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SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1843.

man's expense. From this, however, you are not to conclude that I am about to lead a sedentary life altogether; but from it I wish you to understand that my visits to different localities will be in exact proportion to my means.

I cannot conclude this letter without congratulating you upon the great triumph which, through the law, we have achieved over the united factions that would have used the perversion of the law for our destruction! Neither can I abstain from a word of comment upon your magnanimous conduct with reference to the policy pursued towards you by some of the Irish agitators for a Repeal of the Union. I can never, as an Irishman, express my full amount of gratitude to you for your conduct on this point. Remain as you are, a tower of strength to the good man and a terror to the evil doer! Cast back no taunt upon those who would heap revilings upon you, while they even profess a desire to accomplish a great principle, although by other means than we have thought proper to use. From our obstinacy no good shall suffer no damage; while from the projected dissension the bad shall find no pretext for fulfiling their evil designs.

Wherever empires life her sacred head thro' has Charismen erected her bloodless banner! Wherever the battle of liberty is to be fought, the Charist body will be ever found on the side of righteousness, of justice, and of truth. There is only one thing against which I would guard you; and that is against entering into any "foreign alliance," or courting the aid of foreigners, in the adjustment of our national affairs! To my countrymen I would say, in the words of the immortal Emerson: "Let the French only gain the victory, and let the English and bodies of her sons." So said Emmet in 1803, and so say I in 1843: for believe me, that a stronger power never yet was invited as arbitrator by a weak one that she did not seize the first opportunity to make herself the possessor! And rather, ten thousand times rather, would I know that my countrymen bore for yet a little longer the chains they have been accustomed to, than that they should cast them off, and be the victims of the modern invention, and which they would be compelled to wear, and over it! Triumph and victory are of this world.

ing the river of their old manacles ; and, before long, these must fall asunder ! Rather, ten thousand times rather, if the alternative only presented itself, would I see Ireland united to England until the soundness of British mind shall declare the Union dissolved, than see the connexion severed by the aid of French swords ! Rely upon it, my friends, that you have not yet seen even the beginning of this struggle. I attach but slight importance to the bold words of one party, or to the affected moderation of the other party. I view the subject as a whole ; and, as a whole, I see obstacles and stumbling blocks which nothing short of the greatest wisdom, the greatest prudence, the greatest courage, and the greatest watchfulness can overcome ; but which magnificent and prudent will go far to remove. The subject of Boney, being fully discussed in the *Star*, that I shall spare the necessity of entering fully into it here ; therefore I shall my leave for the present, by once more assuring you of my undiminished attachment to the cause of Charitism, and my unabated determination to go on perseveringly in its advocacy, as the only means by which I shall ever hope, or shall ever use, to convince my friends of my sincerity and my foes of their ignorance.

I am,
Your faithful, unthought,
And unpurchasable friend,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

P. S. I have republished the whole of the "State of Ireland," written by Arthur O'Connor in 1798, in two numbers, at 4d. a number; and it is my most anxious desire that every Charist who purchases this work will lend it to those who are too poor to buy it, because from it they will learn the real value of Charist principles, a true knowledge of Political Economy, and the desirableness of establishing the small farm system as the basis of society. In fact, I look upon the "State of Ireland," by Arthur O'Connor, as the most valuable work that could be published at the present moment; and I have made it so cheap that I doubt that any circulation will remunerate me. However, I am more than ready to forego the profit, if I feel that it has had the effect of enlightening the minds of the working classes upon the all-important subjects of Free Political Institutions, and what really constitutes Political Economy and Social Happiness.

F. O. C.

Chartist Intelligence.

NEWCASTLE.—The Charlists of Newcastle and Gateshead held their business weekly meeting on Monday evening. Mr. John Cain in the chair. The gentlemen nominated as the General Council on last meeting night, having taken their seats, Mr. Johnstone moved, and Mr. Watson seconded, "That the Charlists of Newcastle and Gateshead form themselves into a mutual instruction class for the purpose of training the members of the church in the knowledge of the scriptures, and that the business of the church is transacted." Carried unanimously. Mr. Johnstone having resigned the situation of secretary, as he is going to leave town, Mr. McFarlane gave notice that on next Monday evening, he would propose Mr. James Frazer as the future sub secretary. The contributions for the week having been paid in, and a good deal of local business trans-

