minister? Was it the mere bribery of the police, or what was it? What could be more terrific than that Government should be so constituted, that any of its underlings should plan murder and massacre, and seek to get up a riot to commit slaughter, and that for that purpose they should engage persons from a great distance who were hackneyed and trained disturbers of public meetings—(hear). *They could now see how the cause of Reform had been put down in England by the interference of persons pretending to be Chartists*; FOR THE GREAT PRINCIPLE OF CHARTISM WAS NOT TO ALLOW ANY PUBLIC MEETING TO TAKE PLACE UNDISTURBED. Some of the persons who were accused of that conduct might be innocent; but it was plain that they were mixed up with others who were guilty: and here were the servants of some police agent, if they were not authorised by direct ministerial influence, seeking to create a disturbance. They had this gentleman's authority for it; and he (Mr. O. C.) would make use of it as undoubted evidence of the fact (hear). He could not bring himself to believe that this gentleman, whose name and character were known, though he used a fantastic and fictitious signature, had stated what was untrue; and he therefore must look upon this system as the most horrible mode of governing Ireland that ever was thought of—(hear, hear). The lives of innocent persons were to be sacrificed, where order and regularity prevailed, aye, and so much regularity prevailed that the attempt had totally failed—(hear, hear). But they should know who they were. He would tell this writer of the *Morning Chronicle* that he could not keep his incognita. He had now committed himself; and he believed in the truth of his statements. He did not like to deal in any persecution at all, but if there was any shrinking on the part of this gentleman, there should be a summons issued to him, and he should be urged forward; but he (Mr. O'C.) did not anticipate any unwillingness on his part to give them the information they required—(hear). He (Mr. O'Connell) was sorry any person should be guilty of such a crime, but he was delighted at the discovery which had been made. He had toiled there from day to day, from week to week, from month to month, to infix upon the minds of the Irish people that they should seek for their rights by no means except by peaceable and moral means.—They should work, not by physical force, but by the moral force of public opinion, that electricity that binds six millions of people in one unanimous sentiment. And was all this to be thrown away by the acts of hired assassins brought over from England—for he would call them assassins? There was no nation in Europe in which assassination would prevail to such an extent, or where such an act of assassination would be perpetrated as in Ireland if that plan succeeded. It could not remain as it was. They should probe it to the bottom. He cared not who they were—the man who was at the bottom of such a plan as that, was a wretch that should be dragged to the scaffold—(Loud cheering.) Feargus O'Connor, when the Chartists were sore beset in England, proposed the absurdity of what he called "a sacred month," by which he meant a month during the continuance of which all the working classes in England were to throw up their employments and remain idle. What a notable piece of ingenuity was this—(laughter). Who, he should like to know, was to feed the tradesmen and their families during that month?—(hear, hear). At the end of the month the number of the oppressed would no doubt have sensibly diminished, and for this very obvious reason, that many of them in the interim would have gone to another world. There would be but few survivors at the end of the month—(hear, hear). He (Mr. O'Connell) proposed no preposterous utopian measure like that proposed by Feargus. He did not want a revolution—unless by such a name an attempt to procure a return to the former times might properly be designated. He wanted such a revolution as that of 1782 or that of 1829—(hear, hear, and cheers). It was a bloodless, stainless revolution to which he aspired; a political change for the better, brought about without injury to life or to property. Who would say that the Irish people had not sufficient constitutional resources to fall back upon, even if their present plans were defeated? Supposing a very extreme case—supposing that the plans now proposed for the achievement of our national regeneration were factiously thwarted and defeated, might not the Irish people acknowledge the wisdom of betaking themselves exclusively to their potato crops, and leaving the harvest of Ireland uncut? Who would tell him that the Repealers might not unanimously come to the determination of discontinuing altogether the consumption of all exciseable commodities? (Loud cheers). The harvest was already cut, so that when he alluded to that, he was speaking a day after the fair—(laughter). The resolution for the non-consumption of exciseable articles was not now proposed, nor would it until a more urgent emergency should arise; but then he was very far from saying that it might not be proposed one day or other—(hear). He would not shrink from anything that the laws of God and man would approve for the restoration of his country's rights. He trusted that the meeting would pardon him this digression, but the paragraph which had given rise to it was of so important a nature that he was sure the Irish people would acknowledge that he was doing nothing more than his duty in offering these remarks.

THE "WHISTLER'S" ANSWER.

To the Editor of the Freeman.

Tuesday Evening, eight o'clock.

Sir,—I have just read, in the *Evening Post*, the speech of Mr. O'Connell, delivered yesterday at the Corn Exchange, in reference to a statement of mine in the *Weekly Register* of Saturday. As yours will be the first paper published, I send this to you, anxious as I am that not a day should be lost until I give some explanation of the matter referred to. I expected that it would attract notice, but O'Connell puts a construction on it which I do not concur in, and which I should not be answerable for. I do not charge the English Chartists with the crime of conspiracy against the Irish Repealers, or of lending themselves to somebody else who do, or may be suspected of conspiring. On the contrary, I know that the leading men of the Chartists in London utterly repudiate the persons to whom I alluded in the *Register*.

Far less do I accuse or suspect the Government; or think for a moment, even hypothetically, that the Government has anything to do with them. I shall tell you all I know of the matter, which is not half as much as Mr. O'Connell seems to believe I know. And I shall repeat here all that I insinuated, which is not what Mr. O'Connell insinuates.

First Fact—In my connection with the London press, I have been in the habit of attending public meetings, composed of persons of all opinions in politics—of all conditions in life; and have, therefore, become familiar with the features, abilities, and characters of many of those who attend London meetings.

Second Fact—I have been for these last eighteen months travelling in England, through the midland, eastern, southern, and western counties, in connexion with agricultural affairs. During the same period, and particularly this last spring and summer, the Anti-Corn Law League has had meetings in many of the market towns of these counties, at some of which meetings I have attended when within reach of them. I have also been present at several of the League meetings in London. It has been common, on such occasions, for several persons calling themselves working men to propose resolutions at variance with the object of the meeting, and to attempt—sometimes successfully, but in most instances unsuccessfully—to divert the discussion to other topics than the corn laws. On one occasion they took possession of the platform by force in London; on another occasion they got a mob, and occupied all the lanes and passages leading to a place of meeting, the Riding School in Mary-le-bone, which the Anti-Corn Law Association of that parish had hired for the meeting, and a riot was created, which ended by the building and furniture being damaged to the amount of £50. Some of the parties concerned in getting up that riot were afterwards at Norwich, and in various towns, east, south, and west, at which Mr. Cobden held meetings. Any one who has observed the reports of those meetings must have seen that attempts were made to carry resolutions condemnatory of Mr. Cobden's speeches; and that Mr. Cobden in replying said, almost on every occasion, that the movers of such resolutions were unworthy the confidence of working men, though they professed to be working men—inasmuch as they were persons who followed him about from town to town, from the north to the south—from the east to the west. Mr. Cobden has said, also, that they were not Chartists, though they professed Chartism. He has said that they must be paid by somebody; but he has never said who that somebody is; nor do I say who that somebody is, for I do not know. I have good reason to believe, however, that Mr. Cobden never for a moment suspected the government or the Chartists. If he suspected any class of persons, his suspicions were fixed on parties who as thoroughly hate and distrust Sir Robert Peel, and what they consider his too liberal leaning towards free trade, as any one does who thinks him not liberal enough.

Third Fact—I saw on Tara Hill, at several points on the outskirts of the meeting, persons attempting to draw off a portion of the vast multitude to listen to speeches, some part of which, so far as I heard them, alluded to Chartism. Also at Tara, in a few of the many tents there spirituous liquors were offered for sale, and by some of the people—by very few so far as I saw—were purchased and drunk. I saw several men, three of whom I knew by eye-sight, offering to treat various groups of countrymen to whisky punch or brandy, also to "something to eat," if they would drink. The men whom I saw spoken to refused to drink: and when I spoke to them afterwards and inquired what the strangers had been saying to them; they told me that they had been talking about the hardships endured by working men in Ireland, and offered to stand a treat of something to eat and drink, but that they had gone away and given them nothing because they refused to drink. I saw the same parties again and again similarly engaged with the poorer-looking Irish country labourers. What their precise object was I cannot say. Perhaps they were only on what in England we call a "lark," when a fellow with plenty of money offers to treat everybody; but whatever they might be doing, or intending to do, I am certain of my

Fourth Fact—That at least three of them were persons whom I have seen in London and elsewhere disturbing the League meetings.

I shall now state a few matters of opinion.

I do not think it is fair in Mr. O'Connell to make such violent charges against the English Chartists, even admitting these men to have been here for the worst of purposes, and to have used for their purpose Chartist doctrines. How would the Irish Repealers like to be burdened with the ownership of Bill Delany and Phil Murphy, the joint conspirators, murderers and informers of Kilkenny? Yet these villains accomplished their purpose by assuming a character not their own—a character of benevolence, of sympathy for a persecuted set of tenants.

I think it is not proper to burden me with threats of being dragged from behind my incognita if I do not disclose the names of the persons whom I saw on Tara Hill, that they may be punished. Personally I care nothing about the incognita. When I assumed it I wrote one letter on agriculture, intending to write no more, and so signed myself. That letter drew forth others; and so I have gone on. Mr. O'Connell most truly describes the law of libel in the speech I now refer to. So stringent is that law that I cannot publish anywhere the reports which I draw up relating to Irish landlords and tenants; yet Mr. O'Connell holds out a threat to me, the tendency of which is to make me produce a libel. He is pleased to compliment me for what I have written on Irish affairs; but he holds over my head a threat that will make me more cautious about what I write than even the law of libel makes me; that is, if the dragging me from behind my incognita were in his power, or, being in his power, any detriment to me. I have no objection, if a serious inquiry be determined on, to state privately to any party properly authorised to inquire, the names of the men known to me; but having mentioned the matter publicly in a merely general manner for a public purpose, for a warning to those who might by possibility be led into error, I do not see that it is either just or politic to give me the burden of supporting such charges as Mr. O'Connell draws out of my statement, since those charges are carried far beyond what I have any proof to support.

One Who has Whistled at the Plough.

To this we need not add another word, except to direct attention to Mr. O'Connor's letter in this day's *Star* for an answer to that portion of Mr. O'Connell's speech which attributes to "Feargus" the project of the "National Holliday." It will be seen that he disposes of that charge most effectually; and fixes it upon Mr. O'Connell's Birmingham friends. That answer was not intended for Mr. O'Connell; but it exactly fits him.

Cowardly and Atrocious Outrage.—On Saturday evening the following daring outrage was committed at Pentonville. Between eight and nine o'clock, as a lady, named Townsend, residing at No. 8, Claremont-place, Pentonville, was walking along the street, within a few yards of her own residence, she was met by an individual having the appearance of a Lascar, and on passing him she felt herself suddenly wounded by some sharp instrument in her thigh. Mrs. Townsend, as soon as she could recover herself, pursued the ruffian, but he succeeded in effecting his escape before she could obtain the assistance of a policeman. On examination, it was found that the instrument had passed through her clothes, and penetrated the flesh to some depth. The perpetrator of the outrage is described as being a man of colour, dressed in a red and black cap, which fits close to his head, and a red tunic with white sleeves, which reaches to his knees.

"Increase and Multiply."—There is now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Jones, of Penny-lane, in the township of Flixton, a sow which has farrowed, at twelve different times, 165 pigs.

Religious Persecution in Turkey—Constantinople—An Armenian named Avoakim has lately suffered death under the following circumstances. A year and a half ago, having quarrelled, during a fit of intoxication, with his Mussulman neighbours, he was condemned to receive the bastinado on the soles of his feet. Almost overcome with the effects of wine, and of fear, he made a profession of Mohammedism, and was immediately released. No sooner had he regained the use of his reason than, repenting the steps he had been induced to take, he fled to Syra and resumed his former faith. After the absence of a year he returned to Constantinople, and concealed himself in a Christian quarter. Unfortunately, he was recognized as he passed through the city, by one Mustafa Aga, chief of the guard of the quarter in which he resided before his flight. He was seized and conveyed to the Seraskier's palace. Having formally declared his adherence to Christianity, he was thrown into prison. Threats and torture were used to compel him to retract, and these means failing, he was led out to execution. Intimidation being unavailing, he was reconducted to prison, and allowed six days to re-embrace the faith of Islam. All access to him was denied, both to his relatives and the priests. On the seventh day he was bound, and dragged to the Balluk Bazzar. The fish market is one of the crowded thoroughfares of the city, and is consequently usually chosen as a fitting spot for public decapitation. Although thirty Cawasses accompanied the unfortunate man, on arriving at the place of execution they all refused to strike the blow. At length one Ali of Tavok Bazaar, a Cawass belonging to the Siraskerial, seized the scymetar. The naked weapon was shown to the condemned man, with a last offer of pardon; but he maintained an obstinate silence. The Cawass having compelled him to kneel, raised the sabre, and struck him on the neck, the bone remaining unbroken. Three ineffectual blows succeeded. The sword being too blunt, or the executioner being too inexpert, to sever the head in the usual manner, he was thrown down, and whilst several men knelt upon the body, Ali sawed the neck asunder, the miserable man filling the air with shrieks. The body was thrown upon the stomach into the centre of the street, the head, and by its side the hat, being placed between his thighs. The Turks who stood around spat upon his corpse, and reviled his Christianity. The Cawasses retired to a neighbouring tobacconist's and enjoyed their pipes. On the body was then placed the decree by which he had been condemned, in these words:—"On the first of Moharrem last year the Armenian slipper-maker Yahia Oglar Avoakim, being in full possession of his senses, embraced the faith of Islam, and received the name of Mohammed. He afterwards escaped, and became a renegade. Having been invited to re-enter the holy religion of Islam, he absolutely refused so to do. Persisting in his refusal, he was condemned, according to the sacred fetwa, and has suffered death." The body was exposed during three days to the insults of a fanatic multitude. On the third day it was dragged to the sea-shore, and, having been fastened to a pole, was cast into one of the currents of the Bosphorus. The Armenian patriarch having presented a petition to the Porte for the corpse, it was torn up and trampled under foot.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

LETTER XXV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

SIR,—The receipt of your paper to-day has induced me to select for consideration, as the next remedy that has been proposed for the removal of what has been found oppressive, that of the Chartists.

