

# The Northern Star

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

MY WELL KNOWN FRIENDS.—After such a week of agitation, such as I have never experienced in the course of my life, I sit down to write you a slighted report of my Southern tour. You will be expecting but the plain and simple truth from me.

On Saturday, June 1, 1889, the Greenbackers at two o'clock, appeared very much excited. I should say that Miss Louisa Moore, who was at Friday morning's meeting, was present, and was very ill. However, she was able to attend the Star and Scottish Rite Convention, and the Greenback Demonstration. I shall pass them over, simply remarking that the demonstration of Glasgow is admitted by all, save the Whig press, to have been by far the largest meeting ever witnessed on the Green; and if you wish for proof, you have it in the fact that the big paper gave to the M'DONELL, WILSON and COLLINGS' demonstration 3000, while the more reliable organs gave our numbers on Monday 14,000 and on Tuesday 12,000. It was a glorious triumph, and as pen can do no justice. The fools are compelled to admit that the Soiree in the evening was "superb," "brilliant," "magnificent." You imagine 2,700 persons sitting down to a Christmas banquet. Two thousand five hundred tickets were sold, and about 200 more of delegates and anxious friends were subsequently admitted. The arrangements were perfect, the sentiments rousing, and the speeches of the first order; but that which justly elicited the most applause was the presentation of an address and a very valuable diamond ring, by three lovely girls of the Central Association. The latter is Miss Miss Moir read the address, and subsequently enforced the necessity of perseverance, drew tears from many an eye.

I now pass on to the Greenock Soiree, of which I find you have not had a report. It was held in the 'Mechanics' Hall, a spacious building, erected by the working men, and into which they have just introduced about £700 worth of valuable books. About 750 of the working and middle classes sat down: the house would hold no more. It was a splendid treat; and never was there a more brilliant speech made than that delivered by John Mc Crae, M.P. for Greenock; the whole was most glorious.

On Wednesday morning a deputation of the ship carpenters waited upon me to say that Mr. Scott, a master builder, had turned off 200 of his hands for attending the demonstration on the previous day. He told them to go to Mr. O'Connor for work. I inquired what he was, and was told that he was a banker; and I also learned that the society of carpenters had £500 in his bank, and could probably muster about £500 more of his notes among them. I told them to go with my compliments; and say that I regretted not being able to find permanent work for them, but that I had given them a job, to get gold for their £1000 of his rate. This seemed to be approved of generally; and I have since learned that a sovereign Greenock is thought to be as valuable as a guinea in Mr. Scott's notes.

On Wednesday I went to Paisley, the most distressed town in Great Britain; and there we had a magnificent meeting in the Old Low Church, the largest building in the town, which was crammed to suffocation, thousands having gone away disappointed. Mr. Thomason, the people's representative, was in the chair; our Charist resolutions were unanimously passed; an address was presented to me from the inhabitants, and also one from the Charists of Elderslie, the birth place of Wallace. The proceedings went off in the most pleasing manner. At eight o'clock, we had a very splendid supper at the great Exchange Rooms, which was densely crowded. About 8:30 sat down. Singing of patriotic songs and good speaking, with music and stirring addresses, continued till eleven o'clock, when we adjourned and at twelve and one o'clock, when we parted in high spirits at our prospect of speedily relieving the thousands of distressed who are to be seen pining in the streets, and hourly expressing silent **desires upon constitutional rulers.**

On Monday I crossed the Clyde to Dumbarton; and I found it to be an important part of my history. Dumbarton, as Greenock, is a noted place for ship building; and the masters refused the men liberty to turn out; however, the ship carpenters and apprentices, to a man, struck work. Just one word about the term apprentices. They are not indentured, but are poor broken down fellows, who flock from Ireland, the Highlands, and the overstocked manufacturing market, who work at the trade for five years to qualify themselves as journeymen. They receive not more than six shillings per week; and after eighteen months are made to do equal work with a journeyman whose wages are twenty-four shillings a week. Thus the masters, for three years and a half, pocket eighteen shillings a week for their instruction, and thus does machinery effect even the ship carpenters, as the market is full of apprentices coming from the manufacturing towns; and this system has made the men entirely dependent upon their employers. I explained this with great effect to the ship carpenters; and all now are beginning at long last to discover that steam is the inveterate enemy of man. Our meeting was not to have been in Dumbarton; it was to have been in the Vale of Leven, a heavenly valley, forming about three miles from the town, and forming a beautiful vale embosomed in a rising ground, not hills or mountains, but as it were, a radiant northerly slope. Our meeting was to have been held in this sweet spot; but the tyrant masters, after having given their men permission to attend on Tuesday, recalled the leave on Wednesday at noon. In this dilemma, what was to be done? First, I must tell you that we held a meeting in Dumbarton, at two o'clock, to which the ship carpenters' apprentices, and a portion of the population marched in procession with music and all the paraphernalia of their craft. We had a very spirited meeting; but all looked forward to the night—and now, what is the dilemma was to be done? Well, I tell you; the brave children of the valley thanked God that at night they were free of their task-masters; and they instantly set about making him deaf as they could.

The night was awful; but at six o'clock, the ship carpenters, artificers, and a number of good Christians left Dunbar with a band of men, to join the procession about three miles onward. I started with the Committee about half-past six, and the silent vail upon our approach, made the slopes around re-echo with the shouts of liberty, while the brilliant blaze of torch light illumined the valley for miles around. We passed through a town called Renton, where we received an accession of luminaries, flags, and a band, and thus augmented, we marched on about one mile and a half farther to Alexandria, where we were met by another band of torch bearers, a reinforcement of numbers, and another band, and the procession being thus completed, the vail presented such a scene as none of us had ever before witnessed. As far as the eye could reach, the smiling countenances of the sons and daughters of the beautiful vale appeared, seen bending forth their second birth in spite of wind and rain, which fell in torrents.

My friends, I cannot describe the effect which the novelty of such a scene, and the amazement of the congregated thousands had upon all around, therefore they shall speak for themselves. With one accord the working men declared that they would not have lost the demonstration for a whole year's wages. Mr. Thomason, M.P. for Paisley, who is now located in the vale of Leven, and of whose great services all bear testimony, nearly lost his senses and was with difficulty restrained from jumping out of the carriage as it went on. The Committee, a set of the most spirited and fine fellows I ever met with, were equally delighted, and said they had never upon any former occasion seen a tenth part of the number assembled at Leven.