REPEAL—A public meeting of the inhabitants of Newcastle and Gateshead was held in the Forth on Monday evening to petition Parliament for an immediate Repeal of the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Mr. Sinclair having been unanimously elected to preside, opened the proceedings by stating

[illegible]

domestic parliament," but a panemum of that was the complete reflex of the whole people, is the sure guarantee that the people will not again be led contrary to the inclination of the majority. The Chairman next introduced Mr. Samuel Knickerbocker, of S. Utah. Friends who were also warmly applauded. Mr. K. commenced by showing the strange wrongs placed by the hiding press of Great Britain and Ireland, in the path to equity, and then proceeded to read the *Catechism* of the *Knickerbocker* upon the public meeting in the Forth on *Equity's* assembly evening. They were not satisfied by robbing the influence of the meeting by dividing their aid numbers by at least ten; but they, with the attributed false motives to honest men than their own, had been thus rewarded a *Repeal* of the Union

and rejected a Repeal of the Corn Laws. Now, he [Mr. K.] was prepared to prove that it was injudicious in any working man to advocate a Repeal of the Corn Laws, because such a Repeal would be a curse, and not a blessing to the working classes; but it was perfectly consistent in any man to contend for justice to the Irish people. He admitted that a mere Repeal of the Union would not effectually remove the existing distress in Ireland; but it would lay a foundation for good, which, if built upon by the whole people would grant them the means of effectually removing their distress. This could not be argued in favour of Corn Law Repeal. It would lay a foundation for evil; and if built upon would create much misery to the peasantry.

RHISTOL-UNITED CHARTISTS, WEST-STREET
On Monday evening, 10th, Mr. Parsons in the chair.
The Secretary read the reply of T. S. Dancombe, Esq.
acknowledging the receipt of the petition for Thomas
Cooper, and appraising him of its presentation. A vote
of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Dancombe for
his prompt attention and courteous conduct. The
Secretary was instructed to give notice to the members
that the election of Council will take place next Monday
evening, when the presence and attendance is expected. The
subject for discussion on the occasion is, the Necessity
of a National Benefit Society, as recommended in the
Northern Star.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr. Mason addressed the people of Birmingham, on Sunday morning last, at Duddeston row. A very large and attentive meeting listened to a eloquent appeal from the speaker, upon the "the necessity of Union among the Masses." A collection was made for Mr. George White.

AT THE USUAL weekly meeting of Chartists, held at the Ship Linn, Steelhouse-lane, on Tuesday evening last, Mr. Thomas Wolsford in the chair, several important plans were brought before the assembly, having for their object the better organizing of the Chartists of the town. Their several merits were spiritedly discussed by Messrs. Mason, Potts, Wolsford, Cooper and others.

LONDON, CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, TUEENAGIN-LANE.—A public meeting of the shareholders was held on Monday, the 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the election of Mr. Duffy in the chair. Mr. Palmer, jun. moved, and Mr. Wyatt seconded the confirmation of the minutes of the last meeting. Mr. Spur moved, and Mr. Edwards seconded, that the shareholders be requested to elect the Secretary by ballot, and that the present arrangements continue. After much discussion, the minutes were confirmed by a considerable majority. Mr. Palmer, jun. moved, and Mr. Edwards seconded, that two scrutineers of the ballot be appointed; carried, and Messrs. Shackleton and Radbone elected. The names of the following candidates were read over:—John Salmon, John Wyatt, Stallwood, Oates, Brown, and Robert Palmer, jun. Mr. Palmer, jun. moved, and Messrs. Oates and Brown seconded the other candidates having addressed the meeting, the ballot was taken. The scrutineers reported that Mr. Oates had taken, who briefly returned thanks. Mr. Palmer, jun. moved, and Mr. Edwards seconded, and read the balance sheet as amended by the auditors. Mr. Spur moved, and Mr. Thompson seconded, that the report be referred back to the committee. After a short discussion, the meeting adjourned for the month of a week. The adjournment was carried.

BARNSBURY PARK.—Mr. Fussell lectured on Sunday evening at the Flora Tea Gardens, York-place, to a crowded audience, and was highly applauded.

MARLBOROUGH.—Mr. Skelton lectured on last Sunday evening, on the subject of slavery, its causes and remedies, to a very crowded audience, and gave great satisfaction. After the lecture, a collection was made for Mrs. Cooper, of Leicester, when six shillings was collected, which has been forwarded to her at Leicester.