To those who have watched the progress of the agitation for the Charter, it must be evident that, as a political movement, it is one of the most important ever undertaken by the people of any country.

Differing so entirely as I do with the basis of individual and personal rights on which it stands, in common with every other political institution at present existing, I may perhaps be allowed a greater freedom in offering those remarks which occur to me, inasmuch as they will be known to emanate not from any desire or intention to take part in the movement; but that I may, if possible, render that assistance by way of suggestion, which it is the common duty of every individual in society to give to his fellow-men at all times; and which is now so much more imperiously demanded, at a period when it must be allowed by all, that we are in the midst of the most extraordinary events that ever occurred in any age, or in any country.

That a body of people who have, when an emergency required it, registered themselves to the number of three millions of persons, shall calmly agree, without the slightest dissension or confusion, to organise themselves under the laws of the country, for the objects, by peaceful and legal means alone, of

1st. Bettering the condition of man, by removing the causes which have produced moral and social degradation;

2nd. Providing for the unemployed, and to give means of support to those who are desirous of locating upon the land

is an event of no ordinary nature; and one that will be looked to most anxiously for its results by all ranks, classes, sects, and parties, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world.

When those persons further take as their principles:—

1st. That it is necessary to subject those who have the power of making the laws, to a strict responsibility to those who are required to obey them when made.

2nd. That this responsibility can be best enforced through the instrumentality of a body emanating from, and subject to, the whole people.

3rd. That this representation must include the suffrage of all *males* who have arrived at the age of twenty-one.

4th. That the trust shall be confided to the representative for one year only.

5th. That the represented shall be protected in the exercise of his right to private voting.

6th. That the choice of the electors alone is a sufficient test for qualification.

7th. That the elected shall receive payment for their services.

8th. That there be equal electerial districts;

they take a stand or position from which nothing that has hitherto appeared in the political world can possibly dislodge them.

There is, however, one word contained in these principles on which I must make a few remarks; not with any view of fault-finding at the course taken; for I have no doubt but the policy, or otherwise, has been well considered by those who have drawn up the Constitution and Laws; but it is worthy of our most serious consideration, that it has been deemed necessary to put the word "males" in the third clause instead of "persons."

Reflection on the nature and constitution of man or society must tend to convince all of us that our race will never be far progressed in the true path until the civil distinctions of sex, as well as all other distinctions, are abolished. The reformer who can leave one half of the human race to draw down and weaken the other, by remaining either in ignorance or subjection, so as to be deprived of what are considered the just rights of humanity, will find, in an age like the present, that he has not that generous confidence in the true state of the public mind that is necessary to allow him to bring all his power into the field. I know it may be urged, and perhaps truly, that women are not yet in a state fit for the exercise of these rights; and it would tend to bring the present movement into confusion to admit them; but let this be the greater stimulus to us individually and collectively, immediately to set ourselves to the task of making women fit to be our companions, associates, and advisers in everything we undertake: for we may depend on it that we are acting contrary to those immutable laws which govern the universe, if we ever expect to elevate the condition of man, and in our attempt leave woman unnoticed or unattended to.

This matter appears to me so vitally important that I cannot refrain dwelling upon it at some length. We all know that women are, by the laws of our being, in possession of great power over every action we perform; and if their faculties are not cultivated to the highest extent, morally, intellectually, and physically, we shall in vain look for that superior degree of existence which, in the eloquent language of the address of the Conference, *is now shown to be so easily attainable.*

A body so numerous and intelligent as the Chartists are, with such objects and principles before the world, cannot fail to obtain what they seek, provided their Organization and Executive are equal to the other portions of the machinery.

With regard to the Organization, your readers will all know that *it is not on that principle which I consider the best*; but I must freely own that it is far in advance of what any one had a right to expect would have been obtained in so short a time; and it shows an advance in the right direction so rapid as will not fail to strike awe and trembling into the minds of those who have hitherto laughed at the efforts of the multitude; and they will, in their turn, begin to examine the manner in which they can best prepare for changes which only a short time since they would have thought it madness to have supposed would happen, at the least in their generation.

Let the Organization which is now framed be honestly and efficiently carried into operation, and cordially supported by every member of the Association, and it will be found fully adequate for every purpose that will be required to remodel society: for whenever truth and justice shall have been found really to have erected a conjoint standard, every thing will so rapidly flock around it, that all the elements for providing every thing necessary for human redemption, will be readily supplied by those who possess them.

In all movements that have hitherto occupied the public attention, too much stress appears to me to have been paid to the procuring of funds, to attain that object in the readiest manner. Those who have not money, fancy that those who possess it cannot be induced to part with it in any manner; whereas nothing is, in fact, more erroneous. A fair per centage and good security, will always command capital, whatever may be the object to which it may be applied; and at the present period, when the state of the money market is, as it is described to be in the extract you have made from Mr. Alsop's Circular, to fear an adequate supply of capital, is to express a doubt of the intelligence or integrity of those to whom any business-matter is to be entrusted; or to fear that the capital so employed cannot be used so as to provide sufficient remuneration to pay for its use. In addition to the money to be obtained from capitalists, and as a more immediately available resource, you will have at your command the subscriptions and donations of the members and friends of the Association; and if the Executive can do their business in that unity, that will be ultimately arrived at, these two sources will render them entirely independent of the necessity of applying to any other.

I have not heard who are the Executive, nor am I aware whether one has yet been formed; for I have purposely avoided looking into the details, that I may not unconsciously be biassed by any personal consideration in my remarks: but whoever they are, I would desire to speak in that universal spirit which I hope will soon actuate us all in the great duties which are now evidently being prepared for us, and through which I hope we shall all soon be fitted for the tasks we have to perform.

Friends, you have taken upon you duties of the highest importance for the welfare of our common country, and the eyes of all classes in every civilized country will be upon you to see the manner in which you perform them. Allow me to urge upon you in the strongest and most emphatic manner, the necessity of your coming to your task with that love for all men as your brethren that shall make you lay aside all arrogance and self-conceit, that may be in your minds. Let us all remember that the talents we may respectively have had committed to our care are the creation of one power which is entirely incomprehensible to us; and that through this power alone are we daily and hourly sustained and preserved. Let us remember that this power has abundantly provided us the elements of support for all its creatures, air, water, land, labour and skill, and that our fathers and brothers have already by the use of those elements provided a large capital; that those things although now held conventionally by individuals, can of right belong to no created being, and that you have taken upon you to commence a very considerable alteration in the hitherto established conventions of this country. Pursue your business with that zeal and energy which is necessary to ensure success in this spirit, and you will not long be wanting every element that is necessary for your work. If you can become the willing instruments of the Great Power that all must of necessity acknowledge, and can submit yourselves to act in strict accordance with its immutable and eternal laws, depend on it that your efforts will be crowned with success; but on the other hand, if the imperfection of your natures shall draw you aside into the paths of personal selfishness, ambition, or any other causes that may lead to party, partial, or sectarian results, you will be unsupported by your fellow-men, and a failure will inevitably result, whatever may be for a time the apparent prospects in your favour. Above all things would I urge upon you to avoid internal dissension or division in your councils, for if those occur your days will now be few indeed.

Besides these remarks to the Executive I may perhaps be excused for offering a few to the General Secretary having had some experience in such an office whilst filling it in the Rational Society.

On the performance of the duties of your office will depend very materially the progress of the present movement; and they will require all the talents you may possess however vast. The first great step to be taken will be to secure an efficient registration of all the members; for unless this be done you will have no compact mode of distinguishing between those who aid you and those who do not. By this step alone can you always have before you for the use of the Executive, the relative claims which the various members have upon the society for the regularity and attention which they have given to its objects. The next is to secure with regularity and promptitude the collection of those funds which each member agrees to contribute; and in justice to all this should be enforced by each during the time he remains a member. The third point I would suggest, is the value of the greatest regularity in publishing the accounts of the society; and that this be done in the most plain and simple manner, exhibiting both the receipt and expenditure in such a form that all may understand them; and the fourth is the value that arises from the correspondence to your office being replied to regularly. For this latter purpose the columns of the *Northern Star* will afford much valuable assistance. There are of course an immense number of other matters that require your careful attention, and I hope you will have the suggestions of all who wish well to humanity; for your situation is one on which much depends.

To the Chartist body generally I would say, friends, I do hope the day has now arrived when *personal* dissension will cease in your ranks. Remember each of you that provided good can be effected, it is of little importance who shall be the agent for the purpose; Referring to the jealousies exciting among his disciples, a Reformer to whom we are now taught to refer with veneration, but one who in his own day was persecuted unto death, said: "he that would be great among you, let him be your servant:" and it is not unlikely that such advice if practically acted upon, would be highly serviceable in the present day. Your weakness has hitherto arisen from a struggle for precedence which will be sure to be awarded to you eventually if you are found fit for it; for you may all depend that there is *work enough to be done to occupy the* undivided energies of every member of the present and many succeeding generations, before man will be at all satisfied with the position in which he is placed, either with regard to his moral, intellectual or physical well-being.

Your Conference have put forth a talented address to the industrious classes of the United Kingdom, to which they will of necessity respond, as soon as full confidence is reposed in the Executive; but there is one passage in it to which I must call attention, as it appears to me to contain a serious error. The address states, "We have only the fatal obstacle of unjust and usurped Govern- interposing between us, nature's manificence, and the enjoyment of those blessings which the greatest efforts of national ingenuity have so magnificently accomplished." This paragraph appears to me to overlook the entire cause of the evil. It cannot be in the Government solely; for this is a thing of our own Conventional creation, and if we were all good; and wise, we should make a corresponding government to-morrow. The evil is in ourselves; and we must search deeply in our own hearts for a portion of the remedy; the other portion must be supplied by altering the conditions or circumstances in which all are placed; and our daily increasing experience will be sure to point out to us the manner in which this can be done, more especially if we can set about it with that universal love to which I so often revert, as I know it is in reality the only thing wanting.

We may depend on it that the Government of this country is, at the present moment, too much intimidated by the aspect of foreign affairs to desire to be estranged from the people at home. Could they see how to accomplish what all desire, they would be ready to make the attempt; but they have been trained and educated in a manner that leaves them unfit to guide the helm of affairs in a crisis like the present. We have, however, no reason to despair; there is a power directing and controlling all these events for our good, in a manner which, although for the present mysterious and incomprehensible, is not the less sure in its operations.

Pursue, as you have lately done, your onward course calmly and confidently; be assured that the universal laws are becoming daily better understood, and the order in which we approach them must regulate the degree of happiness we obtain.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM GALPIN.

Concordium, Ham Common, Surrey.

Sept. 16, 1843.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NOTTINGHAM AND SOUTH DERBY.

BROTHER DEMOCRATS.—I now resume the pen in order to give you a brief account of my labours since I wrote my last letter. On Monday the 4th of September, I delivered a third lecture in Derby Market-place, upon one of the remedies propounded by a certain party in this country, commonly called *free traders.* I had an excellent meeting, and spoke an hour and a quarter, during which time I endeavoured to lay bare the many fallacies which have been spouted forth by the persons employed to agitate the public mind in favour of a repeal of the Corn Laws, and a further extension of trade—not only those employed by the league, and paid out of the hard earned pence of the poor and much oppressed factory operatives, but belched out by the league itself.

On Sunday the 10th instant, I attended three camp meetings which were held on Greasley Common, a place justly celebrated by the Chartists of the neighbourhood, in consequence of Mr. John West being tried at Derby for a sermon which he preached on the above named Common; the which sermon was set forth in the indictment as seditious, but as you all know, my friends, was not substantiated by evidence. Mr. West was therefore honourably acquitted. The first meeting took place about eleven o'clock, a.m. Mr. Harrison opened the business by giving out a hymn. He then stated the objects for which they were called together; and called upon Mr. Dorman to address them. Mr. Dorman made a very effective speech which told well upon his hearers. When he had finished, the people sang another hymn, and immediately separated for dinner.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the second meeting took place, and the same preliminaries gone through. Mr. Harrison then introduced Mr. Vickers, who preached an excellent democratic sermon. Your humble servant also addressed the people upon the character and conduct of the Christian Ministers throughout this country. I endeavoured to do justice to their reverences. The people then withdrew to take tea, and assembled again by six o'clock, when Messrs. Harrison and Dorman delivered two very spirited discourses, after which the people returned to their homes, highly delighted with the day's proceedings. The people of Greasley are principally engaged in making pots, or earthenware, and getting coal. I am sorry to say, like all other places, they are oppressed, and ground down by those who have power over them, particularly the colliers. One of the masters gave orders to his overlookers and pitmen that they must not attend the Chartist camp meetings, and that if such orders were disobeyed, if any man went to the meetings, and he found it out, he would instantly discharge him from his employment. And yet, my friends, this master is a *Christian*, at least, a professing one.

On Monday, the 11th, Mr. Harrison and myself proceeded to Burton-upon-Trent, and arrived there about four in the afternoon. On our arrival, we learned that the authorities had given orders to the constable to stop our meeting in the Market Place. I immediately went to the constable. As soon as he saw me, he said: "Are you the person who is to lecture here?" "Yes." "Then I am authorised to prevent you." "By whose authority, pray?" "By the authority of the Mayor." I then asked if the Market Place was private property? He answered that it belonged the Marquis of Anglesey. In the course of a few minutes, the people assembled: and I informed them that the meeting was not allowed to be held there, but that I would proceed to the water side, a distance of about two hundred yards, and address them. They followed, and we had a splendid meeting. My friend Harrison acted as chairman, and opened the business in an excellent speech; after which I spoke an hour to the people, but was during the time frequently interrupted by the constable's son—a young man whose "bump" of ignorance was immensely developed, and, I assure you, I did not forget to tell him so. The people of Burton are much oppressed and tyrannised over by their employers, some of whom threatened the poor fellows with instant dismissal, if they dared to attend the meeting.

