

"Onward and we conquer,
Backward and we fall!"
THE PEOPLE'S CHARTER, AND NO SUBSTITUTES!

My Friends,
These are the times to try men's souls. I have evaded the pursuit of the cunning and malicious enemy, aided by their staff of spies, detectives, informers, and seducers; and, when the reign of terror commenced, I told you that one man at liberty was worth a thousand in the dungeon; and now, to prove to you that I have not preserved my liberty in vain, or merely from a regard to personal safety, but that it may be devoted to your service, it is my pride to inform you that, at great personal inconvenience to myself, it is my intention—once more to rally the scattered forces of Chartism, as I swore, when you accepted me as a present from Mr O'Connell, that I would prove myself worth your acceptance.

In 1839, when the middle class had shaken the Chartist movement, and when Scotland furnished its share of traitors, I told the Scotch people in Dundee, that if they were routed on the hill top, I would muster them on the hill side; that if they were scattered on the hill side, I would rally them in the valley; and if they were dispersed in the valley, I would rally them in the river. I told them that if they lent themselves to deluders, who were then amongst them establishing secret societies, a reliance upon physical force, and instructing the people in the mode of communicating sedition and conspiracy with invisible ink, that the confiding would become victims to these treacherous rascals—that they would be the first to desert them, and the first to betray them; and that I did not form wrong estimates of their intentions, was proved by the fact that the man who digusted the Glasgow Convention, and who was the founder of this secret conspiracy and correspondence, and who had drawn largely on my private purse, was one of the first to desert, betray, and sell the Chartist cause to middle-class demagogues. And, my friends, always bear the fact in mind, that the more desperate and damned is the character of an influential person belonging to the low party, as it is called—the more valuable is he to their opponents, and the more certain is he of employment in their service.

The Scotch people must recollect the tour made by Attwood, Muntz, Douglas, Salt, and Collins, in the same year, and they must recollect their words, their acts, and their object; they must recollect that the Glasgow committee proposed to invite me, but that the middle-class bigmen objected, that they must recollect Collins's words, spoken at a large meeting in Birmingham, before he started on his tour—namely, "That the cause for the people was forcibly to arrest the magistrates, the officials, and the aristocracy in every neighbourhood, and retain them in custody until the Charter was carried;" they must recollect that Muntz and Douglas travelled with a sample of cheap rifles, and openly boasted of having established rifle clubs throughout Scotland. They must recollect that Attwood's object was to secure support for his one-pound note principle; that Muntz's object was to recommend himself to his townsmen upon the strength of popularity; that Douglas's object was to make profit of the "Birmingham Journal"; and that Collins's object was just what he achieved, the establishment of himself in a bacon and butter shop, upon a loan from his new associates, and with a prospect of their custom, and that the general object was to destroy Feargus O'Connor and the "Northern Star."

Now, that was the first time that the Chartists were ever betrayed into any expression in favour of physical force. It was discussed in the first National Convention, and the proceedings of that body are still upon record; and, at hazard of my popularity, when it was mooted in the most bombastic manner, in the most exciting times, and by the most enthusiastic speakers, I invariably set my face against it, and of all the delegates who advocated physical force in 1839, William Rider, Richard Marsden, and Harney, are the only three who have remained firm to the cause of Chartism; and who, I believe, have long since discovered the folly of measuring questions by other men's enthusiasm.

Then came the torch light meetings, and "ARE YOU READY TO GO AT IT, LADS?" if you are, tuck up your sleeves like me." This I heard a gentleman say at a torch-light meeting at Oldham, who now denies it.

Then came the recommendation of drilling and training at the Halifax Theatre, showing the people how to walk in rank and file, without jostling Lord John Russell if they met him in the streets, and which I violently denounced.

Then came the proposition of the London Delegates, to refuse the payment of rent, rates, and taxes. Then came Dr Taylor's chemical process for blowing England up with water. Then came Parson Stephens's sermons; and, mind you, I am only repeating what has been printed and published, and discussed at public meetings. Then came Peter Buzzy and his two-pence a head charge for hearing his letter read to the Convention in his beer house; and then came the transportation of Frost, Williams, and Jones—Peter Buzzy having assured Frost that he had a hundred thousand armed men ready to take the field at a moment's notice.

Then came the sacred holiday; then came the secret delegate meetings in Yorkshire; then came the reasonable enthusiasm of the men of Dewsbury; then came persecution, prosecution, imprisonment, destitution, and death.

I am now taking our movement chronologically, and we will see what has been the result; who have been the sufferers, and who have been the gainers; what the effect has been, and what my course was in each transaction.

Every man of the Birmingham party who represented their townsmen in the Convention, has become the bitterest enemy of Chartism, as renegades always do. Every man of the Cobett party who was elected to the Convention has deserted us, except George Rogers. Every man of the London party who represented London in the Convention has deserted us, except Henry Hetherington. Every man who advocated physical force in that Convention has deserted us, except Rider, Harney, and Marsden. And, without an exception, the deserters have one and all feathered their nests, and have become our greatest enemies. Now, who can deny this? And now for the charges brought against me, and for the manner in which I met them.

While I was upon my trial, in July, 1839, the Convention went mad. The exchequer was nearly empty, and all wishing to take advantage of the enthusiasm, in order to make a stock in trade of it, propounded the most ridiculous, the most atrocious, and the most deceitful resolutions; and a long string of them were adopted nearly unanimously. Upon my return, I saw the object of those resolutions. I was met by all but the country party with a sword and a frown; and amongst the deceivers there was but one feeling, and that was one of disappointment—and that was, that being found guilty at York, judgment was not instantly passed. I found Mr Carpenter, the editor of "Lloyd's" with sword and blunderbuss, as the arms of Chartism, sitting in the chair, and I sat mute till I heard what all had to say. I heard the resolutions read, and I thought it the most prudent course to take another night to consider. I did so, and upon the next morning I proposed the appointment of a committee to reconsider those resolutions; I proposed counter-resolutions; and finding that an empty exchequer had produced a full bag of wind, I also proposed the prorogation of the Convention, and, after a stormy discussion, the resolutions were rescinded—mine were dropped—and the Convention was dissolved; a committee being appointed to eat up the fragments, call the Convention together

VOL. XI. No 569.

again after the sacred holiday, and the resolutions which I submitted to that provisional committee, and my opposition to the sacred holiday, and the cause of my opposition, are still upon record. Those gentlemen upon the committee received six guineas a week, and as soon as the whole corps was disbanded, every man who had been unused to work, and had become disgusted with labour by receiving six guineas a week for seven months, became my bitterest enemy.

In Scotland I was denounced, and I went to Scotland. In Carlisle I was not only denounced but threatened, if I dared to go there, I was there in twenty-four hours after, was gloriously hissed and hooted when I made my appearance on the stage—the streets, the entrance to the Theatre, were all crammed to receive the traitor; one man upon the stage attempted to stop me, but a little physical force brought him to his senses. I positively stood alone in that vast assembly. I made proclamation for my accuser, and summoned him into court, but he had absconded. I spoke over two hours, and concluded amid enthusiastic applause. I received a general apology, and the generous people exultingly accompanied me to my hotel.

I then came to London, and Major Benbow, as the representative of a very large meeting—held, I think, at Lambeth—sent a delegate to me demanding 500*l.* to carry on his movement, and my answer was "to go to the devil."

When the Convention was broken up through its exhausted exchequer, every delegate who was arrested demanded the money—the remnant of the sack—to defend himself, and pay for his witnesses; many got large sums, but employed no counsel. I should state that in the midst of the enthusiasm in Birmingham, when the Convention adjourned there, and when we heard that in the north all was terror and confusion, I postponed my visit to Blackburn, and left Rockdale in the dead of the night, after a public meeting, to be in Birmingham, well knowing that my absence, although pledged to be at Blackburn, would be made a charge of cowardice. I attended the Convention the following day—I went bail for Dr Taylor—I drove to Warwick for him, through the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry—the Farnor-Magistrate refused to take bail for him at that hour, because he was in bed; I sent for Mr Collins, the member, secured his release, left Warwick at eleven o'clock at night, amid the jeers and hootings of a set of shop boys and middle-class ruffians; I arrived at Birmingham at one o'clock in the morning, not a soul would give me a bed, and I was obliged to start by the mail-train for London.

