CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY, SEDITION, AND ILLEGALLY ASSEMBLING.

(From the Dublin Monitor of Monday.)

We were in possession of intelligence on Friday which we did not consider it advisable to publish, as we had not the particulars before us. It was to the effect that Mr. O'Connell and others were to be immediately proceeded against, and that in and resistance to such Government and Constitution, formations had that day been sworn before Judge and by the demonstration of physical force, to procure

Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Thomas Steele, Mr. T. M. Majesty's subjects, and to excite discontent James Tyrrell. No arrests took place on Friday evening, nor did her Majesty's subjects in the peaceable enjoyment of "Mr. O'Conne

the Government proceed in so ungracious a manner, their rights and properties, and to bring into contempt certainly presented a strong contrast to some of his kind though, no doubt, urged thereto by some of their and disrepute the legal tribunals of the country, and and ardent friends around him." altra-advisers. On Saturday morning, the Crown-Solicitor, Mr. Kemmis, addressed the following letter to Mr. O'Connell :-

Kildare-street, 14th October, 1843. SIR,-I beg to inform you that I have been directed to take proceedings against you on a charge of conspiracy and other misdemeanors; and I am further to inform you that informations have been sworn against you touching the same, before Mr. Justice Burton. May I, therefore, request you will let me know when it will be your convenience to attend and enter into recognizances to appear in the Court of Queen's Bench on the first day of next term, to answer such charges as may be then preferred against you by her Majesty's Attorney-General?

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, W. KEMMIS, Crown Solicitor. Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., &c., &c.

Mr. Kemmis waited upon Mr. O'Connell to know at what hour it would be convenient for him to give General bail before Judge Burton, himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each. The matter having been arranged, at half-past two o'clock Mr. O'Connell's carriage was ordered to the door, when he, accompanied by Mr. John O'Connell, Daniel O'Connell, jun., Mr. M'Longhlin, and Mr. Jeremiah Dunne, proceeded to Judge Burton's house in Stephen's-

Judge Burton attended the Queen's Bench Chamber as usual at twelve o'clock, and remained for an hour, but he had only one motion to oispose of, and save the members of the fourth estate, the attendance in chamber was limited. It was thought that Mr. O'Connell would tender bail in chamber, as the warrant had been signed by a member of the Queen's Bench; but one o'clock having arrived, Judge Burton left for his own residence, stating that he would remain there to hear any applications to be made to him until half-past three o'clock. Judge Crampton, who accompanied his Lordship,

loft at an earlier period. At twenty minutes to three Mr. O'Connell arrived at Judge Burton's house, accompanied by his two sons, Mr. John O'Connell, and Mr. Daniel U'Connell, jun., together with Mr. Cornelius M'Loughlin to press we have no authentic intelligence of any ties, to enter into the required recognizances for his ties than those before mentioned. ine nitsi day oi nexi Term. the charges of the Government. The Learned Genileman (who wore the Repeal button, as did also all the members of his family who accompanied him) employed himself, pending the arrival of the Crown arrests were to be made. The fact was announced Solicitor, by inspecting the splendid and extensive in a late Edition of the Evening Mail, in the followcollection of paintings in the front drawing-room, where a large number of persons were assembled. A few minutes past three o'clock Mr. Kemmis arrived, accompanied by Mr. H. J. Rae, Mr. Bourne (the Clerk of the Crown), and his son, Mr. Walter Bourne, when Mr. O'Connell and all the parties were shown into his Lordship's study. They imme- before Mr. Justice Burton this afternoon, and were opinion that Mr. O'Connell and the other gentlemen diately proceeded to execute the necessary bonds and this evening lodged in the Crown Office. The warrants could avail themselves of the right to traverse in recognizances. The Learned Gentleman and Mr. will be executed to-morrow; and, although we are prox. I have made inquiry on this point, and I am John O'Connell were severally bound to appear in aware of the names of all the parties, we think it more inclined to believe there is some doubt as to the exthe Court of Queen's Bench upon the second day of prudent to let the law take its course, and not make any istence of such a right, if the parties were disposed wrote to him a letter, saying he might be enrolled a next November, in the sum of £1,000, and Mr. M'Loughlin and Mr. Dunne were bound as their sureties in the sum of £500 for each party. Mr. O'Connell carefully read over all the documents

when he endeavoured to write with a bad pen. "that it was made more for ornament than use." Mr. Bourne, the Clerk of the Crown, severally swore the contracting parties, when Mr. Justice Burton signed the recognizances, after which Mr. Pierce Mahony (who attended as Mr. John O'Cennell's solicitor) demanded copies of the informations, and all other documents, &c., from the clerk of the crown and crown solicitor, as his elient might require, and handed in the following

before he affixed his signature to them, and remarked,

"Pursuant to the Act of Parliament, 6th and 7th of William IV., chapter 14, I hereby require and office of police; it being buzzed abroad that the wardemand copies of the examination of the witnesses respectively, upon which depositions I have been that the Learned Gentleman might be momentarily ex-this day held to bail. And I hereby offer payment pected to arrive in custody for the purpose of putting of such reasonable sum for the same as may be in ball before the magistrates. Wholly unfounded as

" Bated this 14th day of October, 1843. "DANIEL O'CONNELL." Mr. Bourne replied, that as the bail was perfected, copies of all the informations and documents required by the accused parties would be furnished as soon as possible to their respective solicitors.

Mr. Kemmis expressed himself in similar terms and stated that every fair facility which he could give would be afforded to the Messra. O'Connell and the other gentlemen charged, with a view to the crowded to an inconvenient degree by throngs of conducting of their defence.