On Tusday night, I delivered a lecture in Tutbury to a numerous meeting, on class legislation. The people were very attentive to the discourse. There are a few sterling Chartists in the above village whose hearts are warmly attached to the sacred cause of political freedom. The great bulk of the labourers are in a state of poverty, being miserably paid for their labour.

On Wednesday night, I delivered another lecture in Derby Market-place, upon the Corn Laws, and had a goodly muster of workies. The cause in Derby is beginning to revive.

On Thursday night, I addressed the people of Ilkeston in the open air, upon the evil effects of class legislation. The meeting was an excellent one, and a very enthusiastic feeling in favour of democratic principles was manifested by my hearers. The land in and about Ilkeston belongs to the Duke of Rutland. Many have gardens attached to their houses, or cottages, as they are termed; the rent averages twenty shillings a year for a cottage and one-fifth of an acre of land. Of course the parties who hold or live in the cottages have built them themselves, so that the pound a year charged is to pay the ground rent. O! I would that thousands of the poor fellows in Lancashire had their gardens to grow vegetables in the same manner as the men of Ilkeston.

On Saturday, I lectured to the people of Borrowash. The meeting was not numerous, being the first held there for Chartist purposes for many months; another reason assigned for the thinness of the numbers was, that the people had been often disappointed by the lecturers who promised to attend, but failed in performing such promise. I would advise my brother agitators, above all other things, to be punctual to their engagements.

On Sunday morning last, the following resolution was proposed by Mr. R. T. Morrison in the Democratic Chapel, and seconded by Mr. Wall: "That we adopt the Plan of Organization as agreed upon at Birmingham, and will exert ourselves to carry it into effect as soon as its enrolment is procured."

Brother Democrats, the Plan is now before you; examine it carefully, and if you believe that it is calculated to forward the great and glorious principles of human liberty, act up to it. Carry out as far as lies in your power its every clause, and then you have the consolation to say, that if it failed it was not through your neglect.

I remain, as usual,

Your fellow labourer in the vineyard of Chartism,

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE.

Nottingham, Sept. 17th, 1843.

NEWS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

The following interesting extracts are from letters just received from Mr. George Binns, late of Sunderland:—

Port Nelson, Feb. 10th, 1843.

"What would I not give to wander
"Where my old companions dwell."—*Bayley.*

"You will all be anxious to know how I progressed towards my adopted country. We sailed from the West India Docks on the 1st of August, 1842, and arrived in the Downs a day or two after. We were about a week in the Channel, encountering adverse winds one day, and a gentle and favourable breeze the next, when the broad Atlantic opened to our view, and left behind us the dim and distant outlines of my fatherland. Home with all its enchantments rushed upon my mind, and as each trace of England *faded from* my view, the warm and gushing tear that unbidden rose, in vain gave calmness to my troubled breast. My doom is fixed. New Zealand must be worse, if once again I tread my native shores. To think about return were madness; and to weep over what we cannot *now* avert were folly. Courage! weak heart! said I, though it be the courage of despair; for it were better to receive the stroke of fate with noble bearing, than to shrink and cower beneath its falling blow. We got a distant view of the coast of France in sailing through the Channel; but on passing outside the Bay of Biscay, along the coast of Spain and Portugal, we did not see a speck of land. The weather was delightfully mild, the skies were clear, and the waters comparatively still; but not still enough to keep away the nauseous filthy sense of squally seasickness. The worst feature of a sea-voyage is (barring sickness) the dull monotony, boundless as ocean's self that prevails around you. Nothing interesting to the mind, unless it be the few phenomena presented like 'angels' visits' to the eye of the naturalist. Here we see a troop of porpoises, perhaps four or five feet long, leaping two or three feet above the water's level, and posting through the mighty ocean like couriers bent on some hasty mission of importance. They come very near the vessel, and are easily caught by the harpoon. We caught several, and most delicious food they are. Sometimes we saw sharks, grampusses, and whales. Within the tropics swarms of flying fish were glittering, with their transparent wings, in the burning sun. In doubling the Cape of Good Hope we encountered some severe weather, sometimes going at nine knots an hour, *under bare poles*, with seas that threatened to bury the old *Bombay* for ever. In the Indian ocean we were all alarmed by the bursting of a thunder-bolt on the deck of the vessel, which came down the mainmast, burnt the sails, and would have set the ship on fire, but for a torrent of rain, which providentially extinguished it at the moment. The explosion was terrific. Two men were brought into the cabin nearly dead, but ultimately recovered. I was just falling to sleep at the time, and when I heard that the men were struck by the electric fluid, I was on deck in an instant, discharging my duty in assisting to carry them to their berths, and administering restoratives. We arrived in sight of New Zealand, after traversing 20,000 miles of water in about five months, and were landed (after heaving too for the night) in Tasman's Gulph. The country is very mountainous. With almost a tropic sun scorching us, we have mountains covered with everlasting snow. Immense forests of trees, some 150 feet high, extend for miles over mountains and valleys; and the climate is delightfully pleasant, with skies clearer than in England, and the winter milder. The natives are a fine race of people, but in danger of corruption from the influence of a pseudo civilization. Tall, stately looking people, they carry on a traffic with our colony, and trade in potatoes, onions, melons, fish, &c., all of which they catch, rear, or grow themselves. They are not very nice about their dress. Sometimes you will see one with a coat without his trousers, or wearing a hat without any shirt; sometimes one shoe on, sometimes one stocking only. They are remarkably peaceable, have a place of worship here, are honest, and always refuse intoxicating drink. They respect people who treat them well, and would break their hearts to see us leave their land. They respect people in authority, and call our Governor '*Wide awake!*' This is now the 26th of January, 1843, and I have waited till the present time for employment. The Company had no vacancies, though I got a promise from the Captain for the first. In the meantime a gentleman here, Mr. Ross, a storekeeper, kindly offered to build a store and stock it if I would go into partnership with a friend of his, a Mr. Campbell, of Edinburgh. I have accepted the offer, and we will start in a few weeks as butchers, bakers, and general storekeepers. I have paid, while here, 10s. a-week for a room, exclusive of board. I realised 30 per cent. by the goods I brought out, after paying expenses of sale. I am very comfortable, considering the distance from my native land. Mr. Ross has taken a liking to me, why, I cannot tell: it was not for my money, as my pockets were completely empty; but, I suppose, he has traced some lines of candour and honesty in my looks" * * * "It is now midsummer, and ever since I landed our rainy days have not averaged more than one in ten. We are not troubled with stormy winds at this time, and even gentle breezes are scarce." * * * "Capital is wanted in New Zealand—labour is too abundant proportionately to the capital—numbers of men are *compelled* to work on the roads, and wages are falling, as the number of such men are rapidly increasing, and unless *farming capitalists* are multiplied, the resources of the colony may be soon drained. The colony has participated in the depression at home. The wages of the Company's men now are 14s. per week, and only one-half their former rations; whilst mutton is selling at 1s. per lb., pork 8d., and the four pound loaf 1s. 2d. Labour must be limited unless more capital is sent. Still the Company's labourers are better off than many in England: their condition would be materially improved were more capital embarked in agriculture. The attention of the Company will doubtless be directed to this matter. The excess of labourers, compared with the demand for them, though it makes their labour cheap, and is *apparently*, therefore, a benefit to the agriculturists and employers of labour, is nevertheless found to be a serious practical injury. Under such circumstances the labourers may produce but cannot consume; and without the latter the former must stop. Experience, however, will soon correct our youthful errors as a colony. We have energy and enterprize, hope and strength, an uncultivated country and a splendid climate; our wants are few; our living simple and rational; we are not borne down by state debts and heavy taxes: we will therefore surmount existing difficulties. Our course is onward. I am in good health and excellent spirits considering that I am an exile from my friends and country. My food is milk and bread twice a-day, and I dine on *pancakes* or pudding. I abstain from flesh meat, and am growing fat on this fare, and water beverage."

"GEORGE BINNS."

The Colliers' Movement.

THE OPPRESSIONS OF THE "COAL KINGS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

RESPECTED SIR,—Knowing your willingness at all times to take up the cause of the oppressed against the oppressor, I take the liberty of soliciting a place in your invaluable journal for the insertion of the enclosed address, which has been extensively circulated in Wigan and the neighbourhood, by the "Coal Kings" and their tools, whereby the public have been led astray as to the cause of the coal miner's grievances. At the same time a base attempt has been made to get the coal miners to mix up their question with that of defunct Whiggery. By inserting the address, and my reply, you will greatly oblige yours in the cause of suffering humanity,

The Coal Miner's friend and the Public's
Obedient servant,

WILLIAM DIXON.

Manchester, Sept. 18th, 1843.

ADDRESS TO COLLIERS.

As you are about to convene a meeting of the Coal Miners in Lancashire, to consider your present distressed condition, and to adopt such plans as may tend to improve your circumstances, permit one who is a well wisher to you and your families to suggest a hint to your leaders and to yourselves in general.

You appear to forget, or wilfully keep out of view the main source of your misery—a depressed and ruined trade. You know, or at least your leaders well know from what quarter this ruin of trade, especially the foreign trade, proceeds. A very great majority of your class of suffering operatives was determined by bludgeons, as far as your assistance could go, to place the individuals in power who have stopped the current of demand for your labour. They have imposed a duty which precludes a foreign trade; and yet, with a strange infatuation of conduct and reasoning, you support the men who have done it, and throw the odium of this depression upon the masters, who could not, without bringing themselves into your situation, and thus destroying both parties, carry on their business with a higher rate of wages.

None but the most obdurate can witness with apathy the distresses and privations to which your class are at this time reduced. Though we are compelled to admit that much of this is attributable to a wasteful and wanton expenditure of your hard earnings; yet it is well known from undoubted facts that the most industrious among you cannot obtain a comfortable subsistence for your families in the present state of the coal trade. But let me advise you to look fairly at the matter in all its bearings. Do not suppose that Masters can, by a sort of magic, conjure money to satisfy a heavy wages list; or raise the produce of your labour to the top of the ground without a market, and without a suitable remuneration to themselves to keep the very establishments which support you in a course of successful operation.

Your leaders harangue you on the rapacity and tyranny of coal proprietors as the only cause of your distress; but a little sober reflection must convince you that your prosperity is interwoven with that of your employers. It is a most irrational and absurd expectation on your part to suppose that they can sink a large capital—have their means of sale fettered or entirely cut off, and yet pay the same rate of wages which a flourishing and extensive trade would command. You therefore, with a singular inconsistency, arraign the very parties at the very bar of your judgment, who in a certain sense are your fellow sufferers, and exonerate those who have contributed to lay this embargo on your prosperity and comfort.

Your meeting together for the purpose of considering your situation and prospects is perfectly right and proper. None can justly condemn it. But your principal attention ought to be directed to the spring of your grievances. Without this, you may adopt a thousand expedients, and your remedies will only be superficial in their character and temporary in their duration: resembling a wound slightly healed, but still rankling in all its virulence beneath. Let your leaders be consistent with their professed sympathy for the poor. Let them not be continually descanting on your sufferings, whilst they are lending all their energies to the support of the system which is withering by its pestilential influence the best prospects of both employers and employed.

THE COLLIERS' ANSWER.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN,—In replying to the above address to the coal miners *which has been extensively* circulated amongst you, I am actuated by no other motive than that of doing my duty to myself and fellow-workmen; and, at the same time, to set the public right as to the statements which it contains and the grievances of which we, as a body, have to complain.

I will proceed to examine this wonderful production; and in doing so I have the vanity to think that having had betwixt twenty and thirty years experience as a miner, I shall be able to expose the false assumptions of its author to the satisfaction of a discerning public.

In the second paragraph of our Anonymous Author's address, he endeavours to make the public believe that previous to the present Administration coming into office, the *Coal Kings* were conducting their business in such an honest and praiseworthy manner, as to leave us, the *coal miners*, no justifiable cause of complaint; and, consequently, that our grievances are of recent date, having had no existence before the passing of the New Tariff.

I will take a review of the doings of the "*Coal Kings*," from the year 1831 to 1840, during which time trade increased to a greater extent than in any previous nine years of our history; and, be it remembered, that this was before the existence of the present duty upon exported coals. And if I can shew by facts and figures that, year after year, there was an actual reduction in wages, what becomes of the arguments of this *Anonymous Scribbler*, that all our evils have had their origin in, and are attributable to, such duty?

As my limits will not allow me to insert the doings of every coal-master in the Wigan district, I will take one as a sample of the rest. This gentleman is one of those *canting*, feeling, sympathising individuals, who are for ever bawling for a "big loaf" for the poor operatives; and, consequently, our Anonymous Author cannot say that I have taken one of the greatest tyrants in the district for my specimen.

In 1831 the miners were paid 6s. 8d. for twenty tubs, each containing three cwt. of coals. In 1835, notwithstanding it is generally understood that twenty constitutes a score, the coal-master insisted on having twenty-four from the workmen, but only allowed for twenty. By this means, he pocketed at the least, one-sixteenth from the miner more than in 1831. This is not all; each tub was increased from three cwt. to four and a half cwts.: this, too, in time of good trade. The four additional tubs, at the prices of 1831, would be equal to 1s. 4d.; and, further, the tubs being one-third larger, would be for the twenty tubs, to say nothing of the six hundred weight belonging to the four extra tubs, would make 2s. 2½d. more, being a total of 3s. 6½d., which, added to the 6s. 8d., would be 10s. 2½d. for the twenty-four tubs, four and a half cwts. each, according to the prices of 1831.