Well, when the torch-light meetings came I attended every one of them. The meetings at Bury and at Wakefield were to take place on the same night. I learned that the Cobbeets, Stephenses, Richardsons, and the whole clique were to meet at D. Fletcher's house, and, building upon my absence, were to denounce me. I got out of a sick bed, went to Bury, to their great mortification, was the first to mount their platform and was the first to address the people, and was the most loudly applauded by the people. Shortly after I went to Manchester and was about to return to London, when two deserters called upon me at my hotel, and told me that the men of the north were ready to come out, but would have no other leader but me. I told them that whenever I intended to take the field I would take care to be in the Cabinet to be a party to the arrangements—that I would be one of the "Senate Consultus"—that I was aware of the delegate meetings, got up by Peter Buzzy, and that his injunction to all was that I should know nothing of the transactions, and that, therefore, they should go to General Buzzy, as Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief. They replied, that "if that was my resolution it would be dangerous for me to return to Yorkshire, as the Dewsbury men were determined." "Then," said I, "I'll return to Yorkshire to day and meet the Dewsbury men." I did return to Yorkshire. A large deputation of the Dewsbury men called upon me; they denounced the traitors that had deceived them; they informed me of the whole plot—that Buzzy shammed Abraham, went to bed and pretended to have the rheumatism; that a stout fellow went up to him with a case of pistols, when Buzzy replied, "Go for Feargus O'Connor now." "No," said the man, "you villain, it was you that brought us out, and you told us that he was no nothing about it." He jumped out of bed, forgetting the rheumatism, and ran behind a sack of flour, and when the affair was communicated to his dupes, the Dewsbury men met, and then resolved that they never again would embark in any scheme of which Feargus O'Connor was not cognisant, and, thanks be to God, the men of Dewsbury, as good Chartists as there are in England, have never since been entrapped, and I went to Dewsbury after and was joyously and heartily received by those who were taught to believe that I had betrayed or deceived them.

Well, the epidemic was general, it ran throughout the country, and I was actually dared to come to Preston, all upon the question of physical force; I went to Preston, however, and triumphed there as I had elsewhere. And now we come to the result.

I was the first that was tried in York in July, 1839, upon the following charge—for having published the following extract, from a Wiltshire paper, in the "Northern Star":

"FUGITIVE BASTARD.—A little boy, last week, for some small offence, was confined in one of the cells belonging to the above workhouse, and was literally starved to death. The poor little fellow during his confinement, actually starved, in consequence of hunger, two of his fingers and the flesh from his arm."

Now, that was the whole charge against me, and for that offence I was treated to a special jury, and I was convicted as a matter of course. I was to be called up for judgment in November; and in such cases, with judgment hanging over a man's head, it is the practice to abstain from agitation in the Convention; however I took my seat in the Convention immediately after, and the Birmingham affair subsequently occurred. I was to be sent to prison in November; in October I went to Ireland, to sell some property to pay my paper-maker a large bill, and to pay other debtors, who were pressing me in consequence of my conviction, and in order to arrange my affairs. While I was in Ireland, I attended some large public meetings, and expounded the Chartist principles, and upon my return the Buzzy revolution had burst out in Wales. I went to Huddersfield—I went to Manchester—I went to Oldham—and I cautioned the people that a government spy was abroad with placards to be posted in Lancashire and Yorkshire. That spy did come to Mr Heywood in the dead hour of the night with his posting bills, and was very properly sent off with a flea in his ear. He did go to Huddersfield, and attempted to entrap Mr Pitkeithly, and this was the very man with a glazed hat, who was the spy of the Newport magistrates; who had created all the excitement in the hills; whose name was so often mentioned upon the trial, but who was never forthcoming. For the defence of those men I paid 1,000*l.* out of my pocket before a penny was received. I secured the two ablest counsel in England—both members of Parliament, Sir Frederick Pollock and Sir Fitzroy Kelly; I sat under the dock

during the whole period of the Commission, until every man associated with them was tried, and each defended by counsel.

Well, that's not a course that an accomplice would be likely to pursue; and yet these rascals, who betrayed Frost and his associates, have the audacity to attempt to palm their treachery upon my shoulders. Well, in 1840, I was tried again, and I should observe that, notwithstanding this judgment hanging over me, I went to an out-door meeting at Sheffield, which was proclaimed by the magistrates, the military being in readiness, and enthusiasm at its height. I went to that meeting, and I walked through the town with a vast assemblage after I had addressed them; and I was obliged to start in the middle of the night, as not a host would give me lodgings.

Well, in 1840, I was tried again, and was treated to another special jury, the Attorney-General of the Whigs, Lord Campbell, attending in person to prosecute me, and mark what I was tried for—for the publication of two speeches—the one of O'Brien, and the other of Dean Taylor: of course I was convicted. But did I then separate myself from the Chartist cause? On the contrary, after my trial at Liverpool was postponed, for I was to be tried there again in April, and without a farthing in the exchequer, I remained with Mr Clarkson, aiding him, taking care that all should have counsel, and paying 85*l.* in one sum for traverse fees.

Well, you remember the informers that appeared then. Harrison against the Bradford prisoners, the very man who had led them on, and a reporter at Liverpool—and, had I not paid 23*l.* 8*s.*, and the travelling expenses of some witnesses to Mr Clarkson—a debt incurred by one of the Yorkshire prisoners—he threatened to turn informer, and hang all the Bradford men—and this threat he repeated three times—and, let it be borne in mind, that, at that period, those men were to be tried for High Treason.

Now, my friends, I wish you to bear these facts strongly in your recollection, as from them I am going to deduce two GREAT FACTS. The one is, that the "poor gentlemen," who are too proud to work, and too poor to live without wages, have ever been the greatest enemies of the working men's cause; and the other is, that your confidence in a leader must ever be based upon his prudence and his courage. With regard to the first fact, I need only state, that every man who did not belong to the order of labour, and who was incarcerated in 1839 and 1840, sought to make merchandise of their martyrdom upon their release from prison, and their stock-in-trade was abuse of Feargus O'Connor.

With regard to the second fact, I do not think that your confidence in my prudence would have been strengthened, if I had made a fool of myself—nor do I think your confidence in my courage would have been increased, if I had placed my life or my liberty in the keeping of misguided enthusiasts or base informers. The best refutation that I can offer to those who would charge me for having excited the people to physical force for my own gain, is

Firstly—That, although well watched in the most exciting times, and although the subject of taunt by traitors, the Government, though well disposed to trap me, has never ventured to try me for a word spoken or a word written by myself—and, as to the charge of gain, if I had sought to make merchandise of principle, I might have been one of the most counted of the aristocracy, one of the best remunerated of the middle classes, but not respected by the working classes; and yet I have been from the beginning, and shall be till the close of my career—be it short or be it long—the especial objects of my solicitude. I have now mapped out for you the history of Chartism, during its advocacy by the middle classes in 1838 and 1839, and I think the dispassionate reader will admit that, although the middle classes constitute the jury class, and although there is no law in England for me, that I have not gone out of the way to the extent of injuring my principles from the power of the one, or the sympathy of the other. And, I dare say, my Oldham friends will remember that Mr Peddie, one of those convicted at York in 1840, openly avowed upon the platform, that he was offered 300*l.* a year, and a good situation by a Government official, if he would put the rope round Feargus O'Connor's neck.

I have now shown you what traitors, spies, deserters, and informers, effected for the Chartist cause in 1839 and 1840, and I will now come to the next move—the outbreak in the North of England in 1842. That outbreak was created by the Corn-Law League turning out their hands. The times were not only threatening, but dangerous. I need not have gone to Manchester, because if I chose to avail myself of the excuse, I was editing a daily newspaper, enlisted in your cause, gratuitously. But I did go; and I was the last of the Convention to leave, and my acts there are before you; and what again was the result? Why, that I was tried, with fifty-nine others, for eight days at Lancaster, and the three informers—the one a reporter of my own, the other a Secretary to a Branch and a Delegate to the Conference, and the other a working man, who was taken out of the workhouse to lead the people on—were the witnesses against us.

Then I come to the last *emute*. But, in passing—as these things cannot be too often repeated—let me also remind you, that just before the trials at Monmouth, and when spies were abroad in London, two men, professing Chartism, called upon me at Hammersmith, at nine o'clock at night, and told me that it was determined that I should be at such a place at twelve o'clock that night, to aid a fire brigade that was to set fire to that locality. I thought it odd that if the message was genuine it should be borne by strangers. So I replied, "I shall certainly be at my post," and rang the bell, and when the servant came in, I said, "Robert, go and fetch me two policemen"—and my two FRIENDS scampered off as if the old gentleman was at their heels.

The next subject to which I would draw your attention, is my complete answer to those pettifogging hiring scribes who would starve if there was not pen, ink, paper, and prostitution to live upon, and who have the insolence and audacity to talk of Feargus O'Connor creating excitement to make profit of his newspaper.

