

Mr. Editor.—This is not the moment for concealing one's opinion, nor for the exhibition of sensitiveness at what is expressed. The plain speaker is a friend to the appreciation of the truth. Then, I say, Chartism is an unparalleled quotation; and its adopted name seems disposed to deny its maternal authority. Latter-day movements, supposed to be respectable because advocated in public by a bright and parliamentary gentleman, are fast enclosing them in their meshes of compromise.

Principle is daily being sacrificed on the shrine of snobism. Our six-point orators now ape the practices of the bourgeoisie, and pretend to have discovered that bricks and mortar rating is a fair test for basing popular power on. The fact is, CHARTISM is clothed in rags, and hence is all but friendless. Its Treasury is worse than bankrupt; its Executive is clean gone out of favour. When its voice is heard, in the verbosity of a lengthened appeal, its notes of greeting are listlessly received. A reorganisation there is none; but changes there are many. If a meeting be called, the friends of the CHARTER, not yet having responded to the notice. And when they begin to consider the cause for so much indifference, no man can be a satisfactory answer. This speaker says: it is owing to the activity of the labour market, which, if true, is a contradiction in itself; for as the CHARTER is not yet enacted, why who are for its speedy recognition, in a much superior state to enforce its claims, seeing that their pecuniary condition has been so vastly improved. My friend on my right, who says but little, yet thinks the more, attributes the declension to the circumstance—that the Chartists leaders of 1851 are unknown to the great body of Chartists of many years' conviction. This blusterer says, it is all to be laid at the doors of the present Executive; though when pressed for a reason for such a conclusion, something about the discourteous reception of a Victim Society is stammered out, which none but himself can understand, and that is all. So proceed the excuses, for they are nothing more, which are offered as answers why the CHARTER is so sickly and pale that her friends of 1837 really know her not.

For my own part, I think there is a *leak* that is worth noticing in all these opinions, even in the latter, for a disaffected patriot is sure to be a destructive, so long as he remains within the camp. Of the three, however, I think the first is the most correct, notwithstanding the disgrace attendant upon such an admission.

Where has lived, and where should live, the CHARTER? Upon the lips, or in the hearts of men? Give me a solution of this question, and I will trace the cause of the diminution of its followers. Say in the heart, and the conduct and number of its disciples show the weakness of its impression; admit it to rest upon the lip, which is a more and an applauding audience can evoke, and the cause of its attenuated form becomes apparent. Honesty, integrity, and firmness of purpose; all these have been absent; and as they, and such as they, alone could nourish it within, and sustain it from violence without, so, as a system, Chartism has degenerated, its ranks have been disbanded, and the principles are cast upon the wide world for every would-be-statesman to mock and sneer at.

This is the PRESENT of Chartism. For all moral effects it is virtually deceased. Its career 'stinks in the nostrils of men.' You may scent it wherever you go. Consign it to the earth at once; for pollution is its name.

Where is the Spirit of the CHARTER, even though the frame of Chartism, which encompassed it, do serve to a bungalow? Whence has it fled? Has it fallen into the grasp of the Aristocrat, or does it lie encaged in the hold of some Household Suffragist? Answer, every man who knows anything of the various classes of the CHARTER! Have you but an atom of that energetic impulse left within you, which says the CHARTER is true, and that you love it because it is true? Do you feel, as a sober and thinking man, that your country would be benefited by its adoption, and believing so, respect it accordingly? Say it is so with you, and be assured the CHARTER yet lives for the FUTURE. The spirit of 'THAT PEOPLE'S CHARTER' still haunts Great Britain. Like Achilles, it is vulnerable but at one point, and that is, its admission to be more than spirit in the English statute-book. How long it is destined to wander 'o'er hill and plain, and house and field,' the working men of England alone can answer. I know that its presence is a reality; and go where I may, I will always proclaim it to be such. But it is not the declaration of one man, nor a hundred men, that will carry conviction to the throne of power; it is the many voices and stern resolves of the tens of thousands only, that will bring the bough of political power within the reach of the working-classes.

What, then, shall I say of the FUTURE, more than that the CHARTER has an immortal existence? In what way do I propose to make it wear the figure and shape of a healthy vitality? To convinced and thinking Chartists I address these concluding sentences, as the men who must move in the van of the future movement:—

First.—There must be a decision, which shall say the CHARTER is what is sought for, not less than it, nor more, by the present organisation.

Secondly.—There must be a fund subscribed, by every man who is in receipt of 12s. or more per week paying one halfpenny for every 5s. earned. This would produce, in a few weeks, a sufficient sum to commence the movement with.

Thirdly.—There should be an Executive, composed of five energetic and well-meaning men, who should be paid for their services. Two of these could be employed in travelling chiefly, leaving two others and a Secretary to conduct the organisation in the metropolis, and direct the movement generally.

This being done, the rest is detail, which the Executive could well supply.

Now, Sir, these are the ways whereby I would attend the resurrection of the embombed Chartist body. Adopt them, and I believe the stone could be moved from the sepulchre; but, I feel satisfied, if some such proposals be not approved of, there will be no Ascension Day for Chartism.

More, however, upon this subject in my next.

CENSOR.

THE BOMBAY TARIFF.—Mr. H. Fleming, the secretary of the Commercial Association, has received a letter from the East India House, stating that the Court of Directors have taken into consideration, a letter which had been sent by Mr. John Peel and Mr. Thomas Cardwell, on behalf of the association, representing that on the recent revision of the Bombay tariff, the valuations put upon grey puffs and twists are likely to act prejudicially on the trade of Manchester.

ELECTIONS GOSSET.—The "Morning Herald" announces with great pomp a candidate, on protestant and protestant principles, for the county of Cavan, in opposition to Sir John Young, forges to communicate his name. It is intimated that Lord Farnham will give his support to the new man without a name.—The "Nottingham Journal" says that a requisition is in course of signature in Leicester to Sir Joshua Walsley and Richard Gardner, Esq., inviting those gentlemen to become candidates at the next parliamentary election for Leicester.—The "Sheffield Free Press" announces a probable contest for Nottingham at the next election, and names Mr. Pridham as the rival candidate for Mr. Walter.

THE DATE OF NORTHAMPTON.—The date given for the construction of no less than a thousand new and comfortable dwellings for labourers.

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Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.
Office—14, Southampton-street, Strand.
The Executive Committee of this body held their usual weekly meeting as above on Wednesday evening last. Present—Messrs. G. J. Harney, being in the country, was absent, as were also Messrs. Holyoake, Le Blond, and O'Connor. James Grassby was called to the chair. The correspondence received was read.

The Secretary called the attention of the Committee to the meeting of the Metropolitan Chartists, to be held in the Literary Institution, Leicester-place, Little Bedford-hill, Ray-street, Clerkenwell, on Sunday, November 23rd. The business to be laid before the said meeting was discussed, and the members present expressed their intention to attend.

John Arnold then read and explained the meaning of Messrs. Milne and Hunt's resolutions adopted (Ernest Jones dissenting from one portion thereof) as the ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION TO THE CHARTISTS.

NORTHERN DEMOCRATS.—The time has now arrived when it is our duty to return to you the truth which you have placed in our hands; and in so doing we consider it necessary to render you a brief account of our stewardship.