But what is the fact? Why, that instead of 10s. 2½d., the men only received 7s., in 1835, for the same amount of labour that they received 10s. 2d. for in 1831; or a reduction of 3s. 2½d. per score in the short space of four years!! and this, too, with an extending trade, and before the passing of the new Tariff. But the reductions did not stop here. The tubs, being in good health, increased amazingly: the consequence of which was, a further reduction of one-fourth in the short space of two years—namely, from the year 1835 to 1837.

I earnestly request the reader to carefully examine this part of the subject, and I feel convinced that he will agree with me that there is no class of men who have been more cruelly treated by their employers than the coal miners. I will now endeavour to lay this part of my subject before the public in so plain and simple a manner that it cannot be misunderstood.

In 1835 a miner cutting two yards in a face-end, seven feet wide, could send-up from twenty-three to twenty-four tubs of coal, and his slack. But such was the increase of measure arising from the tubs being *continually enlarged, that in 1837*, for the same amount of cutting in the same mine, the same length and depth, he could only send from seventeen to eighteen tubs of coal, and his slack. This the public will see was equal to a reduction in the wages of the poor enslaved miner of one-fourth of his entire earnings.

This manner of fliching from the miner, the coal master considered himself perfectly justified in pursuing. But at the same time thought it very wrong to allow the consumer to be a participator in the benefits of such *robbery*. Previous to this the coals were sold by the tub at the pit. The worthy in question had the sagacity to perceive that notwithstanding he had the benefit of all that went by water, they being sold by the *pan*, there was still the consumer in the *home* market, who was getting the increased measure for the same amount of money. To prevent this, he erected a weighing machine, and sold his coals by weight, and consequently pocketed the whole of the advantages arising from the continual enlargement of measure which the miner was compelled to send.

The next stratagem adopted to take away our earnings was as follows. In order to make (as the employer said) the men be more attentive to their work, as he was in great want of coal, sixpence per score must be paid in the shape of bounty. If a man sent so many scores per week, he must have the seven shillings; but if he failed to do so, no matter what was the cause, he must only be paid 6s. 6d. per score. The "coal king" had a double object in view by this: namely, to reduce wages, and get a stock of coals before hand, so that he would be enabled to tyrannize over the men with impunity. Unfortunately, he succeeded; for the bounty was fixed at such a standard, it was next to impossible for a man to get as many coals as would entitle him to it; and, being unwilling to lose from 1s. 6d. to 2s. in the week, he was obliged to work almost night and day. Having accomplished his end, the master turned round upon the men, and said, "Trade is very bad; I have no demand for coal; I must, therefore, take off the bounty; but mind this is not a reduction; it is only the bounty that I gave you when I wanted coal." Notwithstanding the fact that it was part of the seven shillings originally paid for the score; and by this means he only gave 6s. 6d. for the same amount of labour in 1837 (to say nothing of one fourth of an increase in the size of the tubs), that cost 10s. 2½d. in 1831. The next step was giving out wider riddles. The standard width of the old riddles was an inch and one eighth, or 19 wires across. the new riddles were an inch and a half wide, or only sixteen wires across, for which he charged the men 3s. 6d., although many of them had riddles that would have lasted them for twelvemonths. This was equal to a reduction of sixpence per score, inasmuch as the miners are only paid threehalfpence per tub for their slack. This was followed by a reduction of threepence per yard, or fourpence halfpenny per day. All these reductions actually took place when trade was good, and before the law was in existence about which the author of the address makes so much noise.

But I am forgetting myself. It is time that I returned to the tubs again, which continued to increase in size until they stuck fast in the conducting rods going down the pit. There, however, was only two ways of getting out of this difficulty: and that was either to make them less, or widen the conductors; and I need scarcely say that the latter was adopted by the conscientious Coal King of "cheap bread" notoriety. The consequence was, that the taking tree was taken up, and the pit mouth made wider, and each conductor removed two inches. This was in 1839. The tubs were now allowed to grow a little more, until the pit which was thirty feet in circumference was too small, and had to be widened in several places where they caught against the sides. I will now endeavour to show the public the real condition of the miners in 1840, and then leave them to judge if the ground taken by this Anonymous Scribbler be tenable or not. In 1835, the two yards in the face end made twenty-three or twenty-four tubs of coal. In 1837, only seventeen or eighteen; and in 1840, the same amount of labour in the same pit, and the same mine would not make more than from fourteen to fifteen tubs. I ask, with these facts before them, can the public come to any other conclusion than this, that the most prolific source of the miners' degradation has been the avarice and cupidity of their employers, who have taken every opportunity in their power to render their condition more and more wretched until they have brought them to the lowest ebb of human suffering.

In replying to this address I have no desire to enter into party politics. But I cannot pass over, without a word or two, the reference which the writer of it makes to the last Wigan election, and the miners acting in the capacity of bludgeon men. I do not deny that there were miners in that capacity on that occasion. This Anonymous gentleman knows well there are coal masters belonging to both the Whig and Tory factions in the neighbourhood. He is also aware, of they are in the habit, at the time of an election, of marching their men into the town, under the respective banners of their "pet candidates." But I would advise him for the future to remember the old adage of "those who live in glass-houses should beware of throwing stones." And whilst he is horror-stricken at a *few* of the miners having the audacity to use their truncheons on the polling booth, when the decision was given in favour of the Conservative candidates—(a *few of* the coal miners were *guilty of* the unpardonable *crime* of beating with their truncheons on the booth something like the tune of the "Rogue's March!")—has he forgot that the faction to which he belongs have *inundated* the country with "bludgeon men," and that they carried out their "bludgeoning" propensities even to the sacrifice of human life at that election?

In the third paragraph of this address the author commences in the first sentence with a vast amount of sympathy for the "distressed condition" of the miners; and in the next, tells us that their miseries are attributable to a wasteful and wanton expenditure of their wages. He then goes on to say, the most industrious amongst them cannot obtain a comfortable subsistence in the present state of the coal trade. I would be much obliged to him if he would reconcile these contradictions in his next. I regret as much as our Anonymous Author can do the existence of intemperance amongst the colliers. But, thank God! there is a change coming over the minds of the working people; and I trust the time is not far distant when they will be as sober and intelligent as they are useful to society. Then I am convinced that it will then be out of the power of the "coal kings" to deprive them of their just rights, as they have done for the last twenty years. But this sympathizing gentleman cannot but be cognizant of the fact that the coal masters themselves have been the determined patrons of intemperance amongst their workmen. In fact, if a man should stop from his work for a day, the best excuse he can make is to say he was drunk over night: and this would be considered a sufficient apology for the master. How different if he dared to say he had been to a meeting to consider what plans would be the best to adopt in order to improve the moral and social condition of himself and fellow workmen! The consequence of such an avowal would be his immediate discharge from his employment. He is also aware, if he knows anything of the doings of the coal masters in the neighbourhood of Wigan, that several of the masters, notwithstanding they have good and convenient offices at the works where they could pay the men (as they ought to do), send their hands to a public house, and there keep them waiting for hours before paying them the scanty pittance coming to them in the shape of wages. Can it be wondered at, taking all the circumstances of his lot into consideration, if he should spend the whole of his earnings before he leaves the house that the master was the *means of bringing* him into. Nay, I have known many miners who had such a dread of this temptation that they have sent their wives to draw their wages; and often have I seen these poor females standing round the door of a public house, betwixt ten and eleven o'clock on a cold winter's night, waiting for the wages which was to provide them food for the sabbath and the following week. Therefore it would be well for our author and those in whose behalf he writes, "to cast the beam out of their own eyes before they presume to pluck the mote out of their brother's."

We are next treated with a vindication of the "Coal Kings" and a precious *rigmarole* about the prosperity of the miners being interwoven with that of employers, the sinking of capital, &c. &c. I would be glad if he would prove, to the satisfaction of the miners and a thinking public, that our prosperity and that of our employers is reciprocal. Experience tells us that just in proportion as the coal owners have been storing up wealth, in the same ratio have their workmen sunk in poverty, wretchedness, and misery. One of those men that has "sunk so much capital" was a hand-loom weaver: he is still living, and is now a large coal master. He has also accumulated landed possessions. I would ask the simple question, from whence did this gent. get his capital to sink? Many a poor collier can answer the question. I will give the public a specimen of this gent's sympathy for those whose labour have made him what he is.

Some few years ago an explosion of fire-damp took place in one of his pits, whereby several of his men were severely burned. It is a common practice in cases of this kind to give the men that are burned, butter-milk mixed with boiled oil to drink, in order to kill the fire in the mouth and throat. The poor people had supplyed one of the poor fellows, who was burnt, with all the milk they had; when this was done, one of them took a can and went to the master's to beg some for him: but what was the master's reply?—(I hope the public will mark it well)—"We have some butter-milk, but we sell it—we *do not give it away!*" This was the return the poor miner got for braving the jaws of death, in order that this man might accumulate wealth, and become what he is. Another of those men who have suffered so much by "sinking their capital," was, a very few years ago, a journeyman sawyer; and now behold he has got a large colliery, keeps his gig, and considers himself of some consequence, and is a very tyrant. The next we shall mention was a brewer's clerk. This person seeing that the coal trade was one that made gentlemen very rapidly, contrived to get two pits which were finished about the year 1837 or 1838. One night having got as much drink as made him talkative, he said to a few of his workmen "never mind, lads, when the pits are done I have got an odd £50,000, and that will put a hole down somewhere else." He has been as good as his word, and commenced another large colliery. Another gentleman, who twenty years ago would have considered himself rich if he had had a thirty pound note in his pocket, is now one of the largest coal masters in the *Wigan district, having coal works in every part of the* neighbourhood, and has got a handle to his name in the shape of an Esq., a carriage to ride in, and livery servants to attend him. Now we would ask with these facts before them, what is the conclusion the public must come to, especially when they see that year after year the wasting miners have been sinking deepeer and deeper in misery, wretchedness and want? On the other hand the masters have been rising in affluence and wealth, and accumulating princely fortunes for their children. Can they come to the conclusion of our author, that the prosperity of the coal miners is and has been interwoven with that of their employers? Certainly not.

The last paragraph of this address is scarcely worth notice. I will therefore pass it over as briefly as possible. The author of it, however, tells us we have a perfect right to meet: but our meeting will be of no avail unless we go to the source of our evils. I am of the same opinion; but differ from him as to what is the "source." I know he and his party could wish us to mix up our question with their "*crotchets*," as witness the doings of the Staffordshire coal and iron masters both in the past and present year.

"You have a perfect right to meet." What a change has come over the spirit of their dream! How wonderfully kind they have become, since their friends, the *Whigs*, were sent to the bleak side of the treasury bench. How different this, when compared with their doings when in the zenith of their power. The working classes well remember what their actions were then; and consequently know well how to appreciate the value of their hollow pretensions now. "You have a perfect right to meet." How very kind. But we have not forgot the transportation of the "Dorchester labourers," and the "Glasgow cotton-spinners." I therefore take this opportunity of telling this "Scribbler," and through him the "Anti-Corn Law League," that the miners will have nothing to do with any other question but that of the Miners' Union. Therefore such feelers as the one he has thrown out are useless, and will not answer the purpose.

I will now take leave of this Anonymous gentleman and his address. I assert that nine-tenths of the deaths which happen in the mines, from "suffocation by black damp, or carbonic acid gas," or from explosions of "fire damp," are attributable to the cupidity of the coal masters. In fact, nine-tenths of the deaths that occur are neither more nor less than sacrifices offered up at the shrine of the god, Gold.

In conclusion, I challenge the author of this address, or his employers, to dispute the truth of the statements I have made, at any time or place, before an open meeting of the public.

On behalf of the Miners, I am the Miner's Friend,
and the Public's obedient Servant,

WM. DIXON.

Manchester, Sept. 18th, 1843.

THE MINERS OF CUMBERLAND TO THE MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

FRIENDS AND BRETHREN,—We have been now a month without work, in defence of our common cause. Our masters knowing of our depressed circumstances, occasioned by the many reductions which they have made in our wages, united themselves in a bond of one hundred pounds, to each and all refuse employment to any man belonging to the union. They issued a paper binding us not to belong to the union, which we must either sign or cease to work. We choose the latter alternative, and are now wholly depending upon your sympathy for support.

Will you allow the men of Cumberland to be in battle array against you, as we must be, if our tyrannical employers force us into compliance? We trust not, brethren. Your own interests demand that we should be aided.

We have received the following sums,—Wingate £10; Rainton, £6 2s; East Cramlington, £5 3s. 6d; Cassop, £5; New Durham, £4; Heaton, £3 18s; Leaton Dalivel, £2 9s; Ravensworth, £1 13s; Hebburn, £1 8s. 6d; Coxlodge, £1 5s. 7d; Whitley, £1 3s. 8d; Walker, £1; Walldrege Fell, £1; Shincliffe, £1 7s; Oakwellgate, 17s; Wylam, 16s. 9d; West Stanley, 14s. 10½d; South Pelow, 5s; Morpeth 10s.

These are the sums we have received this week for the support of 1,500 men. Be up and doing a little longer, and the victory is ours. Onward, and we conquer; backward, and we fall.

JOHN MADINE, Secretary.

DEAN CHURCH—On Saturday last Mr. Swallow lectured to the colliers in the employ of Mr. Hulton, magistrate. The large room at the Queen Anne, was crowded, a great number being unable to obtain admission. An adjournment took place to the open air, where Mr. Swallow addressed the meeting at great length and was loudly cheered. The organization of the colliers is going on briskly here. Six weeks since not one was in the Union, now there is 125 enrolled. A large addition to the present numbers is expected the next pay day, which is but once a month at this colliery.

Foreign Movements.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, AUG 31.

There is a warm contest under weigh, in the ranks of the Locofoco party, as to the manner in which the delegates to the presidential convention *shall be chosen.*

These conventions are to be composed of as many members as constitute the House of Representative in Congress, each state to send as many delegates to the convention as it sends representatives to Congress.

Now, the exciting question in the democratic ranks *is—how shall these delegates be chosen? Shall it be* in each state by congressional districts? Or shall each state elect the whole number to which it is entitled on the same ticket.