Now, pray mark my answer to these minions. Firstly—When the "True Sun" advocated your principles, and when its exchequer was empty, I edited that paper gratuitously; and before railways were generally established, and when travelling was expensive, I made a tour with Mr Luddy—at my own expense mind—to get up the circulation of that paper. In 1842 I made an arrangement with the proprietors of the "Evening Star" to edit that paper gratuitously, if they would advocate the Chartist principles. I edited it for nine months until it turned Tory. Upon one occasion I paid 100*l.* out of my own pocket to procure stamps for it. It furnished what no other evening paper ever yet furnished, three and four columns of reply to the articles in the morning papers of that day. I never made a tour, nor did I ever in my life at a public meeting put off or advertise the "Northern Star," nor would I allow others

to do in my presence, but I did make a tour to puff the "Evening Star." I then devoted my whole time to the "Evening Star," and neglected the "Northern Star," thinking that the fresher the news the better for my party. I sent reports of my mission to the "Evening Star," but not to the "Northern Star," and I received letters to this effect from Mr Hill, the editor—"The 'Evening Star' is playing the very devil with our circulation." I received similar letters from several agents.

When I commenced to edit the "Evening Star," the circulation of the "Northern Star" was 13,810. Now you shall have it in the first month of my gratuitous service, and in the last month—you shall have it weekly—

1st Week of 1st Month	13,810
2nd ditto	13,800
3rd ditto	13,800
4th ditto	12,950
5th ditto	12,950
6th ditto	12,950
7th ditto	12,950
8th ditto	12,950
9th ditto	12,950
10th ditto	12,950
11th ditto	12,950
12th ditto	12,950

Then the "Evening Star," on the 4th of February, 1843, came out as a Tory paper—with the Bible, Crown, and Sword on a cushion, as the arms of the State—and the top of an editor, in a leading article, writing these words, "Who dares open his mouth, when Royalty condescends to speak." Well, then, you shall have the following month's circulation of the "Northern Star" after I abandoned the editorship of the "Evening Star."

1st Week	9,085
2nd ditto	10,000
3rd ditto	11,500
4th ditto	10,245
5th ditto	10,245
6th ditto	10,245

Now, then, can there possibly be a more complete, a more conclusive answer to the scurvy vermin who live upon prostitution, and who, nevertheless, dare to charge me with editing a newspaper for profit? And again, let it be borne in mind, that I stated at the commencement of the French Revolution that a friend of mine had offered to place 1,000*l.* in my hands for the establishment of a Daily Paper, and that if a sufficient amount was subscribed in shares that I would discharge the duties of editor gratuitously; and I promise you that such a paper as I would have made that, would have speedily sent the "Northern Star" out of existence. It would have been the property of the shareholders, and not my property. You would have had the earliest parliamentary news, and other intelligence, and not one single prosecution, if I could have communicated with you and the Government daily, would have taken place. And I now tell you what I offer; if the working classes and the trades are prepared to establish a Daily Paper, they may manage their own finances, I will be the unpaid editor and manager, and would speedily render the "Northern Star" unnecessary.

My friends, again I tell you that your principal security lies in my being YOUR UNPAID SERVANT. A word as to the repetition of the old system of spying and informing, and I have done.

I have traced it from 1839, '40, and '42, and now I trace it to its recent exhibition. You have Powell in London, and others whose names will shortly be mentioned. You have the following from the "Manchester Times," of Saturday last:—

APPROACHMENT OF THIRTY CHARTISTS AT ASHTON.—On Wednesday last considerable excitement prevailed in Ashton, in consequence of its becoming known that a party of thirty Chartists had been apprehended in Ashton and its neighbourhood during the previous night. Early in the morning the market place in front of the Town Hall was crowded by persons anxious to hear the evidence which would be adduced against them on their being brought up. After the usual preliminary sessions had been gone through, the whole of the prisoners were arraigned, when they gave names, as follows: Thomas Tasker, John Sefton, John Will, Charles Kellett, Thomas Winterbottom, John Leach, Thomas Leach, Moses Leigh, William Moss, John Smith, Richard Shore, Thomas Tasker, James Wright, William Patmore, Richard Hill, Samuel Sugden, John Leach, John Hewitt, William Shepley, Robert Farnworth, James Thomas, Thomas Collett, Robert Parrott, Thomas Willmington, Taylor, Thomas, Greenwood, Thomas Hunt, Thomas Hurst, William Broadbent, Charles Kellett, Thomas Winterbottom, John Leach, Thomas Leach, Moses Leigh, William Moss, John Smith, Richard Shore, Thomas Tasker, James Wright, William Patmore, Richard Hill, Samuel Sugden, John Leach, John Hewitt, William Shepley, Robert Farnworth, James Thomas, Thomas Collett, Robert Parrott, Thomas Willmington, Taylor, Thomas, Greenwood, Thomas Hunt, Thomas Hurst, William Broadbent, Charles Kellett, Thomas Winterbottom, John Leach, Thomas Leach, Moses Leigh, William Moss, John Smith, Richard Shore, Thomas Tasker, James Wright, William Patmore, Richard Hill, Samuel Sugden, John Leach, John Hewitt, William Shepley, Robert Farnworth, James Thomas, Thomas Collett, Robert Parrott, Thomas Willmington, Taylor, Thomas, Greenwood, Thomas Hunt, Thomas Hurst, William Broadbent, Charles Kellett, Thomas Winterbottom, John Leach, Thomas Leach, Moses Leigh, William Moss, John Smith, Richard Shore, Thomas Tasker, James Wright, William Patmore, Richard Hill, Samuel Sugden, John Leach, John Hewitt, William Shepley, Robert Farnworth, James Thomas, Thomas Collett, Robert Parrott, Thomas Willmington, Taylor, Thomas, Greenwood, Thomas Hunt, Thomas Hurst, William Broadbent, Charles Kellett, Thomas Winterbottom, John Leach, Thomas Leach, Moses Leigh, William Moss, John Smith, Richard Shore, Thomas Tasker, James Wright, William Patmore, Richard Hill, Samuel Sugden, John Leach, John Hewitt, William Shepley, Robert Farnworth, James Thomas, Thomas Collett, Robert Parrott, Thomas Willmington, Taylor, Thomas, Greenwood, Thomas Hunt, Thomas Hurst, William Broadbent, Charles Kellett, Thomas Winterbottom, John Leach, Thomas Leach, Moses Leigh, William Moss, John Smith, Richard Shore, Thomas Tasker, James Wright, William Patmore, Richard Hill, Samuel Sugden, John Leach, John Hewitt, William Shepley, Robert Farnworth, James Thomas, Thomas Collett, Robert Parrott, Thomas Willmington, Taylor, Thomas, Greenwood, Thomas Hunt, Thomas Hurst, William Broadbent, Charles Kellett, Thomas Winterbottom, John Leach, Thomas Leach, Moses Leigh, William Moss, John Smith, Richard Shore, Thomas Tasker, James Wright, William Patmore, Richard Hill, Samuel Sugden, John Leach, John Hewitt, William Shepley, Robert Farnworth, James Thomas, Thomas Collett, Robert Parrott, Thomas Willmington, Taylor, Thomas, Greenwood, Thomas Hunt, Thomas Hurst, William Broadbent, Charles Kellett, Thomas Winterbottom, John Leach, Thomas Leach, Moses Leigh, 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Poetry.

THE SPIRIT OF WAT TYLER.

BY CHARLES COLLS.

Taxation burthens every thing
By art or nature given;
The sick man's rushlight, twinkling,
The glorious beam of Heaven—
Our all of wear and all we eat,
To glut the scheming splinter;
There wants to make our list complete
But a poll-tax, and a Tyler.

'A Tyler,' murmured from the grave
A voice the sound repelling—
'Peace! would-be Briton! Dastard! Slave!
And from his earthly dwelling
The shade of Tyler stood on guard:
His back was gored and riven;
But now, a mark was on his breast
By Waterloo's dagger given.

The same they had immortal steel
Renowned in civic strife;
Savage blade of servile steel,
Converting shambles into life;
'Dost mark the wound, the gash said,
'Neath which slaves' sin was staggered
From horse to earth? 'tis well repaid,
For London wears the dagger!

Now to the purpose—I am he,
Who not for fame competed,
But would have seen my country free,
And have her foes defeated;
Mine was a deed the good desired,
The shackled chain was round us;
We rose at once, like men inspired,
And burst the links that bound us!

But what avail'd it! Soon the youth
Whose kindly craft entrap'd them,
To trust his honour and his truth,
Again his chains entrap'd them,
And still we onward we are bound,
As 'twere a serpent coiling
Its dreadful wreathling round
Your limbs, all faint with toiling!

Long, long you proudly bore the load,
Lit up your lurid casement,
But now the burden brings the good,
Reward of self abatement;
Mark! Man that would be—PETERBRO,
Vex'd and in slaughter shaming—
Master, and now a slave too,
And think of Co-ke and Baring!