A PUBLIC MEETING was held on Monday evening at the Britannia Coffee House, Waterloo-road, on behalf of Thomas Cooper. The meeting was well attended. A petition was agreed to, and consigned to the hands of the Mayor and Town Council.

A PUBLIC MEETING was holden on Monday evening, in Bermondsey-square, to consider the best means of opposing the Irish Arms Bill. Messrs. Bolwell, Mantz, Maynard, and others addressed the assembly, which was large and enthusiastic.

LEWIS' CHARTIST MEETING ON WOODHOUS MOOR—On Tuesday evening last, Mr. T. B. Smith delivered an able and impressive lecture on the state of the country and the duties of the people, to a numerous and highly attentive audience, on Woodhouse Moor. Some of the repeatables, to evince their love of a play, played a number of songs, and one of the most popular, a lady named M'Hoist, denounced Mr. S. as a firebrand; while another, mounted upon a horse, which she rode more sense than his rider, came up close to the platform, as if to ride the speaker down, and intently endeavored to disperse the people by riding through the crowd. Several other middle class repeatables, however, were not so easily deceived, and were endeavoring to disturb the peace. The workmen, however, were wide awake; and so was the lecturer. He gave these gentle such a castigation as they will not soon forget. They ultimately slunk away, followed by the lookings and disapprobation of the whole assembly. A very numerous meeting on the Moor on Sunday afternoon.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—Mr. Beesley lectured at Blyth, on Sunday afternoon, to a numerous audience, many of them having from four to five miles to travel to attend the lecture. The sturdy democrats of South Shields engaged the fast sailing steamer *Venus*, to convey Mr. Beesley and his friends to the place of meeting; a goodly number accompanied him. At the close of the lecture Mr. B. intimated that he should again address them that day fortnight.

EDINBURGH.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this ancient city was held on Monday evening last, on the Caithon Hill to protest against the New Irish Coercion Bill, now before Parliament in the shape of an Arms Bill. The meeting was the largest held in Edinburgh for a considerable length of time. A great number of the Irish Repealers were present. For some time before the hour announced for the meeting, the boys, having the right of the chosen spot. Mr. Crybauch was called to the chair, and the gathered thousands were ably addressed by Messrs. Cummer, Torlark, M'Roe, Allan, and Poddie; and resolutions condemnatory of the Arms Bill were unanimously passed. A petition to Parliament on behalf of Cooper, Richards, and Capper

ABRASEN.—Mr. Dickinson delivered three lectures in this town, and three more at the Print Field, and on Thursday evening held a public discussion on the subject of "The question on the question: 'Ought Christians to meddle with politics?'" Mr. Bowes took the negative, Mr. Dickinson the affirmative. The discussion lasted until after eleven o'clock in the public Market-place. It has taught Christianity that Chartism is practical Christianity.

DUNDEE.—Mr. Dickinson preached two sermons on Sunday last, and delivered a lecture to a good audience, in South College, Lindsay, on the "Treatise of the Christian and her Persecution." A paper against the present measure of Government towards heresies was moved by Mr. Dickinson, and seconded by one of the members of the association. A petition in behalf of Cooper was also put to the meeting and

DUBLIN.—The Irish Universal Suffrage Association met at their Great Rooms, No. 14, North Ann street, at six o'clock, on Sunday evening, Mr. Joseph Brierley was called to the chair; Mr. Wm. H. Dyott, secretary. Mr. Dyott read the minutes of the last days' proceedings, which were confirmed. He then read the objects of the association, and also letters from Messrs. Wm. Foster, of Bingley; Samuel Eches, of Nottingham; Thomas Wintners of Leicester; M. W. Norman, of Ventnor Isle of Wight, congratulating the association on the

decided, mainly, and unflinching stand which it had taken against all opposition, and requesting additional information touching the prospects of the Repeal Movement, and offering the cordial and hearty co-operation of the writers, to restore to Ireland her just rights; and stating that they will not permit the Tories to react another "ninety-eight," in Ireland. Mr. O'Higgins rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice on the previous Sunday, respecting the present Repeal agitation, and the propriety of the Chartists joining the ranks of the Repealers. He said, that in support of

the resolution which he should submit to the consideration of the meeting, he had very little to urge with which the majority of those were not already acquainted. (Hear.) Although he had both written and spoken upon the subject, yet he deemed it an act of justice to their English brethren as well as to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association to come to a definitive resolution upon the subject—(hear, hear). He (Mr. O'H.) had given the resolution a good deal of consideration, the result of which was that he regretted very much that the Association had not adopted a similar resolution.