On accepting the duties imposed on us, we found the movement surrounded by difficulties, which at once did our utmost to remove by calling a general Convention; where differences of opinion might be discussed, and an unity of action effected. The Convention met—men of intelligence and business habits from all parts of the country assembled—great social truths were ably expounded, and the result was the adoption of a programme, which was admitted (even by many opponents) to be of such a temperate and practical character, that its equal had never before emanated from the Chartist Convention. Relative to the many thoughtful and able men who were present, and the excitement caused in the daily, weekly, and foreign press, you are already cognizant; therefore we shall only add, that no document (the Charter itself excepted), issued by the Chartist body ever created so much public attention as the programme in question.

What the Convention agreed to, we have, to the best of our ability, endeavoured to carry out. From its resolve we have never swerved. While some of us may hold different opinions relative to others, advocating a lesser measure of reform, still we are emphatically assert, (though avowedly to the contrary have been published) that never, in our collective or official capacity, has the most distant shade of compromise been made, or any other course than that for which we were elected. We have kept the organisation intact. We have not, nor would, mislead or deceive you.

During this year 6,000 cards of membership have been issued—many new facilities have been formed—lectures have been delivered—public meetings held—and thousands of addresses, tracts, and circulars have been distributed. To those who ask, "What have you done?" (it is a general rule that those who are the last to give are the first to ask) we can only reply, that we have done all that we have enabled us to do. In fact, taking into consideration the unusual political apathy—the all absorbing influence of the "Great National Holiday"—and many other obstacles which we have had to struggle against, we feel a conscious satisfaction that we have not damaged the cause entrusted to our care, but, on the contrary, that we have devoted the means at our disposal to place the movement on a healthy, sound, and intellectual basis.

Although the present aspect of Chartism is very far from being what we would desire, (because petty jealousies and personal ambition still show their withering influences around it,) yet we feel assured that the friends of the people's rights are rapidly moving towards democracy; that intelligence is progressing—and that prejudice to our principles is fast dying away. We are confident that the elements exist for a great and mighty movement, and that the time will come when its success is a wise, united, and energetic action.

You are now called on to nominate and elect a fit and proper person to direct your movement through the ensuing year—a period which probably will be the most critical in the history of the cause. Your Executive may be more shadow or nonentity to-day, but circumstances of such a momentous character may be long arising that would place it in a highly prominent and responsible position; therefore it is of the greatest importance that you elect a good, true, and energetic man. Before you proceed to exercise your suffrages, we beg of you to consider seriously what you are about, and if you are not prepared to support an Executive not to elect one. But, though we have thus said, we feel it our duty to advise you, however, trust that you will at once resolve to lay aside all personal feeling, and enter into this important work with all the energy you can command—that an Executive will be elected by many (thousands) on whom you may rely, and that you will determine to support it, as you must be equally aware with ourselves that for the organisation to be now broken up would be the most disastrous event that could possibly happen to the cause of democracy.

Signed on behalf of the Committee,
J. ARNOTT, Gen. Sec.

The Secretary having been desired to issue the following instructions, the Committee adjourned to Wednesday evening, Nov. 26th.

INSTRUCTIONS.—Notice is hereby given (in accordance with the Rules) that all localities are requested to nominate nine persons, to act as an unpaid (Secretary excepted) Executive Committee, for the ensuing year; such persons having been bona fide members of the Association for at least six months. The nominations to be forwarded to the General Secretary, on or before Wednesday, December 3rd, for publication in the democratic journals of December the 6th and 7th, when further instructions will be given as to the mode of election; and it is especially requested that no votes be forwarded until the nominations have been duly published. All nominations received after the time stated will be null and void.

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,
JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

MANCHESTER.—At a special meeting of the body of this locality, held in the People's Institute, Heyrod-street, on Sunday afternoon last—Mr. W. Grocott in the chair—it was unanimously agreed, after some little discussion, that the business transacted at the last delegate meeting, held at Ashton, meets with our entire approbation. That Edward Hooson, and John Smith, represent Manchester at the next delegate meeting, to be held at Stockport, on Sunday, November 20th. In the evening, a very eloquent lecture was delivered by Mr. Samuel M. Kydd to a large audience; after which the following resolution was proposed by Mr. George Chambers and seconded by Mr. J. G. Clark, "That we, the Chartists of Manchester, feel ourselves called upon to declare our utter abhorrence and disgust at the conduct of Mr. Thornton Hunt towards F. O'Connor, Esq., at Copenhagen House, and we hereby tender him the censure of this meeting, with a particular request that he will immediately retire from the Executive Committee, and that the best thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, for the manly conduct displayed by him on that occasion." An amendment was moved against that part of the resolution which called upon Mr. Hunt to retire from the Executive, but there being no seconder, the resolution was carried unanimously.

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—The weekly meeting of the Democratic Association was held on Sunday last, in their Meeting-room, Water-

street, Charlestown—R. Scott in the chair—when the following resolutions were passed:—That Daniel Morgan and Thomas Clayton, act as delegates at the Stockport Delegate Meeting. That the Meeting-room be prepared for the Christmas Tea Party; after the transacting of other business, and the enrolment of some new members, the meeting separated.

SALFORD.—The members met in their Meeting-room, Quarry-street, High-street, back of the Free Press, on Sunday last, when the following resolutions were agreed to:—That the discussion on the letter of Mr. Ernest Jones, which appeared in the 'Star' of November 15th, be adjourned to Tuesday evening, November 18th. That Mr. William Hill be appointed by the members to represent them in the forthcoming delegate meeting to be held at Stockport, on Sunday, November 30th. That a tea-party and ball be held in the Chartist Meeting-room on Friday, January 2nd, 1852. All contributions for the Salford Chartist House, to be addressed to Mr. Hill, 3, Winton-street, Houses, Cross-street, Salford.

STOCKPORT.—The Chartists of this locality held their usual members' meeting in the large room of the Association, on Sunday last. Mr. McKinley in the chair. The meeting was well attended. After financial and other matters had been disposed of, the members proceeded to elect two delegates to attend the delegate meeting, to be held in the Chartist-room of this town, on Sunday the 30th inst., at half-past ten in the morning. Thomas Gledhill and Joseph Houghton were appointed delegates.

THAMES VALLEY.—At a meeting, held on Tuesday evening in the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 33, Queen-street—Mr. Allison in the chair—the purpose of Mr. Ernest Jones's letter was considered, and after several careful readings, there seemed to be but one opinion respecting it, viz., that it was replete with treachery, and that the Executive have been too timid to effect any permanent good. The following address was read and adopted:—

"TO THE CHARTISTS OF THE EMPIRE."
"DEAR FRIENDS AND BROTHERS.—During the past few weeks we have witnessed a magnificent feeling prevail on the occasion of that great spirit of Liberty, Mr. Kossuth, visiting our shores; we have seen the people of this country, and the shouting in our ears, echoing from a million voices. We shall never forget the saying of the great Magyar respecting the solidarity of nations, which means, one organisation for one common purpose, the up-lifting of the oppressed of every clime. We therefore express our hope soon to hear the cry of millions exclaiming—'Organisation! Organisation! Organisation! The People's Charter at all hazards!'"

"On behalf of the Association,
"JOHN ASSON, Chairman."