Whist! cometh more by steam,
(Earth shodges at the story)
You waggon boasts a human team,
And drags the Englishman;
And this is Britain! Would like these
Upon its surface wringing,
The tyrant of the Portuguese
Had none in viler keeping.

'God save the Queen!' Your dogs I see
Have supped on dainties;
Age of progress, industry,
Of course you work your monkeys.
God save the Queen! Sir Britons slaves,
In this the land of slavery;
Ye stung, 'Britannia rules the waves,'
Yet bow to basest slavery.

A shadow call'd BERNAM, I see
Exulting o'er the nation;
Though Cade was slain ingloriously,
For seeking reformation;
Men and his fellow warriors brave,
Their memories unrequited;
You scarce can trace TITMOUTH's grave,
And EMERY lies neglected.

The world contains the graves of men,
All trait of whom have vanished;
Their spirit must revive again,
Or freedom's eye is banished.
And then, who said it, to be complete,
You're that requires a poet's pen;
Doy! that can't like a true poet,
Out, then would'st pay a poet's fee.

The spirit passed in bitter wrath,
With eye indignant bright;
And walling Walworth track'd his path,
Still on his death-wound gazing.
May kinder spirits still be true,
To come for coming light;
Till not a Briton but will strive
To profit by his story.

Reviews.

The Ethnological Journal. September. London: 12, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

We are rather disappointed in not finding a continuation of Mr Burke's revelations of the Atlantean mystery in the present number of the *Ethnological Journal*. We must warn Mr Burke against the danger of having too many inns in the fire. The 'Critical Analysis of the Hebrew Chronology,' commenced in the first, and continued in the second, number, was not resumed in the third, and is again wanting in the fourth number. Again, the 'Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Physical Differences of Mankind,' commenced in No. 1, and continued in No. 2, was not resumed in No. 3, and is again omitted in the present number. Entirely new questions are started in the number before us. This sort of editorship may serve to show Mr Burke's ability to grapple with and illustrate a variety of subjects, but, we fear, is also too likely to confuse and discourage his readers—not, we submit, the best method of ensuring the success of the *Ethnological Journal*.

In offering these remarks, it must not be inferred that we undervalue the contents of the present number's number. The article on the 'Nature and Origin of Mythology'—the first of a promised series of Mythological sketches—volunteers explanations of the principles and origin of Mythology at once novel and convincing; and contains abundance of curious information of great interest to the student of history. From this article we give the following extract:—

THE ANCIENTS NOT 'IDOLATERS.'
All inquiry leads to the conclusion that the religion of primitive civilisation was simple and sublime—the worship of a great ruling intelligence, infinitely exalted in nature, infinitely beyond human conception in wisdom, and goodness, and power. It is natural for lofty minds to borrow the language of poetry, when dealing with such ideas, and of course the attributes of the Deity were often illustrated by images derived from physical phenomena. In a variety of ways, the sun became a beautiful type of this providence, and the ethereal fire of his nature. In the process of time, these types became so habitually associated with the idea of the Deity, that admiration became reverence, and reverence superstition. Thus arose what is termed the fire worship, and the worship of the sun, the followers of which, however, in ancient or modern times, did not do worship these bodies, in the sense supposed by the advocates of their creed. It is a most absurd prejudice to suppose that the Persians, for instance, worshipped the Sun, or Fire, as if these were living, intelligent beings capable of hearing and seeing them. Their writings and practice plainly show that they merely regarded these bodies with high and superstitious respect, as the most appropriate symbols of the great ruling light and intelligence of the universe. Or, again, some remarks are applicable to the attributes of ancient deities, as Jupiter, and to those of the modern Hindu, and other races, that it is one of the most extraordinary evidences of the childish credulity which religious antiquity is capable of producing, that the Christian world has almost universally believed that Pagan nations worshipped animals and statues, in the sense of actual gods. The ancient Greeks and Romans were not idiots, who believed themselves capable of creating G-ds; nor were their senses so obscure as to lead them to suppose that a block of wood or marble was a living, spiritual being, capable of hearing their cries and seeing their faces. But they were too stupid to believe that a block of wood or marble was a living, spiritual being, capable of hearing their cries and seeing their faces. But they were too stupid to believe that a block of wood or marble was a living, spiritual being, capable of hearing their cries and seeing their faces.

A review of a number of American publications, throws some light on the 'Progress of Ethnology in the United States.' The article on the 'Real Nature of Animal Mechanism' is logically and forcibly written; and we warn the author that if—in the unanimous opinion of his readers—he succeeds in demonstrating what he calls 'the grandest and most important truth in the universe,' he will then have settled nothing; a child may at any moment, by the simplest of questions, render his theory of non-effect.

We are glad to observe that the *Ethnological Journal* has received a very flattering and encouraging welcome on the other side of the Atlantic; and that at home its popularity is steadily advancing.

Peage Jobbery; or, the Houses of Corruption, and how to cleanse them. London: W. Strange, Paternoster-row.

This is another of the valuable little publications issued by Mr Strange, and devoted to the showing-up of our 'wisest, virtuous, discreetest, best,' who rule the besotted people of this country through the medium of that blessed institution the Parliament of Lords and Commons. The opening chapter of this very excellent little book will best explain its character:—

THE HOUSE OF HEREDITARY LEGISLATORS.
The House of Lords, or House of Peers, is an embodiment of the mean and vulgar idea by which England is governed, and by which, we regret to say, the English people allow themselves to be governed. We mean the vulgar idea of PROPERTY OR WEALTH, allied to the mere accident of birth.

Does any one suppose that *finances* form any part of the qualifications of the member of the House of Lords? It really forms no part of his qualifications. For the only one is this—that he has been born a peer—a hereditary power of land, to which a title is attached! Born Lord, at once follows, that he takes his seat in the House at twenty-one years of age, as a hereditary legislator of twenty-seven millions of people.

Think of hereditary peers, hereditary poets laureate, hereditary philosophers, hereditary lawyers, hereditary doctors! Who would dream of such absurdities! Yet we have hereditary legislators! Will it be said, that the painter, the poet, the philosopher, the lawyer, and the doctor require brains, and that the hereditary legislator does not? or that these require a special education, knowledge, and experience, to the exclusion of the functions of the family? But hereditary legislators stand in need of no such qualifications!

Is there any farmer who would trust his sheep to a hereditary shepherd, or his wine to a hereditary vintner? Who is there that does not scout the idea as applied to the most ordinary business of life, requiring the most ordinary qualities? Yet we quietly submit to the continued institution of this remnant of barbarism—the rag of the feudal system; and consider ourselves, as qualified to govern us ourselves in the fact that they are in the possession of certain hereditary lands which their ancestors robbed from the people and made hereditary in their own families many centuries ago, and who are designated by certain titles or nicknames, far too much honoured, fixed upon them by the reigning monarchs of the time to be.

The last hereditary occupation in Europe was that of hereditary knighthood, long since abolished; but the hereditary occupation of hereditary legislators, and practical qualities which did not descend by birth. The only hereditary occupation which is still tolerated is that of legislator; and it were full time that the hereditary legislators, like the hereditary hangmen, were put quietly upon the shelf.

Inquire into the origin of our oldest peers, and what do we find to be? Successful thieves! That is the qualification, which the law has made eternal. Lords now, lords ever—once a thief, always a thief. First, they stole our lands; they were then chiefs of robbers, and then, as the knights of the Middle Ages, they were the lords of the manor. Their role, originally, was the sword. The motto of the oldest noble houses unambiguously proclaim the vocation of the aristocracy. 'My crown by the spear,' boasts the Middleton family. 'To my power,' says the Stamford family, under six gaping boar's heads, with tusks exposed. 'Furth fortune and fill the fether,' says Atholl, whose sons and associates have filled the fether with a nation. 'The gentle of industry increase,' says Humberston, whose industry has brought him in a pension of £1,700 a year, with fat places for his relatives in the army and the church. *And so it goes*—a peer, 'accursed be he who thinks there's evil in it,' say the Lords of the Garter, who fill their pockets out of the public treasury! 'Nothing that belongs to man belongs to me,' say the Talbotts—large owners of plundered possessions. 'Prepared for every chance,' says Earl Gomberrere, who pockets an annual pension of £4,116.

'The red hand of Ireland,' is flourished by the O'Neills, the chief of the house being, appropriate enough, a 'gentleman of the sword.' 'The dragon's teeth to be feared,' say the Marquis of Londonderry—and fearful enough it is when he comes down upon us for our money, which he and his family absorb largely. 'Over, for ever,'—quaintly but emphatically says Marquis Conyngham. 'Following the example of his Ancestors,' says Baron Granville, whose son was ejected even from the corrupt House of Commons the other day, for practising bribery at Derby. 'Spurs sought,' says Marquis Tweedale, who certainly says no more.