some months since, Had such a resolution been adopted and published in the *Northern Star*, it is very probable that the British Chartists would have seen the impropriety of joining the ranks of the Reformers, and would, therefore, have saved the shame and the trouble of rejecting the proffered aid of **THREE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND BRITISH SUBJECTS, "good men and true"** (hear, hear, and "it was a shame and a disgrace to reject them.") The resolution states that a man should not join any Association without a thorough knowledge of the objects of the society and the rules by which it was

governed. Had the English Chartists known this and understood it well, not one of them would have become members of the Repeal Association. They did not know that the Repeal Association is a perfect oligarchy; that the great bulk of the people who supply seven-eighths of its funds are looked upon, and treated as so many serfs. They are allowed admission to the meetings, but to speak or

Mr. O'Higgins, still doubted the sincerity of the great leader of Repeal. He never told his followers how the Union is to be repealed. Now, this is the first thing they should know, yet with the means, or intended means of repealing the Union, none but the initiated staff are yet acquainted, and, for ought

he knew, they may be as ignorant as the poor degraded associates themselves. Where is the man, who is not of one party of common sense, who could for the moment turn his back on the men who so fearfully reject the aid of three millions less than a hundred thousand Chartists, and meanly courts the assistance and co-operation of a beggarly gang of miserable, spiteful policy is calculated and perhaps intended to resuscitate Orangemen in the North. There are but two ways to repeal the Union; the one is fighting a successful battle for it, and a bloody battle it will be, the other is to have the majority in the House of Commons, in favour of it, large enough to deter the House of Lords from opposing any effective, or rather feeble opposition, to the repeal of the Union. The only way to the Repeal of the Union, and I reject the proffered aid of the Chartists who compose about half the male population of Great Britain, how does he propose carrying the Repeal? Suppose, for instance, that the House of Commons were to pass a bill for the Repeal of the Union, what effect, would they have

against 553 British Members! There are only 105 Irish Members altogether, and if they all voted for Mr. O'Connell, they would not be able to do so. What will happen, yet there would be a majority of 448 against the motion. It is absurd and ridiculous to suppose that Mr. O'Connell is the United Kingdom; and that he is capable of appealing the highest power in the country to support a man who is so powerful and influential a body as the Chartists. But his motive for rejecting their aid, and for calling upon the Repeal Associations to have no connection with him, is to keep the aid of the Repeal Associations to him, (Mr. O'Higgins). The Chartists are in earnest; and Mr. O'Connell knows right well, that if they once but obtained a friendly footing among the Repealers, they would soon teach them how to keep the aid of the Repeal Associations to themselves, and to put the question in abeyance in the event of the restoration of the Whigs to power. They would be taught that the only feasible mode of Repealing the Union was to get the aid of the Repeal Associations, and to return a majority of members to the House of Commons in favour of that measure. It was with a view of inspiring the subject eagerly before the people with the idea of the aid of the Repeal Associations, and of emulating, but more especially before the influential members of the House of Commons, that Mr. O'Connell made the motion.

O'Higgins) brought forward the resolution, which he should now read and submit to the meeting—Resolved, "That in the opinion of this meeting, a man should not join any association, society, or confederacy, of any nature or kind, without first thoroughly understanding, and approving of the objects and the rules of such association or society; that such of the British Chartists as have joined the ranks of the Repeaters must have been wholly unacquainted with the rules by which all

republican Associations are governed, one of which in particular, is diametrically opposed to one of the most essential principles of democracy—political equality, because such rule excludes the great body of people from a voice in the Association, into which they are merely admitted as auditors, under the more delusive appellation of "associates," and from whose scanty means the chief portion of the funds of that association is drawn but over the disposal of which they have no control; that this rule is contrary to the very principle upon which the People's Charter is founded—Universal Suffrage.