When the business had concluded Mr. O'Conneil shook hands most cordially with Judge Burton, and left immediately for his house in Merrion-square. The other parties included in the informations received an intimation from the Crown Solicitor that they should send in the names of those they intended as their sureties, and perfect bail, so that it might not be necessary to have warrants issued for

This was done on Saturday, and this day all the gentiemen mentioned above appeared with their sureties and perfected bail. The following counsel are retained by Mr. O'Con-

nell:—Messra Pigot, Q.C., Moore, Q.C., Henn, Q.C., Hatchell, Q.C., Mionanan, Q.C., Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Whiteside, Q.C., M'Donagh, Q.C., Close, T. O'Ha-gan, Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, O'Hea, and Clements. Solicitor, Mr. W. Forde. For Mr. John O'Connell have been retained :-

Jonathan Henn, Esq., Q.C., Gerald Fitzgibben, Esq., Q. C., James Whiteside, Esq., Q.C., and Francis chilling silence observable among the mob in other M'Donagh, Esq. Solicitor, Mr. Pierce Mahony. the following document :-

TO THE PROPLE OF IRELAND.

Merrion-square, Oct. 14, 1843. BELOVED FELLOW-COUNTRYNEN,-I announce to you that which you will hear from other quartersnamely, that I have given this day bail to answer to a had the following:charge of "conspiracy and other misdemeanours" the first day of next term. I make this announcement in erder to conjure the people, one and all, to observe the strictest and most perfect tranquillity. Any attempt to disturb the public peace may be most disastrouscertainly would be criminal and mischleveus.

Attend, then, beloved countrymen, to me. BE NOT TEMPTED BY ANYBODY TO BREAK THE PRACE, TO VIOLATE THE LAW, OR TO BE GUILTY OF ANY TUMULT OR DISTURBANCE. The elightest crime against order or the public peace may ruin our bezutiful and otherwise triumphant cause. If you will, during this crisis, follow my sovice, and act as I entreat you to de, PATIENTLY, QUIETLY.

LEGILLY, I think I can pledge myself to you that the period is not distant when our revered Sovereign will open the Irish Parliament in College Green. Every attempt of our enemies to disturb the progress of the Repeal hitherto has had a direct centrary effect. This attempt will ALSO FAIL, unless it be assisted by

any miscenduct on the part of the people.

Be tranquil, then, and we shall be triumphant.

I have the honour to be, Your ever faithful servant. DANIEL O'CONNELL

The correspondent of the Times gives the informs- may be expected to come on in December." tion: "that the proceedings at Mullaghmast form the subject of the presecution against Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Ray, Dr. Grey, and Mr. Steele. The speeches berator:"subject of a separate prosecution against Mr.

"In addition to the foregoing charges, the whole Mr. Justice Burton. of the beforenamed parties, together with the Rev. Mr. Tierney, the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell, and Mr. Charles Gavin Duffey, editor of the Nation newspaper, are charged with being members of the Repeal Asso-

He also gives a copy of the warrant on which the parties named have been held to bail. We subjoin

" To -"Ireland to wit.-Whereas -Majesty's Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, in "Mr. O'Connell, on entering, shook hands with his Ireland, for that he did unlawfully and seditionaly Lordship, and the recognizances having being read over conspire, with certain other persons, unlawfully and by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, he took the necesseditionaly to excite discontent and disaffection in the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John O'Connell Majesty's subjects to hatred and contempt of the Go-bound in £1,000 each to abide their trial on the charges [-(laughter). vernment and Constitution of the realm, as by law preferred against them, which are conspiracy, sedition, established, and to unlawful and seditions opposition and illegally assembling."

Per for hot son huster & Subliner 12outhern GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. VI. NO. 310.

changes to be made in the Constitution of the realm

to diminish the confidence of her Majesty's subjects in

the same, and to assume and usurp the prerogative of

the Crown in the establishment of courts for the ad-

ministration of the law, and to forward the said

several objects by various seditions speeches and sedi-

tious libels; and also by contributing amongst them-

selves, and by soliciting and obtaining, as well from

different parts of the United Kingdom as from foreign

countries, divers large sums of money, to promote and

effectuate such objects; and also for having on dif-

ferent days and times unlawfully and seditionaly

met and assembled with divers other evil-disposed

persons for certain seditions and unlawful purposes;

and also that he excited divers other persons to meet

and assemble themselves together on different days and

times for the like seditions and unlawful purposes; and

also that he seditiously published divers malicious and

seditions libels of and concerning the Government and

Constitution of the realm as by law established; and

all such other matters as shall be alleged against the

"These are, therefore, in her Majesty's name to

command you and every of you forthwith to apprehend

and bring before me, or some other of the Justices of

the said Court of Queen's Bench, the body of the said

RUMOURED PROSECUTIONS OF ROMAN CATHOLIC

The Weekly Warder stated in a late edition on

Saturday, that "informations were sworn against Dr.

The Correspondent of the Morning Chroniele, writing

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING.

"STOP PRESS.

"THE ARRESTS WILL TAKE PLACE TO-MORROW.

"God save the Queen.

" Long live Lord De Grey."

"So early as nine o'clock this (Saturday) morning the

excitement consequent upon the events of yesterday

sons that commenced, at this early hour, to throng the

streets in the immediate vicinity of the Castle and head

rant on Mr. O'Connell had been already executed. and

that the Learned Gentleman might be momentarily ex-

were these expectations, some colour of reality was

given to them by the fact of a squadron of the 5th Dra-

goons having marched into the Castle-yard at a very

early hour, where they took up their quarters. The

troops were in heavy marching order, and each man

nutes afterwards by Mr. Lucas, the Under-Secretary.