'Thus that want are the sons of Baron Granville,' whose father, which last might lead us to adopt as the motto of the entire aristocratic class, 'It is time or else,' says Earl Cowper, a hereditary pensioner at the rate of £1,600 a year—but it is 'his own'—the public spirit—the taxes—are his heritage and the heritage of his class. 'Watch and pray,' says Viscount Castlemaine—watch and pray is the true religion.

While the fortunes of many of the peers have been made in the dark ages of physical force and brute power, others have obtained their titles and estates by servile sycophancy of kings; some by treason to their 'legitimate' princes; others by success in modern warfare, and others through the alms of the law courts.

Allowing that a successful general, or a successful lawyer who has made a fortune, should be elevated to the peerage, is this any reason why his descendants for ever should be lords? Is there a single one? But many of the nobles could we enumerate, who have sprung from the representatives of our great military lords now! What are they? Mostly dolt, as unfitted to be legislators as a brewer's horse. Take for instance the present Duke of Albemarle, with his annual pension of £5,000; or the thick-headed sons of the Duke of Wellington! The only quality for which the Duke of Marlborough is distinguished, in his extreme weakness. Then what great lawyer peer has been succeeded by an heir of any note whatever? What philosopher has the House of Lords produced? Is there a single one? But many of the nobles could we enumerate, who have sprung from the representatives of our great military lords now! What are they? Mostly dolt, as unfitted to be legislators as a brewer's horse. 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the they'll murder thee, as they murdered poor Henry Hunt, for they look for nought else." And will "Aladdin" be pleased to name one of those who have left in disgust, that has not feathered his nest better by revolt than by fidelity, or one who was not a MOCK PREACHER OF PHYSICAL FORCE, as long as they thought that that was the most saleable commodity.

But "Aladdin's" friends are like "Aladdin's" self—they suit their political wares to the political fashion of the day, and they prefer a guinea, as the reward of treason, to a pound as the wages of principle.

Further on, we have the people's acknowledged and justifiable contempt for Parliament. We have a touch at the divine precepts of Christ—at the economical follies of the Government—at the disheartening condition of the people, the criminal made the competitor of the virtuous labourer—a glance at the Currency question, and wound up with a magnificent climax—

It is truly such as this, trickery such as this, that makes the people in a hurry to escape from the institutions under which they live, and by which they are oppressed.

Now, if "Aladdin's" lamp had burned with true splendour, would not the magician's peroration have been, "It is this that gods the people to physical resistance?"

"Aladdin" discovers in the Prime Minister's duplicity the fuel that feeds the flame of Chartism; but the neomancer has not told us that the middle-class tyranny is the fuel that feeds the Russell flame. Now, to cap "Aladdin's" pyramid with a bag of smoke. It is so grand, so magnificent, so reviving, so just and hopeful, that we shall give it without curtailment. God forbid that we should clip it of any of its fair dimensions, it evinces such a thorough knowledge of Political Economy—of the Labour question—the representative question; it is so full of legal lore—the essence of equity—and the quintessence of justice—that it would be spoliation—nay, worse than physical force, to rob the volume of a single word. Here it is:—

They must substitute direct for indirect taxation. They must be as extravagant as they are frugal, for they will have to draw on their own resources. Perhaps the great body of the people might accept a compromise, though the bargain would involve political servitude in exchange for fiscal immunity. But of this the oligarchy may rest assured, that, in spite of soldiers and police, the extinction of their order is not distant unless they can so contrive that every man able and willing to work shall find employment at remunerating wages, whatever their pseudo-political economy may aver to the contrary. Better that revenue should fall than that humanity should perish; better sponge out the debt than exterminate life; and the loss would not be insupportable, should coronets and mitres disappear, provided men remained.

Now, what will the enlightened Chartist, the reasoning mechanic, or the thoughtful labourer, say to that? Direct taxation may yet preserve an ascendant oligarchy in the fulness of their representative power, and the fiscal burdens falling upon their order may reconcile their serfs to their sway. "Aladdin," awake! arouse! Throw off your slumber. The dim glimmer of your lamp has cast a film over your bilious eye. Did you suppose that the readers of the "Northern Star" would believe that the possessors of exclusive political power, whether taxes were direct or indirect, would exonerate their serfs from any participation in the payment? and are you aware—for every Chartist who understands his A B C, is—that every pound of direct taxation is paid in 40s. of labour taxation? because the taxpayers, in the first instance, are represented, and they gather it in the double from the retail tax-payers who are not represented.

"Aladdin," God forgive you! Sin no more, and we'll forgive you. If you mean to be a prostitute, say so; but do not ape a virtue that you do not possess, or revile a principle, or even argue it, that you do not understand.

Now, "Aladdin" we'll conclude our comment with an anecdote. Once upon a time the celebrated Irish wit, Mr Curran, had a controversy with a very bilious and ill-conditioned barrister. He called him a crooked minded imbecile. "I'm not," replied his antagonist. "D— you," said Curran, "if you swallowed a penny nail it would come out a cork-screw." Upon another occasion this witty barrister was defending a prisoner, charged with stealing some butter-milk to make whey for his sick wife; the man piteously told his own story and the situation of his partner, when Curran turned to his old antagonist and said, "Mac, what a pity you weren't there to look at the milk and it would have turned into curds and whey."

THE LATE SESSION.

It almost seems like an act of gratuitous cruelty to revert again to the defunct Session, which so long pressed like an incubus on the public mind, and whose close was everywhere so warmly welcomed as a relief from an intolerable annoyance. We shall do so, however, very briefly, for the purpose of presenting a few details which may hereafter possess, at least, a statistical and inferential value.

The sterility of the Session has been a theme of universal complaint. We have had other lengthened sittings of the Legislature of late years; but they were redeemed by having something tangible to do, and however ineffective the measures might be in themselves, Parliament at least carried them in an earnest, workmanlike spirit. If the whole nation did not feel interested in the debates, large classes did, and the objects in view were somewhat of a national character. But the Session which has just closed had no definite object in view, nor any great and well digested measures before it. There was no desire manifested on the part of Parliament collectively to discharge its important functions; no comprehensive or adequate sympathy with the wants and interests of the country.

One consequence of this state of things has been to induce inquiry as to its causes. These have been said to be twofold; first—executive mismanagement on the part of the Ministry; second—the obstructions and delay caused by the forms of Parliament itself.

With respect to the latter, a Committee on Public Business was appointed on the motion of Mr Evelyn Denison, which made its report just before the House rose for the vacation. It was composed of the most experienced members of the House, and among the witnesses examined were the Speaker, Mr Guizot (as to the forms of the French Chambers), and Mr Curtis, a late member of Congress, and a gentleman of large practical knowledge with reference to the forms of the representative body in the United States. Sundry recommendations on this head are given by the Committee, and there is little doubt but that the pressing nature of the evil will compel all parties to work together for the purpose of enabling the House of Commons to discharge more effectively the increasing public business of the country.

It is plain, however, from the terms of one portion of that Report, that the Committee were of opinion that the rules and forms of the House were but slightly chargeable with the blame of the wasted Session, and that the delay was principally owing to the impotence of the Executive and amendments in these rules and forms, which appear to them all that is practicable in that direction, they conclude their Report in the following terms, which are certainly strong enough when we remember that Lord J. Russell and Sir G. Grey were members of the Committee, and have thus been made indirectly to pronounce an emphatic condemnation of their own mismanagement.—"Your Committee, however, ventures to express an opinion that the satisfactory conduct and progress of the business of the House must mainly depend upon Her Majesty's Government, holding as they do the chief control over its management. They believe that by careful preparation of measures, their early introduction, the judicious distribution of business between the two Houses, and the order and method with which measures are conducted, the Government can contribute in an essential degree to the easy and convenient conduct of business. They

trust the efforts of the Government would be seconded by those of independent members, and that a general determination would prevail to carry on the public business with regularity and dispatch."

This is the best possible reply that can be given to the new theory of the duties of an Executive, which Lord John improvised in reply to Mr Disraeli's slashing attack. The passages we have italicised point out, in perspicuous and forcible language, precisely those qualifications and requirements in which the present Ministry are deficient, and in thus cloaking the censure of the Committee for the shortcomings of the past, under the thin disguise of a recommendation for the future, they virtually censure past mismanagement.

