





THE STERN STAR OFFICE, LEEDS.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Northern Star Office, Leeds, March 18th, 1842.

"Gentlemen,—You will oblige by forwarding, as your earliest convenience, the same quantity of PARR'S LIFE PILLS as last sent. While I am writing I cannot refrain from communicating the flattering intelligence of the great good your pills are doing in Leeds and its neighbourhood. It is clearly a great effort to find fault with a medicine merely because it is so potent one; and more especially since its use has contributed so largely to the public health. The fact is, however, prejudice is fast giving way, as it always must where the pills are tried. A few cases in point may serve to confirm and illustrate what I have asserted.

"A young female came into the shop to-day for a box, who stated that they had done her immense good. She had been troubled with a hoarseness so bad that no one could hear her speak; but having taken a few boxes of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, she was completely restored, as was evident by the way she spoke.

"Very many cases of extraordinary cures have occurred among the aged workpeople, both male and female. In one mill, an aged couple, enfeebled by disease and debilitated by premature old age, had become almost past their prime, until they began to take a few boxes of **PARR'S LIFE PILLS**, and in a week were restored and strengthened that they could pursue their employment with pleasure and profit; so much so, that from being unable to work at their calling more than two days in the week, and at best doing very little, they are now enabled to do as can now not only do a full week's work, but over-hours besides. Bad as trade is here, the old people being favourites with the mill owner, are enabled to get as much employment as they can do, which has excited the envy of those younger persons who are unemployed. The aged couple are now able to support themselves, and are able to give a share of their **Parr's Pills** come to for a share of their rancor. The old people continue to take the pills regularly in small quantities, and find them as necessary to their health and prosperity as their daily food.

"The next and last case which I shall mention at this time, is one of a most extraordinary cure, and has been secured for individual credit, but I shall give you the facts as I have received it from his employer, and from Mr. J. Hobson, who has frequently seen him since his convalescence. The man is a working mechanic and had spent about thirty pounds last year on the doctor, in going to his house and staying on the doctor, in regard to his health, but to no purpose. His food had consisted for a long time of nothing but rice milk, the stomach refusing to take

anything stronger. His body was greatly emaciated and his temporal prospects clouded; with a mind filled with melancholy forebodings for the future, he returned to his friends at Leeds, where he was told by his medical adviser that should he be restored a little, his disorder would have its periodical return; but being advised to try PARR'S LIFE PILLS, he bought a few boxes, which have completely removed his disease, and enabled him to return to his friends, where he was seen a few days ago by Mr. Hobson, (it being dinner hour) eating beef-steaks with great gusto; and to whom he recited with pleasure and gratitude the cause of his then healthy condition, together with a long history of his past affliction

"Should the above three cases of cures be worthy of your notice, you are at perfect liberty to make what use of them you think proper.

I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"WILLIAM HICK.

"To Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court Fleet-street, London."

MIRACULOUS CURE FROM THE USE OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

Copy of a Letter just received by the Proprietors from Mr. Wm. Moat, 3, Cobbett-street, Shaw's Brow, Salford.

"Gentlemen,—I have the utmost pleasure in forwarding you this my own case of cure, effected solely by the persevering use of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Before having recourse to them, I had been for upwards of five years afflicted with a most distressing malady, which the different medical men who attended me all pronounced to be a serious case of hydrocele (for dropsy of the scrotum), and declared there was no other chance of either relief or cure than undergoing a surgical operation. I was thus driven almost to despair; and consulted the treatise written by Sir Asstley Cooper, wherein he states that the operation is generally attended with considerable danger. I therefore determined not to risk so painful and uncertain an experiment, but rather chose to leave the result to nature and Providence. Fortunately, I procured a copy of your PARR'S LIFE PILLS, and resolved to give them a fair trial. I consequently took them for some time without perceiving any benefit, but still kept persevering; and I have now taken twelve boxes, and to my great joy and surprise perfectly cured myself. I am now strong and healthy, and free from all the troubles which I had with a scorbatic affection, which I had been much troubled with since my return from India in 1827; and now there is not a vestige of disease left in my whole system, as I am now in better health and spirits than I have been for many years past. I feel certain you would have accounts of far more cures, if people would persevere in the use of the pills a proper length of time, as I have done. I give you my personal thanks, and authority to publish this letter. If you will answer my applications in either personally or by letter, and remain your grateful and obliged servant.