"By eleven o'clock the upper Castle-yard was

persons, among whom were numbers of well-dressed

people, drawn together by the double attraction of the

usual guard-mounting parade, and in the hope of wit-

agitation made amenable to the laws of his country.

There was a studied silence in the multitude; indeed,

peculiar to the peasantry from the adjacent counties.

ruffle a leaf of one of the trees in the square."

given them that bail would be required.

APPEARANCE AND CONDUCT OF MR. O'CONNELL.

"The Liberator, at the time we write, is cracking?

The Correspondent of the Times has the following

his jokes, and in his usual excellent spirits.

wore his haversack, containing a day's provisions.

evening began to manifest itself in the crowds of per-

"It is intended to put down with the strong arm of

"Evening Mail Office, Six o'Cleck.

It was known on the Friday evening that the

and be further dealt with according to law.

Ostober, 1843.

"Given under my hand and seal, this -

Higgins, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ardagh.

proceeded against is untrue."

further intimation upon the subject.

ment was received by the people :-

ing terms:—

-, that he may answer the said charge,

- day of

mid _____, by her Majesty's Attorney-

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1843.

describes the scene :-"Mr. O'Connell requested to see the information We have now to state that informations were as by law established, and to excite jealousies upon which the warrant was issued, and, having read it sworn on Friday afternoon against Mr. O'Connell, and hatred between different classes of her over, said he was ready to enter into bail to the amount Mr. John O'Connell, Mr. Thomas Steele, Mr. T. M. Majesty's subjects, and to excite discontent required—namely, two sureties in the sum of £500 Barret, Pilot; Mr. Charles Gavin Duffy, Nation; allegiance, divers of her Majesty's subjects, and himself in £1,000. When he attempted to and the Rev. Messrs, Matthew Tierney, and Peter amongst others her Majesty's subjects, and sign the recognizance, the pen was so bad that he and the Rev. Messrs. Matthew Tierney, and Peter smongst others, her Majesty's subjects serving in the quaintly remarked This pen was not made for the pur-

The Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle thus

"Mr. O'Connell appeared in right good spirits and

THE INFORMATIONS. "The Crown officers had appointed four o'clock this afternoon (Monday) for the delivery of the informations against Mr. O'Connell and the other parties to their solicitors; but upon application being made at the office of the Crown Solicitor, at that hour, it was announced that the informations were so very voluminous, they could not possibly betready before four o'clock to-morrow afternoon. have learned that the informations extend to some hundreds of office sheets. A lithographic machine has been fitted up in the office of the Crown Solicitor, and a number of persons employed in making copies with all possible expedition.

"A gentleman who read a manuscript copy of the informations this day, has given me a description of the leading allegations. The principal information is sworn by Mr. Hughes, one of Mr. Gurney's short-hand writers, who had been employed by Govern-ment to attend the meeting at Mullaghmast, and subsequently the meetings of the Repeal Association at the Corn Exchange. The charges set forth are generally of the character described in my letter of yesterday. All the parties are charged with conspiracy, extending to the Mullighmast meeting, the Repeal Association, the Arbitration Courts, the utterance of seditious language, and the publication of seditious libels.

"Portions of the speech of Mr. O'Connell at Mullaghmast meeting are set forth, and it is charged that there was a demonstration of physical force at that meeting, including the employment of O'Connell's "police," and the temperance bands. The speeches and devices at the Mullaghmast dinner are also described.

"The Rev. Mr. Tierney is charged with the utterance of seditions libels. "Dr. Gray is charged as chairman of the Repeal on Saturday says:-"According to rumour, prosecu- Arbitration Court, at Blackrock, the first which had tions are to be instituted against the Most Rev. Dr. been held. Those courts form one of the principal

M'Hale, Catholic Archbishop of Tuan; Right Rev. features in the informations.

Dr. Higgins, Catholic Bishop of Ardsgh; and Lord "Mr. Steele is charged with the utterance of a speech respecting the Queen's visits to France and stated that their Parliament did great good. He then, proclaiming the Loyal Repeal Association as illegal, The Dublin Monitor, in a late edition on Monday and Belgium. According to my information, this evening, had the following :- "Up to the hour of going charge against Mr. Steele is a rather ludicrous one. 'Mr. Daffy, proprietor of the Nation, is specially and Mr. Jeremiah Dunne, town councillors, his sure- informations having been sworn against any other par- charged with the publication of seditious articles. "Other parties are charged with being members present when seditious speeches were spoken. But generally all the individual charges appear to be embodied in one of general conspiracy."-Chronicle, Wednesday.

"THE TRIALS. "As you are aware, the recognizances entered into by Mr. O'Connell and the other parties, are returnable on the first day of next term, the 2nd of November, in the Queen's Bench, where the indictments are "We stop the press to announce that informations to be sentup. As twenty-one clear days cannot elapse have been actually sworn against all the conspirators before that day, there has been a very general to avail themselves of it, in consequence of the Act 1st Geo. IV., which, I have heard, limits the right to traverse in prox to courts of over and terminer the law all Repeal Meetings, Associations, and Com- and abolishes it as regards the Queen's Bench.

"If this be the case, it is probable that the parties mittees, and to stop the further collection of Repeal will be called upon to plead next term, and that the trials will be fixed during the sitting after term."-It may therefore be expected that the trials will The Correspondent of the Times thus describes the take place in December. manner in which the "second blow" of the Govern-

MR. O'CONNELL'S ANSWER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION, MONDAY. (From the Dublin Monitor of that day.) "The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held at the Cern-Exchange to-day, Long before that is required by you is that Ireland should have the control and management of her own local affairs; thrown out for the base, bloody, and brutal Whigs,' the arrows and hundreds of persons were obliged to re- while all that is of a national character, in which has been thrown out in vain. There will be no re-

main outside the building. "At a quarter to one o'clock, on the motion of Mr. O'Neill Daunt, JOHN AUGUSTUS O'NEILL, Esq., of Bunowen Castle, was called to the chair amid loud cheering.