But now comes the "touch and go." It was the intention of the committee to have gone on to

Bonhill, another levee on the lower side of the river; and, also, these metropolis have built a toll bridge over the water, and a halfpenny toll is paid by each foot passenger. Just as we reached the toll-gate, a prodigious procession, as large as ours, were on the bridge on their way to meet us; and upon the carriage reaching the gate, the people were thrust back, and not being prepared with halpence, became desperate. Well, my friends, you can better imagine than I describe my position. Just intire to yourselves a mass, enthusiastic people intending to join in procession, separated by a large iron gate, while I, in the dead of night and in a strange country, found myself surrounded by thousands and tens of thousands over whom I could not have an immediate command, and where one insensate, or violent, or dissolute act might have committed me in any predicament which occurred. In this dilemma, and not without blaming the gate-keeper, the ship carpenters advanced to the gate with their implements; the two parties met with the gate only between them, and threatened instant destruction of the gate if it was not opened. Thus situated, I proclaimed silence, having first ordered a place to be cleared to the right of the carriage, and directing another party to go to the opposite side and turn the carriage, across and all, around like lightning. This order was perfectly obeyed, and, as I thought, and instantly our party left the carriage, and twelve yards beyond the quiet space of the gate at which the Bonhill men still continued to thunder. Hereupon I commenced speaking, having sent about twenty men to keep order at the gate, and in the space of a few minutes, all could hear, and then I began to reason with them, saying that I would first address those at one side of the river, and then proceed on the bridge to Bonhill. This had the desired effect, and upon the close of my address I insisted upon all retiring from the bridge; this order was also promptly obeyed. The gates were thrown open, I joined the procession on the bridge, and thus ended the most anxious moment of my whole life, and one which for some time threatened consequences of which no man could see the result. Our second procession soon formed, and onward we marched through the whole town, in brilliant style, to a spacious husings provided for the occasion.

It had been originally the intention that I should have addressed them in a large church, but it was discovered that one-twentieth of those present could not gain admission, and to the hustings we repaired, where I addressed the vast multitude at considerable length, and apparently to their satisfaction.

At the close the procession again formed, and with torches blazing, colours flying, and hands playing, we retraced our steps to Alexandria, where a public supper had been prepared; as we reached the bridge a second time I made my way in advance to the gate, but the toll-keeper very good naturedly threw it open free to all. I had now—ten o'clock at night—been at work for twelve hours; had addressed three out-door meetings; and proceeded to take my place at the festive board. The people's own room was beautifully decorated with the *Siar* portraits, laurels, and evergreens; an excellent supper was tastefully laid upon the table; that best and most eloquent of men, John M'Crea, was in the chair; Mr. Thompson, the people's schoolmaster and friend, was the *dux* of the feast. John M'Crea made a golden speech, as did Mr. Thompson, and they were pleased to say that mine was not a bad one. I was fifteen hours at hard work, went to bed at half-past one, got up at half-past six on Friday, and started for Glasgow, about nineteen miles; breakfasted at Glasgow; and, at twelve, started for Hamilton, in company with the brave, the bold, the indomitable James Moir. The rain fell in torrents, and the prospect of a meeting was nearly hopeless; however, when we arrived within five miles of the place of meeting, Bothwell Bridge, the clouds opened, and the sun sent forth a succession of brilliant beams, which gave us a hope that all would yet be well.

On our arrival at Bothwell Bridge we were met by a large procession, with bands, and a great number of large and splendid banners. We marched on in procession about two miles, to Hamilton; and here again the people, who understand the locality, shall speak for themselves. Moir stood up frequently and looked at the moving mass, exclaiming that it was truly wonderful; and all the people declared that they never saw such a demonstration in Hamilton. The ground is uneven, the sun shone bright; and clear, and the effect of the procession moving in the low ground as we viewed it from the heights, was truly grand. At length, after traversing the whole town, we reached a well-made and commodious hustings, where resolutions were passed and addresses presented, and capital speeches made by Moir and several working men. The middle-classes attended, and so great was their anxiety to meet and hear me again, that they offered any reasonable sum for a ticket for the soiree; but could not procure one. Many, however, had previously provided tickets; and at half-past seven, we sat down to an excellent soiree in the largest church in the town, nearly 1000 in number. Mr. Hamilton, of Stone-house, was in the chair. Mr. Moir and myself were the only speakers. There were several amateur singers and clubs in attendance to enliven the evening. Moir made a capital speech; and I may, from the result, say without vanity, that I did not make a bad one. I say from the result: because many, very many confirmed Whigs, who were my bitterest opponents, gave in their adhesion to Chartism—and as bitterly as ever they denounced me denounced their organs which they said had grossly maligned me, the Chartists, and their principles.

My friends, I speak of facts, and only of facts, which every working man, in Hamilton, can confirm, namely, that some of our bitterest enemies have now declared for the Charter. Let me give you one or two instances:—One gentleman, who was in the habit of denouncing me and my party, on his return from the soiree, went to a coffee-house and took up the *Glasgow Argus* containing a report of our Glasgow meeting, and which represented me as a wild declaimer; he instantly tore the paper in pieces, and swore he would never read it again, declaring that the *Whig* press had been the ruin of Reformers, in consequence of its slander of the Chartists. Another gentleman met me and said that he was converted. But hear this; as I was returning from the out-door meeting, a very gentleman-like person, dressed in black, made his way to me, and in presence of those who accompanied me, rushed up, seized me by the hand, burst out crying, and said, "Sir, I am, or rather I was, a high Tory. I came thirty miles to satisfy myself. Dear Sir, I am satisfied. God bless you—go on with your holy work!" On Saturday morning, as I was about to start for Strathaven, the whole committee assembled at my hotel to say good bye, and the Chairman did me the honour to say that my visit had rendered Chartism triumphant—that their old and systematic opponents met them at all corners, shook hands with them, confessed the justice of their principles, and tendered them their support in their accomplishment.

At twelve o'clock I left Hamilton for Strathaven, amid the cheers and blessings of the blistered hands. Mr. Gevin, from Straven, (as they call it for brevity,) came for me; and in order to make my tour as bene-

And, as possible, the government of Larkhall, who presided, the demonstration at the previous day, and marched first to the tanks with their white flag, requesting the speaker to address them. The whole population of Larkhall, and I did address them in a speech, and then for rural villages. The shopkeepers attended, and I think I staggered their abolitionist, White Government, or Tory government, and the population. From Larkhall, we proceeded to Strathaven, another large village, about three miles from Straven; and there likewise the whole population turned out to hear the "wild Irishman"; and, I think, I shook their faith also. Here the procession from Straven, met us; and, in truth, a procession it was. The day was cold but fine, and we reached the town our numbers increased until at length the whole population appeared to have congregated. The Irishman's crowd in great numbers to this place to dig the potatoes; at present there are about nine hundred of emigrating starving countrymen there; the day not being fit for their work (as potatoes cannot be safely dug while the ground is wet), they all joined our procession which at length reached a very excellent hustings.

Mr. GEVIN was called to the chair. A resolution to petition the House of Commons for the Charter and one of confidence in myself were passed; and after I had spoken about an hour, the meeting adjourned again to assemble, as many as could find room, in a splendid new church, capable of holding about eleven or twelve hundred, and of which Mr. CAMPBELL is the pastor. This gentleman though very young, is considered the most highly gifted person in the West of Scotland; he is of very prepossessing appearance, and has a countenance beaming with intellect and humanity, which I am told is a true index of his character.

Here an address was presented to me, which I forward with a request to Mr. HILL, if possible, to make room for it. It is the production of a starving hand-loom weaver who never had a vote, and yet who is insolently told that knowledge should be the test. If it is inserted, you will then judge of its merits.