The great mass of the friends of Mr. Van Buren are opposed to the project of selecting the delegates by Congressional districts; while, so far as I am informed, the *supporters of all the other* candidates are decidedly for the direct system.

It is now certain that both branches of the Legislature of Tennessee are Whig, and consequently that two Whig senators will be chosen to represent that state in the Senate of the United States. There is also one vacancy from Illinois in the United States Senate. This will be filled by a Locofoco. The Senate will then stand, until 1845 (supposing none to die or resign), twenty-eight Whig, and twenty-four Locofoco or Democratic. This result renders any material change in the tariff, in the next session of Congress, more uncertain than was anticipated.

From the New York papers we learn that the agitation for the constitutional reform of the state is going on as warmly as ever. At the Tabernacle a meeting was recently held in pursuance of a call for a mass Convention there, made by the Reforming party. The Mayor of New York city presided at the meeting, and declared his adhesion to the object of the Association. The great patronage at present entrusted to the Executive was, he said, one of his chief reasons for advocating a reform. As the Constitution at present stands, the Governor of New York is empowered to appoint 1,446 officers scattered through every town. This extensive patronage gives, it would appear, a most overwhelming influence to the Executive, which is felt but not seen, being secretly applied through the instrumentality of the *dependants*, and their still more numerous subordinates. But the evil, it is urged, does not stop at the vast power which is given to the Executive; it also conduces to the filling up of offices with inefficient persons. It is impossible for the Governor really to have a personal knowledge and experience of all the individuals whom he is to appoint, and therefore he is obliged to depend much on the advice of others, whose recommendations will generally be found interested. Other peculiarities of the present state of the Executive and of the Legislature were mentioned as standing in especial need of reform.

For the last week, we have experienced some anxiety lest the yellow fever should make its appearance among us. A vessel from the West Indies, loaded with salt, having sick on board, was allowed by the health officer to pass the city and go up the North River fifty or sixty miles. The country people became alarmed, and the contagion extended with the rapidity of lightning to the city of New York—not the contagion of fever, but the contagion of fear. All, however, is now tranquil, it having been ascertained that the yellow fever on board the West India vessel was not yellow fever. Such is the official report of Dr. Vache, resident physician of this city, sent by the Board of Health to the place where the vessel lies, to examine as to the character of the disease.

HAMBURGH, Sept. 11.—The disturbances at the Millerin Gate were renewed the evening before yesterday; the interference of the military, as on the preceding evening, soon restored tranquillity. The tumult was the most violent outside of that gate, where a detachment of dragoons received orders to use their arms, and several persons were wounded. A considerable number of the rioters have been arrested. Yesterday evening the necessary precautions were taken by the military to prevent a repetition of the tumults, and accordingly, though a great number of persons were assembled under the gate, no disturbances took place.

DEATH OF VOLTAIRE'S GARDENER—Matthew Dailledouze, the gardener at the Chateau of Ferney, who had been in the service of Voltaire, has just died at a very advanced age. He possessed a number of relics of the witty Frenchman, and was an admirable cicerone to strangers visiting the Chateau—*Galignani's Messenger.*

NAPLES—The whole of the San Germano and Ceprano road, situated on the Neapolitan territory, is infested by a numerous band of brigands, most of them mounted on good horses, and all of them well armed. All the way from Capua carabineers were *echelonnes* on the road, but they were unable to check the brigandage, and had been more than once compelled to flee before the banditti. At the head of the band are three convicts who have escaped from the galleys.

RUSSIA.—We learn from St. Petersburg, August 31, that on the proposition of the Senate, the Emperor has issued a ukase establishing a uniform postage throughout Russia and the Grand Duchy of Finland, no matter what the distance may be; so that henceforward the tax on letters will vary in charge only according to their weight.

AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—Private letters from Jiddah, on the Red Sea, mention that an Englishman, Mr. Mansfield Parkyns, late of Trinity College, Cambridge, is making preparations to ascend the White Nile, penetrate the Galla country, and strike across the continent to the Niger! Our correspondent says, Mr. Parkyns is a highly spirited young man, and has been some time travelling in Asia Minor.

COL. STODDART AND CAPT. CONNOLLY.—A letter from Constantinople states, that "the impression is every day gaining ground, at this place, that the report of the murder of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, at Bokhara, is altogether unfounded in fact. *All the Hajjis who pass through Constantinople, on* their way to Mecca, agree in contradicting this story, and state that, though incarcerated, these gentlemen are still alive."

THE RIGHTS OF DESPOTS, V. THE RIGHTS OF MAN.—Political incarcerations have taken place in several provinces of Austria, Italian as well as German. The persons imprisoned are belonging, or suspected of belonging, to the sect of the Communists. The members of this sect are daily increasing throughout Germany, Switzerland, Tyrol, and the different States of Italy.

ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.—A letter from Chamouny states that the ascent of Mont Blanc was made a short time since in a most rapid and successful manner, by Dr. E. Ordinaire, of Besançon, and M. E. Tairraz, of Charmouny, and a party of thirteen persons. They left the *Prieure* at noon of the 23rd; at half-past six in the evening arrived at the rocks of the grand mulets, which they again quitted the following day at half-past two in the morning. They were seen ascending by the old road exposed to the avalanches, and where the three guides of Dr. Hamel were swallowed up in 1820. At half-past ten M. Ordinaire, who was in advance of the other travelers with two of his guides, arrived at the summit, where the rest of the party shortly afterwards joined them. At a quarter past eleven they commenced their descent by the new road, and at seven in the evening arrived at Chamouny.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION.—Dr. Kalley, a Scotch physician, in the island of Madeira, has been thrown into prison for attempting to convert the natives to Protestantism, by preaching to such of them as chose to attend on his sermons, in his own house, and in the Portuguese language. This imprisonment is very naturally denounced by Dr. Kalley's friends as an arbitrary and tyrannical proceeding; but still it is very doubtful whether that gentleman was not violating the laws of Portugal, which barely tolerate the profession of the Protestant religion.

STATE OF SPAIN.—The public diligence from Granada to Madrid was stopped and robbed on the night of the 1st inst., near Puerto Lapiche. Viscount Bejija and two daughters and twelve other passengers were inside. They were compelled to alight, and remain with their faces to the ground for upwards of three hours, and were completely stripped, and all their baggage and 1,500 dollars in money carried off. In consequence of the great efforts made by the first magistrate of Puerto Lapiche, seven of the robbers were apprehended, with part of the effects in their possession, within a few hours of the robbery.

A DISCOVERY OF A LARGE RIVER IN AFRICA.—Lieutenant Christopher, of the Indian navy, who was despatched from Aden upon a survey of the coast of Africa, by Captain Haines, has succeeded in discovering a splendid river to the northward of the river Jub, which he entered and traced for one hundred and thirty miles. As he advanced, he found it increase in width and depth, and, according to the report of the natives (a civil and obliging race) it continued to do so for the next four hundred miles. The river is described to be from two to three hundred feet wide, and sixty feet deep; a clear meandering stream, with banks in a high state of cultivation, yielding all kinds of grain, which are abundant and cheap. Lieutenant Christopher has named his discovery the "Haines River."

LIVERPOOL.—An inquest was held on Saturday before the Borough Coroner, on the body of a boy, six years of age, named John Hugh Dean, who, while running after a butterfly at the Brunswick Dock, accidentally touched a pile of deals which were lying upon the quay, and which appear to have been most negligently placed one upon another, in consequence of which the whole pile tumbled to the ground, and in their fall broke his thigh, and left arm, of which injuries he died. The inquest was adjourned until yesterday, when the jury gave a deodand of £3 upon the timber.

THE "REBECCA" MOVEMENT

SOUTH WALES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Of all the towns in which your correspondent's foot was ever planted, (and these comprehend almost all in the kingdom), the authorities of Swansea are certainly the most timid, and by far the most egregiously absurd. Your readers are aware that a collision took place last week between the police and that portion of the military stationed in town; and this circumstance seems to have deprived the civic functionary at the head of affairs of the little sense which Nature bestowed upon him; for during the past week his proceedings certainly point him out as a fitting candidate for a vacancy in a lunatic asylum.

On the night when I last wrote you, but after my letter was posted, I ascertained that the police had refused to go out to their beats, in consequence of the red-coats having threatened to give them a "walloping." In the suburbs the soldiers were assembled in groups, each armed with a respectable shillelah, while the townspeople were congregated in front of the station-house, apparently bent upon clearing off some old scores which they had chalked up in their recollections against the gentlemen of the baton and the bludgeon. The magistrates and councillors, together with their *factotum*, the magistrates' clerk, hied them to the station-house, to consider what course they should adopt in this dire emergency. Mutiny and insubordination were stalking openly among their sworn supporters; and those upon whom they were wont to rely, instead of being banded together like brothers, were fairly at daggers' drawing among themselves.

The hubbub continued; the police (even with the twenty new ones who were lately branded with the "mark of the beast" upon the front of the hat, if not on the forehead), swore that they had no chance, and would not go out on the streets to be massacred. What was to be done? A strong party of the military were ordered under arms, who, headed by the Mayor and their own officers, paraded the principal streets of the town. This was between twelve and one; but so great was the excitement, that above a thousand people accompanied the party, hissing, hooting, and groaning at the Mayor; while some were singing—

"He would be a knight,
He would be a knight;
O, the Mayor of Swansea! he would be a knight."

And, in good sooth, whether or not any desire occupied the Worshipful mind on that score, the general feeling entertained by the people was, that his Worship was certainly bent on a row.

Other bodies of the military also paraded the streets during the rest of the night, whose presence checked the turbulence of their comrades, and prevented the fight which was hourly expected. On the following night also, a considerable crowd mustered in front of the station-house, and on the Mayor again making his appearance, he was greeted with rather a noisy reception. Various allusions were made to certain transactions of his past life, which must have been gall and wormwood to the consequential little gentleman; but which, as I have no wish for Mr. O'Connor to figure as a defendant in an action for libel, your readers must excuse me if I pass over. Allusions were made, however, which reflected no great credit on his worship, if true; and whether true or false, were wonderfully successful in raising his ire. The Riot Act was his only resource, and it was accordingly read, and the people forthwith ordered to disperse. The proposal was met with a loud cheer, but still no one offered to move. His worship is said to have applied, at this stage of the proceedings, to the officer in charge of the military to call out his men and quell "the riot." But that gentleman replied, "If a riot took place he would never be backward in doing his duty; but in so far as the present gathering was concerned, if any man was riotous it was the Mayor himself." His worship, on being thus thrown upon his own resources, determined to do something; and as the Riot Act and police seemed to be all he could depend upon, he resolved to make the most of them, and consequently read the Riot Act again. A regular rush was now made by the police from the station-house, flourishing their bludgeons, and laying about in every direction; but as they were met only with passive resistance, they soon contented themselves with ordering the crowd to "keep moving." Your correspondent happened, at this time, to be passing with two friends from a temperance meeting, when one of the blue-coated gentry told him "you're wanted;" and for the first time in his life he was guarded to a station-house. This outrage on his personal liberty could only originate from his being known as a Chartist; and from the fact that he communicates with the *Northern Star*. Your "slashings," Mr. Editor, and the indomitable perseverance of Mr. O'Connor in advocating the rights of oppressed humanity, are such a thorn in the sides of the factions, that any one supposed to be connected with you is immediately in bad odour with them and their tools. When taken to the station-house I was forthwith confronted with the Mayor, and the following dialogue ensued between us:—"By what right am I brought here?" His worship took a regular Irish method of answering the question; for, by way of reply, he asked "if I did not know that the Riot Act was read"? I immediately answered, "I had not heard it." His worship then informed me that he had read it twice, and forthwith ordered me, *in the Queen's name*, to go home. I was not to be so ungallant as to refuse *her Majesty's* commands; so after reminding him that I was on my way home when No. 3 prevented me, I wished his Worship "Good night!" and forthwith took my departure. On Wednesday, the two soldiers who were taken in the affray with the police, were brought before the magistrates, and together with a townsman who took part in the quarrel, were sentenced to two months imprisonment in the House of Correction. So much for our doings in the town of Swansea. I will now give you a summary of the acts and deeds of Rebecca.

On Monday last, the Mayor of Kidwelly received two visitors, who were far from being welcome; but as they came armed with all the authority of John Doe and Richard Roe, his worship could not gainsay their proceedings. The plain English of the story is, the Mayor was in debt, and these were sheriffs' officers who were sent to look after the safety of his goods and chattels. Rebecca had rather a warm side to the Mayor, as he is not one of the busy bodies who are everlastingly poking their nose into other people's matters, and mustered her daughters to come to the rescue. The bailiffs were accordingly roused from their slumbers, and being furnished with a horse which had been doomed to the dog kennel, received an intimation to make themselves scarce, or the consequences would be worse than their worse fears could anticipate. There was no occasion for a second bidding; and Rebecca, on being forced from their presence, proceeded to transfer the Mayor's moveables to some place of concealment where she considers them safe.

On Wednesday night, three gates near Llangadock were wholly destroyed, and a large body of Rebecca's daughters again visited Pontarddulais, where they beat about the hedges and gardens in the hopes of finding some hidden parties of the police. But Captain Napier's forces were not in the way, so Rebecca vented her rage on the remnants of the gate, which she removed into the neighbouring county, and literally broke into splinters. On the same night an alarm was given that an attack was to be made on the Newcastle Emlyn workhouse, when the marines were ordered in from the various places in the neighbourhood where they had been stationed for the protection of the wealthy. The rearguard of one division came in contact with 'Becca and was speedily disarmed. The men, three in number, were hospitably treated, and on the following morning were set at liberty, when it turned out that Llechryd weir and not the workhouse, had been on that night doomed to destruction, and the alarm had been got up to withdraw the marines from the neighbourhood, until the weir was completely destroyed.