PADSTON.—On Sunday last a meeting of the members of this locality was held, when the secretary reported that the committees appointed to make arrangements for the public discussion on the principles of the movement between Mr. Lloyd Jones and Mr. Ernest Jones, had finally settled that the discussion should take place on Friday and Saturday, the 28th and 29th; and that in consequence of the Old Fellow's Hall not being considered large enough to hold the people desired to hear the discussion, the committee had taken the large room of the Co-operative Factory for that purpose. After the transaction of financial and other business, the meeting adjourned.

B. FILLING, Secretary.

TREATMENT OF MR. O'CONNOR AT THE KOSUTH METROPOLITAN DEMONSTRATION.
NOTTINGHAM.—At a meeting of the Chartists of this locality, held at the Seven Stars, Barker-gate, it was unanimously resolved:—That this meeting have heard with regret the base treatment to which their old and tried friend, Mr. O'Connor, has been subjected at the dictum of Mr. Thornton Hunt, at the demonstration held in honour of Kossuth by the Chartists of this town, and feel much indignant at such conduct. Such conduct is unpardonable in any man professing to be a democrat; and more particularly when practised on a gentleman, who we consider highly deserving the sympathy and gratitude of the toiling millions, for the many years gratuitous services, sacrifices, and persecutions he has endured in their behalf. Mr. Hunt is evidently a tool in the hands of a clique of individuals, as unworthy of consideration as himself.

Next day a meeting of members, held in their room, St. Mary's, on Sunday last, the following resolution was agreed to:—That this meeting considers the conduct of the committee who got up the demonstration for Kossuth disgraceful and anti-democratic, in not allowing Mr. O'Connor into the committee room. We have the greatest confidence in the honesty and integrity of that gentleman, and to insult a man who has sacrificed his health, time, and fortune in behalf of the people, is an insult to democracy. We are of opinion that the worst insult that can be put upon the movement is to exclude the free traders, the better it will be for the cause of Chartism. We are also of opinion that Mr. O'Connor is deserving the sympathy and gratitude of the working classes of this country, for his many years gratuitous services, as well as Kossuth himself. We also return our sincere thanks to Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, for his gentlemanly conduct towards the champion of democracy on that occasion.—C. SPRINGALL.

FINSBURY DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of this body was held on Tuesday night, when the following address was moved and seconded by Messrs. Wright and Wynne, and supported by Messrs. P. Johnson, W. H. Hockley, D. Carter, James Newman, J. James and others, and unanimously carried:—

"TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR ESQ., M.P.
"Dear and much-beloved friend, We, the members of the Finsbury Democratic Association, deeply regret that you are so frequently and unjustly injured by the base aristocracy and sham middle-class reformers, through your honest and unswerving perseverance in advancing the sacred cause of emancipating the starving, toiling millions from the bonds of slavery, forged by class-made laws. But, dear friend, it is with feelings of profound pity and heart-felt sorrow that you now experience, in your advanced years, that there still remains bad characters in our ranks, who are actuated by envy, hatred, jealousy, and ingratitude to hasten you with a broken heart into your silent tomb; but we trust, dear friend, that you know you live in the hearts of hundreds of thousands of sincere true friends, who are one of the greatest patriots of our age, and that that coalition will inspire you with renewed strength to withstand the puny efforts of your enemies, and ultimately annihilate their demagogic intentions. Perseverently hoping you may live to a good old age, and rejoicing that you have not lived in vain, by experiencing the consummation of those mighty principles which have caused you so much toil and pecuniary sacrifice to obtain for the human family."

"We remain, dear friend, in the bonds of Fraternity, on behalf of the Association,
"Philip Johnson, Treasurer. David Carter, Secretary. Council—W. H. Hockley, D. Hockley, J. Taylor, W. Jones, W. Boul, S. Jackson, and T. Jones."

TO THE EXECUTIVE OF THE NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.
GENTLEMEN.—A meeting of the members of Sunderland locality was held on Sunday evening last, in the house of Mr. Irving, for the purpose of taking into consideration the indignation resolution towards Mr. O'Connor. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Moore, seconded by Mr. Atkin, and unanimously agreed to:—That a vote of censure be passed on Mr. Thornton Hunt, for attempting to exclude our brave and tried patriot, of twenty-nine years' standing, Feergus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., from the Working Men's Demonstration to Kossuth, in London. We are of opinion that the name of O'Connor will be a lasting monument when the name of Hunt will have descended into oblivion. We will not tolerate such conduct as that of Mr. Hunt, neither will we recognise him as one of the Chartist Executive. We likewise authorise our undersigned, Joseph Maxwell Hetherington, to withdraw from the National Charter Fund the sum already subscribed for the said Fund until Mr. Hunt be excluded.

cluded, as a representative, from the above Executive. If Mr. Hunt can prove himself to be misrepresented by us, and that he was not the cause of the ill-treatment spoken of, we will then take great pleasure in retracting the above resolution.

Yours respectfully,
J. M. HETHERINGTON, Treasurer.

SHEFFIELD.—At a special meeting held on Tuesday evening, in the Democratic Temperance Hotel, 23, Queen-street—Mr. John Allison in the chair—the first question which was discussed was the shabby demagogue shown to Mr. O'Connor by the Democratic Committee; whereupon, on the motion of Mr. Lye, seconded by Mr. Winkley, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—That this meeting considers the conduct of the Democratic Committee, in which one of the shabby demagogues formed a part, both disgraceful and ludicrous, in expelling the above named gentleman from the committee room; and further, that we tender our kindest acknowledgments to Mr. Reynolds, for his conduct on that occasion.

LEAMINGTON.—At the usual weekly meeting of the Chartists of this locality, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—That in the opinion of this meeting the conduct of the Kossuth Demonstration Committee, at Copenhagen House, towards Mr. O'Connor, through the misrepresentation of Mr. Hunt, was highly disgraceful to all parties concerned; and though this meeting does not agree with the policy of Mr. O'Connor as regards Chartism, yet they have the highest esteem for him as a well-wisher to the working classes. That as a meeting considers that Mr. T. Hunt has forfeited all the confidence reposed in him by the Chartists, in thus acting towards Mr. O'Connor; and they therefore request him to resign his seat in the Executive forthwith. "That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, for his manly and straightforward conduct displayed on the part of Mr. O'Connor. That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to 'Northern Star' and 'Reynolds's Newspaper' for insertion therein."

We have received several communications with reference to the same subject.

THOMAS WOODHOUSE of Park-lane, Stockport, writes as follows:—"Having read in 'Reynolds's Newspaper' the treatment Mr. O'Connor received at Copenhagen House, at the hands of men professing to hold the same principles as himself, I hereby enter my protest against all parties so concerned, and call upon them to resign the trust the people have reposed in them. He is not surprised at Mr. O'Connor's refusal to hear Mr. O'Connor; but after all he has done for the Hungarian exiles in London, and the many sacrifices he has made for the well-being of the working classes of this country, that gentleman (he considers) is worthy of receiving the same respect and attention as Mr. Kossuth, or any other person who may visit our shores. The resolution of the Demonstration Committee added insult to injury; and the writer is instructed, by several subscribers of the 'Northern Star', to say, that he considers that proceeding an attempt to snuff Mr. O'Connor out of the political world, in order to elevate themselves at the expense and sacrifice of others. The thanks of those subscribers are tendered to Mr. Reynolds, for his gentlemanly conduct on that occasion."