An analysis of the way in which the time was spent, shows the necessity for improved and vigorous management in this department, if future Sessions are not to be as protracted and as barren as the last. In the course of the Session there were 255 divisions in the House of Commons. The question of Commercial Distress gave rise to nine, of which two were on the question of the number of members to constitute the Committee—five on the names of as many members—the remaining two were the debate and division on the motion to appoint a Committee, and the debate on Mr Herries's motion at the close of the Session, which it was clear could lead to no practical result. Thus, out of the nine debates and divisions, not one was really on the question at issue, or with any defined or well-digested measure in view, to remedy the evils complained of. The Corruption at the late General Election was a topic that, in various shapes, gave rise to a great number of divisions. In all there were thirty-nine debates and divisions on the subject of our National Representation and the correction of its admitted abuses, inclusive of Mr Hume's motion in favour of the "Four Points," and Mr Berkeley's for the Ballot. The result of these thirty-nine debates and divisions is, as in the former case—nothing. The culprit Boroughs have got off scot free, and the National Representation is just where it was.

Reform of the Navigation Laws was one of the great cards with which Ministers opened the session. They, however, were evidently never very much in earnest with their work, which proceeded languidly, and they dropped it in Committee after six divisions. On a Bill which attacked the liberty of speech and writing they were more resolute—Whigs are first-rate despots when in power. They persevered with their Crown and Government Security Bill in the face of seventeen divisions, and that they carried because it was an infringement of the constitution. Their success in these kind of manoeuvres is in the precise ratio of their failure in useful measures. Then there were fifteen divisions on the Sugar Duties, many of which were caused by their blunders in the plain matters of calculation, and which any school boy, decently versed in addition and multiplication, would have never fallen into.

They persevered, however, in spite of an obstinate opposition, and they triumphed because the colonists said they did not want the measure, which was only calculated to mock their hopes and accelerate their ruin; and because, also, it saddled this country with a fresh pecuniary burden, which, while it increased our annual deficit was of no use to the Colonies. Five other divisions on Rum Duties and British Spirits ought to be added to these fifteen, because these measures were supplementary to the Sugar Duties Bill. In Finance and Taxation there were forty-five divisions, of which five were on the Property Tax and one on the Window Tax. The others were mainly in Committee of Supply on different portions of the estimates. Only nine of these related to financial reforms of general interest; and, as a general conclusion of the whole, it may be said that it ended by finding the Financial Minister borrowing two millions more money. The Diplomatic Relations with Rome Bill was carried after ten divisions. The Roman Catholic Relief Bill was lost after twelve, and the Jewish Disabilities Bill was also negative. Thus, of three measures intended to remove penalties on sincere religious convictions, and to place our national diplomacy on a rational footing, only one has become law. The Public Health Bill passed after nine divisions, and seven divisions carried the other two measures which were honoured by special paragraphs in the Royal Speech, namely, the Scottish Tithes Act and the Act for facilitating the Sale of the Irish Encumbered Estates.

As a contrast, however, to the dilatory and do-nothing spirit which characterised the House and the Ministry, in matters of remedial policy, divisions on the Coercion Bills may be noted. The Bill for Suspending the Habeas Corpus in Ireland passed with one division, and through all its stages at one sitting. The Crime and Outrage Bill had to face six divisions. The Removal of Aliens Bill passed with four, and the seventeen divisions on the Crown and Government Security Bill, arose not from opposition to the measure itself, but from attempts on the part of the minority to render it a little less unconstitutional, arbitrary, and despotic than it was, as drawn up by the Government.

Such then is the way in which ten months have been wasted. Such are the qualifications of the present Ministry for office. Can anything more forcibly expose their utter incompetency than the plain catalogue now placed before the reader, or point more directly to a crying want of the nation—a new Executive?

To Readers & Correspondents.

NOTICE.—I request all persons sending money for the Executive, to address to Mr KID, at the Land Office, 14, High Holborn.

For the Directors of the National Land Company, to 14, High Holborn.

For the Wives and Families of the Victims, to Mr J. GARRATT, 8, No. 4, Ark-street, St. George's, Lomb-st.

For the Defence of Dr M'DONNELL, to Mr WILLIAM ATKIN, schoolmaster, Bentinck-street, Ashton-under-Lyne.

For the General Defence Fund, to Mr O'CONNOR, or to me, at this office.

I have now before me, received by this (Wednesday) morning's post, letters containing remittances for the distinct purposes, unconnected with the NORTHERN STAR, and on business to which other persons are appointed to attend. It is too bad to thus burden one person.

W. RIDER.

THE O'CONNOR TARIFF.—O. Barnett, Hill, suggests to the agents that they should publish their addresses, so that parties may know where to apply for the "TARIFF."

JOHN MOSGALL, of Deptford, calls upon the Chartists to do their duty, and subscribe for the defence of the imprisoned victims.

J. JACOB, Hounslow, must apply to the Directors of the National Land Company, 14, High Holborn.

W. HATY, Bristol.—The amount sent, August 23rd, was 10s. 6d., not 10s., as announced.

Mr R. WAGO, Newcastle-under-Lyme.—The 5s. 6d. in postage stamps, for the Defence Fund, has not reached this office. We are not responsible for monies sent to the Land Office, nor to the Central Committee.

GROVER, Newcastle.—The petition referred to, respecting John Nichol, never reached Mr O'Connor.

J. MERRITT, Bristol.—Apply to the GARRATT'S COUNCIL Office, London. In answer to your second, see our advertisement signed E.D.

W. RIDER, Castle Eden.—We cannot answer legal questions.

RECEIPTS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1848.

PER MR O'CONNOR.

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Braintree	2 5 6	Bromsgrove, 1 10 0
Westminster	0 3 6	Hedley, 1 10 0
Ashton-under-Lyne	4 9 2	Hull, 1 17 3
Hazlingh	1 1 6	Grippligate, 2 1 6
Carlisle	0 10 0	William Mat., 0 10 0
Bradford, Wilsa	1 1 0	thos, 0 1 0
Reichdale	1 1 0	Wm Mahon, 0 13 0
Nottingham	1 1 0	Wm Mahon, 0 13 0
Nottingham	1 1 0	Wm Mahon, 0 13 0
Merthyr, Powell	1 1 0	Thos Cook, 0 15 0
		£51 2 11

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Rochdale	0 3 0	Merthyr, Powell, 0 8 6
Nottingham	0 3 0	Hull, 0 1 9
Sweet	0 2 0	Wm Mahon, 0 2 0
		£16 9 6

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Blackburn	0 4 0	
		£ 4 0

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Land Fund	31 2 11	
Expense Fund	0 16 9	
Aid Fund	0 4 9	
		£ 32 4 5

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Bank	40 9 7	
Rules	0 1 8	
		£ 42 15 8

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Minster Rent	5 0 0	
Agricultural Operations	4 0 0	
		£ 9 0 0

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
WM. DIXON, CHARTIST, DOYLE, T. CLARK, (Condy, Sec.)		
PHILIP M'GRATH, (Fin. Sec.)		

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Blackburn Auxiliary Bank	4 0 0	
		£ 4 0 0

FOR FAMILIES OF VICTIMS.

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	0 1 0	Ipswich, per W. Garratt, 0 7 6
Completion Chart.	0 1 0	Leicester, No. 1, 0 7 6
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	0 1 0	Leicester, No. 1, 0 7 6
		£ 2 0 4

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
John Kent	0 0 6	A few Friends, 0 4 1
Thomas Kent	0 0 6	Marquis of Westminister's Estate, 0 4 1
		£ 0 5 3

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Dumbarton, Wm Ferguson	0 2 0	Yale of Leven, 0 2 6
		Douglas Bleach-field, Dundee, 0 2 6
		£ 0 7 0

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
A few Workingmen	0 1 0	Mr Davis, 0 1 0
Johnston	0 10 0	Bleasford, per J. Wilson, 0 1 6
Ditto for Mr Cuffey	0 0 6	Merthyr Tydvil, 0 1 5
		£ 0 15 5

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
G C Knight, Marrow-road	0 1 0	per C. Cludery, 0 10 0
		£ 0 11 0

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Oliver Branch, Somers Town	0 5 0	Leabury, Farmer, 0 1 0
J. Bennett	0 0 6	Marston Colliery, 0 8 0
J. Murray	0 0 6	Walsall, J. Higgins, 0 5 0
Preston, Mr Lid-die	0 4 0	Grove, W. Crichton, 0 6 1
Dewsbury, Mr Newsome	1 0 0	Trindon Colliery, 8 3 1
		£ 8 2 2

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Crewe, per W. M. McLean	0 3 8	Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 0 5 0
		£ 0 5 0

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	0 11 0	per T. Pickford, 0 5 0
		£ 0 5 0

TO THE IMPERIAL CHARTISTS.

We beg to call the attention of the enthusiastic Chartists to the amount of the Week's Receipts for the Defence of THIRTY-ONE of their Brethren; to be tried on Thursday next under the New Felony Act.