On Friday a new gate was taken out of town, to be erected at Pontarddulais; but as the men were about to commence their work, a party of Rebecca's daughters appeared upon the scene, and told them that if they attempted such a proceeding they at once would dig their graves; and they would also advise them to make their wills, prior to coming out to the hills on such an errand again. The affrighted joiners allowed no grass to grow beneath their heels on their road to Swansea; and they assert that no earthly consideration would tempt them to go a second time on such an expedition. I hear also that a regular riot took place at Carmarthen on Saturday night; and that on Sunday night, three houses in Pontarddulais were completely wrecked. A number of the A division of London police went up to that quarter on Saturday last, and the affray must be attributed to this circumstance, as Rebecca hates *them* even worse than the rurals. Another posse of troops arrived here on Saturday last from Devonport, and three parties of infantry were on "the tramp" all that night. Three spring carriages are now being built at Mr France's manufactory for the purpose of conveying the military from place to place, as their marchings and counter-marchings are of the most harrassing kind. Mr. Chambers of Llanelly, and Mr. Adams of Middleton Hall, have both left this quarter of the country with their families, as the neighbourhood was getting too hot to hold them.

It now only remains for me to notice Mr. Hill's allusion to a previous communication. He finds fault with me for not telling how Rebecca's Poor Law bow is strung; but he forgets that I am not in the good lady's secrets. God bless his dear little soul; a meeting like that at which I was present, and of which I sent you a sketch, is not a very safe place to be asking questions. For my own part I believe (but remember it is only the opinion of one man) that she makes use of both strings; and that she condemns the New Poor Law both on account of the diminished comforts of the poor, and the increase of rates to the payer. I am neither advocate nor apologist for Rebecca; but simply a chronicler of passing events, in which she acts a conspicuous part.

A correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* gives the following account of the Carmarthen affair, referred to in the above account from our own correspondent. It appeared in the *Chronicle* of Wednesday:—

CARMARTHEN, SEPT. 17.—The town was last night in a state of the greatest possible excitement, which continued for more than three hours. Since the "Tallog affair," the authorities were not satisfied with the way in which the chief of the police of the town had done his duty, and they consequently dismissed him. A person from Cardiff, named W.zley, has been appointed in his stead. Acting upon the old adage, that "new brooms sweep clean," he no sooner set foot in the town than he gave strict orders to the police under his controul to allow no one to stand about the streets, but to compel all to "keep moving." These instructions have been acted up to the letter; and all the police have in consequence, got into bad odour with the inhabitants, who, great and small, respectable or otherwise, are (if standing even for a moment in the street,) ordered to "keep moving."

Such being the state of things, a constable, sworn in by the mayor for night duty alone, was walking along Queen-street, about nine o'clock last night, and on passing a young woman who was standing at her mother's door, she jokingly said to him, "keep moving." He immediately turned round, and struck her violently with a small stick he held in his hand. A countryman passing by remonstrated with him on his unmanly conduct; when the constable, (who, it is supposed, was intoxicated,) at once struck him and attempted to take him into custody. The man resisted; a violent scuffle ensued; friends came to assist and rescue the countryman, who was a respectable farmer, and a number of policemen came to the assistance of the constable. In a short time all was riot and confusion. A general fight took place, which ended in the complete discomfiture of the police and special constables, who were beaten back on every side.

At this emergency, Mr. T. T. Webb, a gentleman who two years ago was mayor for the borough, and who was deservedly very popular, rushed into the crowd, and himself took one of the men into custody, telling him "that he had offended against the law, and must submit to be taken to the station-house; if, however, he came quietly, he (Mr. Webb) would immediately bail him out and take him home." This conciliatory tone proved effectual, for the man went quietly to the station-house, and was then bailed out by Mr. Webb.

The mob then began to disperse, and all would in a short time have been quiet, but some of the "authorities"—thorough-bred-alarmists—went to Col. Love, who happened to be staying at the Lion Royal Hotel, and stated that they were unable to keep the town in proper order without military assistance.

Orders were immediately given for a party of dragoons to clear the streets, and it is said that the Mayor told Lieut. Kirwan, the officer commanding the party, to "clear the streets in any manner that he thought proper."

Accordingly, the dragoons, about eight in number, headed by Lieutenant Kirwan, and having their swords drawn, galloped through Guildhall square, up to King-street. A general rush took place to avoid being trampled under the horses' feet, many taking refuge in the numerous shops which were open around. There could not have been less than 3,000 people present. No demonstration of violence was made on the part of the inhabitants, but the crowd kept continually increasing, numbers coming from mere curiosity.

A large number of additional special constables were sworn in, and a company of the 76th Foot paraded the streets for about two hours with fixed bayonets.

The populace, meanwhile, made no further attempt to commit a breach of the peace, and all the alarm consequent upon the charging of dragoons, the tramp of soldiers, and the clearing out of the shops, at last subsided into a feeling of intense contempt at the ridiculous precautions of the alarmist authorities.

Several respectable people were much hurt in the rush to escape from the dragoons, and the lieutenant's sabre was very often approaching rather too near the heads of some of the inhabitants to be comfortable, but no damage of any consequence was done.

To-day the feeling of nearly all the inhabitants is very strong upon the conduct of the authorities. A public meeting to pass a vote of censure on the magistrates is talked of very generally, and it is likely to take place either to-morrow or next day.

The *Times* of Wednesday has the following, from its "own correspondent." It is important, setting forth, as it does, the state of exasperated feeling produced by the *gallant* exploits of the BRAVE Captain Napier, recorded in our last:—

SWANSEA, SEPT. 17.—The attack by the police on the Rebeccaites at Pontarddulais gate, and the wounding of some of the parties concerned in that attack, have been productive of the most serious consequences. It was fondly hoped, and indeed confidently predicted, by both the magistrates and the police authorities, that it would put an end to Rebeccaism, and that such would be the terror felt throughout the country at the determined exhibition of force upon the part of the magistrates, that the "Lady Rebecca" would be so struck with terror that the outrages would at once be put an end to. The effect has, however, been precisely the reverse of this anticipation. The Welch are a peculiar people, and they have become completely exasperated in consequence of their countrymen having been shot, as they say, by a villanous body of police. They declare that they can prove by the most credible witnesses, that on that occasion the police fired at them first, and indeed that they fired before they had passed a little bridge called the Dulais-bridge, which is about forty yards from the gate; they state also, that one of the gentlemen who accompanied Captain Napier and the police, and who is not a magistrate, used a hunting or bowie knife, with which he wounded several of the people. This may or may not be true; but whether it be or not, it has had the effect of causing such a state of exasperation, and such a feeling of revenge throughout the whole country, that can only be understood by persons visiting the spot and having sufficient influence with the farmers to induce them freely to communicate. I have myself seen very many persons within these three days in every part of the disturbed district, and their story is uniformly the same; and at their request I was induced to examine one of their witnesses, whose statement I enclose. The party is, I understand, a Baptist minister, and he is blind. He informed me that his residence is close to the Dulais bridge, and that he has an adopted daughter, who is now about twenty two years of age. His statement is, that on the night in question he was awoke by hearing a noise; that this was before the people (or Rebeccaites) had come down the hill leading to the Pontarddulais-gate; that being alarmed, he arose, but without dressing himself, except partially, and went down to the door, accompanied by his daughter, who was also in her night dress; that when they arrived at the door, they heard the sound of the people coming down the hill, and his daughter informed him when they reached the gate. She said, "Here they are, coming to the gate;" that previously to then he had heard no firing, although there might have been firing up the hills. When they reached the gate, one of them called out, "Gate, gate!" after which they fired several shots at the house, and commenced the work of destruction. After about two minutes had elapsed, she saw the police run by—according to her account, they were twelve in number, and they ran on the dark side of the road—immediately after they passed the Dulais-bridge, which is on the Swansea side of the gate. The Rebeccaites having come from the Carmarthen side, they cried out, "Halt!" and, as she says, immediately fired. She says also, that she will swear that at that time the Rebeccaites had neither fired at them nor levelled at Captain Napier's head. After the police had thus fired, she says the people fired. I give this statement because, whether true or false, it is generally believed throughout the country, and it has caused the feelings of exasperation that at present prevail. Indeed, the whole affair appears to have taken an entirely different turn, and instead of gates being now the prominent object, the private property of every person opposed to them is nightly threatened. The multitude declare that they will have a deep revenge, and bodies of soldiers are obliged to march throughout the night upon every road, in order to prevent incendiarism and other acts of violence. Last night the troops were out in several divisions the whole night, and when near Pontarddulais, the firing of the guns and blowing of horns of the Rebeccaites could be heard at a very short distance. Their spies were, however, too much on the alert to allow the troops to come up with them, although throughout the whole line of march, men were occasionally seen both on horseback and afoot, making their escape down the lanes, &c., and at one time they, as I am informed, went into a house where there were about thirty persons, no doubt Rebeccaites, but not in disguise, which, of course, prevented the military from interfering with them. In this town the troops also were all under arms, it having been threatened that an attack would be made on the gaol here, with a view to liberate the Rebeccaite prisoners confined there.

MONDAY MORNING.

By this *morning's intelligence* I learn that the Pontarddulais-gate, which the military went to on Saturday night, was last night again destroyed, and the tollkeeper given notice, that if any more tolls were attempted to be taken, they would pull the house down.

In the Llanelly district all was quiet.

SWANSEA, TUESDAY.—From a communication received at the *Star* office on Thursday afternoon, from our own Correspondent, we learn that the *Mayor of Swansea attended at the Theatre on* Monday Evening, and was literally hissed out of the place. Numerous calls were made upon him to "read the Riot Act," which calls, however, he did not obey, either from a knowledge that he had got into "a wrong box," or lacking the strength of the blue-bottles to make the auditory "keep moving."

We also learn that the Welsh papers are so grossly partial that the people place no earthly dependence upon their statements. In proof of this the "*liberal*" *Cambrian* never noticed the Riot Act *being read* in Swansea, nor gave any account of the gathering which led to it.

Our correspondent also adds, that the rumours of the row in Carmarthen, noticed in his former account, are mainly correct; and that four of the London police were nearly murdered.

The Colliers' Movement.

THE COLLIERIES.

CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

GATESHEAD.—John Ramshay, Esq., Magistrate and Coalowner, summoned Henry Purvis, John Carter, and several others of his hewers, for refusing to work at "2s. 10d. per score," the sum which by their bond they had agreed to work for.

Mr. STOKER appeared to support the charge, and Mr. ROBERTS for the defence.

The first witness examined was Mr. Ramshay, the younger, a son of the complainant. He proved the execution of the bond, and that the defendants had, since the 1st of September, refused to work at the price therein agreed upon.

In cross-examination by Mr. ROBERTS, the following facts were elicited. At the time the bond was executed it was distinctly admitted by both masters and men that the price—2s. 10d. per score—was not an adequate remuneration. However, the men, from poverty and want of union, felt themselves compelled to sign the bond and the viewers of the colliery promised that they "should be paid what was fair." Immediately after the 5th of April, the day on which the bond commenced, the wages were raised from 2s. 10d. to 3s. 4d. per score; and at this advanced rate the work had been continued till the 1st of September. The pit then becoming more difficult to work, the men required another advance in their wages. This the master refused, and as the men declined to work, warrants were taken out against them.

Mr. ROBERTS also brought out, from the juvenile specimen of *Coalocracy* whom he was examining, that no portion of the bond was ever read or explained to the men. "They might sign it if they liked, and if they did'nt they need'nt."

Mr. ROBERTS, on the part of the men, contended that the master, Mr. Ramshay, had by his own conduct precluded himself from sending the men to prison. He had himself violated the bond immediately on its commencement, by giving a rate of wages not sanctioned by it. The real fact was, that the original insertion of "2s. 10d. per score" in the bond, was a fraud upon the men—a fraud so gross and glaring that its very perpetrators had shrunk from carrying it out. The master now said he would "stick to his bond," and asked the magistrates to send the men to prison for not working at the sum which he had himself repudiated. Such a doctrine was monstrous—too monstrous to be entertained by any man, unless, like the plaintiff in the present case, he happened to be at the same time a coal-owner and a magistrate. In his (Mr. R.'s) opinion, no coal-owner ought to sit as a magistrate: his saying that he "would not act in his own case" was a mere mockery; his very sitting on that bench was an insult to the decencies of justice. The simple case of the men whom he (Mr. R.) defended, was this—that the workmen, after so long a deviation from the terms of the bond, were not punishable for refusing to work at wages which the master had himself, from the very first, admitted to be inadequate.

Mr. STOKER made a clever speech in reply, contending that the alteration in the wages was an act of pure benevolence on the part of his client, who, however, would never be generous again—so the men would get no good by their ingratitude. That the words of the bond were clear and conclusive—and that the magistrates were bound to "give the men three months" just to teach them to conduct themselves better in future.

The Magistrates retired, and were absent for about an hour. On their return to the Court, their judgment was read from a written paper, by Humble Lamb, Esq., the Union Justice. It stated that they were unanimously in favour of the argument of Mr. Roberts—*that the case must be dismissed!* And dismissed the case was accordingly! Mr. Roberts' blistered-handed clients were immediately released, and retired from the Court, amid the congratulations of their friends.

Messrs. Ramshay, father and son, magistrate and witness, looked unutterable things. The whole concern puzzled them. They evidently thought that their brother magistrates had treated them most unhandsomely.

LITTLE LEVER AND RATCLIFFE.—Mr. Swallow addressed a public meeting of the Colliers of the above places, on Wednesday evening, September 13th.

BOLTON.—A public meeting of the Bolton Colliers was held at the house of Richard Settles, on Thursday, the 14th inst. The room was densely crowded. At the conclusion of Mr. Swallow's address, the following resolution was adopted:—"That a collection be made throughout the Bolton district, for the support of men out of employment at Brightmet Colliery, and to defray the expences of the law proceedings." The men of the Brightmet Colliery are on strike, in consequence of the proprietor, Mr. Grundy, having for some time past been paying considerably less than the neighbouring proprietors.