(Signed)  
" W. MOAT.

" Witness—John Hough, Chandlee, carrier.  
" Manchester, Feb. 7, 1842."

FROM MR. HEATON, BOOKSELLER, LEEDS.

"Gentlemen,—I am happy to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of PARKER'S PRILLS, to cure the cases would be a task too formidable for me, and which has prevented my writing to inform you before, as I can hardly tell where to begin. One man said he wanted a box of LIFE PILLS for LIFE PILLS they were to him they had done him so much good, in relieving him of an obstinate cough and asthma.

"Another said they were worth their weight in gold! as he was not like the same man since he had taken them.

"Another said his wife had had a bad leg for years, but after taking one small box, which was recommended by his Class Leader, her leg was much better, and when she had taken the second box, it was quite as well as the other.

"A very respectable female said her husband had been afflicted above two years, and had tried many things, but since he had taken PARK'S LIFE PILLS he was quite a new man.

"You will please send immediately, by Deacon's wagon, 36 dozen boxes at 1s. 1½d., and 6 dozen at 2s. 9d.

"I am, Gentlemen, yours, respectfully,

"JOHN HEATON.

7, Briggate, Leeds, Feb, 9th, 1842.

"The Messrs. T. Roberts, 1, St. George's, St. Paul's, Leeds."

Another most extraordinary case of cure, communicated by Mr. Moxon, of York:—Mrs. Mathers, of that city, had for many years been affected with a most inveterate disease, which her medical attendants pronounced to be cancer. It originated in her breast, and continued to spread nearly all over her body, defying every effort of surgical skill. Parr's Life Pills being recommended to her, she resolved to give them a trial; and, speaking of the result, she says she cannot express the inconceivable advantage which she has derived from them. She further states, that she is now almost perfectly cured, and her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine—Parr's Life Pills. N.B. Any one doubting the accuracy of the above statement, may, through the agent (Mr. Moxon), be directed to Mr. Moxon, of York, who will herself authenticate its truth.—York, Nov. 17th, 1842.

CAUTION—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

In order to protect the public from imitations, the Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the words PARR'S LIFE PILLS to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in WHITE letters on a RED ground. Without this stamp of authenticity they are spurious and an imposition. Sold by Messrs. Thomas Roberts, T. Roberts and Co., 9, Crane Court, Fleet-street, London; and sold wholesale by their appointment, by E. Edwards, 57, St. Pauls, also by Barclays and Sons, Farringdon-street, and Sutton and Co., Bow Church Lane. Sole Agents in America, Messrs. Hart, St. Office, Leeds; and by J. M. Benson, Northern Agents, 10, Abchurch Lane, London. Sole Agents in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable dealers in medicine. Price 1s. 1/3d. 2s. 9d., and



















[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Labour in vain!

Does not Mr. O'Connell know that he never can wash away the filth of class-made laws, or purify the destitute-pal'd plain which wrings in funeral gloom the bones of the poor? He knows that the people do not know that neither the "soap" nor the "brush" of "Ireland for the Irish," or "Irishmen for Ireland," will never brighten the opaque mass of political corruption, whilst like the "black man," a cause exists, which he cannot overthrow.

As sure as it is a natural cause that a black man is black, so it is certain that the cause of Ireland's wretchedness is a want of full representative or political power. And this is a remedy within his reach, and, if he will, he may have it.

But the Irish people reap the fruits of bitter disappointment, even should they acquire a Repeal of the Union to-morrow!