The Chairman said he was extremely obliged to heartily co-operate with England to secure a full, free, them for the bonour they had conferred on him by and fair representation of the people." "About ten o'clock Lord Eliot rode into the Castle- calling him to that chair! that post was considered a post yard from the Park, and was followed in a few mi- of some danger—it was, therefore, that he offered himself for it-(loud and enthusiastic cheering). "[At this moment Mr. Mahon, an inspector of police, entered the room].

"Mr. Daunt desired a seat to be given to the inspector, and every accommodation afforded to him. "A Voice—A cheer for the inspector—(cheering).

nessing the novel spectacle of the great leader of the the greatest enthusiasm. "Mr. O'Neill continued-That chair had been hitherto occupied, at least since the late exciting octhe most easual observer could not fail to observe the doubtful expression visible on the countenances of the crestfallen Repealers, among whom I observed an unusual number of country people, who were easily distinguished from the Dublin mob by the frieze cost cheering). It was the first time in his life he attended "Mr. O Connell's mansion, at the south side of Merrion-square, was another centre of attraction, although in a minor degree, judging from the small knot of persons that assembled there up to twelve o'clock. On passing the house, however, about an hour later, the crowd had considerably increased, and the steam of excitement was tolerably well kept up by the occasional arrival at, and departure from, the 'Liberator's' house of some leading star of the Corn Exchange; but the jury, and, with the assistance of God, he would be, if PEATED AGAIN, THAT THAT ASSOCIATION WERE parts of the town was even more remarkable here. the Crown Solicitor's letter, he immediately issued and Mr. Barrett, of the Pilot, left, without eliciting as an opportunity of showing that they would have obeyed fessed he had another motive—it seemed to him that The head-pacificator, riding in an outside car, arrived, much as solitary cheer of recognition. Beyond a low the law—(hear, hear). He did hope that the day would there were some people disposed to irritate the people murmuring whisper, not a sound escaped sufficient to The Weekly Freeman, in a second edition on Saturday, "Mr. O'Connell, and his son, Mr. John O'Connell, received notice of arrest this morning, at a quarter to would become tired; but though he was advanced in would take very little time-(hear, and loud cheers). ten, at the residence of the Liberator, on a warrant age, his heart beat as warmly as in early life for his He did not accuse them; but he remembered a period charging them with 'CONSPIRACY and OTHER MISDE- native land-(cheers). And even when he had passed when the government of the day gave partial juries MEANOURS,' and an intimation was at the same time to his grave, the spirit he had called into existence - (hear, hear). But in spite of every verdict they "The intimation was conveyed in the very hand- freedom, and his grave the rallying place of the sons crease—(hear, hear). He was told yesterday that he somest and most considerate manner. Mr. Kemmis, of liberty—(loud cheering). Mr. O'Neill then went on would be prevented from addressing the Association that jun., called at Mr. O'Connell's residence in Merrion to disclaim any desire of Catholic ascendancy, and day; he told the persons who said so that he had no Square, to announce that a warrant was out against called on his Protestant fellow-countrymen to disabuse apprehension of the kind, because the Government him. Similar intelligence was also conveyed to Mr. their minds on that head—(hear, hear). In conclusion, themselves must know that he was, at least, an auxiliJohn O'Connell, who was at the time in the house, he said he would blush before his child, if for one ary of theirs in keeping the peace—(hear). He was This was considered sufficient, and Mr. O'Connell single instant an emotion of fear by reason of British pledged his word of honour for himself and the honourbayonets had checked him in exercising his constiable Member for Kilkenny, that they would immediately tutional right—(cheers). He would go from that Honourable and Learned Gentleman concluded by mevattend with their bails, at the residence of Mr. Justice chair to a prison, and from a prison to a scaffold, ing That the Chairman be requested to fill the chair at Burton. The amount of security in the Liberator's sooner than admit he was deterred by British troops the opening of the Conciliation Hall." case is, himself in £1,000, and two securities in £500 from any act he felt himself entitled to as a freeman—

each; and that in Mr. John O'Connell's is the same. (loud cheers). "A respectably dressed man, whose name we could not catch, then rose to address the chair. His observa-"It may be interesting to our readers to know that, tiens were to the affect that he had to hand in £10, should the Government bring up the Liberator and his which had been collected in five minutes, when it son for trial within twenty-one days, the trials will was heard that O'Connell had been arrested. (Here from it we give the following additional "Compronot, in all probability, be proceeded with until Hilary there was some conversation between persons round mise" speech :-Term-should they fix on a period later, the trials the chair, and the speaker's voice was completely in-

audible, but his gestures were extremely violent.) "Mr. O'Connell (perceiving this) got up instantly, accompanied by his sons John and Daniel, Mr. Jere- to take his advice, let the language now be as peace-Daniel O'Connell, Mr. John O'Connell, Dr. Grey, mish Dunne, and Mr. Cornelius M'Loughlin (and followed by several other friends), arrived in the Hon.

"The Chairman said, in justice to himself, as chair-

remarkable, and which he continued to examine with "Mr. O'Connell said, the fact was there was violence

'proclamation' money—(great cheering).
"Mr. Duffy handed in several remittances, and

money-(cheers),

such thing—they left the appointments to the discretion of the people in each district-(hear, hear). THE BACK DOOR OPENED! PREPARATIONS FOR BOLTING! OFFERS TO COMPROMISE!!!

"Mr. Barrett handed in a remittance from Swords.