WEST HOUGHTON.—Mr. Swallow lectured here on Tuesday evening, Sept. 15th. A society was formed and a considerable number of members enrolled.

BRADFORD AND CLAYTON.—On Sunday Mr. Swallow lectured to the Bradford and Clayton colliers on the advantages to be derived from a general organization of the miners. After a vote of thanks to the lecturer, the meeting separated, determined to carry out the principles of the Union.

DUKENFIELD, NEAR ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—A public meeting of miners was holden at the Snipe Inn, Dukenfield, on Monday evening last, Sept. 18th. The chair was very ably occupied by Mr. George Harrison, who briefly explained the objects of the United Miners Association. The following resolutions were moved, seconded, and ably supported by Messrs. Lomax, Auty, Thompson and Lewis, and upon being put by the chairman were carried without a dissentient:—"That we, the coal miners of Dukenfield and neighbourhood are fully convinced by sad experience that the present amount of wages paid as a remuneration for our labour, is not sufficient to maintain ourselves and families in that state of comfort which our position in society, and the laborious nature of our employment so justly entitle us to receive." "That we, the coal miners of Dukenfield and its vicinity, are fully convinced there is no other means of raising ourselves from the present awfully degraded position to which we are reduced, but a strong determination, by every legal means in our power, to form one consolidated Union for the purpose of obtaining an advance of wages and a shortening of the hours of labour." The room in which the meeting was held was crowded to excess; and at the close of the proceedings 25 of these much and undeservedly calumniated body of men enrolled themselves as members of the Miners Association.

CARLISLE.—DISTURBANCES AMONGST LORD LONSDALE'S COLLIERS, AT WHITEHAVEN.—In consequence of certain disagreements which have taken place between this industrious and oppressed body of men and the agent of his Lordship, serious disturbances were apprehended by the authorities, who sent off an express to Carlisle for a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders, who are at present stationed in the Castle. A numerous party of about eighty men were immediately ordered to proceed to Whitehaven without delay. We have just heard this morning (Sunday) that two of the rioters were brought in and placed in the Gaol in Carlisle. The *Carlisle Patriot*, a Tory paper, with that *animus* which always directs the writings and conduct of this base faction observes:—"If these disturbances can be traced to the miscreant Brophy, who has been recently agitating in that district, a severe censure will rest on the authorities if he is not brought to an account for his mischievous conduct." Thus do these base tools of faction hound on the Government and authorities to acts of prosecution and persecution against those who strive to improve the condition of the working classes by teaching them a knowledge of those political rights, which, until they possess, there is no hope of bettering their suffering and wretched condition.

CAMELON.—A public meeting of the colliers of this place and Bonnyhill was held on Thursday last, in the School House, Mr. George Menzies in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Wm. Daniells, also by Mr. Wm. Hammond, when a resolution was passed unanimously in favour of joining the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland. Votes of thanks were given to the Chairman and each of the speakers, when the meeting, which was a very spirited one, separated.

PERCY-MAIN COLLIERY.—A number of men have been turned away from this colliery because they belong to the Miners' Union. It would appear that the policy intended to be pursued by the "Coal Kings" of the North is to drive from the pits all who are Union men, and thus, in the event of a strike have a reserve of black sheep to fall back upon. We trust that *all* will become Union men, and thus foil the craft of the oppressors.

A DELEGATE MEETING.—A delegate meeting was held at the house of Mr. Samuel Rowbotham, Unicorn Inn, Adwalton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on Saturday, 10th inst. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:—"That Stephen Taylor be deputed to attend the meeting at Newcastle, on the 30th of October next." "That Mr. Taylor have his expences paid to Newcastle and back and 3s. 6d. per day wages." —"That every member of our Association more than six months in arrears with his contributions, be no longer considered a member."—"That a delegate meeting be holden at this house on the 14th of October next.

DELEGATE MEETING.—The Delegate Meeting of the Lanarkshire miners was held at Langlone on the 14th inst, when copies of a petition which has been adopted by the miners of this district, were ordered to be sent to each pit owner, with a note requesting them to meet at Glasgow on the 20th inst., to take into consideration the statements of the petition. A deputation was also appointed to wait on the employers for their answer, with instructions if they received an unfavourable answer, to present without further delay copies of the petition to the Duke of Hamilton, Sheriff Allison and the Deputy Sheriffs and Magistrates. It was then resolved by a majority that a reduction of the out-put (labour) take place instead of a strike; the reduction to commence on the 12th of October. That a National Delegate Meeting be held at the Wild Horse, Salt Market-street, Glasgow, on the 28th of September, to which every mining district in Scotland is requested to send a delegate. That all the districts be acquainted with the intended reduction of the output, so that the miners throughout Scotland may be prepared. Lastly, that a delegate meeting be held that day week, Sept. 21st, to make preparations for the National Delegate Meeting. This closed the proceedings.

AMBLETHORN.—At a meeting of the colliers of this place, held at the house of Mr. John Rusby, on the 18th inst., the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That the colliers of this district do forthwith unite for the protection of their labour" The colliers of this district have had their wages reduced from 3s. 10½d. per day to 3s., out of which they have to pay 1s. 3d. per day to a lad; 2d. for candles; and 4d. to the employer, as old debt. This leaves but 1s. 3d. per day for the poor miner, his wife, and children. Out of this 1s. 3d., the colliers have to find themselves in belts, picks, chains, shaft-oil, &c., &c. No wonder the colliers are rousing: 'tis time they did.

NEWCASTLE.—A district meeting of the Miners of Northumberland, and the adjacent Collieries of Durham, was held at Scaffold Hill, on Saturday last; and, notwithstanding the schemes resorted to by the coal kings, and their minions to prevent a goodly attendance, there could not be less than 12,000 of the brawny sons of toil present. Soon after the appointed hour, Mr. Wakinshaw was unanimously elected to the chair, who briefly opened the proceedings. He sat down by introducing Mr. Wm. Bird, who moved the first resolution, which was ably seconded by Mr. Benjamin Watson, and carried unanimously:—Resolved, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the ultimate success of all Associations is dependant upon the precision with which its members adhere to its rules and regulations in unison with each other, and do hereby pledge themselves, conjointly and severally, to abide by all and every rule made in due form, for the guidance of the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland."

Mr. John Hunter, in a very appropriate speech, *showed that in the vicinity of Whitehaven*, the wages of the miners had been reduced one half within the last ten years, and, in many instances, two thirds. In Croft Pit, the price formerly paid for "*hagging and trailing*" a basket, from 11½ to 12 cwt., was 7d., and from 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d. yard price. The present price is 6½d., and no yard price. For this sum, the men have not only to hagg the coals, but they have to drag the baskets away. The miner only gets 5½d. In some places, the coal rises from the level from seven to eight inches to the yard. The miner was formerly paid 1½d. for every fifty yards; he has now the same sum for the first 100 yards, but not a farthing after, although the miner has in many instances to drag them from 500 to 600 yards and the distance always increasing—the average hours they work are from fourteen to sixteen hours, and the wages for such hours, when there are no off-takes, from 2s. to 2s. 6d. At Wilson's pit, the yard price, which was 1s. has been taken off; the miner is paid 8d. per basket, and has to *drag them* (after hagging them) a distance of from 400 to 500 yards, rising seven or eight inches per yard; the Miners there work from fifteen to eighteen hours daily for not more than 2s. per day. Mr. H. enumerated many other collieries, having similar grievances to complain of, such as the Duke Pit, where the men had to work fifteen hours for 2s. 4d.: the County Pit, where the basket was enlarged 2½ cwt. and the price reduced 1d.; the William Pit, *alias* the Slaughter-house, where the men had to work from twelve to fourteen hours for 1s. 10d., and constantly in danger of their lives; besides the men in some places have to deal in a truck shop where they have to pay from 20 to 25 per cent extra for every article they use, and often robbed of from four to six baskets weekly, for which they receive nothing but abuse, although they are afterwards sold at the same price as the other coals. Notwithstanding all this, the masters have issued a *decree* that unless they sign an agreement that they will not enter any association for the protection of their labour, they are not allowed to work. Mr. H. then moved the following resolution, which was ably seconded by Mr. Fawcett, and carried:—"That this meeting are of opinion, that the coalowners of Cumberland, have acted in a disgracefully tyrannical manner towards their men in refusing to let them have any more work until they withdraw their names from the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, and this meeting do hereby pledge themselves to sympathise with, and support to the utmost of their power, those victims of Cumberland Coal King tyranny, so long as they keep themselves strictly to the objects of our Association."

Mr. Charlton, in a very able speech, in which he showed the benefits derived by the Miners of Northumberland and Durham, through the talented and indefatigably exertions of their legal adviser, moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Simpson, in a very appropriate speech, in which he showed the benefits which he himself had derived from the able services of Mr. Roberts, expressing his belief that if that gentleman had conducted the Seghill case at North Shields, when the magistrates there, contrary to what he considered law or justice, sentenced him to six weeks' imprisonment, that he and his fellow victim would have got off scot free. The resolution was carried unanimously. Resolved, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, the Miners of Northumberland and Durham have got into the right seam, in the appointment of William P. Roberts, Esq., as their legal adviser, who has, by his indefatigable labours in the cause of right against might won for himself the lasting gratitude of the working classes of this country; and we do now pledge ourselves to furnish him with the sinews of war to employ on any and every occasion he may see necessary the best counsel in England, to defend the working pitmen against the cruel tyranny of their masters. That we will support him in his noble endeavours, and be guided by his instructions, until he has, with our assistance, legally procured us our rights, and enabled us to tread our social despotism under our feet."

Mr. Roberts then rose, amid most enthusiastic cheers and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, which lasted for some minutes; after it had subsided, Mr. R. said he felt great pleasure at the honour they had conferred, not upon him, but upon themselves. If he was not backed out by the Miners, he would not be able to turn the current of affairs out of its usual channel: the usual course was for the men to be beat; the present course was that the masters went to the wall. Their usual schemes of overcoming men in a divided state was done away with by their union; and so long as they continued united, and their cases were fairly dealt with, he made no doubt but they would continue to be successful. Mr. Roberts, amid deafening cheers at the end of each sentence, went on to shew the respect which the magistrates and owners were beginning to shew to the cases of the men when brought before them now, and the amicable arrangements which could be made with them now to what could be made a few months ago. He concluded by urging upon them the propriety of supporting their oppressed fellow-men in Cumberland, until by their united efforts they would be able to extirpate such disgraceful acts of tyranny from the land.

The following resolutions were then proposed, seconded, and carried unanimously:—"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to William Prouting Roberts, Esq., for his attendance at this meeting." Carried with three cheers. "That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the proprietor and Editor of the *Northern Star*, for the willingness with which they have always inserted the proceedings and advocated the principles of the Miners' Association, in their valuable journal." Carried unanimously, with three cheers. "That the thanks of this meeting is due, and hereby presented to the proprietor of this ground, for his kindness in allowing the Miners to meet thereon." Carried unanimously.

Mr. Beesley then, at the request of the Percy Main men, stated the subject of a letter containing a statement of the schemes resorted to by the masters there to break up the Union; they have laid off one of the pits, although it is clear that there is plenty of work and demand for the coals as soon as worked, trade being very brisk now to what it has been for some months back. The masters discharged three men for no other reason than being members of the Union, and they intend to discharge forty-eight more Union men. There are several men working in the colliery not in the Union; they are to be allowed to work; but all the Union men are to stand their chance of being discharged by lot, to the nummber of forty-eight, besides the three already discharged. An offer has been made to the men, if they will leave the Union, they will be continued; but if they persevere in joining an association for the protection of their labour, fifty-one of them must go. They cannot, nor do they pretend to have, any fault to find with the men, only they are members of the Miners' Association, and the master class are determined to sacrifice such men, where they can, with impunity, which is the case with the honest men of Percy Main, as they are unbound, and although the masters agreed to give, and demand, a month's notice, yet because they are guilty of the heinous crime of considering their own interest, they are to be discharged without an hour's notice. Mr. Beesley went on to show the necessity of such men not being made a sacrifice to principle, but that they should be supported in the event of being unable to procure employment. If the law granted any protection to honest men under such circumstances, he had full confidence in Mr. Roberts's procuring it for them, as many now present could attest he had done ever since he entered the list against their oppressors; but the only chance the men had in this case was to claim the terms of their agreement—a month's notice or a month's wages. In his opinion, the men of Percy Main had acted up to principle and should not be sacrificed.

A vote of thanks was then carried with acclamation to the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

It being announced that a Committee meeting would be held in Mr. Barras's Inn, Benton-square, immediately after the public meeting; having been rather late coming to the meeting, we had no idea of *the display of bands and banners which we observed* at their dismission. We observed three bands of music, and counted thirty-seven banners flying in the breeze.

At the close of the meeting the delegates met at Mr. Barras's, according to appointment. We are given to understand that there were upwards of £300 paid in by the different Collieries to the Law Fund. After disposing of some local matters, the meeting of delegates broke up, highly gratified with the *proceedings of the day*; each expressing his earnest determination to use and exhort others to use their utmost efforts in furthering the glorious cause of freedom to the slave.

WE understand the National Conference of the Miners' Association of Great Britain and Ireland will be held in Newcastle, at the time appointed by *the delegates of the late Convention, when it is* hoped that each Colliery and mine in the United Kingdom will send delegates, as business of vast importance will come before that assembly.

A GENERAL DELEGATE MEETING of the Miners of Northumberland and Durham, will be held in the Three Tuns, Manor Chare, Newcastle, on Friday, the 6th of October, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when each locality is requested to send its card money, and rule money; and each member on the Tyne, Wear, and Tees, is earnestly requested to *transmit to that meeting, without fail, his respective* contributions of 1s. 6d. each to the law fund; such as have paid 6d. to send 1s., and those that have paid 1s. to send the remaining 6d., as the whole amount is expected to be made up on that day.

BARNSLEY.—The Colliers' Union is rapidly progressing in this town and the neighbouring villages. All letters for the colliers of Barnsley must be addressed to Mr. George Wood, Collier-Row, Crow-well Hill, Barnsley.