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Received by Wm. Rider		
Gosport, per J. Douglas	0 6 0	
A Toll Collector	0 1 0	
Norwich, per C. Springhall	0 10 0	
Hanley and Shelton Chartists, per M. Deakin	0 11 5	
Blackburn, per J. G. Webb	0 10 0	
G. Sturgess, (for defence of Mr Cuffey), per G. Sturgess	0 8 0	
Nottingham, per J. Sweet	0 6 0	
Kidderminster, Stourbridge-street Chartists, per S. Lythall	0 4 0	
Tiverton, per W. Kibbey	0 1 0	
Bristol, per W. Hyatt	0 10 0	
Barford, near Banbury, per J. Stone, for defence of Cuffey	0 6 0	
Marplestone Colliery	0 13 0	
Croydon	0 2 0	
Charles Tridram, Warwick	0 2 0	
		£ 5 8 0

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Mr J. Sweet begs to acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:—		
From Bulwell, per J. Sweet	0 5 0	
Mr Birgh	0 5 0	
Mr Shephard	0 5 0	
Mr Brown	0 5 0	
Chilpindale	0 5 0	
		£ 0 6 0

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
From Bulwell, per J. Sweet	0 5 0	
Carrington, per J. Sweet	0 5 0	
		£ 0 10 0

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
From the Seven Stars, per J. Sweet	0 5 0	
		£ 0 5 0

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
Hydon Green, per Mr Mott	0 1 0	
		£ 0 1 0

NAME.	SHARES.	£ s. d.
The 14s. 6d., acknowledged in the STAR of the 5th ult., for the Defence Fund, as follows:—Blackburn, who have been Over Darwen, 10s. 4d.; Blackburn, 4s. 13d.		
		£ 14 17 0

THE DEFENCE FUND.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, DEAN STREET, SOHO.—We are informed that on Monday evening, a splendid cotton-knit anti-slavery table cover, a yard and half wide, (being the work of and presented by Mrs Gill, for the defence of Mr Cuffey and the London Chartists), will be disposed of to subscribers of sixpence each. The above specimen of female industry, comprising 72,000 stitches, may be seen on Sunday evening at the above room, and it is hoped will be an inducement to our fair friends, to exert their talents in furtherance of the cause of human redemption.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE WEST INDIA DOCKS.—On Wednesday Mr Baker held an inquest, at the Spotted Dog, High-street, Poplar, on the body of John Powell, aged 23, a seaman belonging to the ship Severn, of Scarborough, at present lying in the outward basin of the West India dock. The evidence proved that on Monday last the deceased was aloft, attending to the rigging. There was a boy with him, and from some cause not clearly understood, his foot slipped, when the boy laid hold of the collar of his jacket, and held him as long as he could, but he was at last obliged to abandon his hold, when he fell to the bottom of the ship upon his head, and died instantaneously. Verdict—Accidental Death.

THE LATE ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—The inquest on the body of Lieut. Colonel Baird, which has sat for several days past, closed on Tuesday night, at Birmingham, when the jury, after an hour, and returned a verdict of Accidental Death, accompanied by an expression of doubt as to the safety of the Scottish Central carriage, to which reference had been made during the investigation.

Chartist Intelligence.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LANSHIRE.—BRETHREN.—We, the Council of the Manchester locality, have determined to defend the men who have been arrested on a charge of conspiracy, but in order to do this more effectually, we find it necessary to call upon the different localities to render us all the assistance in their power. The number included in the Manchester list is 46, among whom is the Rev Joseph Barker. We have also determined to send our friend Donovan for the purpose of receiving contributions for the above purpose; he will commence his labours on Monday next at Heywood, and proceed to the other towns in the neighbourhood. We hope therefore you will be prepared to receive him and strengthen our hands by subscribing as liberally as circumstances will allow.—Signed on behalf of the Council, Thomas Austin, chairman.

CHIFFLEADE LOCALITY, 60, REDCROSS-STREET, CITY.—The following resolution was unanimously passed at the weekly meeting, Tuesday, September 12th, at this locality:—That we, the members of this locality, feel called upon to express our profound gratitude to F. O'Connor, Esq., M.P., for the generous and liberal offer he has made to secure counsel for the defence of the men awaiting their trial in Newport; and we further feel that we shall be wanting in our duty, if we discontinue subscribing and collecting until he is fully indemnified from any pecuniary loss by the advancement of monies for that purpose.—At the previous weekly meeting, a committee was appointed to collect monies for the purpose of defraying the men above named. The locality meets every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock.

SUNDERLAND.—A Chartist camp meeting was held on Sunderland Town Moor, on Sunday, Sept. 10th, at two o'clock. Messrs West and Watson, from Newcastle, and Dickenson of Sunderland, addressed the meeting.—Mr Dickenson delivered a lecture at the same place.

DEBENT.—A district delegate meeting was held at this place, Sunday, September 10th, when delegates from Hockmorton, Bales, and Dewsbury attended. F. W. Chappell in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed, and after other business had been transacted, the meeting adjourned.

LEEDS.—Mrs Theobald addressed large and enthusiastic audiences in the Bazaar, Brigste, on Sunday and Monday last. She is a great acquisition to the Chartist body. The people who have heard her appear delighted, and the sensation in the town is very great. Preparations are now being made for the annual election, to be held on the 14th inst. It is an important matter, and we hope that no steps will be left untried to accomplish this object.

METROPOLITAN CENTRAL VICTIM AND DEFENCE FUND.—Receipts from September 3 to September 10th.—33, Dean-street, 2s. 8d.; Mr Ford, Knight-bridge, 3s. 1d.; Mr Rider, per Mr Stan, £1 7s. 9d.; Mr Sullivan, 1s.; Crown and Anchor, per Mr Buck; Mr South, London Chartist Hall, 7s. 6d.; Mr Pear and Mr Glove and Friends, Bales, and Mr Johnston, 10s.; Land Office, as per Mr Stan, £2 6s.; Mr Kydd, per Mr Stan, September 2d. 15s.; E. Newsome, Dewsbury, per Mr Kydd, for Defence, 10s.; per Edmund Sallwood, Mr Turner, Chartwell, 1s.; a Gentleman at John-street, 1s.; a Lady, do. 1d.—Total, £7 13s. 7d. JAMES GRASSBY, secretary.

National Land Company.

MR O'CONNOR'S PROPOSITIONS.

As it is the intention of the Directors to visit each branch of the Company in support of their views for its future management, and to abide by the resolutions of the members, we think it impolitic and a useless encroachment on the columns of the STAR, to publish resolutions adopted previous to the contemplated interview of the Directors with the members.

IPSWICH.—The members of the Land branch have had adjourned meetings upon the propositions, and will continue to discuss them until the visit of the deputation from the directors. The members are earnestly invited to attend.

O'CONNORVILLE.—At a recent meeting of the allottees on this estate the propositions in Mr O'Connor's letter were taken into consideration, when it was unanimously agreed, "That the proposal of location by bonus would be injurious to the poor members, completely annihilating their chance of location; and that the ballot which they might have under another form be legalised, is the only just method of providing for the same—that we disavow the doubling of the price of the shares, and consider that the reversion of the aid money by the allottees, would be a violation of the fundamental principle of the society, and a breach of trust towards those who have been so long and so faithfully labouring in the faith of the rules being adhered to; that we consider the present expense fund, if properly collected, would bring in upwards of £5,000 a year, which would be amply sufficient to fall all exigencies, and that such fund would be entirely opposed to the provisions of Acts of Parliament provided for the regulations of such societies; that we are opposed to the reversion of the society, as far as the refractory are concerned, being that the poverty has been the chief cause of the non-payment of their shares;—that we are also opposed to the winding-up of the affairs of the Company, believing it to be a great experiment, calculated to benefit the whole of society, and that it should not be abandoned whilst a chance remained of its proving successful;—that we approve of the life and ninety-nine years lease, or of other lease, and which would ensure a cheap and satisfactory title to the allottees at the earliest possible period;—that we approve of the proposition relative to the appointment of trustees;—that we agree to the principle of four per cent on the outlay of the Company, but are of opinion, from the statements made by Mr O'Connor in the letter referred to, and at other times, relative to the increased outlay upon this estate, consequent upon its being the case, that this additional burden should not be borne by us alone, but that it should be equalised, by the charge of three per cent, being substituted for that of four upon the O'Connorville location, especially when the inferior quality of the soil is taken into consideration;—that we disavow the reversion of the society, being of opinion that the location of the present members is of primary importance, and will absorb the whole energies of the Company;—that we are of opinion, that the Friday week was just the members of this branch of the National Land Company held a meeting in the Working Man's Hall, when they were visited by two of the Company's Directors, viz. Messrs M'Grath and Clark, who pointed out the necessity of adopting the following resolutions, which, after some discussion were agreed to:—1st, "That the National Land Company shall continue its operations until all its members be located on the land."—2nd, "That there be no provision made in the company's rules to enable shareholders desirous of withdrawing from the Company to sell or otherwise dispose of their shares."—3rd, "That location by bonus be substituted in lieu of the Ballot."—4th, "That the Expense Fund be abolished and an Aid Fund established; all the shareholders to pay the required sums of twopence, threepence, and fourpence in proportion to their shares."—5th, "Those that receive Aid Money shall commence the reversion of the same at the expiration of three years."—6th, "That a lease of a life and ninety-nine years be acted on."—7th, "That there be three trustees appointed by the Company."—8th, "That the rents be reduced from five to four per cent. per annum upon the outlay."