" Mr. O'Connell said it was supposed that the Asso-

"Mr. O'Connell rose and said he had a subject of

some importance to lay before the association—(hear, hear). He wished, in the first piece, to call their attention to the debt of gratitude they owed his most estimable and esteemed friend, the chairman, for the powerful discourse with which he had favoured and honoured them that day-(hear, hear)-for the constitutional spirit, wholesome advice, and manly bearingit was unnecessary to say gentlemanly conduct of the chairman-(hear, hear); every quality that honoured the man and soldier was combined in the address with which he had favoured them on the present occasion-(hear). He meant to move that he be requested to take the chair in the Conciliation Hall on Monday next, by which day it would be ready for their reception-(loud cheers)—and he wished to add that he very cheerfully pleaged himself that he would, in accordance with the chairman's suggestion, DROP THE WORD 'SAXON.' If it slipped by accident from him, he would immediately retract and repeat his pledge-(hear). They had used the word in looking for Emancipation, simply because there was no other way of describing an Englishimm in the Irish language but by calling him a Saxon - (laughter). There was no other Irish for Englishman than Sassenach-(laughter). Lord Lyndhurst had called them aliens in language, religion, and blood, and they used the form that separated them from Englishmen as completely as possible—so that Lord Lyndhurst was te blame for the recent increase of the word Saxon-(continued laughter and cheering). He wished them to remark on what had fallen from the chairman on the subject of the disloyalty of the Repealers, as implied by subject of the disloyalty of the Repealers, as implied by the issuing of the proclamation—(cheers). He thought they had little occasion to wipe off that charge -(hear, hear)-for he called to their recollection this

fact, that they did not disobey that proclamation, but actually carried it into full effect. There fell from federal Parliament—loud cheering). He did declare in ness, is thus handled by the Mail of this evening:— George the Third; and, therefore, you are entitled to be a member of our society," and accordingly, he immediately came forward and joined them-thear. hear). Mr. Sharman Crawford had announced sentiments of the same description, and the Association joined them on precisely similar terms; and now he had in the popular cause in England, who was exceedingly anxious for the well working of any system that would

The document was to this effect :--"'Two things are indispensable to obtain the enthusiastic support of the whole population amongst it is rather the better of the two. Bravo, Daniel! you the working classes in England—one is, that the new have unbounded confidence in your own powers of deluorder of things in Ireland (should a Repeal be ob- sion; and, if you can carry it thus, entertain a very tained) should be so well defined as to show that all just estimate of your credulous and confiding countryboth countries are mutually interested, should be newal of the Lichfield-house conspiracy. Feargus settled by the united representatives of both countries. O'Connor's star is again in the ascendant: and Charbe well assured, that while they co-operate with Ire- a federal and confederate Union. land for a Repeal, as above defined, Ireland shall

"That gentleman and others had written to him this

fact, that if he concurred in the plan, he would silence two of the great objections of their enemies: one was, and giving a local Parliament to Ireland, could never be called a separation-(loud cries of "hear, hear, hear.") The next objection was, that if Repeal were "Mr. O'Connell then entered, and was received with carried, Catholic ascendancy would be established, and that the plan for a dependant Parliament would meet that objection; for if it were carried there would be no possibility of any danger of such an ascendancy-(hear, currences, by a son of Mr. O'Connell's, and by Mr. hear). HE MET THESE SUGGISTIONS IN THE SPIRIT Daunt, and he thought it was time for some other gen- IN WHICH THEY WERE MADE AND DICTATED : tleman to share the responsibility with them-floud and he told them what had occurred in the Association already; AND THAT IF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, OR a rollitical meeting of any description, unless, indeed, RATHER A SUPPLICIENT PORTION OF THEM, CAME they would so call the House of Commons, of which he FORWARD, THERE WOULD BE NO DIFFICULTY had at one time the honour of being a member-(hear, IN ARRANGING THE REPEAL ON THOSE DEhear); but he considered that Repeal was the only hope PENDANT TERMS ALLUDED TO-(hear, hear). of Ireland, and he resolved on taking a part in their It might be said that consenting to take a dependant proceedings-(cheers). They should receive, with dig- Parliament WAS SHRINKING; BUT HE CARED NOT nified silence, the manifestation of her Majesty's Go- WHAT TAUNT WAS MADE USE OF. It was no shrinking. vernment that they thought O'Connell disaffected. Let | On the contrary, it took away from their enemies every the Government try the question before an impartial argument that they could use against them. HE REpossible, purer than before-thear, hear, and loud PLEDGED TO THIS. They had the Right Rev. Dr. cheers). They suspected the Repealers of that which Kennedy and many members of the Irish bar with them they were incapable of, and they had not given them on that distinct understanding-(hear, hear). He connever be seen in Ircland when it would require five of Ircland into violence—(hear, hear). Look to the regiments and a brigade of artillery to enforce any law- Tory press of Dublin for the last week-look, for inful proclamation of the representation of the Queen stance, at the Evening Mail irritating the people; he whom they venerated. The question of Repeal had did not know what the Packet said, for he never read advanced so far, that it was impossible it could be sent that paper-(a laugh). He had again to repeat to the back to its cradle or bullied into repose. They tried to people of Ireland that the Repeal depended on their dishearten them by saying that as the Liberator was own tranquillity during this crisis. The government growing old he would become wearied, and the people | might give them an impartial jury-(if so, the question was immortal—his name would be the watchword of might get, the Repeal cause would accumulate and in-

there preaching peace, and advising the people against Ribbonism and against violence—(hear, hear). The ing "That the Chairman be requested to fill the chair at "Mr. STRELE seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Times of Wednesday has a more extended Report of this "Base Compromise" meeting; and