I spoke for an hour and thirty-five minutes. I know what, as the clock was opposed to me. I was the only speaker. The banks of the town, and nearly all the middle classes attended; and, as at Hamilton, I converted all our enemies; and lest those who are prone to falsehood themselves, should suppose me to be guilty also, I have to request of the men of Greenock, the men of Paisley, the men of the Vale of Leven, the men of Hamilton and of Striven, to meet and briefly to state through the *Star* and *Scottish Patriot*, the effect which they believe my visit to those several towns has had upon the very highest of the middle classes. This I ask as a favour, and as a means of producing a similar result elsewhere, and also as an answer to those papers which abuse me and my party.

I remained in the Session House attached to the church for a length of time after the meeting, to get cool; and the most working of the working man assured me that I had disarmed every one of their bitterest enemies. It was by far the largest demonstration they have ever had.

Thus, my friends, commenced, and thus ended my first week in Scotland, during which I have been travelling to, addressing, and attending public meetings for nearly hours, or fifteen hours a day, for the whole week. In rain and sunshine I have addressed sixteen public meetings; and am now, thank God, very much better in health than when I landed on Scotch ground.

ON Monday morning, Messrs. MOIR, ROSS, COLLEN, MILLAR, and a gentleman whose name I don't know, came from Glasgow to Straven for me; and they had an opportunity of hearing and judging for themselves. While they were present, one gentleman came in the room, confessed his former prejudices, admitted his conversion, and declared that he had been a reader of the *Glasgow Argus*; but would now give it up and for ever.

I have I not now, in part, redeemed my pledge that without stirring a hair's-breadth from the Charter, I would get the middle classes to join you? I now repeat that pledge, and promise you, that without going one hair's-breadth to the right and or the left, we will, in three months, have three fifths of the middle classes with us. I have expounded the Charter temperately. I have pointed out your sufferings and their consequent poverty and debasement. I have exposed the vices of the present system, and the advantages which our system would confer upon all. I have exposed the fallacies of the Corn Law Regulars, and made manifest the absurdity of the remotest hope of resuscitating the Whigs as a party. I have explained to the middle classes the danger of an impoverished people; and to the working people I have stated the claims which the Irish have upon them for support for the only measure which they consider would render them ample justice. Upon the whole, my beloved friends, I am vain enough to flatter myself that my visit so far has been productive of great good. I rejoice to tell you that the "Old Gentleman" himself never again will be able to direct public attention from the true and only Charism. We have resolved, and I think wisely, to allow all the spurious outshots to live and die unnoticed, as we only give them importance by recognition. Charism has increased in Scotland one thousandth per cent. since the English persecutions commenced.

I think there is only one circumstance which I have omitted mentioning. At Greenock, the people have a most talented and virtuous instructor in the person of Mr. Thomson; and, prior to leaving that town, I visited his seminary of from 100 to 150 young Chartists, all brought up in veneration of God and love of liberty. I shook hands with every one of them, and blessed them all. Let not my English and Irish children suppose that because I am enraptured with the Scotch, I therefore, love them the less. No, I love all alike, and will struggle night and day, until I make all happy, peaceful, and prosperous, or I will lose my life in the attempt. Again, I say that I will break Oppression's head, or Oppression shall break my heart. "Onward and we conquer, backward and we fall." "Universal Suffrage, and no surrender."

Let no man mention the words "moral force" and "physical force" any more; we have in Scotland stripped the hogoboin naked, and whipped it from the land. I shall next week send you a narrative of the week's tour. Meantime, let every man, woman, and child sign the Petition. It is a "whole hog" petition, and so much the better. We reserve nothing; and he who is our friend will sign it. We want no delusion even upon paper—I am,

My dearly beloved friends,  
Your true and faithful Friend  
and Servant,  
FRANCIS O'CONNOR.

Black Bull Hotel, Glasgow,  
Oct. 17th, 1841.

**INCENDIARY FIRE.**—On Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, a fire was discovered to have broken out in the stable-yard of Mr. Clark, a very respectable farmer, at Kirby-Hardwick, near Mansfield. We understand that thirty-three stacks, the entire produce of one hundred acres of land, were consumed. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The property was insured.

**SHEFFIELD.**

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BROTHER O'BRIEN, ESQ.—On Monday last, this incorruptible and talented patriot visited Shillford, and, in the evening, delivered a most interesting and would lecture on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, in the New Circus. The magnificent green silk banner of the National Chartist Association floated in front of the speaker, and the numerous flags and pennons of the coloured flags revelled in the breeze. On the doors being opened, at seven o'clock, a rush for seats took place, and almost immediately the gallery, pit, and boxes were filled with a vast concourse of people, thirteen hundred people. Some delay in commencing proceedings was occasioned by the very miserable supply of gas; the stage was in darkness, which was a great disadvantage to the people in the gallery who could be seen, and this state of things continued during the whole evening, much to the annoyance and discomfort of the audience. The speaker, however, proceeded to deliver the lecture as usual, and allowed your correspondent to perform his duty. The conduct of the parties connected with the gas works was most disgracefully reprehensible. The gas was not supplied, and the money was paid them, and yet, after all, did not supply the gas; and this shameful work is only another proof of the bitter hostility entertained towards the Chartist cause by the gas company and their profitmongers, who fatten on the fruits of the poor man's toil. We were similarly tricked by the gas company upon the occasion of the dinner given to Mr. O'Connell, at the same place, and the same day, and these who pay their money to hear and see, to allow such scandalous dolings to pass unnoticed. In the motion of Mr. Otley, Mr. Gill was called to the chair, and he delivered a most interesting and useful lecture, with the most tremendous cheering, which, with clapping of hands, and waving of snow-white handkerchiefs, testified the delight of the people on seeing one of their own countrymen in the chair. The speaker received the oft-repeated and boldest applause, Mr. O'Brien commenced by remarking, that he had been about to say he was glad to see so many of the people in the gallery, but he thought they appeared to be glad to see him—(laughter and cheers)—and as one good turn deserves another he would have been glad to see them; but he thought the people were not so much interested in him now but in his and members for eighteen months—(laughter)—to give us no gas, looks like a plot to extinguish us—(laughter): they have tried their hands