And Ireland, be not deceived! You cannot otherwise obtain relief for yourselves or country. Experience must, if you reflect, convince you that you have never been forgotten in the general scramble for plunder of your rights, and the misappropriation of the fruits of your industry, earned by the sweat of your brow.

Remember, although heaven doomed you to a life of toil; that it has said, "the labourer is worthy of his hire," and furnished your brows are covered with sweat; and although with crows, that even still you bear the burden of the world, and that you are made to oppress the poor" is not only your enemy, but His who created you. Remember the first great principle of nature "that all men are equal"; and the first great fundamental precept of Christianity "that all men should be brethren."

Therefore when you require to be justly dealt by, demand what you ask peaceably; but in the dignity of your nature, in the spirit of just authority, demand what you believe to be your right. Tell the tyrant who would oppress you, that you are a man, and that you are a man, but only for his good, and as a servant to his fellows; and that having broken his faith and violated his engagements, you are determined no longer to submit to his assumed and ill-acquired authority. You may tell them that Ireland was made for Irishmen, and that the people who were made for Ireland, and that you must be consistent; you must be unanimous and persevering. Then only will you conquer the giant power of your oppressors—then only will you have achieved redemption which will confer substantial and lasting benefits upon yourselves and your fellow-creatures. The golden dreams of many a homeless lover of this ill-fated place be realized—then will the tears be chased from the eyes of the disconsolate widow and starving orphan, when tyranny has driven desolation,—"and then will the time when you will be like unto the angels" be an "earthly ashen," and in the majesty of her beauty present herself to an admiring world, in the words of the poet, will say that she is indeed

"Great, glorious, and free,  
First flower of the earth, first gem of the sea."

Let me once more impress upon you the necessity of demanding what you are entitled to, and that you will only hope. Inscribe it on your banners—let it take root in your hearts—cherish it as a last resource to resuscitate your fallen glory; and when the day of Repeal arrives, place them like twin sisters, hand in hand, or like two stars in the firmament of heaven, and quite possible that dwell amongst you to heal the sorrows of the past and gladden your hearts for the future.

I am, my fellow countrymen,  
Your devoted and obedient servant,  
W. H. CLIFTON

THE VOICE OF WARNING.—On the morning after the ever memorable 18.h of May, a decent looking female of the humble ranks of life accosted, on the streets of Edinburgh, one of our Western Ministers, and said, "I have a word to say to you, Minister, I am a poor woman, but I am a minister, and I am a minister that came out yesterday!" Minister: "Yes, I am." Woman: "O, God bless you. How are all your brethren this morning?" Minister: "Very well, so far as I know, and very happy." Woman: "I am extraordinary glad to hear it—lang may they be so. Do you think, sir, that if I were to go up to Lunnon I could get a word of the Queen?" She is committing a great sin, and I am doing well to take the opportunity of warning her. "I fear you would find it very difficult to get admission to her Majesty." Woman: "Do you think, then, that I could get in to speak to the Commissioner? Maybe he would tell the Queen my message?" Minister: "I am not sure, but I think you might be admitted to speak to his Grace the Commissioner." Woman: "Then I would like to speak to him on the subject; and I wish much that he would tell the Queen; for she denia ken what she's doing, and she's a good woman, and she's a good maid. She'll never manage that; but she has need to take care that they dinna tak the crown off her an head."—*Scottish Guardian.*

[illegible]

THE NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.  
THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT.—THE GRADUATED  
—  
TO THE CHARTIST PUBLIC.

FELLOW LABOURERS IN THE CAUSE OF HUMAN  
REDEMPTION FROM EXACTIONS AND OPPRESSION  
OF TRADE TYRANTS, RELIGIOUS TYRANTS, LEGIS-  
LATIVE TYRANTS, AND FROM TYRANTS OF EVERY  
CLASS AND CASTE.—It behoves us as men of sincerity  
not to occupy the whole of our time about any one  
of these evils separately; but at once to grapple with the  
whole, lest our order should sink under the united  
weight of all these tyrannies, or be driven into sanguinary  
conflict with the combined array of oppression. Let  
us, therefore, consider, where, when, and how the battle will  
be fought, and beyond our human foresight to divine.