H. D. GARRATT, of Chalk Farm, Hampstead, writes as follows:—"At the Hanover-square Rooms, as well as at Copenhagen House, I find that our friend, Feergus O'Connor, was insulted by Free Trade reformers. This insult was offered to our principles through the unwarranted representation of them, and I hope it will convince Mr. O'Connor that it is not from the browbeaters for competition that he can hope for political aid."

J. B. FORD, of Penrose-square, Cork, informs us that words are inadequate to express the confidence reposed by him in that disinterested philanthropist, whose devotedness in the cause of suffering humanity has brought upon him, instead of gratitude, the abuse of false friends and the calumny of avowed enemies. This writer states that he is acquainted with many persons in Cork, as well as in other parts of Ireland, who are of the same opinion as himself respecting Mr. O'Connor.

Mrs. CARLILE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.
SIR.—A few weeks ago I, in conjunction with many others, was informed that Mrs. Martin, perhaps the boldest original thinker of her sex of our country, of late years, produced—had paid the tribute of Nature; and I now make it my painful duty to inform the friends of free discussion, that Mrs. Carlile, the widow of Richard Carlile—once, more celebrated than even Mrs. Martin—is about to follow in the death-wake of her unfashionable contemporary; but, under circumstances of pecuniary distress, which it does not appear returned to her latter. Mrs. Eliza Sharpley Carlile—despite her present state of sufferings, and death staring her hard in the face—still adheres most tenaciously to her principles! Could she have abandoned these by only pretending to "see the error of her ways," and disclaiming all connexion with the name of Carlile as the father of her children, she might now have been in a very different position—have been surrounded by a circle of friends, who, moving in the ranks of sainthood, would have been able to contribute a roof to her comfort. I need not dilate on this, further than to say, that it is a most positive fact, the minutiae of which can be supplied, if required.

Presuming that this communication will prompt the liberal-minded to advance a title to smooth Mrs. Carlile's way to the grave, I have the satisfaction to subscribe myself,

Yours, very obediently,
Westminster, Nov. 19. H. V. SCULTHORP.
SUBSCRIBERS ALREADY RECEIVED.

T. Proust, Esq.	2 5 0
W. D. Savill, Esq.	0 2 6
Mr. Phillips	0 5 0
Samuel Wightman	0 1 0
Mr. W. J. H.	0 1 0
J. Cook	0 1 0
B. G. (a friend to the distressed in affliction)	0 2 6
£14 0	

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Mr. J. Watson, Queen's Head-passage, Paternoster-row, or Mr. Hattersley, piano-forte maker, near the Railway-station, Vauxhall.

POLITICAL VICTIMS' ASSOCIATION.—Nov. 16th, 1851.—Mr. Young in the chair.—The secretary read letters from Thomas Seal and Samuel Buckley, relative to Joseph Radcliffe, at present confined in the Portland Prison. The latter, with whom Radcliffe served his apprenticeship, gives him a most exemplary character for industry and integrity, and the former, who has known him from his infancy, adds his testimony to Radcliffe's moral worth. They both request the association to use their influence in getting Radcliffe restored to his freedom as soon as possible.—The secretary was ordered to write to Dr. McDonnell, or some of his brother members, in Ashton, to ascertain when Mr. Hindley, M.P., intended to present the memorial of this case, and immediately on receiving this information, to communicate with Lord Dudley Stuart, Sir Joshua Walsley, and other members of parliament, who are likely to take an interest in Radcliffe's liberation.—J. M. BRYSON, Sec.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—The directors have taken commodious premises in Rinty-street, Leeds, where the business of the society will be transacted on and after the first week in December. The premises comprise a lecture-room, store-room, board-room, and a residence for the store-keeper. Monies received for the week: Leeds, 45 s. 2d; London, per Mr. Corfield, 10s.; Building Fund, J. T. Leeds, 25 s. 6d.; A Christian Minister, 5s.; Propagandist, 7s. 6d.

J. HENDERSON, Secretary.
162, Driggate, Leeds.

ROBERT OWEN TO KOSUTH.

EXCELLENT SIR.—Your good intentions, and extraordinary exertions and sufferings for the cause of the oppressed and with the view to benefit all, no one who has read your history and studied your addresses delivered to various audiences in Great Britain can doubt.

Your actions, and speech, and popularity, declare you to possess powers seldom given to one individual, and that these powers have been given to you by nature, to constitute you an important agent to aid in effecting great changes in the condition of humanity.

In fact, you and Mazzini, (another spirit with high aspirations, who has made himself a self-devoted victim to the cause of Italy, as you have to that of Hungary) are both evidently destined by nature, with other prominent men now active in society, to effect, unknowingly, the speedy destruction of the present wretchedly ignorant and most irrational system of society.

Well calculated, as leading minds, for the task, are you and Mazzini, and the Pope, aided materially by the Emperors of Russia and of Austria, to open the path to the speedy downfall of despotism, aristocracy, democracy, and superstition, over the world.

These parties are admirably gifted to bring prominently before the public the evils inflicted upon the human race by despotism, aristocracy, and superstition, and, also, how utterly incompetent democracy or republicanism are to remedy these evils without inflicting others equally opposed to human nature and to common sense.

Granted to you and Mazzini, to their full extent, the erroneous and heart-rending afflictions produced by the governments of St. Petersburg, Vienna, Berlin, Rome, and Naples, and by smaller despotic powers.

To produce this extent of misery these governments have been stimulated by being ignorantly opposed by a crude growing knowledge of an ill-informed population, which has felt the evils and perceived the errors of despotism and aristocracy; but a population which has not advanced so far as to become conscious of the errors and evils of democracy and republicanism, or to discover the permanent remedy.

The aristocratic power, unconscious of the extent of its own despotic errors and evils, forces forcibly the errors and evils of democracy and of republican governments.

Aristocracy and democracy are therefore natural antagonists—each opposes the errors of the other without being over ready to discover its own.

Both parties having had their characters formed for them on the same erroneous fundamental principle, and both being in consequence sadly mis-informed, they know of no other principle or practice by which mankind can be governed than by the despotism of aristocracy or by democracy.

The aristocracy, therefore, aid against the numbers that otherwise would be always opposed to it, calls to its support superstition, in the form of state religions, to enable it, by force and fraud, to keep the masses in ignorant subjection to its laws and rule.

Democracy and Republicanism must be supported by numbers, and they are governed, for the objects of the governors, through laws and institutions calculated to give wealth and power to the mentally strong and to deprive the weak of their just rights; and by this error under continual irritation, by endless unjust and antagonistic proceedings, they prevent all obtaining the far greater advantages which, without contest, might be secured in peace and most beneficially for all through every succeeding generation.

Despotism, Aristocracy, and Democracy, are therefore maintained by force, fear, falsehood, and fraud—based on principles of population and individual contending interests. They are obliged, on account of their fundamental errors, to be supported by human-made laws and institutions, directly opposed to the laws of humanity and of nature generally.

These laws and institutions, owing to the ignorance of despotism, aristocracy, and democracy, respecting the laws of nature, which never change, are always changing, because, as soon as they have been made, and as their effects have been experienced, they are always found to produce vice, crime, and misery; to favour the rich and oppress the poor; to enormously increase the expenditure of society, not only uselessly, but most mischievously; and to perpetuate a system of falsehood and deception through all the grades which this irrational system creates.