A PUBLIC MEETING of coal miners will be holden on Aspell Moor, near Wigan, on Monday next, Sept. 25th. *The meeting will be addressed by Mr. Daniel* Thompson and other friends. Chair to be taken at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

A DELEGATE MEETING will take place at the close of the public business, at the Brown Cow, Scholefield-lane, near the Infant's School, Wigan. Each colliery is requested to send a delegate.

Mr. D. THOMPSON will address the miners of Bradford and Clayton, on Saturday (this evening) at the Foresters Arms, Oldham Road. Chair to be taken at six o'clock.

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THE "ROYAL" MOVEMENT.

Our readers have been put in possession of the leading particulars of the Queen's recent visit to France, it is now our task to chronicle her Majesty's visit to Belgium. Half-a-dozen *Stars* would not be sufficient to contain *all* the nauseating details of the royal revels given in the daily papers; and, as we think the great majority of our readers will be more than satisfied with a brief account of the extravagancies and follies of royalty—brief it shall be, reserving our space for more interesting matter.

Her Majesty having parted with the "King of the Barricades," the royal potentates embracing each other with all that apparent warmth of friendship which *monarchs in general*, and the "*Citizen King*" in particular, know so well how to assume—after a short voyage of a few hours, returned in safety to Brighton.

On Tuesday, September 12th, her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and the members of the Royal suite again embarked on board the Royal Yacht. About three o'clock, the voyagers passed Dover, and shortly after reached Deal. The Royal party did not land, but remained on board the Yacht, which was anchored in the Downs during the night.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, the steam squadron got up their steam, and about seven o'clock stood out to sea. At two o'clock, the squadron reached Ostend, and her Majesty and Court disembarked. The King and Queen of the Belgians were waiting her Majesty's arrival. The papers state that "the entire populace was abroad, and displayed as much enthusiasm as a similar number of the most loyal and affectionate of the Queen's own subjects could have testified."

In the evening a splendid banquet, in the Hotel de Ville, was given by their Belgian Majesties to—and in honour of—their guests. "The appearance of the whole party from the brilliancy of uniforms and stars was magnificent"!

At night, Ostend was illuminated. The *Times* correspondent singles out a *butcher's* shop (!) as having been peculiarly an object of attraction from the taste exhibited by the occupier in "flaring up" with his grease! and adds—"I am obliged to break off congratulating the good people of Ostend, and indeed all Belgium, on the admirable reception given to their Royal and distinguished visitors."

Thursday, Sept. 14th.—"I am happy (says the "suck-mug" of the *Chronicle*) to inform you that the answer to inquiries at the palace this morning was, that her Majesty and Prince Albert were perfectly well." Most astounding!

"Sure such a pair was never seen!"

In the evening (Thursday) the Royal pair were again feasted at the Town-Hall. "The Queen seemed very cheerful (wonderful!) and *chatted* freely," (most condescending!) The repast was a triumphant one, served on silver plate!

The Royal party spent the evening at the Theatre. "Prince Albert looked uncommonly well, but Lord Aberdeen looked particularly *blue*"!

Friday, Sept. 15th.—The Royal party visited Bruges, where their reception, according to the magniloquent worthy of the *Chronicle*, far exceeded "the state pageants and popular demonstrations."—"the triumphs of ancient Rome, the far-famed field of the cloth of gold itself, or the triumphal entries of victorious sovereigns and armies in more recent times." In the evening her Majesty returned to Ostend. "Her Majesty, on stepping from the railway carriage, *smiled* and seemed highly gratified with her trip."—(O dear!)

Saturday, Sept. 16th.—The Queen visited the ancient city of Ghent. Here the Royal party visited the cathedral of St. Baron; the nunnery of the Bequinage; the Casino; the Palace of Justice, &c.: finally, the Royal party proceeded to the Town-hall, where they partook of a sumptuous banquet prepared by the municipal authorities of the town. In the evening, the theatre was patronised by the *presence* of their British and Belgian Majesties. On leaving the theatre, the Royal party returned to the Government House, and almost immediately afterwards entered the carriages of the special train for Ostend.

Monday, Sept 18th.—The Queen visited Brussels, the capital of the Belgian kingdom. At twenty-five minutes past one, the first sound of the cannon, firing a salute of a hundred and one guns, was heard, and about a minute afterwards the Queen alighted from the train, accompanied and attended precisely as upon the former occasions, the band of the Guards playing "God save the Queen." The Royal party having entered the pavilion, the King of the Belgians presented the Governor of the province, the permanent deputation of the province, the burgomaster of Brussels, the sheriffs, and other civic and military authorities; who had previously been waiting in a spacious open apartment, lined with white and bordered with crimson and gold festoons. The Burgomaster made rather a long address of congratulation and thanks to her Majesty, who *smiled graciously* at the pauses, and curtsied very low when it was completed. The cortegé then moved off.

It appears the "populace" did not cheer her Majesty so lustily as at Bruges, which the penny-a-liner of the *Chronicle* thus accounts for:—"It was evident, indeed, in all the arrangements and incidents of this day's visit, that we were in a capital which had been accustomed to see royalty, and knew how to restrain its feelings."

What a well-behaved, highly polished "mob" tha of Brussels must be!

The writer continues—

"At the moment of closing this despatch, I hear that her Majesty, being rather fatigued with her journey, will not visit any place to-day, but will stop in her apartments until she proceeds to Lacken."

Here's the cat out of the bag. The "populace" of Brussels, who we believe have no very great affection for kings and queens, but who, like the "populace" of Paris were juggled out of the fruits of their dear-bought victory in 1830, were not such fools as those of Bruges and therefore did not make such a fuss about the "little lady;" upon which "Her Britannic Majesty" takes the pet, stops in-doors, and sulks, and won't visit any of the "pretty places"! Alas poor Albert! All this comes of having a well bred "populace", knowing how to "restrain its feelings", and estimating at their proper value itinerating Queens and princes!!

Tuesday, September 19th.—The Queen visited Antwerp. "The crowd (says the *Chronicle*) was immense, and the *good-natured* military had the greatest difficulty in keeping a clear passage for the English"! How "good-natured" of the military to keep a clear passage for the English! The usual fuss was made, and the usual farce was gone through.

Wednesday, September 20th.—The Queen left Antwerp at one o'clock. The Dutch had hoped for a visit at Flushing, but her "little Majesty" steamed away, and took no notice of the poor Mynheers, to the great disappointment of sundry "official" personages, who had rigged themselves out in "full costume" to pay their respects to our "gracious Sovereign." Finally her Majesty and the Prince landed at Woolwich, at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning, and immediately proceeded to town, and from thence by railway to Windsor. The royal pair, we are "happy to say" are "all alive and kicking"!

BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.—*Wool*—The transactions in Wool during the week have been a full average, and last week's prices are fully supported. *Yarn*—The demand for Yarns continues good without any change in prices since our last report. *Piece*—We cannot learn that there is any alteration, either in demand or prices, different from two or three weeks past.

RATIONAL SOCIETY.

THE Members and Friends of this Society and the Public, are informed that the Offices of the Central Board are permanently removed to No. 44, Bloomsbury Square, London; where, in future, all Business will be transacted. All correspondence to be addressed to F. BATE, Esq., Treasurer, as above.

Sept. 18, 1843.

CANCER.

Every variety of TUMOUR, FISTULA, and POLYPUS *extirpated without the Knife*, by a system of treatment not known to any class of Medical Practitioners. BRONCHOCELE, and all SWELLINGS of the NECK, every sort of Ulcer and SCROFULOUS MALADY which resist the common modes of practice are also effectually cured by J. L. WARD, 18, Trafalgar-street, Leeds, and 82, Oldfield Road, Salford.

MR. WARD'S system of the extirpation and cure of these maladies, is performed alone by the power and salutary influence of remedial agency, and consequently without cutting or "keeuing," forming a perfect contrast both in point of ease and efficacy, to those barbarous modes of treatment.

The number of afflicted who may be seen at the above establishments, and whose cures are progressing will be found amply sufficient reference.

Days of consultation:—Leeds, Tuesdays; Salford, Thursdays and Saturdays.

THE Fourth Number of Mr. O'CONNOR'S Treatise ON THE

MANAGEMENT OF SMALL FARMS,

is now published, and completes the work.

The desire of the author being to furnish a valuable compendium at such price as would enable every workingman to become possessed of it; No. Four may be said to contain all the practical instructions necessary for carrying out the plan, together with PLATES, describing Farm House, Offices, Tank, Farm Yard, &c; while the whole contains all the information requisite for carrying out all the operations.

That portion of the press which has condescended to notice the above work, expresses the opinion that it may be made pre-eminently useful as a means of elevating the working classes from their present degraded condition.—Price Sixpence each Number.

Cleave, London: Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds.

THE "STATE OF IRELAND,"

By ARTHUR O'CONNOR, in Two Numbers, at Fourpence each, is now on Sale, and may be had of Cleave, London; Heywood, Manchester; Hobson, Leeds; and of all Agents in Town and Country.

VOLTAIRE'S PHILOSOPHICAL DICTIONARY. The 30th and concluding Part is published this day containing 48 pages of a Biographical and Critical Memoir and Title page to both volumes, with Contents; also a most elegant Engraved Likeness of VOLTAIRE, in his 70th year, from the well-known statue. The first and second volumes may be had done up in cloth boards, price 11s. In a few days the public will be presented with a work *unparralleled for its information, its genius, its correctness*, and its cheapness. The Numbers and Parts will be constantly on sale.

The DIEGESIS, by the Rev. Robert Taylor, B.A. in Penny Numbers, of which Twenty are issued, and the Public may rely upon its speedy completion now that the Dictionary is finished.

THE DEVIL'S PULPIT! in Penny Numbers, reduced from Twopence, with a wrapper, may also be had. All the Numbers are in print; also in Two Volumes, bound, 5s., reduced from 9s.

The MANUAL of FREEMASONRY is now publishing in the MIRROR of ROMANCE, in Weekly Numbers, each illustrated with a fine Engraving from the French; will be completed in about Twenty Numbers.

W. Dugdale, Publisher, 16, Holywell Street Strand.

CHARTIST RE-ORGANIZATION!

NO. 137 of the *Chartist Circular* contains a correct re-print from the *Northern Star* of the NEW PLAN OF ORGANIZATION of the "National Charter Association" adopted by the recent Conference. The Minutes of the Conference (as furnished by the Secretary, Mr. R. T. Morrison). Correct List of Delegates, and of the places represented, &c. This number of the *Circular* contains twice its customary quantity of matter, and is printed in a beautifully clear and new Nonpareil type.

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THERE is hardly a single complaint amongst the Hundreds to which the Human Frame is liable so distressing and so prostrating as *Affection of the Spine*; and there is hardly another complaint so difficult of cure. The discoverer of an almost unfailing Remedy may therefore safely be said to confer a boon upon his species; and this Remedial Boon is proved by extensive experience to have been discovered by the Proprietor of

HAIGH'S SPINAL OINTMEMT.

Some of the Cases of Cure effected by it are beyond belief; and, were not the parties living, and perfectly willing, nay, anxiously ready to be referred to, and to testify to the wonderful benefits they have received, the Proprietor of the Ointment dare not mention them for fear of being charged with an attempt to practise upon the credulity of the public. The parties, however, are living; they can be referred to; and their testimony is of the highest importance to all afflicted with Spinal affection.

The efficacy of this invaluable Restorative has been again most abundantly demonstrated in the following two cases of cures effected within the last month. The names and addresses of the parties are given; and to the parties themselves are the sceptical referred.

Mr. Haigh submits the following cases of Cure to the notice of the Public:—

The wife of Mr. John Smith, woollen-draper, High-street, Oldham, had been afflicted with the Spinal Complaint, and unable to attend to her family for many years. By using Haigh's Spinal Ointment for a few weeks, she was able to do her home work, and by continuing its use for a few months longer she was completely restored, and is now quite healthy.

Mrs. Riley, Threadneedle-street, Huddersfield, had been afflicted with the above painful affection for two years. It was with the greatest difficulty that she could manage to cross the house floor. By the use of a few boxes of Haigh's Spinal Ointment, she was perfectly cured, and is now enjoying good health.

Robert Jameson, weaver, of Kirkheaton, near Huddersfield, suffered under the Spinal Complaint for a long period, being unable to follow his employment, and subject to severe pain. By using four boxes of Haigh's Spinal Ointment he was completely cured, and is now fully able to follow his employment.

Mrs. John Woodhead, Cross-Lanes, Emley, near Huddersfield, had totally lost the use of her limbs and was almost incapable of feeling. This was a most inveterate case of the Spinal Complaint, and of two years standing. She had been under the care of many medical men, and was declared to be incurable by the medical attendants of the Leeds Infirmary. All hopes of her ever recovering were given up. By using a few boxes of Haigh's Spinal Ointment, the feeling in her limbs was recovered, and by persevering in its use she became quite well. The above hopeless case was cured by using ten boxes of the Ointment.

Mrs. Rayner, of the Dartmouth Arms, Morley, was severely afflicted with a pain in the back for a long time, being scarcely able to walk. By using a quantity of Haigh's Spinal Ointment, she was restored to health, and can now walk with the greatest ease.

The above cases are only a few out of many, which might be adduced to show the wonderful influence of Haigh's Spinal Ointment; and, as the name and address of each individual is given above, Mr. Haigh hopes that parties who may be inclined to doubt the facts above stated, will be at the trouble of addressing a letter, or calling on any of the above individuals, any one of whom will give them the particulars of their respective Cures.

The Ointment is Sold in Boxes at 2s. 9d. each, by the Proprietor, Crossland Buildings, Paddock, near Huddersfield; and Joshua Hobson, 5, Market-street, Leeds.

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All Communications must be addressed, Post-paid, to Mr. HOBSON, *Northern Star* Office, Leeds.

(Saturday, September 23, 1843.)