"Mr. O'CONNELL said, he could not close the meeting without congratulating the country on the tone and temper which it had recently exhibited; more particuversion of the appearance and conduct of the "Liberator:"—

and called him to order—he should make no observations on matters extraneous—(hear, hear). If the genindividuals signing them to the strict observance of

Pive shillings per Querter. "Dr. Gray handed in subscriptions, and said that he | but in saying this, said the Hon. Gentleman, I do not also had an engagement with Judge Burton at three lower my tone one atom-I relinquish no single right of the Irish people; but I am ready to assist them in a manner most conducive to their harmonious obtain-"Mr. O'Counell said it was supposed that the Asso- ment-(tremendous cheering). He again called on the ciation recommended persons as arbitrators; it was no people not to be irritated by the taunts of their enemies, mere particularly the northern Catholics, who would be exposed to annoyance from the Orangemen, for the least outbreak in any part of Ireland would make them abandon all hopes of ever obtaining what they were struggling for. This doctrine of peace was preached last Sunday by every priest in Ireland from the altar, and would be repeated next Sunday-(cheers). It would be a most grievous affliction to him. which nothing could ever console him for, if any one on his account were to commit any outrage-(cheers).

PRICE POURPENCE HALFPENNY or

HOW IS THE "COMPROMISE" RECEIVED BY THE GOVERNMENT PRESS AND THE REPEALERS!

The Correspondent of the Times, in that Journal of Wednesday, thus speaks of O'Connell's pitiable position; and quotes an article from the Mail which ought to make O'Connell hang himself for very shame! What a trouncing he does get! and how deservedly !! His own cowardly, pusilanimous conduct will destroy him. Here is the article from the Times' Correspondent. Let the concluding paragraph of it be particularly noted:—

"A NEW PHASE IN THE AGITATION. "The rumour to which I alluded yesterday, respecting the probability of another blow being struck at the agitation, was very generally believed up to this forenoon; and the impression was entertained that a proclamation would have issued forbidding any further sittings of the (so styled) Loysl Repeal Association. Indeed, so confident were all parties of the truth of the report, that Mr. O'Connell himself and the Chairman at the meeting this day, made each a distinct reference to the matter. Whether such a proceeding on the part of the Executive would have been politic or impolitic, at once formidable hobby to his old friends—the winds of. heaven', AND HAS QUIETLY SHRUNK DOWN FROM A WHOLE REPEALER, AND NOTHING ELSE, INTO A MERE DRIVELLING FEDERALIST. This shameful abandonment of all former pledges—the reckless disthe chairman, before he came in, an observation that he regard of protestations made to the contrary over and

(Mr. O'Conneil) had made upon the subject of a over again, with a solemnity amounting to profanethe corporation discussion on Repeal, that he was ready to | "A very general impression was entertained that the take a dependant Parliament; and he instanced Canada, Government would follow up their former blows by for the first time, announced that without ceasing to look for an independent Parliament, he would, if it be permitted to be held. Perhaps, as matters have was offered him by the British Government, accept the turned out, it is better that they did not, although, dependent Parliament-(hear, hear). He did that at after the informations sworn and the proceedings instisome risk of his popularity; but though there was no tuted, the step is one to which the Executive stands man living that delighted in popularity more than he pledged, and which they must ultimately adopt. But did, there was no man living more ready to sacrifice by their forbearance this day Mr O'Connell has been that popularity, if it came in contradiction of his prin- driven to the open abandonment of the primary principles, or the practical working out of those principles ciples upon which his agitation for repeal rested--(hear, hear, and loud cheers). He not only offered in 'Ireland for the Irish' and 'domestic Legislature'; the Corporation to accept a dependant Parliament, but he and, in his speech of this afternoon, he has descended repeated it since—(hear, hear). The Right Rev. Dr. another peg in the political scale, and avows him-Kennedy, Catholic Bishop of Killaloe, offered to join self satisfied with a federal measure. The beaten the Association provided he was admitted as a Fede slave! he whines like a whipped cur! A few quires of ralist; he put that question to them, and he (Mr whitey-brown paper posted against the walls, not suffi-O'Connell) said at once to him: "You are a Repealer -- cient to supply wadding for the muskets of a battalion. you propose to Repeal the statute, the 40th of brought him to his knees; a few skins of parchment, lodged in the Crown-office-scarcely enough, if cut into slips, to furnish measures for Mr. Arkins's tailoring establishment—have prostrated him to the earth! Repeal is 'abandoned,' as well as the Clontar meeting. We have already anticipated this measure else, where, with reference to the antedated address to the Irish member—then several gentlemen of the bar in Ireland people, in which the demagogue, ready to strike the colours of Repeal, set about preparing his dupes by his received a proposition from a gentleman of high station hint at 'local' legislation. And what is the demagogue's pretence for these altered councils? A communication, forsooth, from some popular English give freedom by means of her own representatives to the leader—a Chartist, doubtless, or an Anti-Corn-Law Irish people—(cries of hear, hear). This gentleman had Leaguer—that, provided he will co-operate with the communicated two propositions to him, and told him English Radicals to obtain Universal Suffrage and that they would get very considerable accession of other popular rights, they will unite with him in seekstrength from the popular cause in England if they ing a federal Parliament for Ireland. With this the could reply satisfactorily to those propositions-(hear). great, the unconditional Repealer, professes himself content? and, inasmuch as it will convince the hated Saxons that he seeks no dismemberment of the empire,