You and Mazzini and your competers are now endeavouring to move heaven and earth to assist you in destroying, root and branch, despotism and aristocracy, on account of their now glaring defects and absurdities; that you may establish democracy, equally erroneous in principle and practice; for, compared to the government of a well-intentioned despot with ability, democracy is an inferior mode of governing.

But both are now ascertained to be insane systems for the government of mankind.

The advancing development of the human faculties—the progress of science in chemistry, mechanics, and the arts of life generally, have numbered the days of both.

Physical force must now give place to mental energy; the weapons of war and fraud, or force and oppression, by which alone aristocracy and democracy know how to govern—no, not to govern, but to coerce mankind—are becoming powerless.

Public opinion, based on unchanging truths, and formed to be consistent throughout its entire combinations, will soon banish the old powers of force and fraud, of fear and falsehood.

A knowledge of such truth as will eternally benefit mankind is rapidly becoming public opinion, and beneficence, by the aid of the free press, of steam, and of electricity, public opinion will govern the world.

You and Mazzini, and your noble band of self-sacrificers for the intended good of humanity, know not how better to govern the world than it has been governed, except by an European republic, to be attained through the blood of thousands, perhaps millions, of the finest human beings now living.

But you and Mazzini and your followers say you do not know the new ideas—you do not understand unity of mind and action—you do not comprehend a solidarity of interests, founded on the laws of humanity, based on a profound knowledge of society throughout its ramifications, and opening a new science of the world, through the aid of which man shall be united to man, and nations with nations; cordially united by a justly and well defined federation that will give, for ever, one well defined interest to man; and thenceforward there will be no contests, no petty interests, no aristocracy, no democracy, no superstition, no national animosities, after a short interval, (to pass from a state of gross irreflexion, to one of order, peace, and happiness), crime, or misery.

And to attain these results will be a scientific process, plain for practice, easy to be understood, and for which all the materials are now in great superabundance.

Will your republic, based on the old worn-out notions of ignorant selfishness, give these results to the human race?

No; republics, as well as aristocracies and superstitions, are pests to society, of repulsion, hypocrisy, and selfishness, based on ignorance of humanity, and of the laws of nature or of God. You, and Mazzini, and your competers, are far too high in your aspirations for the happiness of your fellow men, to become permanently advocates of republics based on ignorance of the laws of nature, and devoid of any knowledge of the science of society.

You must no longer be grovelling in the dark, sacrificing your health, and wasting in vain efforts by advocating an ignorant, selfish system of force, fraud, fear, and falsehood because it is called democracy or a republic.

You must now acquire the new ideas, because they are elevating truths—truths ever consistent with themselves and in accordance with all facts—truths which change not for man, but which point to the direct path to high excellence and perpetual adored and enjoyment.

You were made to be leaders of your fellows; nature has thrown you upon the surface and placed you on high, that you may learn her ways, and do her work, not according to your first mistaken taught notions, but in obedience to her more matured teaching.

Adopt the new ideas, because they are true and good-like.

God-like, because they will ensure the eternal progress of mankind in all excellence and perpetually increasing happiness.

Adopt these divine truths, (for all truths are divine); and by your eloquence and influence carry them through Europe, and into the new world, from which they will soon naturally spread over the remainder of the old world; or you will sink into oblivion after having appeared like Will-o'-the-Wisps.

You cannot understand communism or socialism, because you have not studied the true or rational socialism.

Rational Socialism is a system in perfect and undeviating accordance with the laws of nature or of God.

It directs to measures in practice that will well-train well-educate, well-employ, well govern, unite and well-place all of the human race—will do justice to each, upon principles of enlightened equality, according to age; and will fill all with the pure spirit of charity and love, and with moral courage always to speak the language of simple truth; and will cause all to have their desires and circumstances so scientifically formed, that no selfishness shall exist among men to express a falsehood in look, word, or action.

Your friend,
ROBERT OWEN.

London, Jermyn-street, November 10, 1851.

NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.

The following is a copy of the Address forwarded to Mr. Kossuth by the above-named association, and which was courteously acknowledged by his excellency in an autograph letter, dated the 7th instant:—

SIR.—Founded as the League which now presumes to address your excellency is, not only to defend the equality of human rights, but to define and explain to the world the principles of natural laws which can alone secure them to universal man, we trust that we shall be admitted by your excellency to have at least an equal claim with any other reform body in this country to be allowed to offer your excellency our congratulations on your escape from the vengeance of the tyrants you have so nobly dared to oppose, and on the favourable auspices under which you are now a visitor to England—even although our League cannot at present boast of the support or confidence which you or the influential classes of our countrymen.

We claim to address your excellency as men imbued with the same desire as yourself to aid the cause of Human Progress, however feeble may be our efforts. We are impressed with the belief that this society, in Europe, is about to enter upon a new phase of its career, in which those who have been hitherto systematically shut out from all governmental and municipal power—the working classes—the pretensions—that insist on being recognised as a portion of the state; and we are anxious that they should use their power wisely and justly by being well instructed in their political and social rights and duties. To give them that instruction, great teachers, endowed by Providence with extraordinary authority are required; and we consider that the intense enthusiasm which the name of Kossuth has evoked amongst reformers throughout Europe as a proof that your excellency is one of the great leaders of the people, and that Hungary alone will the influence of your name be confined. The unprecedented labours—these sacrifices—the heroic efforts—made by your excellency in your noble struggle for the independence of Hungary, convince us that the motives which actuated you in that arduous encounter with tyranny and corruption, were not merely those springing from a love of country—from nationality—but proceeded from a more exalted principle—the love of freedom, even the people's sake, and that you would insinuate, to prop up aristocracy or class privileges, or

Agents will please apply
Messrs. G. & J. G. & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London.

IRELAND.

RELAND.

BY STATUTES OF THURLES.—There is at last a bright prospect of the thunders of the Vatican against the system of mixed education in Ireland being resounded from every altar in the kingdom. "Table" of Saturday last believes that the statutes of Thurles are in the course of publication, and that the clergy and lay members of the Church are in the portion of them which most directly concerns the public will be ere long accessible to the world at large. The organ rather mysteriously intimates that it shall be "curious to see the exact of this famous document."

[illegible]

"ACTION AGAINST THE GREAT SECRETARY—
 "Freeman's Journal" states that notice
 in the case of "Birch against Somerville"
 served, and that it will be submitted to
 the court after the sittings of the present term.
 The case will be tried by Mr. Dench, and
 is a common jury. All Dublin is the great
 or the promised "bill of particulars."
 The project is on foot in Cork, to get up an exhibi-
 tion of art, industry, and national productions
 in the early part of next year.
 The London Source of the "Mail"
 of yesterday night makes the following statement:
 "The Spanish government have, we are informed,
 granted a grant of two hundred and fifty square
 miles of country on the banks of the Guadquivir,
 the provinces of Almeria, Murcia, and Estremadura,
 containing more than 160,000 acres of land, of
 the richest quality," to be colonised by "Extrane-
 rs, under the following conditions: 1. Exemption
 from taxation for twenty-five years. Admission
 of furniture, clothing, and agricultural im-
 plements, free of duty. 2. A large quantity of
 building in the royal forests. 3. A large quantity
 of the best of the finest of the best of the best of the
 own national authorities. The district appointed
 having been depopulated by the expulsion
 of the Moors has never since been fully occupied."