The necessity of a National Benefit Society, to relieve  
in some degree the wide spread destitution which  
many headed oppression has produced, and which  
must, if not been disputed, and I shall therefore  
hold it is indisputable, and established. Indeed  
Oldham and Bradford have anticipated it, and  
established a society for the purchase of land, at such low  
prices as the poor can afford. How long will  
the other localities, towns, and cities allow these places  
to be the advance of them? Some other localities have  
commenced the consideration of the subject; and there-  
fore it is hoped that all will speedily follow in the onward  
track. Oldham hath furnished an instance of the  
right case, where, when, and how the battle will  
be fought, and beyond our human foresight to divine.

The necessity of a National Benefit Society, to relieve  
in some degree the wide spread destitution which  
many headed oppression has produced, and which  
must, if not been disputed, and I shall therefore  
hold it is indisputable, and established. Indeed  
Oldham and Bradford have anticipated it, and  
established a society for the purchase of land, at such low  
prices as the poor can afford. How long will  
the other localities, towns, and cities allow these places  
to be the advance of them? Some other localities have  
commenced the consideration of the subject; and there-  
fore it is hoped that all will speedily follow in the onward  
track. Oldham hath furnished an instance of the  
right case, where, when, and how the battle will  
be fought, and beyond our human foresight to divine.

THE GRADUATED SCALE.—Brothers, I have in my  
former letters spoken of a graduated scale as necessary  
to the present depressed and varied circumstances of  
the working classes, and cities allow these places  
to be the advance of them? Some other localities have  
commenced the consideration of the subject; and there-  
fore it is hoped that all will speedily follow in the onward  
track. Oldham hath furnished an instance of the  
right case, where, when, and how the battle will  
be fought, and beyond our human foresight to divine.

FOR MEMBERS ONLY.

Subscription	In case of need	Weekly	Payments.
1	...	...	...
2	...	...	...
3	...	...	...
4	...	...	...
5	...	...	...
6	...	...	...
7	...	...	...
8	...	...	...
9	...	...	...
10	...	...	...

At the death of a member the society to provide a  
certain coffin, moulded top and bottom, best furniture,  
pall, the land of cloaks, and other necessary articles,  
and to provide a grave, head-stone, and bearers.

When the society is become large and possessed  
of land and other property, I think they may add in sick  
and a doctor.

In support of this scale, I would say to those who  
object to the lowness of the payments to members, I  
think, that the benefit societies which give more, or  
give in sickness, for births, and for deaths; whereas  
the society I propose is to give the weekly stipend  
when the member needs through want of employment,  
and to provide a grave, head-stone, and bearers, to high  
more than a society can give, I must urge in reply, that  
such a society by applying its funds in the purchase  
of land or other raw material for the beneficial em-  
ployment of its members would generally be able when  
needed, to provide a grave, head-stone, and bearers,  
and so continue them as paying members instead of  
recipients.

Again, it is proposed to be a National Society, for  
the ultimate locating the great majority of the tolling  
members, to provide a grave, head-stone, and bearers,  
workshops, as proprietors of the establishments  
and shares of the labourers, and the raising of wages for  
those who choose to stay in the employ of the master  
class.

Therefore, such a society once safely established  
ought to afford to offer and give greater benefits than  
any society that has yet been established; as respects  
funds, inasmuch as the society would have its own work-  
shops and artisans, and could purchase the materials  
at a low price, and could employ the members in the  
most decent and respectable manner than any other  
society, at a considerable less cost to the funds.

In addition to this graduated scale the society may  
have a land fund, for such of its members who ex-  
press a wish to be settled, to provide a grave, head-stone,  
to the benefit society; and also for others who de-  
cline to subscribe to the benefit scale.