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year through, not more than sixpence a day; but we will suppose they get double this, say a shilling a day; this will be £18 a year for the whole family the year through, thus instead of living in abundance and having a surplus of £45 to dispose of in articles of manufacture, they will have a surplus of £18 a year through upon £18; why was this? because they are robbed of their right of occupancy in the land. If they had that, and that they would have if they got the right of occupancy, they would have £18 a year. Mr O'Connor wishes the landlords to let them do so; the robbing of the people of their right of occupancy in the land is a robbery transcending all others; compared with the robbery of the people of their money, it is a robbery repeated that the landlords rob the people of their first, rob them to the tune of sixty millions in the shape of rent. He might be asked would he not take rent if he was a landlord? He had no doubt he would. He would not quarrel with that. He would say that the majority of the people sanctioned it: what he demanded was that the whole people should have a voice in the political and social arrangements of society, and what he demanded was that the people should have the power their wealth conferred to prevent the people having any voice in the formation of the institutions of society. He might be asked would he take the land and give it to the people? He would say that he would compel them to sell their land to the state. (Cheers.) Should he [Mr O'Connor] be a member of the House of Commons, he would say that he would propose a Bill to that effect, and he should propose that when a man died, his estate should revert to the state, that is, that the Government for the people should purchase the estate from the heirs of the dead man, giving to them the full valuation of the estate, and that the Government should be bound to do so; for broaching this doctrine, your precious member, Mr. Ward, had, in his miserable, trashy, Greenacre Journal, denounced him as a spoiler; the charge was a libel, and he would say that he would sue for damages—advocated the taking from any class under the present system—what he advocated was, that under another system and a better system every man should have equal facilities of acquiring property. Now, the law he would propose would be in effect, that the Government should say: Would that be robbery? Did you ever hear a dead man say that he was robbed? (Laughter and cheers.) Oh, but then he would rob the heirs. How could they be robbed if they had the fair value of the land? But how are they to be paid the value? He would answer, out of the proceeds of the land. The devil's in it, if it is not. He would say that the Government should rob the landlords, would not then return that and something more. If the land was allotted into small farms of ten, twenty, forty, or fifty acres, the occupiers could be made to pay the Government for the land, say of thousands of acres now. The worthy lecturer concluded his remarks upon the land by observing that he was not the inventor of these doctrines, he was only proposing them; that he was not the first to say that the Government, or had never been yet carried into effect, because the sword had always been employed by the aristocratical brigands to smite and crush those who dared to defend the rights of the human race. Mr. O'Connor next said that the Government of the former time was a tyrant, was treason against the sovereign to make or issue money. But as the aristocracy and moneyocracy acquired power they trampled the prerogatives of the sovereign, and he would say that the Government of the present were compelled to defend the state—to raise and pay troops for the defence of the country, but when they cut off the tyrant Charles's head, they—the greater tyrants—were the more tyrants, and he would say that the aristocracy services, and compelled the people to perform those services instead. Now as they held their estates on condition of performing these services, when they ceased to perform them, they ought to have ceased to hold the estates. He would say that the Government was in power too, to that extent, that, in conjunction with the aristocracy, they now rule the country—the sovereign is a mere cipher: they have taken from her her power, and she is a mere cipher. He would say that the Government, so that she cannot get even a basin of soup without a vote of the House of Commons. If you knew that one vote of the villany committed in the United States by the banking system, the moneyocracy, the kings, the lords, and thieves of every other country, would be personifications of virtue compared with these smashers and robbers, the papists and issuers of money, you would say that the Government of the present were the more tyrants, and he would say that the Government had been reducing the value of the dollar, if so, they were never more wrong. They would reduce the taxes has been reduced from seventy

sixteen millions of taxes; the Whigs in ten years sold five millions; but now see the villainous humbug of the thing. In 1812, a £100 coat the Three per Cents would sell only for £60; now a £100 coat will sell for £90. Thus has the fundholder's pocket been filled with fifty per Cent. instead of their purses being reduced, they have increased; but this is not all. Since 1812, the prices of goods have so fallen, that every £1 of the money-monger's £20 would purchase twice the quantity of goods now. Thus the money-monger has made £40 in 1812. Between 1812 and 1831, Birmingham goods had fallen to one-half, or between that and one-third of their cost in the former year. In Manchester, the fundholder could now buy three, and in some cases four, bales of goods for the money he took to purchase one in 1812. Thus the money-monger has made £60 in 1812. He has made £100 in 1831. It is not so much better in Sheffield. He took for that setting, that is, placing the blades in the handles, a few years ago the workmen could get 4s. a dozen; now they could get but 1s. a dozen.

Several voices, in truth, I could not hear, but I saw the faces of the slaveholders and men of fixed incomes reaped the benefit. When Peel passed his infamously Bill in 1845, he knew well, that in making money scarce he would make it more common. He knew that the only way to get rid of the money was to get rid of the men who had it. And our means to support the burdens laid on the poor, if we curtailed, it would have been only just, like the American Government had one spark of honesty in its composition, that it should have been the first to have done so. Like most of the men of the day, Peel, Russell, and the Times newspaper have declared over and over again, that the Legislature is not to blame for the existing misery—this misery, say the men of this country, is the consequence of the distress of these civilizing men, of these "local cheers." "Fools that these working men are," says the Times to accompany that; the Legislature is to be blamed on this account; that they show, by legislation, that the distress can be removed from the land. Let them immediately draw up an Act of Parliament to do away with the distress; and corrupt and tyrannical as these working men imagine the Legislature to be, they are not so much to be blamed, for the legislature will be most ready to sanction such an Act." Such has been the language of the Times; but my friends, this is all humbug. It is the Legislature that has made the distress of our present slavery and misery; nor is it one Act of Parliament will restore us to liberty and happiness. He was ready to prove—1st. That all the social evils of the country are the results of an Act of Parliament. He was ready to prove that the cause of the distress was the result of robbing the people—2d. He was ready to point out the particular Acts. He would take the statutes at large, and point out not two or three, but a hundred Acts, for the purpose of robbing and plundering the people. He was ready to prove that the people were plundered two ways—1st. By not being allowed to earn wealth—2d. By being robbed of the earnings they had made. He was ready to prove that large masses of the people were robbed of five-sixths of their earnings. Mr. O'Brien here stated the

wages of the weavers of Cumberland, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, and indeed of all the weavers of the United Kingdom. But what has Parliament to do with that? His answer was, who are the robbers, and who are the receivers of the stolen property? They were the parties who live on fixed incomes, whether rents, annuities, pensions, salaries, or fixed interest on bonds and stocks. He got £50, where he could now get £30, could also get four bales of goods now, where he only could then get one; this he was enabled to do by the competition among masters bringing down prices; and he was enabled to get down wages. He would ask, who is it but the Government that gives the fundholder the taxes? What have Acts of Parliament, indeed, to do with the matter? He would answer, that he would not say. All the loans that have been contracted since 1814, have been contracted by Act of Parliament. What had legalised usury in this country?—Acts of Parliament. It was not the law of God, which was the law of the land in this country. Usury is denounced by the common law of the land. Usury was denounced by the Fathers of the Christian Church. Usury was denounced by the Prophets. Usury was denounced by Moses and the Prophets. But Henry's infamous Parliament flung Moses and the Prophets overboard, and legalised usury entailing upon us its unspeakable curses. He would say, usury was denounced by the law of God, long since paid off. As it is, we pay the debt every twenty years, and yet have it always to pay. I before said that the men of fixed incomes were enabled to plunder the working population in the labour markets—but what causes this competition? The cause is, that the people have been robbed of their right of occupancy in the land. The population is not to be placed on the land, and the results. In the first place, those on the land would, as shown by Mr. O'Connor, live in abundance; secondly there would be a far greater amount of food raised than at present, and, as a matter of

course, food would be far cheaper; and surely there no longer being the present competition in the labour market in our manufacturing districts, the manufacturing agent would be able to dictate normal wages to his employees, and so that the wages would advance—or, suppose this not to be the case, still one shilling then will procure as much food as three shillings now. (Cheers.) In Naples—in London it costs tenpence. Now, why should not the four pound loaf be purchased as cheap in London as Naples? The answer was, Acts of Parliament. He repeated, and he repeated, attributed to Acts of Parliament, and Acts of Parliament only, all the social ills that afflict us. (Cheers.) Mr. O'Brien, having spoken for above two hours, and commenting on the Newcastle Election, showing that the Government were the betrayers of the people, he was, by an Act of Parliament, prevented taking his seat in the House of Commons. He then, in plain, pungent, honest and determined language, told the Chamber of Deputies to make the men, the workers of their labour, unfilled by the authority of plundering acts of Parliament. He said as he spoke, "I am off-peated and enthusiastic as a cheera," of the meeting.