EXPLANATION ON LABOR SCALE.—The "Cork
 Freeman" contains the following remarkable
 statement:—"We were informed, no less than
 by, even on the authority of the clergyman
 of the place, that several thousands of the people of an
 entire district within ten or twelve miles of
 Cork have expressed their determination to
 emigrate, and are at present implored their
 priests to lead them to a new home. The priests
 will consent to go with them, they will march
 body, with all the property which they possess
 of money, or stock, or labour as the case may be—
 would for themselves a town in some country
 where the rights of property are held as sacred as
 the rights of property are held as sacred as the
 known as Tracton, which is composed of
 as seven small parishes, and the clergyman
 Rev. Mr. Corkran, a distinguished member

duant league.

Mr. Reynolds, M. P., proceeded on Monday to the House of Commons to support the bill of Mr. Maynor's Court for the purpose of disallowing claims of persons to be admitted as freemen city by right of marriage with the daughters and-daughters of freemen. The practice of allowing such claimants had fallen into disuse, and it was held that the present Lord Mayor's Court had no authority to revive it. It had given rise to much dissension, and the multiplication of the class of freemen, many of whom were paupers and non-residents, the property of the city may be altogether swamped.

Mr. Maynor having procured from Mr. Serjeant Greville an opinion that the Lord Mayor's Court has no jurisdiction in such cases, he has pursued, decided that he should not consent to act upon it until further advised, so far as admission of persons married to the daughters of freemen, but he would give no decision with reference to claimants by right of marriage with daughters.

MURDER OF MURDERER.—On Sunday morning the body of a man, named "McDonnell," was found in the back of a boat near Newry, bearing marks of violence sufficient to cause death. A long sledg, supposed to be the instrument employed by the murderer, was near the scene of this dreadful deed. The sledg was a workman on the Belfast Junction Railway, in the employment of the contractor, Messrs. McAlister and Co. He was reported by his fellow workmen to be in the possession of money which he had obtained from the sale of certain shares in the Belfast and Down Railway. Certain parties are suspected as implicated in the murder, but nothing warranting their arrest on suspicion.

O'FERRALL and the ORDER of the BATH—
the late governor of Malta—the liberal, the
noble, the noble Roman, who would not
his island government to be endangered or
led by a parcel of fugitives flying from the
lat attentions of the pope or the King of
no matter which—this creditable specimen
British ruler, Mr. O'Ferrall, has been offered
the ribbon of a knight commander of the
by Lord John Russell, and the
better still remains to be told. Mr. O'Ferrall
declined the honour. We have the fact
from the right honourable gentleman himself,
adds, "privately and confidentially," that he
the valueless bauble, with an intimation
could not, as an Irishman and a Catholic,
any favour from such a government.—

ing heretofore.

THEY RETURN A WORKHOUSE.—The "Cork City News" states that a few evenings past a most successful attempt was made to get the fire out of the Kilmainham Workhouse. It appears that the master and assistant master went the round at the hour of eight o'clock in the evening, and found in the laundry concerns a quantity of damp yarn, which was being prepared for the loom, in a state of ignition, and that the incendiary, with a view of escaping, placed some boards across the passage and took on the sabbie night the form of a man. The master went round, and found the main stairs so hot that in three or four minutes the communication with the dormitories would have been cut off, but for the timely appearance of the officers and the sleeping inmates would have leaped through the windows, five of whom actually did, and were severely injured. In another department a quantity of wax was found melted, and the intention of the thieves proved.

SNAY BEFORE DEATH.—A miller named Patrick Lynch, employed in the Ballinamoney near this town, died rather suddenly on Friday, having, though delicate, been at on the previous day, and the only incident connected with this event was, that just after dinner he said he was about to die, and that he would himself then to save his family the trouble of going so after his death. Accordingly he got up, took that unusual journey, and proceeded to himself with staid gravity. Moreover, shortly after he had done, his presentiment was verified, and he died with a clean face.—*Nervy Post.*

CEREMONIAL OF THE INVESTITURE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., AND THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G., WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER, BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, WITH ABUN and BADGE OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF THE GARTER, TOOK PLACE ON TUESDAY, IN THE MORN-
ning, at the Castle.

CONSUMPTION OF WINE.—The quantities of wine consumed for home consumption in the nine months ending the 10th ult. was less by 52,701 gallons, as compared with the corresponding quantities of the same months of the preceding year. In 1850 the quantity was in the nine months, 5,063,315 gallons, and in the present year, 5,011,117 gallons. There was a decrease in wine and spirit in the nine months of the present year, compared with last year, of 50 gallons. The principal article that increased

THE NORTHERN STAR

war, your inspiring example upheaved the nation as one man, and legions, with all the means of war, appeared to rise from nothing, as the tender grass shoots up after spring showers."

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When he replied to the address of the Society of Friends of Italy, on Wednesday, (the 5th inst.), knowing that they are generally composed of persons who demand interference by arms in the cause of liberty, and identify Mazzini with that cause, he went further than usual in advocating interference—

"When I hear men speak of the moral force of public opinion, I must frankly confess my belief that it is very rarely that public opinion is previously restricted and clearly confined within certain limits—when men say that although such be our public opinion, we will not avail ourselves of the media of action which circumstances may render necessary, I believe that in that condition of things it is the freedom that public opinion will not be of any weight. Public opinion to have an effect on the freedom of the world, must be ready to say, 'Now we will go to war if our opinion be misled.' Such pronouncement would be a dangerous thing to obtain in England, where there are numerous classes who would be terrified at the idea of war, and who would merely declare that they sympathize with liberty, and that they will never in any case take up arms for it, such public opinion merely gives a charter to despotism. I will not say that there is not one or another party which does not concur with him and his aims—I will not say that the whole Italian nation concur in his individuality; but this, I know, that the very large party—the only party that has a future in Italy—is returned in his person (M. Mazzini)."

Such opinions were admirably well adapted to

that particular auditory.

It is not merely, then, that M. Kossuth writes and speaks so clearly a foreign language; that has been known for many years. But within the last few years to the voice of Signor Mariotti's Italy, written in English with remarkable elegance and power. Subsequently we noticed the scientific work of Mr. Adorno, a Mexican gentleman, not long resident in England, written by him in English, and which we might say every. It is not an uncommon thing for German writers of our country, in England, or some acquaintance with our countrymen, to write English extremely well. Mr. Beckford wrote "Vathek" in French with all the ease and charm of a Parisian; Goldoni, an Italian, after many years residence in Paris, wrote a comedy in French which attracted great celebrity, and long afterwards was translated into English. We have kept possession of the French stage in comedy with the comedies of Moliere. To compose Latin and Greek is common to school-boys and professors at Oxford. Whatever there may be surprising in any or all these achievements is equalled by the knowledge possessed by Kossuth, the Hungarian, in English language, and his facility of using it. He never loses touch in England; he cannot have seen and familiarly communicated with many Englishmen. He has worked, as he says, for his own living. He has been busily and continually engaged for many years as a reporter, and editor of a paper, as a statesman, with the highest reputation for eloquence, and as a master over our language. He himself says, "I cannot but be proud of my command of English. But when to this I add an eloquence that, in speaking to Englishmen, is as influential as the orations of Brougham or the sermons of Chalmers; which affects the hearts and rouses the passions of the multitude more, perhaps, than they ever did; I cannot but feel myself a great Englishman, and I feel that my political enthusiasm like the speeches of Chatham; Kossuth's power appears to us superior to anything of the kind before heard of in the history of mankind. The man is a psychological phenomenon, such as has never before, if ever, before been known amongst men."