It may also have a Savings' Bank for the members  
or any other persons, or bodies, to place such funds  
as they could spare, at a fair rate of interest, to be  
used by the members, for their own employment, or  
shops, or companies, have similar banks attached,  
wherein trade and benefit societies place their moneys,  
by which means the capitalists are able to use the  
money for the working classes, and when a society  
member falls on his back, for want of employment,  
would belong to such a national society as herein  
forth, by lending the trade fund to it they would be  
lending it to themselves, and that too for the purpose  
for which it was raised, to the society, to be used for  
the benefit of the members.

Further, our friends must not suppose that  
that we shall be obliged to proceed only with the  
funds paid in by members; for when we have made our  
first purchase of land and buildings, we shall be able to  
raise the amount of purchase money nearly, by mort-  
gaging the property at 34 per cent. to the society, at  
a profit of 18 or 25 per cent. to the society. It will  
be the numerous means of acquiring wealth that we  
shall possess in such a society, which will ensure the  
advancement of the great national objects we have  
in view.

The practicality of such a society exists  
of course in the means of our disposal to carry it out,  
have enumerated a great portion of those means in an  
earlier letter upon the practicability of the proposed  
society. They are the sums that each individual in our  
society would contribute, to the society, to be used for  
reducing wages for the purpose of stopping such re-  
ductions by opening a labour market of his own. The  
aggregate of these sums are first the wealth to be known  
in the undertaking; the second is the knowledge  
of the practicality of the proposed society, to be used  
for the purpose of stopping such reductions by opening  
a labour market of his own. The aggregate of these  
sums are first the wealth to be known in the under-  
taking; the second is the knowledge of the practicality  
of the proposed society, to be used for the purpose of  
stopping such reductions by opening a labour market  
of his own. The aggregate of these sums are first the  
wealth to be known in the undertaking; the second is  
the knowledge of the practicality of the proposed society,  
to be used for the purpose of stopping such reductions  
by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate  
of these sums are first the wealth to be known in the  
undertaking; the second is the knowledge of the prac-  
ticability of the proposed society, to be used for the  
purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour  
market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are  
first the wealth to be known in the undertaking; the  
second is the knowledge of the practicality of the pro-  
posed society, to be used for the purpose of stopping  
such reductions by opening a labour market of his  
own. The aggregate of these sums are first the wealth  
to be known in the undertaking; the second is the  
knowledge of the practicality of the proposed society,  
to be used for the purpose of stopping such reductions  
by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate  
of these sums are first the wealth to be known in the  
undertaking; the second is the knowledge of the prac-  
ticability of the proposed society, to be used for the  
purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour  
market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are  
first the wealth to be known in the undertaking; the  
second is the knowledge of the practicality of the pro-  
posed society, to be used for the purpose of stopping  
such reductions by opening a labour market of his  
own. The aggregate of these sums are first the wealth  
to be known in the undertaking; the second is the  
knowledge of the practicality of the proposed society,  
to be used for the purpose of stopping such reductions  
by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate  
of these sums are first the wealth to be known in the  
undertaking; the second is the knowledge of the prac-  
ticability of the proposed society, to be used for the  
purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour  
market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are  
first the wealth to be known in the undertaking; the  
second is the knowledge of the practicality of the pro-  
posed society, to be used for the purpose of stopping  
such reductions by opening a labour market of his  
own. The aggregate of these sums are first the wealth  
to be known in the undertaking; the second is the  
knowledge of the practicality of the proposed society,  
to be used for the purpose of stopping such reductions  
by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate  
of these sums are first the wealth to be known in the  
undertaking; the second is the knowledge of the prac-  
ticability of the proposed society, to be used for the  
purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour  
market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are  
first the wealth to be known in the undertaking; the  
second is the knowledge of the practicality of the pro-  
posed society, to be used for the purpose of stopping  
such reductions by opening a labour market of his  
own. The aggregate of these sums are first the wealth  
to be known in the undertaking; the second is the  
knowledge of the practicality of the proposed society,  
to be used for the purpose of stopping such reductions  
by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate  
of these sums are first the wealth to be known in the  
undertaking; the second is the knowledge of the prac-  