PURVIS.—A special meeting of this branch was held on Monday, September 12th, at the Moyles Arms, for the purpose of considering the propositions laid down by the Directors. Mr M'Grath was present from the Directory. Mr Bagshaw was called to the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—"That the National Land Company do continue;—that the shareholders be

taken down and the witnesses brought before the State prisoners, the documents were read over before

At the sitting of these sessions on Tuesday, an application was made on behalf of Mr Wooler. Some of our readers may recollect that Mr Wooler took part in the political agitation some years ago, and made himself famous by his publication, "The Black Dwarf."

Mr FREDERICKS said, he was about to make somewhat extraordinary application, and it was on too, which very much affected a gentleman of the name of Wooler, who in years gone by occupied a very celebrated position before the public. Mr Wooler, however, was not the same as he had been in the days to which he referred; for the truth was that the infirmities with which that gentleman had long been visited had rendered him quite a different man. However, be that as it might, Mr Wooler had, in serving a client, placed himself in a difficult position. It appeared that a person whom Mr Wooler was instructed to defend had been convicted by the magistrates at the police court of some offence arising out of transactions in respect of a watch; and, thinking, as well as his client, that the latter had been unfairly treated, had given notice of an appeal against the conviction at the last sessions. The defendant, however, it was stated, had been

A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

The necessary auries were thus given to apprehend and prosecute the appeal. By some mistake, however, the appeal was not entered, whereupon the recognisance was cancelled, and in pursuance of that order the Sheriff sent Mr. Wooller to prison for execution, and that gentleman had been there some days. As the matter now came before the Court, the question was, whether the recognisance in the case of Mr. Wooller were to be enforced or not. The learned Judge said, that he should be sitting for three days, and if Mr. Wooller would on any of those days deliver up his client, Morrison, or cause the payment of the £6 10s., or the surrender of the watch, the Court would then have no difficulty in directing the release of that gentleman. As soon as Morrison was in custody, then there would be no difficulty in the case. Let Morrison come in and surrender, or let Mr. Wooller produce him; and then the Court would have no difficulty in releasing him.

by the authorities, been restored.

Mr. Pendergast was inclined to think that the result pointed out were not the most seductive, nor were they, in his opinion, sufficiently as to induce a man to come into court personally.

The learned judge said, that either the watch, or the £6 10s., or the person of the client Morrison must be forthcoming before the Court could interfere.

Two diminutive lads, named Thomas Wallace, and George Herbert, each sixteen years of age, were found guilty of stealing 1/6s. of bacon, the property of Thomas Wright.

The prisoner Herbert was convicted in the name of William Kelly, at these sessions, in August, 1846, and being proved to be the constant associate of thieves, and a convicted thief himself—the court

persa will die off; more probably that government will undertake the employment or maintenance of

of those cases with which the prison inspectors had interfered, being totally ignorant of the character of the boy, who was very bad indeed. That court had not received full information about the prisoner, and that sentence the court pronounced was estimated accordingly, but the court had added to that sentence a recommendation that the lad should be admissible into the establishment for young convicts at Parkhurst. Instead, however, of sending the prisoner to that part of the country, or attending to the recommendation of the court, the inspectors had him removed to the prison at Millbank, from which he was liberated last August. Now this boy was, it appeared from information

the city of Limerick, the able-bodied labourers engage with the farmers for their board without wages.

lane, and was besides about the worst conducted boat ever sent to prison. When he was sentenced before he had been previously convicted, yet his sentence had been commuted, the effect of the recommendation of this court. If such recommendations were to be treated in that manner, they need not be made at all, and he should make no more trips. The prisoner, however, could not be permitted to remain in this country, and it was to be hoped that at this time he would be sent away. The action was

entertained, as he, without the sanction of parlia-

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(Abridged from the Morning Post.)

for the completion of the harvest, there being some fine sunny days, with drying winds. On Saturday and great part of Sunday, we had again a good dose of rain; but yesterday was fine, though with a sensible change in the atmosphere for the colder. The grain in this neighbourhood is now, with very little exception, put under thatch. It would appear that the late fine weather has arrested the further progress of the potato disease, if, indeed, it has no so to some extent restored it to a healthier condition. Other field crops are looking well.—*Liverpool*

and Smithfield prisons. The convicts had been col-

to a close, and after making diligent inquiry of several parties competent to judge, we give the following as the result:—The wheat under an average crop, and indifferently, in some instances badly sown, &c. The barley and oats above an average crop, sufficiently good to make an aggregate average of these three sorts of grain, and the quality of the two last being

FINES ON JURORS.

on Friday and Saturday last, the weather was occasionally showery; but as there were at intervals bright sunshine and drying breezes, harvest operations were not entirely interrupted. A good deal of grain is now exposed for the winter, a considerable stock; but as the temperature has been low, and the weather has been so cold, the grain is not yet engaged from sprouting. The weather during the last week, with the exception of Monday and Tuesday, was not unfavourable to the crops in this district; but we are glad to observe that in other parts of the country the season was highly auspicious and over the greater part of England the harvest is rapidly coming to a conclusion. At the principal grain markets prices have still a downward tendency. Yesterday was a charming day, and we were glad to notice that the mercury in the barometer was again rapidly ascending. The accounts from the various parts of the country, for the past few days, are all reports of a fine day, for the pleasing idea, that the report from St.irlingshire, for instance, has the following import—'The harvest is proceeding rapidly'.

extensive as it was at first prognosticated.

definite quantity of wheat is already in the stack-
yard and with the exception of beans, all other
grains are about ready for the sickle. Some of
our farmers, on handling their wheat and barley, are
convinced that the crop of both will considerably ex-
ceed that of last year. In further proof of the ben-
efit to be derived from pulling away the shaws from
the potatoes where the disease is suspected to exist,
we may mention that the experiment was tried in
the field in the immediate neighbourhood of the town
of S. Several plants were intentionally left, and the result

the land.
If I were to go to Ireland I should not be there seeking

FIRE AT SEA.—The steamer *Motala*, belonging to the Swedish government, caught fire off Tjarnofors on its way from Stockholm, on the 27th ult., and in a short time the greater part of the deck was in flames. The commandant succeeded in running the vessel on a sandbank, and assistance was rendered from the land. All the passengers and crew were saved, but notwithstanding all the efforts employed the fire could not be extinguished, and in about a-half, by which time the upper part of the vessel and the greater portion of the cargo were destroyed. Some few articles, however, were thrown into the sea.

Unanimous in Palace-yard on one Tuesday in favour

of 50 horse power only sustained slight injuries, according to Bloekustel.

THE RICKET MANIA. **CLASS OF CHILD MURDER ON THE RIVER**—On Tuesday morning the adjourned inquest at the Ship in Mill Lane, the body of Alice Traham, aged five years. It was remembered that on Friday evening last the mother of the deceased was on board the London Ferry, with her child, and that when opposite Paul's wharf she suddenly jumped into the water with the child in her arms. The barboon, upon whom the mother was seated, was watching the child was unfortunately drowned. The principal evidence that was given was testimony by the friend of the unhappy woman, who is at present in the hospital, with the view of showing that she was unbalanced in mind, and that she had been the usual witness of importance was Robert, the son of 8, Orford-street, Crawford street, who deposed that Ann Traham and the deceased had lived with her for the last four months. She always appeared to be in a corresponding state, and frequently complained of her head being so much ached, unless something happened, she should not be able

material and substantial interests, are able and willing to promote and maintain them and will not on the one

street. Witness saw no more of her until after the melancholy occurrence. The Coroner, in summing up, observed, that in inquiries of this nature, every person of the age of discretion was presumed to be sane and accountable for his actions, unless the contrary were proved. In compliance with the general rule, it would be better to leave the question of sanity to a superior court. The jury, after a lengthened deliberation, returned the following special verdict:—We find a verdict of wilful murder against Ann Trunham, and we cannot separate without expressing our opinion that when Ann Trunham flung herself into the Thames, she said, *Ann Trunham*.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.