**TUESDAY EVENING.**—A select company of friends and advisers of Mr. O'Brien entertained that gentleman at dinner in the large room of the Black Horse Tavern, Bury-street, Gray's Inn, London, W.C., shortly after six o'clock—the provisions made reflected every honour on the worthy host, Mr. Parker, who is an able and zealous advocate of the good cause; and the guests were removed, several patriotic songs were sung and toast given to the health of the patriotic guest, Mr. O'Brien. Universal enjoyment pervaded the company, until the following midnight hour notified "was time to make for home." The Church of England choir, which had again thronged, to listen to the words of wisdom and instruction from the lips of the people's friend, Mr. O'Brien, sang eight o'clock. Mr. Gill was again called upon by the choir, and he sang "The People's Song," with the like demonstrations of applause as the previous evening, immediately commenced his address, reviewing the remedies suggested by Paine and Cobbett, for removing the causes of poverty, and establishing the prosperity of the country, and also the propriety of the introduction of railways and the proposed extension of the Great Western Railway, &c. &c. Next came the review of the history and policy of the funding system, and knowing the means, and the only means by which the National Debt could be paid off. Mr. O'Brien then reviewed the various taxes levied upon the crown lands, the church lands—the tithes—the taxes—the rates, &c.—and were plundered from the people; and concluded a very lengthy and truly eloquent speech, by inviting discussion, and expressing his willingness to enter into any controversy. Mr. Hollyoske, socialist missionary, stepped forward; in a brief but beautiful address, he expressed his admiration of the principles and talents of Mr. O'Brien, and said that he would accept of certain things advanced by that gentleman, and as it was impracticability of the means by which the Socialists proposed to achieve their ends. He (Mr. Hollyoske) admitted that the measures were perfectly practicable, and he believed that it would be ultimately, that the shortest and surest way of gaining political equality and social regeneration, was in the overthrow of the enemies of the Socialists, at the same time he should admit that the Socialists themselves would be equally ready to afford to the Chartists every help and aid in their power, in their struggle for justice and right. Mr. H. was loudly cheered. Mr. R. then rose, and asked if there was any other undiscussed question put to him from one of the boxes? The effect of—"Why was he opposed to the Corn Law repealers?" In answer to this question, he delivered a splendidly long and powerful reply to the speakers. First, that the Repealers do not propose any measures to accompany the repeal, which measures would guarantee the benefit of repeal to the whole of the people. Second, because the repealers have been so completely discredited by the movement of '39, Third, because the anti-Corn Law movement was turned up to put down Chartism. Mr. O'Brien succeeded to speak at great length in support of the repeal of the Corn Laws, and in favour of the necessity of the repealers. His remarks were responded to by the most tremendous cheering. Mr. O'Brien then replied to Mr. Hollyoske, with whom, though he differed, he expressed himself as being in perfect agreement. On the motion of Mr. Harney, the meeting to Mr. O'Brien. Mr. Harney seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. Three glorious cheers were then given for Mr. O'Brien, and the meeting adjourned to the next quarter, when the meeting dissolved. The proceedings lasted upwards of four hours, it being past twelve o'clock, when the chair was vacated. The greatest part of the proceedings and the crowded hall, were witnessed by a vast number of persons, and at this very brief and imperfect outline of the business of the evening. We must not forget to mention that at a great number of the fair sex were present each wearing a badge or emblem of the Corn Law repealers, with telling statements of the Poor Man's Guardian. (See O'Brien, how we are interested in you.) It will be specially seen.

**RIPONDEN.**—On Sunday last, Mr. Yever, of Huddersfield, delivered an excellent address to an attentive and numerous audience, after which several resolutions were adopted, and the names of the members of the National Charter Association, both males and females.

ON MONDAY last, Mr. Duffy related to us the errors of refined cruelty practised in Northallerton, and the necessity of hearkening to the necessity of obtaining the National Charter Association, and the attainment of Universal Suffrage, which alone could save the working classes from the gnawing fangs of 'Hig and Tory tyranny.' At the conclusion of his address, three cheers were given for Mr. O'Connor, and three for Fred. Williams, and Jones, and three for every man who has been a champion of the early years for a Repeal of the Union's charter, which, thirteen more persons came forward and joined the Association. Our room is capable of holding above four hundred persons, and is crammed with sufficiency every time we have a lecture delivered.

**BROWN.**—Mr. Skewington lectured there on Sunday, the 14th, in the Market Place, to a very crowded audience, fully expressing the present views of the Association on the subject of the petition, and the necessity of a more general and more energetic appeal to the people. He then read the paper, and whilst the Association sang the hymn, "Onward, onward," and the hymn, "The Lord is our strength and shield," Mr. Brown expounded the principles of the Association, and the principles here spreading far and wide among the patriots. Our meeting was well attended on Wednesday evening, and seven fresh members were enrolled. On Sunday, in the morning, Mr. Candy, of the "Standard," was present, and delivered a most able and gallant. His exertions have been crowned with abundant success—upwards of three hundred new members, and a happy spirit of unity have been the result. We are to do everything, and each member seems to outvie the other in striving to promote the principles of Chartism. We fully reckon on twenty thousand signatures for the Petition, and we are to be doing very much in our power to induce our noble-minded partner, Feargus O'Connor, to pay us a visit.

**LADS GRAVE.**—Mr. Candy lectured here on Sunday afternoon, on an attentive congregation; and the lecture, on the National Manifesto, and on the new Democracy. This little place is quite lively in the cause of Chartism.

**BADLEY AND HALLS GREEN.**—On Monday evening, Mr. H. Candy visited the bazaar of Chartism, and to a numerous audience. It was fully expected that Mr. Mason would have been able to come; but on obtaining him, Candy was sent for from Wolverhampton.

**SEDELY.**—On Tuesday, a public meeting was held at the Swan, to hear Mr. Candy give a lecture upon the People's Charter. The room was well filled, and the lecture was most interesting. In conclusion, several members were enrolled, and an association commenced. This is the first Chartist society ever given in the place.