ticability of the proposed society, to be used for the  
purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour  
market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are  
first the wealth to be known in the undertaking; the  
second is the knowledge of the practicality of the pro-  
posed society, to be used for the purpose of stopping  
such reductions by opening a labour market of his  
own. The aggregate of these sums are first the wealth  
to be known in the undertaking; the second is the  
knowledge of the practicality of the proposed society,  
to be used for the purpose of stopping such reductions  
by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate  
of these sums are first the wealth to be known in the  
undertaking; the second is the knowledge of the prac-  
ticability of the proposed society, to be used for the  
purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour  
market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are  
first the wealth to be known in the undertaking; the  
second is the knowledge of the practicality of the pro-  
posed society, to be used for the purpose of stopping  
such reductions by opening a labour market of his  
own. The aggregate of these sums are first the wealth  
to be known in the undertaking; the second is the  
knowledge of the practicality of the proposed society,  
to be used for the purpose of stopping such reductions  
by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate  
of these sums are first the wealth to be known in the  
undertaking; the second is the knowledge of the prac-  
ticability of the proposed society, to be used for the  
purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour  
market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are  
first the wealth to be known in the undertaking; the  
second is the knowledge of the practicality of the pro-  
posed society, to be used for the purpose of stopping  
such reductions by opening a labour market of his  
own. The aggregate of these sums are first the wealth  
to be known in the undertaking; the second is the  
knowledge of the practicality of the proposed society,  
to be used for the purpose of stopping such reductions  
by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate  
of these sums are first the wealth to be known in the  
undertaking; the second is the knowledge of the prac-  
ticability of the proposed society, to be used for the  
purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour  
market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are  
first the wealth to be known in the undertaking; the  
second is the knowledge of the practicality of the pro-  
posed society, to be used for the purpose of stopping  
such reductions by opening a labour market of his  
own. The aggregate of these sums are first the wealth  
to be known in the undertaking; the second is the  
knowledge of the practicality of the proposed society,  
to be used for the purpose of stopping such reductions  
by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate  
of these sums are first the wealth to be known in the  
undertaking; the second is the knowledge of the prac-  
ticability of the proposed society, to be used for the  
purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour  
market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are  
first the wealth to be known in the undertaking; the  
second is the knowledge of the practicality of the pro-  
posed society, to be used for the purpose of stopping  
such reductions by opening a labour market of his  
own. The aggregate of these sums are first the wealth  
to be known in the undertaking; the second is the  
knowledge of the practicality of the proposed society,  
to be used for the purpose of stopping such reductions  
by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate  
of these sums are first the wealth to be known in the  
undertaking; the second is the knowledge of the prac-  
ticability of the proposed society, to be used for the  
purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour  
market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are  
first the wealth to be known in the undertaking; the  
second is the knowledge of the practicality of the pro-  
posed society, to be used for the purpose of stopping  
such reductions by opening a labour market of his  
own. The aggregate of these sums are first the wealth  
to be known in the undertaking; the second is the  
knowledge of the practicality of the proposed society,  
to be used for the purpose of stopping such reductions  
by opening a labour market of his own. The aggregate  
of these sums are first the wealth to be known in the  
undertaking; the second is the knowledge of the prac-  
ticability of the proposed society, to be used for the  
purpose of stopping such reductions by opening a labour  
market of his own. The aggregate of these sums are  
first the wealth to be



sh judgment to leave those questions in their own hands. Mr. O'Connor then dwelt on the prospect of affairs in Spain, and of the voice from across the Atlantic in favour of Repeal. He repudiated, in strong terms, any idea of foreign interference in our governing their affairs. When Ireland was con-

not every change which she desired. She had also the sympathy of the 3,500,000 British hearts which are conditioned in favour of Keopal, when she herself stumbled upon the measure. Mr. O'C. then demonstrated the very different feeling now existing in England in favour of Ireland and her rights, to which at existed ten years back; and concluded a brilliant and effective address, of which the above is a faint outline, and which was the determination to give to the People's Charter.