report of the speech delivered to-day, does not, of course, rebellion; and so fully assured are we of the wisdom, venture to hazard a single remark either in support of, the prudence, and the vigour by which the councils at or dissent from, the new line of policy chalked out by the Castle are at present conducted, that we waive all the great political juggler. Indeed, it will be a matter objections against former negligence, and devote our of no small astonishment if, in the whole range of selves—as it is clearly our duty to do—to supporting that which he wanted—to avoid a dismemberment of the Repeal press, there be found one solitary journal and sustaining the Executive in its present determine the empire; and that this mode of repealing the Union | that may have the moral courage to even remonstrate | tions as to future proceedings. against the duplicity that has been practised on a too con-

fiding people." What follows is from the Thunderer himself. It behoves the Chartists to look well to it, particularly to the latter portion. There seems to be a sort of threat, that they may be included in the measures more fully into details.' Just so; but of this our resorted to, to "put down" Dan and the Repeal readers may rest assured—the axe is about being laid at the very root of the sedition; and those who have so next month, for " 1 XTRAORDINARY POWERS," he must be made amenable to both. It is quite possible that apply them to England also, because Joseph Starge the next number of this journal may contain intellihas written to Daniel O'Connell, and told him that gence calculated to cheer the loyal, to give confidence if he compromises Repeal, he will get the support of to the timid, and to make the guilty tremble; but, the English working people? Is this what the at all events, a few, a very few, days will alter the Times means? It looks something like it! Here are aspect of affairs, his words:—

"If it has been with reason objected to Lord after all the organization and the drilling—after all the Brougham that he marred the success of the advocate by the vehemence of the partisan, and infused into the temper of political debate all the personal asperity of the excited advocate, it may be as truly said of O'Connell (but more to the credit of his intellectual than his moral powers) that he evinces at all times the wary adroitness of the most cautious counsellor. He has all the resources of a veteran 'dodger' at command. He manifests an intuitive perception of the characters of those whom he addresses. He accommodates himself to their humours, and knows the prescribed tether of his vagaries. The proclamation of the Government would have been a complete floorer to some demogogues. Not so to him. He swallows it as jugglers at a fair do naked swords. It is part of his trade to practise these feats of hazardous versatility. His followers look on, admire, applaud, and pay. What could the most dexterous conjuror desire more?

"When his meetings were unforbidden and unthreatened; when it was as safe to talk of millions of fighting men as of puppy dogs and young kittens, then nothing short of independence would please him. Ireland for the Irish was declaimed at countless gatherings— 'Ireland for the Irish' was re-echoed from Howth to Connemara, not without an interpretation, too, of stern unions—pish! base was the slave who mooted them. attitude!

They teach a man, at least, to appreciate the advice

which he has before scouted, and to suggest what he has hitherto contemned. Now, a federal union is dis-"The rent for the week was stated at £1,232 13s. 6d." covered to be, if not a good substitute for, at least a very admirable introduction to, an independent Legislature. Now he has no objection to give it a trial:indeed, he thinks that a domestic Parliament might be very well adapted for the management of local matters: and if it were found to answer all the purposes of its authors, he for one would be contented with it!

"And what, it may be asked, has wrought this sudden revolution in the Liberator's opinions? Is it the Hanoverian troops—as fine soldiers as any in the proclamation? or the fresh arrival of troops? or fear of Werld-placed by the Queen's uncle at her Majesty's further strong messures? Doubtless, all these have disposal, if necessary, to defend her empire from the delivered at the dinner at the same meeting form the ... At a quarter before three o'clock, Mr. O'Connell, tleman was determined, as he trusted all Ireland was, peace. The Hon. Gentleman again repeated the crambe exercised considerable influence on the minds both of recocla of order and submission, and sulogised the himself and his followers, as was perceptible in the tone politeness of monater meetings. He congratulated the and temper of the proceedings on Monday; but there ready for embarkation at a few hours' notice: and in chairman on having the honour to preside over such a was also snother reason which operated to produce this four days, with the aid of first-class steamers, they and Learned Gentleman's carriage at the residence of man, he feit it absolutely necessary to state that he highly civilised people; and assured the world that as change. He has had the offer of assistance from EngMr. Justice Burton.

Was engaged in conversation, and had not heard one long as the Liffey flowed, so long would the people of land in his struggle for a Federal union. And who, it was engaged in conversation, and had not heard one of the gentleman had used, and he was looked dejected and pale, allowed his attention to be immediately attracted by the beautiful collection of paintings for which the Learned Judge's residence is footen and not heard one long as the Liftey flowed, so long would the people of and not heard one long as the Liftey flowed, so long would the people of and in his struggle for Repeal—(cheers). He had spoken will be usked,—who is the great English ally that is to our considerate contemporary, the army would co-operate with the Repealers for the attainment of an object which marching in three months. Which Repealers have stigmatized as a weak points upon which the Learned Judge's residence is if violent language were used—(hear). HAD looked for—(hear). He had before declared himself Mr. Joseph Sturge, with 1,000,000 Universal Suffrage this long before its appearance in the Freeman's Journal.

HE WOULD Charlists! The Saxon' is no longer to be denounced.

But even this has been cared for. We confess we apparent interest until three o'clock, when Mr. Kem- in the gentleman's manner, though he did not say any- ready to accept a federal Parliament. HE WOULD Chartists! The Saxon' is no longer to be denounced mis and Mr. Bourne, the clerk of the Crown, arrived.

"The entire party, consisting of about thirty persons in an irregular manner, he (Mr. O'Connell) thought it (many of whom, including Mr. O'Connell and his two right to repress a man whom he saw losing his temper | RANGEMENTS | WHICH WOULD GIVE IREsons, were prominently on their breasts the Repeal - (hear, hear). There never was a moment in which LAND SUCH A PARLIAMENT. It had been as a compliment to the English nation than as an affront in the city of Dublin, Require, hath been charged upon batton), were then conducted down stairs to the good humour and good temper were so necessary—(loud hinted to him that many parties in England —Birmingham is to be propitiated—and the off remeans of meeting the emergency in which we are the Hon. Charles Burton, one of her Learned Judge's library.