**STAINBANKS**.—The *Harnley* Chartists held their usual weekly meeting on Monday last, when the same were directed to send the Executive, at Manchester. The Secretary read a letter from the Hon. J. S. Wortley, Esq. M. P., in answer to a memorial sent to the Home Office, in behalf of William A. Johnson, and Joseph Crabtree, of which the following is a copy:—

TO MR. PETER HOPE.

SIR,—With reference to a memorial which I received about three since, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State, in behalf of the above-named persons, I have now happily received to that application, which I forward herewith. I regret to find that it is unfavourable.

I remain, Sir, obediently,  
Yours,  
J. S. WORTLEY.

The following is the answer:—

Whitehall, 11th Oct. 1841.

SIR,—Secretary Sir John Graham having carefully considered your application in behalf of Joseph Crabtree and William Ashton, I am obliged to express to you his regret, that there is no sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with his public duty, in advising him, consequently, to comply with the prayer thereof.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient humble servant,  
H. MANNERS SUTTON.

The Hon. J. S. Wortley.

**STONE, STAFFORDSHIRE**.—A deputation from *Harnley* visited the place on Monday last, for the purpose of procuring a Charter Association, they were met by the local magistrate, the Tory magistrate forbade the landlors, on pain of loss of his license, from permitting such characters as Chartists to open any association at his house, and the deputation were obliged to leave the place on that occasion, they were obliged to leave without being able to speak to the people. But though magisterial tyranny as prevailed in this case, yet the visit has not been without good, and the people will not meet at a public-house, yet such is their determination, that they will not however meet in public, they will meet in private houses and sow the seed of Chartism, even in defiance of the power of tyrannical and haughty magistrates.



THE NORTHERN STAR.

**CHURCH**—United Coffee House, George-street, Saturday evening, October 17. Mr. Dowling in the chair. Mr. Stafford lectured to a numerous audience. Subject, "The Cross Leads to Freedom." He gave a full and complete account of the life of Jesus, and of the mission of the Church, and of the duty of the individual. His lecture was characterized by clearness of thought, and by the force of his arguments, and produced a great effect. Throughout the whole lecture he was listened to with breathless attention; and, at the conclusion, several joined in the benediction. Mr. Wheeler lectured on the ensuing Sunday.

[illegible]

medicine if they find the words PARRE'S LIFE written engraved on the Government Stamp; it will relieve them of all their ailments under the name of Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; is printed as Wholesale Agent on the directions which are wrapped round every box : Price is 14d., 2s. 9d., and 6s. each.

If you do not find on every other remedy had failed, are received daily.

Wholesale Agents—Mr. Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard, London; J. Hosson, *Sir Office*, Market-street, Leeds; and may be had also of all medicine vendors.

**GRATIS.—The Life and Times of Old Parr,** who lived to be 152 years of age, containing Remarks on Disease, Health, and the Means of Prolonging Life. Printed by W. Blandford, at the Printing-office, No. 7, Strand, near Chancery-lane, London. Price 6d. per copy.

their constitutions so broken, and the functions of nature so impaired, as to render the residue of life miserable. The disorder we have in view, arises in the first stage, from a cold, and is attended in the second stage it is always local, and easy of cure, but is maintained by attending to the directions falsely pointed out in the Treatise, without the smallest injury to the constitution; but when neglected or improperly treated, it is more dangerous, and is carried into the incurable and fatal malady. What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects of life, and the consequences of a moment's unguarded moment, and that the cause of it is not, in its own nature, fatal, and which never proves so, if properly treated.

It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims

Mr. HARTLEY, 7, Bridge-st., London.  
 Mr. HATTON, Times office, Leeds.  
 Mr. HAYDON, Furness & Co., Chancery Lane, London.  
 Mr. HAWKIN, Bookseller, Halifax.  
 Mr. DEWEYER, 37, New Street, Huddersfield.  
 Mr. HARRISON, Bookseller, Market-place, Barnardsey.  
 Mr. HARVEY'S Library, 9, Convent-square, York.  
 Messrs. Fox and Sons, Stationers, Post-office.  
 Dr. HARRISON, Market-place, Ripon.  
 Mr. LANGDALE, Bookseller, Knarworth & Harrogate.  
 Mr. R. HURST, Cross Market, Wakefield.  
 Mr. WILKINSON, Stationer & Bookseller, Cross Market.  
 Mr. JOHNSON, Bookseller, Beverley.  
 Mr. NOBLE, Bookseller, Boston, Lincolnshire.  
 Mr. NOBLE, Bookseller, Market-place, Hull.  
 Mr. H. HURSTON, Louth, Lincolnshire.  
 Mrs. Office, Sheffield.















clothing, as was noticed by the regulars, and driven off into Canada. These are the circumstances of this fearful affair, from a source entitled to the fullest confidence. Colonel Grogan is an American, but for a few years preceding the outbreak of 1857, he resided on Caldwell's Manor, some two or three miles from Albion, on the Canada side. An enthusiastic republican, he early in the contest became an object of suspicion and hatred to the loyalist outcasts of Canada. In the winter of 1858, the British soldiery surrounded his house, drove his

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52	169	79	90	28	6	6	3
113	406	161	245	58	6	0	2
244	1030	379	651	117	17	5	1
545	2544	816	1728	239	15	4	1
717	3960	1011	2872	257	3	8	1
859	4653	1005	3648	199	14	0	0
214	1293	212	1652	36	9	8	0
194	5776	0	5776	0	0	0	0
4732	19936	3780	16166	937	19	1	0

effective manner, and to cause the *Star* to be, not only

Charism and of its advocates? and are they not now

Solicitors, Messrs. MacKinnon and Sandells, 11, Abchurch Lane, Temple, London; Mr. Foden, Leeds.

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## NOMINATIONS FOR THE GENERAL COUNCIL

Chairman and exhorted the members and the members of the Charter Association to be circumspect in their conduct, manifesting their respect, the press, and the public, and that they could not but be so regarded for truth, since the principles of the Charter would stand a flaw in its advocates if possible, and then vent their spleen by saying that was Charles. He resumed his seat amid great cheering, and moved that the meeting adjourn to the Temperance Committee, the Carpenter's Hall to be taken again for him to lecture on that night week. Mr. Bailey seconded the motion, when it was put and carried unanimously. Mr. Campbell moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Murray, and seconded it, but before he did so, he would say Mr. Vincent a question, which was important both to himself and the association. The question was "Was he, Mr. Vincent, a member of the National Charter Association?" Mr. Vincent, in low tones, answered "Yes." Mr. Campbell then cheered, and Mr. Murray then said he had great pleasure in seconding the vote of thanks. Mr. Vincent acknowledged the compliment. Thanks were

Mr. John Bradley, boot and shoemaker, Cornhill Lane.  
Mr. Wm. Spenser Snowden, flax-dresser, Princess-street, St. James, Clerkenwell.  
Mr. John Wallis, flax-dresser, Little Crane-street.  
Mr. John Emmerson, boot and shoemaker, Neck-lane.  
Mr. George Bloomer, St. Thomas-street, Temperance Committee.  
Mr. Charles Buckley, boot and shoemaker, Church-street, Clerkenwell.  
Mr. Thomas Dennis, boot and shoemaker, Church-street, St. Sepulchur.