Mr. CLARK, in a very effective speech, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. O'Connor for his past and present services. Which was ably seconded by Mr. JAMES COOK, and carried by acclamation.

Mr. O'Connor briefly acknowledged the compliment, alluded to his establishing, eight years previous, the Marylebone Radical Association; and

ated that during the two years he was on the committee he was never absent from his duty. The time approaching when similar strenuous exertions would be necessary; for poverty was driving the middle classes to contend for the same seats which the working classes were actuated by principle in contending for. Mr. O'C. sat down and the meeting place was densely crowded, especially in the gallery. The charge for admission was one penny to the hall, two-pence to the gallery, and three-pence to the platform.

---

REPEAL ASSOCIATION—TUESDAY.

DUBLIN.

The usual weekly meeting was held this day, in Corn Exchange, which was extremely crowded from the beginning to the close of the proceedings. The chair was taken by Daniel O'Connell, jun.,

ter some routine business  
O'CONNELL rose, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. When silence was obtained he turned towards the speaker, and said, "I am from Carrarstown, Co. Meath, £20 10s." Rev. P. O'Reilly, £21, and some other sums. He alluded to the determined body assembled together to seek for political object. The cold and stern manner of the speaker contrasted with the warm and friendly light demourner of the southerners, while both equally resolved to achieve their national independence. He then handed in from the young generation of Dundalk £80; from the young ladies £20; from the people of the town £20, and from the great number of the neighbourhood £10—making in all £130. He then presented to the committee £100 from the north of Ireland, the result of the late great gathering at Dundalk, £294—(great cheering).  
After several sums of money were handed-in, Mr. O'CONNELL rose again and thanked the assembly for the sum of £130 which they had given him, as a most auspicious day—the 4th of July—the anniversary of American independence—(protracted cheering). He believed that that cheer would be carried on the wind across the western wave, and be heard whirling round the globe, and among the Andes, reaching the tops and among the high hills, and in the fertile valleys of free and independent Americans. No man who loved his country would regret that America had gained her independence—hers. She bore with persecution and tyranny

any agreeable method to obtain justice had failed, they would die they resort to arms—(cheers). They saved themselves from the oppression of one of the worst tyrants that ever filled a throne. Brougham said that if the correspondence between George the Third and his Ministers were published, it would be to the throne of his family—(cheers). God be praised, there was no longer any danger of the throne being shaken—no matter what correspondence was made public, originating from the elder Cheers of that family. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He knew that England had grown wiser since that day, and he also knew that she had become freer. (Cheers.) If they attempted to tyrannize Ireland as they did over America, and drove the people of this country to resistance

is he knew, that they would be one thousand more mad than the statesmen who advised contest with America. (Great cheering.) They did not attempt it, they never would dare to attempt it. (Cheers.) They might traduce the Irish, might call them foul names, but fight they did not. (Continued cheering.) In the course of ten or ten days the new building would be ready for the association, and then he would announce the next step he would take for the Repeal, and would show the Americans the way they should take to win their country's legislative independence.

ence. (Cheers.) He concluded by handing in \$79 3s. 5d. from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, in the United States, and £20 in Halifax. The people of Halifax, who subscribed this sum, being British subjects, were entitled members.

Mr. Sweetman, the extensive brewer, was next admitted a member.