cannot enter the Royal ranks as an associate. Mr. Clark exposed himself to the charge of having, by his own act, tacitly admitted his own inferiority; nor can any Christiant be a member of the Repeal Association without a departure in some measure from that political equality which he professes to maintain. It is not all Clarks who are willing to accept any violation of principle for the sake of aid to the Repeal movement."—Mr. Rafter seconded the motion. He said that he fully concurred in every word of the resolution, and he looked upon it as an absolute condition for the present crisis. Their political brethren in England did not know the low tricks which were being played in this country here, in order to get in money. Money, money, was their object. It was stated, and not contradicted, that some of the Royal *Wardens* took eggs, poultry, and butter in lieu of money from the poor. The Repeal Association distinguished the Repealer will make a good Christiant yet. (Heard.) Mr. Clark had an amendment to move. He did not

think it very judicious to throw cold water upon the Repeal movement just now; besides, he considered that a great deal could be achieved by agitation. The Chartists expected to produce an effect, and to carry the Charter by the moral force of agitation in England, therefore he considered it to be but bad logic to argue that agitation in Ireland would not carry the Repeal. Besides, he was of opinion that the Chartists should join the Repealers in England, and contribute liberally to the Repeal fund. A junction of all classes of Reformers would

most assuredly carry Repeal. With these views he should propose the following amendment: "That this Association calls upon the British to support the Repealers by every means in their power, pecuniary and otherwise." Mr. Fowler seconded the motion, and Mr. Russell, the speaker, and one eminently calculated for effect, concurred. Mr. Russell loudly cheered. Mr. Richard Dunn said that he would support the resolution; and, in reply to Mr. Clark, observed that he (Mr. Clark) required the English Chartists to do that which he did not do himself—to join the Repealers—(hear, hear). Now, Mr. Clark had not joined the Repeal ranks, nor did he contribute to their funds; and how could he expect the English Chartists to do that which he did not do himself?—(loud and stormy applause.)

precept." And why was it that Mr. Clark did not join the Repeal Association? Merely for the very reasons assigned in the resolution, which he opposed; namely, that they took the working man's money, and at the same time denied him the right to vote. The resolution had his most cordial support. He concurred in every word of it. Mr. Clark rose merely to admit that Mr. Dunn had given him a right good reply—(hear, hear, and cheers.) He then moved for the amendment and support the original resolution.

That, while the Chartists assisted by every fair means the repealers, on the ground that a victory gained anywhere, or by any party contending for popular right, was a victory gained for all reforms, in matters of the particular country or denomination, yet we must not forget that the great principle did this they should not mix themselves into the

Repeal body. That body in this country, as had been well shewn by Mr. O'Higgins, was not constituted on the democratic principle—Universal Suffrage did not obtain in it, and they could not therefore be consistently members of it. What they sought was perfect political equality. The Corn Exchange people had no notion of any such thing. Then again, what a poor thing were the Repealers contending for—merely the transfer of a section of an aristocratical Parliament to Ireland. Could it be possible that the people were persuaded such a Parliament would do them any service? What service

had the Imperial Parliament performed for England! There was much wealth there, no doubt, but who possessed it? Not the people: they were pining in wretchedness which had no termination in anything short of political power. The unrepresented people—with a resident Parliament, were no better off than the unrepresented people without a Parliament.—(hear, hear.) It was therefore clear that the mere location amongst them of a fractional part of the imperial aristocracy called the Houses of Lords and Commons, would do them no good: until they had real deputed representatives in the latter, they

would be the mere football of both—(hear.) How often did he (Mr. D. smile when he saw poor men interesting themselves in the struggle of the aristocratic factions—Whigs and Tories, landlords and captians. Just so did the poor Catholic peasantry of Ireland exert themselves to procure emancipation and were sacrificed, as regarded their political and social existence, by that measure, which obtained honours and emoluments for the upper classes of the liberated religion—(hear.) So now were the poor, credulous, short-sighted people struggling to obtain Relief without making any condition that they

should have their share of its benefits—cheers.) For who can say that the labourer or the artisan will be the better for it? Will not competition, if machinery does not, still give the master-class the power of grinding down the working man to the dust, unless he possess the protection of the vote which the Charter proposed to give him—(cheers.) Repeal was, however slight, still an approximation to self government, and on that ground they were Repealers, and not because they considered it at all adequate to the wants of the many, whose propriety depended on their acquirement of political power—

(others.) The question was then put on the amendment, which was lost, and the original motion carried. Mr. Simon Tobin was called to the chair, and the marked thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Brierly for his praiseworthy conduct in the chair, after which the meeting separated. Strangers, members, and all present having expressed their gratification at the mild, gentlemanly, and sensible debate.