Mr. Wm. Halliwell, George-street.  
Mr. John Butterworth, St. James Lane.  
Mr. James Shadwell, Millwood.  
Mr. Wm. Halliwell, George-street.  
Mr. Wm. Mansell, Dobroyd.  
Mr. Wm. Fields, Shadwell.  
Mr. James Schofield, Roodmill Lane.

then voted to the chairman, after which his meeting was very cheerfully attended by Messrs. Frost, Williams, and Jones, Mr. Thoms, and then broke up.

**HUDDERSFIELD**.—Mr. James Duffy lectured on Monday night, in the Chartist Association room, to a crowded house. His lecture was received with great applause, and his description of the horrors of the Northfolkton hall made his auditors hearts thrill with horror.

**MARLEY**.—Mr. Ruxton lectured on the evening of Wednesday week, to a numerous and attentive audience. He was loudly cheered throughout all his discourses.—At the weekly meeting on Saturday evening, he gave the excellent address of the Executive was read from the Star, which gave great satisfaction to the members, and a resolution was carried, expressing their approval of their plan of procedure.—After the enrolment of sixteen members, and the transaction of other business, the meeting broke up, highly delighted with the cheering prospect of the cause, and fully determined to use every exertion for the advancement of man's social, moral, and political emancipation.

**HANLEY (STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES)**.—At the annual weekly meeting, held at Slack Lane, Hanley, on Monday, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—That the committee do hereby give notice to the owners of the pottery works in the town of Hanley, that they have been duly determined to use every exertion for the advancement of man's social, moral, and political emancipation.

**TAE LONDON O'BRAIN PRESS FUND COMMITTEE**.—At the third sitting of this committee, Mr. Morley presided, and the following gentlemen were present:—Messrs. Croft, Smith, & Co., as collectors with Mr. Treasurer for the Tower Hamlets. Various managers stated their readiness of their localities to get up balls and concerts for the benefit of the Press Fund. It was resolved that a deputation of six went upon the 10th inst. to visit the various localities.

we hope the different sub-Secretaries will pay the strictest attention to this resolution, so that it may at once commence operations. And we suggest, summarily, for their path, as the most convenient time for holding such meetings. It is expected that the respective sub-Secretaries of the National Charter Association of the above countries in Lalsall, Bilston, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Potrieries, &c. &c. will correspond with Mr. Mees Stephens, sub-Secretary of the National Charter Association, Hanley, Staffordshire, either in reference to all matters on this important subject.

**COLNE.**—Mr. Richard Marston lectured here, in the large Charist News Room, Windy Nook, to a crowded audience, fully expounding the present evils breeding on society by the means of class legislation. Resolutions were passed, pledging themselves to the Charter, and promising less than the Charter, and in the Association.

**ROCHDALE.**—Mr. O'Brien lectured here to a crowded meeting on the 8th instant. A resolution of confidence in him was unanimously carried. The meeting was most enthusiastic.

On Friday next, and that Messrs. Parker, Watkins, Nagle, Merton, Osborn, and Treadwell, form the deputation to solicit the co-operation of the trades of London, in the objects of this committee." Four shillings and twopence were reported as collections and the meeting adjourned.

## LOCAL MARKETS.

**LEEDS COGN MARKET, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19TH.**—There is again a good supply of Wheat to this day's market. Oats and Barley moderate. Beans larger. Old Wheat has fully supported last week's prices, also fine dry New, with other descriptions of Wheat, all well supported. The Barley market is more rather more money, but the inferior qualities are difficult to quit. Oats a poor tone, and Beans are per quarter higher.

Wheat	Barley	Oats	Peas	Beans	Per
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**MEMPHIS.**—The weekly meeting of the merchants took place in the association-room, School street, on Monday, June 13, instant, when, as resolved that a vote of confidence be given to the Executive, for their straight-forward, unfinch- ing conduct, as the representative of the people.

Present, Messrs. O'Brien, Esq., for his noble mind and talent in the execution of his duties, not forgetting our noble advocates and friends, Messrs. O'Connor, Esq.

**BATH.**—On Tuesday evening, October 12, the Bathing of Bath assembled in King's Mead Room, and elected the Executive of the Bathing Association, the result resolved upon by the Executive, and also elected two persons as delegates to the West of England Convention. Mr. Philip, at considerable length, presented a memorial from the Bathing of Bath, and, after reading the same, Mr. Philip said that he was glad to hear that the Bathing of Bath was so well represented at the Convention, and agreed that the memorial of the Bathing of Bath should be presented to the Convention.

**Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. Qrs.**  
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**LEADS CLOTH MARKERS.**—There has not been the same extent of business transacted at the Cloth Markers' meeting, as of late, owing to the loss of the steamer, which has caused a great loss of time. The slight damage to the foreign markets which has existed for a week or two, seems to have altogether ceased, and on Tuesday there was scarcely a buyer of any amount in the market. The woolen warehouses, however, continue in pretty full work.

**HUNDERSFELD MARKET.**—This day's market presents a most dull and gloomy appearance, in consequence of bad news from America, where was little business done.

after at the present moment than they have ever before been." The address of Mr. Philip gave great satisfaction, and the plans proposed met with the approbation of the meeting. Mr. German presided. W. P. Roberts Esq., Mr. Phillips, and others addressed the meeting in most able and eloquent speeches, supporting the Executive, and advised the people to enter the present organization. The meeting terminated at 10 o'clock.

M. Bartles, who had unanimously elected delegates to represent the Chartists of Bath. A collection as made, and the meeting ended.

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**MANCHESTER.**—ROBERT OF PLATE AND JEWELLERY.—On Saturday last, Mr. R. Thelwell, who lately carried on a most extensive business as jeweller

and silversmith in St. Ann's square, was charged before the borough magistrates on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the Egyptian bazaar, the amount about seven weeks ago, when property to the value of £2,000 was stolen. William Mooney was employed as a dock along with him, who had been placed in the corner in the establishment. The robbery was committed on the 22nd of August. The amount of property in question, the case excited the most interest, and the Court was crowded to excess. Mr. Thelwell had been made a bankrupt, and the robbery was committed at a time, the Court was informed, when the proportion of swindlers, the solicitor under the fiat, appeared in support of the charge. Mr. Thelwell was defended by Mr. Greene, the barrister. Mr. Saunders said the robbery was committed on the 22nd of August. The Court was informed that on the 22nd of August, at 12 o'clock, when a person named Norton, a jeweller in London, on behalf of himself and several others,

and silversmith in St. Ann's square, was charged before the borough magistrates on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the late Mr. Norton, the amount of £9,000 was stolen. William Mooney was placed in the dock along with him, who had been employed as a porter in the establishment. The evidence to the singular nature of the case and the enormous interest, and the Court was crowded to excess. Mr. Thelwell had been made a bankrupt, and the robbery was committed at the time the assignees were in possession of the property. Mr. Norton, however, was not a party to the robbery, and the support of the charge. Mr. Thelwell was defended by Mr. Greene, the barrister. Mr. Saunders said the robbery was committed on the 22nd of August. The assignees under the fiat were chosen on the 22nd of July, when a person named Norton, a jeweller in Fleet street, gave them a list of names, and told them to apply to the assignees not to allow it to remain in the property forthwith, but to proceed to the sale of it, it was merely selling by private contract, to give the friends of Mr. Thelwell an opportunity of coming forward and purchasing his one lot. The assignees did so, and three thousand pounds was bid. Mr. Thelwell's control a previous robbery had been committed, two valuable communion services being omitted, felt that there was some danger, and employed a watchman to remain on the premises all night, and he was discharged from further attendance, and was then discharged from further attendance on Sundays, by Mr. Thelwell's order, without his knowledge of the assignees. The robbery was committed on the third or fourth Sunday afterwards. An assignee attaching to Mr. Thelwell, it was found