Mr. O'CONNELL proposed the admission of Samuel

don, Esq., of Waterpark, in the county of  
re. He read a letter from that gentleman, in  
ch he stated that he was one of the oldest  
istrates in the county. Mr. O'Connell said that  
Bindon made this statement to enable Mr.  
neocellor Sugden to offer another insult to the  
h people by dismissing him from the magistrat  
ch. Let him do it if he dare. (Cheers.)  
Several large sums of money were handed in and  
members enrolled.  
On the motion of Mr. O'Connell, it was resolved  
the meeting should adjourn until two o'clock  
morrow, to specially consider the letters received  
America. He then said that the Repeal Rent

ived up to yesterday, was £2,495 14s. 0<sup>th</sup>.  
ng continued cheering). This was independent  
sum of £300 received this day, which would be  
n into the next account.

**LOCAL MARKETS.**

**REDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, JULY 4TH.**—The prices of grain to this day's market are small. There has been a good demand for Wheat at 2s per higher. Oats and Beans have been more in demand for, and have made rather more money. The ether was cold up to Friday but fine; since, much more and a few showers.

**AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4, 1843.**

at.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
-----	---------	-------	------	--------	------

<b>S.</b>	<b>Qrs.</b>	<b>Qrs.</b>	<b>Qrs.</b>	<b>Qrs.</b>	<b>Qrs.</b>
0	622	0	430	0	
0 l. s. d.	0 l. s. d.	0 l. s. d.	0 l. s. d.	0 l. s. d.	0 l. s. d.
0 14 0	0 18 11½	0 0 0	1 10 5¼	0 0 0	0 0 0

**SEEDS WOOLLEN MARKETS.**—The amount of business done in the Cloth Halls has been rather larger than the previous week. Prices, however, are decidedly low; and though employment may be said to be more plentiful, the condition of the workers is miserable from insufficient wages.

**RADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, JULY 6TH.**—Wool.—The supply of Wool in this market comes to improve, and buyers have a better chance

**WHEAT.**—The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for export and home consumption. The mills are generally working full time, and the greater part of the wheat is required to order, and at prices still in favor of the miller. The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for export and home consumption. The mills are generally working full time, and the greater part of the wheat is required to order, and at prices still in favor of the miller. The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for export and home consumption. The mills are generally working full time, and the greater part of the wheat is required to order, and at prices still in favor of the miller.

**GRAIN.**—The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for export and home consumption. The mills are generally working full time, and the greater part of the wheat is required to order, and at prices still in favor of the miller. The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for export and home consumption. The mills are generally working full time, and the greater part of the wheat is required to order, and at prices still in favor of the miller.

**MEATS.**—The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for export and home consumption. The mills are generally working full time, and the greater part of the wheat is required to order, and at prices still in favor of the miller. The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for export and home consumption. The mills are generally working full time, and the greater part of the wheat is required to order, and at prices still in favor of the miller.

**PRODUCE.**—The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for export and home consumption. The mills are generally working full time, and the greater part of the wheat is required to order, and at prices still in favor of the miller. The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for export and home consumption. The mills are generally working full time, and the greater part of the wheat is required to order, and at prices still in favor of the miller.

**MARKET.**—The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for export and home consumption. The mills are generally working full time, and the greater part of the wheat is required to order, and at prices still in favor of the miller. The demand for Yarns is fully maintained, both for export and home consumption. The mills are generally working full time, and the greater part of the wheat is required to order, and at prices still in favor of the miller.

**WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.**

**FRIDAY, JULY 7.**—A good steady business is passing at this day's market at an advance of 2s. per qr. in *Wheat*. Beans are more in request at improved rates. Oats and Shelling sell freely, the former at an advance of 4d per stone, and the latter per load. Malt must be noted is per load dearer,

---

**NOTES:—**Printed for the Proprietor FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON at his Print-

ing Offices, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brigatze,  
and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON,  
(for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwel-  
ling-house, No. 5, Market-street, Brigatze; an  
Internal Communication existing between the said  
No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and  
13, Market-street, Brigatze, thus constituting the  
whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office  
one Premises.

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

(Saturday, July 2, 1843.)

(Saturday, July 8, 1843.)