It is not only in the last years crowded into the country, some of them making as great or greater pretensions than Kossuth, but not one of them has ever very successfully addressed in English an English audience. At the dinner which followed the meeting on Monday M. Louis Blanc had to speak to his health: he has now been three years in England, and has been long in France, and he, while he is devoted to literature; he replied in French. Signor Mazzini has appeared more than once in public; he is highly esteemed by many persons, but his orations are not remembered. Herr Kinkel has been here. Mr. Ledru Rollin is still here: the former lectured on German literature, and the latter on French literature. Kossuth, who has spoken at any length in English, much less acquired a reputation as an English orator equal to that of our most renowned speakers. He stands alone amongst groups of political refugees in the wonderful mastery he has obtained over a foreign language, and in the wonderful knowledge of it. It is not only that he has been able to adapt to different classes and descriptions of men. The only circumstance that we remember at all akin to his power is the preaching of Peter the Hermit, who must have addressed the different Christian nations in their own tongue when he roused Saxons and Franks, and Germans, Lombards and Danes, and kindred, all to the crusades. It is not the wonderful religious enthusiasm, impelling them on Asia, and inducing millions of men, willingly to lay down their lives for their faith.

A question of some importance is, how did Kossuth acquire this power? Is he himself conscious of it? He has said, "I have been in the United States," composed in the very beginning of 1830 or the latter end of 1830, was written in Magyar, and was translated in the United States. It is to be inferred, therefore, that Kossuth, at that period, was not sufficiently master of the English language to write in it, much less to treat it with such power. He has been known to treat the power by art and industry before that period, nor could he have had any knowledge of its existence within him till he reached our shores. It was

impossible that he should have had from experience any consciousness of the influence he was destined to exert on the world. He was a man in a man's exile, he has spoken, and he finds himself at home. If the enthusiasm for the man have become less boisterous than at first, it seems to be spreading wide. It is calmer but more earnest. Indignation has become a calm help of indignation, and the blind devotion of the ignorant has become intelligent and blind devotion. There are many signs of change in those who were ready "to scoff," but are now content "to pray." Three weeks ago he knew nothing of England, and of the men who were to aid him and support him. He is familiar with many persons and places, and millions of men, not long ago strangers to his name, are now ready to peril their lives for his cause. They would do as much for Kossuth as for their own government and country.

Such an extraordinary phenomenon cannot be without its meaning. All the remarkable men who have appeared in the world have been signs of much more than themselves—of a diseased condition of society, or the heralds of great coming changes. The heroes of mankind, and those who have for some time been looking out for a man may find, perhaps, in him the person sought. Asia is the land of prophecies, the birth-place of religious legends, the seat of the influences which have shaped the generations of men, Buddhism as well as Christianity, Mahomedanism as well as Brahminism,

last its origin in Asia. The influence of Asiatic thoughts and Asiatic eloquence has for many ages been responsible for the singular character of our literature. Is singular for the child of an Asiatic race, endowed with an Asiatic mind, and the eloquence, which is one of the attributes of Asia, to be the prophet of a new political creed. Can it be that he is intended to be the common voice and the centre of union for all the peoples of these vast continents? Must he be an interpreter, not a sovereign type for united action? He is, it has not found a leader, but has been generally deceived, betrayed, and deserted by all the demagogues in whom it has put its trust.

Whatever may be the real mission of such a man—the sign of a great disease or a great improvement—and whatever may be its result, the need of a leader and a nation is a fact, and others and his influence are facts which must not be overlooked. It is of infinite importance, also, that his influence should be rightly directed. We shall have tried and studied indeed in vain, and statesmen and public writers will boast very erroneously the need of a leader, if they do not know how to make such a phenomenon the instrument of good, and if they allow it to become the source of disorder, disturbance, and convulsion. What he has hitherto done seems unimportant in comparison to what, if

THE GOLD DIGGINGS IN AUSTRALIA

By the last accounts received we learn that lumps in the gold weighing altogether 1081b. had been discovered, which were sold to Messrs. Thacker and Daniel for \$1,100. With regard to the details of the state of affairs connected with mining operations, the following extracts of letters will furnish the best information. The first is from Messrs. Young and Co., dated August 16th:—
"The winter being over, springs forth new treasures. The crowded again with the pilgrims, the Ophir and Tofola, attracted by the riches open to the world. At Ophir the diggers have been greatly hindered in their operations by the rise of the river, which has rendered the general success far exceeds all expectations. I received a letter from Macgregor the other day, in which he says, 'These diggings are far richer, I think, than any other place in Sydney are at present aware of. I walked up and down the river yesterday for several hours, and every one I conversed with appeared to be doing well, and I saw a great deal of gold collected from the different stridles; one party (Hall's) within the last three or four days upwards of £1,000; and when I yesterday, at three p.m., was talking to Mr Hall, and asked him what was his luck during the day, he took out of his pocket a small bag containing 1000 gold pieces."

Mr. Hall's luck I do not mean you to understand that it is common, because, so far from this being the case, I believe he has been the most fortunate man of the upper river. Nevertheless, all the others who have been successful in the same way, doing well, and have plenty of gold. On the other parts of the river people are likewise doing well. A man of a party of three had made \$80 in a fortnight, and another man, a stranger, a stranger of luck similar to this is a very *common* thing. I have a cook has a brother-in-law working at Oakey Creek, a tributary of the Turon, and he and his party of four men, for some time, he is raising his seven cents per man per day, and his party is doing fine value. This is the Arabian Nights sort again. The government send down an armed escort with the mail once a week, and the last few weeks they have been down in the valley, and they which a great deal has come through. People are getting private opportunities; so that, probably the quantity at present received weekly is not far short of \$20,000. The last ship, the Boadicea, which sailed the 11th inst., had on board, \$30,000 worth of nuggets. This must, however, be a very trifling

that there is no exaggeration in what has been promulgated. Sydney, meanwhile, is becoming deserted, and there is little or no business doing privately. At auctions prices have been very low, and forced sales do not realise cost and charges."

The writer of another letter, dated August 25th, says:

"The famous hundredweight of gold is sent to England by this vessel, consigned to Matheson and Co. This, I believe, is the largest mass of gold that the world has ever seen. Unfortunately the aboriginal native by whom it was found smashed it up, to separate it from the quartz. It is still, however, in its present state deserving of your inspection."

The subjoined, also, is to a leading London firm:—

"Sydney, Aug. 15.