3d. per bushel, cheaper, and very little could be sold. There were few buyers of Oats in attendance, and the transactions in either old or new were limited; but qualities of the latter offering at a tolerable fair sale, at the advance above noted. Two or three thousand quarters of Egyptian Beans were sold at 3s per cwt 48lb; holders generally now demand is 2s 3d per quarter above that rate.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAY, OCT. 18.—Eggs and Kent there was a fair supply. Wheat, both old and new, was in moderate demand from Suffolk; there was, however, an increase in Barley from all other countries, whilst Beans and Peas come sparingly forward. The first arrival of Oats are very moderate, owing most probably to the very boldest state of the weather. Heavy gales have blown since the middle of last week, and close this day so might, which prevent the completion of harvest in Scotland and Ireland, and prostrate wheat sowing in England. The driest English Wheat met a free sale at an advance of 1s per qr on the average of the day's trading. Good French Flour and ordinary quality were sold slowly at last week's prices. There was a fair sale for all descriptions of foreign Wheat at fully the rates of last Monday. The choicest French Flour was 1s per sack dearer, and the best marks of ship sacks town-made was unaltered. Malting Barley selected from the best runs was quite as dear, and in request; other sorts were taken slowly. Good dry Beans, as well new as old, were the turn dealer, and in request. Peas obtained rather more slowly than Beans. The market for Corn was quiet. There was a limited demand for Fair prime old Corn con-

robbery, he had taken his place by the three o'clock train from Manchester to Parkside (the place of departure for the trains from Manchester, Liverpool, &c., to London). The man who had been seen at Parkside had gone to Manchester, also in a wrong name; and on being asked to account for this circumstance, first said he had gone to see a friend, and then confessed he had gone to see a young woman. He was accompanied by another person, who arrived at Parkside in time to meet the seven o'clock p.m. train from Manchester to Birmingham, and by that train he had proceeded to London. In the large heavy box had gone by that train from Manchester, on the morning of the robbery, during the course of which divine service, a woman saw two men carrying a box like the one which had been found near the well's of Shire. They were traced into King-street, where they got into a coach that was waiting, and drove to a place very near the house of the prisoner, in Hildon. The box could be traced no further than there, however.

The superintendent Sawley, of the Manchester police, went to London, and discovered Mr. Thelwell at the White Horse, Fetter-lane. A letter was subsequently received from him, containing the following:-

"Sligo magistrate, accompanied by depositions taken before him, from which it appeared that a person named Patrick Rafferty had been charged with the murder of James Thelwell, brother of the prisoner. Their evidence was a suspicious account of my way in which he came possessed of the £70; and I rafferty, whose sister had cohabited with James Thelwell, and afterwards made a confession, implicating both the prisoners and James Thelwell who had been employed as porter by his brother in the robbery in St. Ann's square. He said that the £70 had been handed over to him as his share of the proceeds of the robbery, and that he had been in the same way at Derbyshire and other places. The watchman stated that after the robbery a large and ferocious dog, which would not have allowed a stranger to look if he was wanted, was found in the cellar of the baker's shop, without allowing any opportunity of investigation to call on him to find surmises in £1,000 reward, for his appearance next Saturday. Mooney was also required to find surmises; and the parties in Ireland were requested to give information, and, therefore, will be brought forward at the next examination."

**BURNING OF A BOILER.—SEVEN MEN KILLED.**—On Wednesday morning, a steam-engine boiler, on the premises of Messrs. John Eico and Co., machine-makers, 87, Jersey-street, burst, and blew down upon the persons standing beneath it, killing seven men who were at work, and we regret to say, that seven of them were killed, and several others seriously wounded, some of whom are not expected to recover.

**THEFT.—**On Friday last, Mr. Stephen Barrington, a well-reputed constable of this place, without

not, however, be purchased on lower terms, and light new was but little depressed in price. Linseed and rapeseed were fully as dear, and in moderate request. The best Swedish meal commanded rather more money, and was in fair demand. Canary seed was considerably higher, and taken briskly.

LONDON SMITHFIELD-MARKET, Monday, Oct. 18.—There was a full average supply of Beasts on sale in the market this morning; the quality of which was good, but not decidedly much improved since the weather for slaughtering, and the increased attendance of dealers, the beef trade was somewhat renovated, as an improvement in the quotations indicated, the day's slaughter of fat 2d per cwt. the best Scotch roast producing 6d. less, but clearance was effected. We had very few Bonasets brought by any conveyance from Scotland. The arrival of Sheep from the whole of our grazing districts was moderate; Good wet decidedly much improved, passing in them, but without any variation in the currencies. Most of the Stock, notwithstanding the late heavy rain, came to hand in good salable condition, and the rayages of the epidemic appearing here have almost entirely subsided. The quantity of Calves on the market, which sold slowly, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, last week's prices, and small Farkers sold briskly at improved rates, but the bulk of the market was not so well maintained. Comparatively speaking, few Irish Pigs were on sale, but we have advices of large numbers having reached the river this morning from Dublin.

YORK CORN MARKET, OCT. 18TH.—We have a good attendance of farmers; who are mainly engaged in the Seed Wheat market; there is not so much passing with the flaxmen. Wheat is not a free sale, but barely supports the price of last week, viz. 13d per bushel, for the best quality of the quarter harvest. Since our last, scarcely a day has passed without heavy rain, and navigation is still impeded.

LEADS.—Printed for the Proprietors, FRABUGS O'CONNOR, Esq., of Greenmarket, County Middlesex, by JOSEPH HARRINGTON, at his Printing Office, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Pall-mall; and published by the said JOSEPH HARRINGTON (for the said FRABUGS O'CONNOR), at his Press, High-house, No. 8, Market-street, Richmond, Surrey, on Thursday evening, the 19th inst. at 5, Market-street, and the said News 10 p.m. 13, Market-street, Brixton, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publication of the above Premises.

All Communications must be addressed, (Post-paid) to J. HOBSON, Northern Star Office, Leeds.

Saturday October 23, 1841.