"Though I wrote to you not further back than the 25th, I cannot allow a ship to go without a line upon the present gold prospects. Really, day by day the thing is growing more astounding. A piece of 50lb. weight is just picked up, and plenty of 4lb.,

bid, 60s., and 70s. each. Sydney is rapidly becoming depopulated; the men are coming from every house, and every carting business is at a standstill. The next week, My mason is gone. Happily, my buildings are finished, or I suppose they would not have been. The attorney's clerks are all gone, or going; and, indeed, from every trade as well as profession men are away. You neither hear of, nor see any more of the tradesmen, and the grocers and shops are doing little or nothing, and the offices less. Meanwhile new gold-finds are, day by day, added to the old. Men are leaving good diggings of 20s. a day each, to fall upon richer ground, and, from £100 to £300 per month per man is not looked upon as a high price for the common. The news papers do not tell half."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The "Bathurst Free Press" records the discovery of a lump of gold, whose weight far exceeds anything which the most sanguine had expected of the gold-bearing country. The following is the account in the colonial newspaper:—

"Mr. Suttor, a few days previously, threw out a few misty hints about the possibility of a single individual digging four thousand pounds worth of gold in one day, but no one believed him serious. He was, however, not a man to be trifled with. Digging for his own district, and the Tarox diggings. On Sunday it began to be whispered about town that Mr. Kerr, Mr. Suttor's brother-in-law, had found a hundredweight of gold. Some few believed it, but the townspeople generally, and amongst the rest the *Free Press*, were inclined to regard it as a piece of ridiculous exaggeration. The following day, however, set the matter at rest. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a pair of greys in tandem, driven by W. H. Suttor, Esq., M.C., made their appearance at the office of the *Free Press*. In a few seconds they were pulled up opposite the "Free Press" office, and the first indication of the astounding fact which met the view was two massive pieces of the precious metal, glittering in virgin purity, as they leaped from the rough of the vehicle. The pieces weighed altogether 150 lbs. were collected around the dig to catch a glimpse of the wonder. The two pieces spoken of were freely handed about amongst the assembled throng for some twenty minutes, and the vehicle was pointed out as containing a square box, the real position of which was not divulged. The pieces were then conveyed to the Union Bank of Australia.

In the presence of the manager, David Kennedy, W. H. Suttor, and T. J. Hawkins, Esqs., and the fortunate proprietor, Dr. Kerr, the weighing commenced. Dr. Macbeth officiating, and Mr. Farquhar acting as clerk.

The pieces weighed 60 lbs., and 32 lbs., besides which were sixteen drafts, of 50s., 40s., 42s. each, making in all 10219s. 9d., 50dwts. From Dr. Kerr we learned that he had not retained upwards of 50s. as a specimen, so that the total weight found was 10619s. 9d., 50dwts. The pieces were shown at one time, and then for the particulars of this extraordinary gathering. A few days previous to the finding, an educated aboriginal, formerly attached to the Wellington Mission, and who has been in the service of W. Kerr, Esq., of Waltham

about seven years, reached a point where he had discovered a large mass of gold around a heap of quartz upon the run, thence tending the sheep. (Gold being the universal theme of conversation, this sable son of the forest was excited, and provided with a tomahawk he had amused himself by exploring the country adjacent to his employer's ranch. His attention was first called to the gold by observing a glittering yellow substance upon the surface of a block of quartz, upon which he applied his tomahawk and broke off a portion. He then started home and disclosed the discovery to his master, who was soon on the spot, and in a very short time the three blocks of quartz, containing the lumps of gold, were hauled and broken up. Where the gold had rested for ages. The largest of the blocks was about a foot in diameter, and weighed 75lbs. gross. Out of this piece 60lbs. of pure gold was taken. Before separation it was beautifully encased in quartz. The other two were something smaller. The numerous mass weighed as nearly as could be ascertained from two to three pounds. The gold was in small fragments, conveniently. Dr. Kerr broke the pieces into small fragments, and therein committed a very great error. As specimens, the glittering block would have been invaluable. From the description given by him, as seen in their original state, the world has seen nothing like them yet. The heaviest of the two large pieces presented an appearance not unlike a piece of crystalline fossil, as did nearly the whole of the gold. The second larger piece was smoother, and the particles more condensed, and seemed as if it had been acted upon by acids. The remainder was broken into lumps of 2lbs. to 3lbs. and downwards, and were remarkably free from quartz or earthy matter. The gold from the gold was of a fine yellow color, and commencing with a yellow, a table had very fertile, and is contiguous to a never-failing supply of water in the Muroro Creek. It is dis-

Public Meetings.

BOROUGH OF LAMBETH.
On Monday a meeting of the electors of the borough of Lambeth was convened by Mr. W. Williams, M.P., at the Hurts Tavern, Kennington, to receive an account from the hon. member of his stewardship. Mr. W. Williams, upon emerging from his committee-room, was warmly greeted by his constituents and friends, and was greeted with a manifestation of public enthusiasm. Mr. Dalton was voted into the chair.
The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said the borough of Lambeth was very differently treated from the small rural boroughs about which they had been reading lately, where the electors were all bought and sold like cattle in the market. He was disconcerted upon a vote in favour of the retention of the franchise, and putting an end to the corruption and bribery which existed in all the rural boroughs. (Cheers.)

[illegible][illegible]

Mr. JONES moved—"That the meeting having ended with great satisfaction the conduct of Mr. Williams during the past session, and having heard answers to the questions now put to him, regard an as eminently entitled to the unabated confidence of his constituents."

Mr. T. WELSH, in seconding the resolution, said he considered it an honor to the electors of Llanth- to have secured the services of such a member, and hoped they would long retain him.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously. After an acknowledgment from Mr. Williams of the usual vote of thanks to the Chairman, the proceedings terminated.

CHIEF SINGER.—The America clipper Surprise, which we alluded in our last paper to be the first of the Stornaways, arrived in the Downs the 10th inst., in 105 days from Whampoa, being 10 days longer on the passage than the Stornaway. Our Oriental has not yet arrived, and is, therefore, completely beaten. Although the Stornaway is the property of Liverpool built nor owned, her success is deeply interesting to our countrymen, as the commander, having previously earned a reputation for himself as commander of one of the ships belonging to this port. He has now shown that British flag can be triumphantly carried on the seas in competition with the fastest ships of other nations. This is an encouragement to our energies,

Having been successful in her efforts, she has returned home, where Mr. Bloomer is now on her passage from Stratford, New Brunswick, to Liverpool. Her husband, arriving from the hyperbole of his neighbors across the border, writes that "she is so sharp that she will cut you through to look at her." The golden rule of Amelia will give an encouragement to these words corresponding in some measure with those given to American clippers by California writers to reach the El Dorado without the pressure for speed.—*Liverpool Allion.*

A LITERARY MAGAZINE, published last night, contains a very interesting account of the appearance of a tall, thin man, whose thin limbs are wrapped up in a long black rock or coarse cloth. An old crumpled blanket covers her head, which continually moves restlessly in all directions. Her hollow cheeks are like the bark of a tree. She looks like a woman, whose hair is of a glassy, and her other features shine with a feverish brilliancy, and a strange awful smile hovers constantly about her thin lips. This woman moves with an unsteady quickness, and whenever her black mantle is flung back, it reveals a pair of white arms crossed over each other with a crucifix at the end is plainly seen to mark her waist. This black ugly woman is the *nonnam*, authors, Countess Ida Hahn-Hahn, who as turned a Catholic, and is now preparing for pilgrimage to Rome to crave the Pope's absolution for her literary trespasses.—*New York Times.*

THE CONFERENCE OF THE PRIME MINISTERS.—We understand that the conference and meeting of the leading reformers of Lancashire and Yorkshire have been fixed for Wednesday the 3rd of December. The object of the gathering is "to consider what steps shall be taken with reference to the declaration of the Prime Minister, that it is the intention of the government to introduce a bill for the reformation of Parliament." The conference will commence at half-past eleven o'clock in the morning, and in the evening there will be a meeting in the Free Trade Hall.—*Lancaster Guardian.*