**Ireland to wit.—Whereas — (near, near). There never was a moment in which we are good humour and good temper were so necessary—(loud hinted to him that many parties in England —Birmingham is to be propitiated—and the off remeans of meeting the emergency in which we are cheering).

**Whereas — (near, near). There never was a moment in which we are many parties in England —Birmingham is to be propitiated—and the off remeans of meeting the emergency in which we are cheering. "Mr. Ray read a letter from Limerick, remitting £120 completion of Repeal their arrangements should be of a the warmest and most cordial welcomes! Repeal and popular nature. He would tell them in England, that as Universal Suffrage are to kiss one another: Romanism contrary, highly approve of a project which we undersoon as they formed a party strong enough to assist the and Quakery are to lie down together; Joseph Sturge immediately left the meeting, having, as he said, a par- Irish people, HE WOULD JOIN THEM IN OBTAINING is to embrace Thomas Steele; O'Connell is to hug citizens for local duty in all large cities and townssedificually to excite discontent and disaffection in the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having, as ne said, a partition proper, the work of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having, as ne said, a partition proper, the work of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having, as ne said, a partition proper, the work of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having, as ne said, a partition proper, the work of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having, as ne said, a partition proper, the work of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having, as ne said, a partition proper, the work of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having, as ne said, a partition proper, the work of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having, as ne said, a partition proper, the work of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having, as ne said, a partition proper, the work of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having as ne said, a partition proper, the work of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having as ne said, a partition property of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having as ne said, a partition property of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting, having as ne said, a partition property of the sary oath and subscribed them. Mr. John U'Conneil immediately left the meeting and sary oath and subscribed them. "The Rev. Mr. Tierney handed in £18 proglamation improve the tenure of land, and be of other service; the least whist of circumstances may puff into the wild (Centinued in our Second

winds of Heaven'-which the determination or indecision of Government may render more audacious or more submissive—which may equally be defeated by the firmness of those who oppose it, or the timidity of those who encourage it; but a plan which, as it involves new elements and new combinations, as it exhibits the national and Gaelic sentiment of Ireland in alliance with the known democratic spirit of English discontent-no Ministry should think beneath their notice, or unworthy of their most vigilant attention. Discordant as mabe the elements—wild as may be the schemes—con-temptible as may be the leaders of such an organization, it needs but little erudition to know, that to despise it would be a sign of blind and unpardonable temerity. We have not yet seen the end of the Irish agitation."-Times, Wednesday.

MILITARY FORCE IN IRELAND The following is the official return of the military force in Ireland up to the 14th of October :--CAVALRY.

1st Royal Dragoon Guards (en route to Dublin

2ad Dragoon Guards (1	Dublin)		•••		400
3rd Dragoon Guard (Dr	iblin)	• • • •	•••	•••	400
4th Dragoon Guards (1	Vewbri	dge)	•••	•••	400
5th Dragoon Guards []	Dublin)				400
6th Carbineers (Dublin)	•••	•••	•••	400
Scotch Greys	•••	•••		•••	400
10th Hussars (Cahir)	•••	•••	•••	•••	400
11th Hussars (Dublin)	•••	•••	•••	• • •	400
·*					
F	Total	•••	***	•••	3,600
1	NFANT	rry.			
5th Royal Fusiliers (D			,		
11th Foot (Kilkenny)	ionn)	•••	•••	•••	800
16th Foot (Newbridge)	•••	•••	• • •	•••	800
A 441 93 /		•••	•••	•••	800
	•••	•••	-	•••	800
34th Foot (Dublin)	•••	•••	•••	•••	800
36th Foot (Dublin)	***	(0)	•••	•••	800
45th Foot, Reserve Bat		(Cork	***	***	800
53rd Foot (Enniskillen 54th Foot (Dublin)		***	•••	***	800
	•••	•••	•••	•••	800
56th Feot (Cork)	 (T)		•••	•••	800
60th Rifles, 1st Battalion (Dublin) 61st Foot (Limerick)			•••	•••	800
65th Foot (Dublin)	***	• • •	•••	•••	800
66th Foot (Belfast)	•••	•••	•••	•••	800
67th Foot (Dablin)	•••	•••	•••	• • •	800
69th Foot (Castlebar)	•••	•••	***	***	800
70th Foot (Dublin)	•••	•••	•••	•••	800 800
72nd Highlanders (Fer	mog)	•••	•••	•••	800
	шоў,	•••	***	•••	
Total					14,400
			•••	•••	11,100
Let Borele Yet hattall	DEPO				
1 st Royals, 1st battalien (Tralee) 1 st Royals, 2nd battalion (Londonderry)					200
74th Post (A rose-b)	iótt (TPO	naona	erry)	•••	200
14th Foot (Armagh)	•••	•••	***	•••	200
27th Foot (Drogheda)	•••	•••	•••	•••	200
30th Foot (Cork)		***			200

1st Royals, 1st battali	en ('	(ralee)		•••	200
1st Reyals, 2nd battali	on ()	Londonder	TY)	•••	200
14th Foot (Armagh)	• • • •	•••	•••	•••	200
27th Foot (Drogheda)		• • •	•••	•••	200
30th Foot (Cork)		•••	•••	•••	200
35th Foot (Youghall)	•••	•••	•••	•••	200
43rd Foot (Galway)		•••		•••	200
46th Foot (Athlone)	•••	•••	•••	•••	200
47th Foot (Boyle)	•••	•••	•••	•••	200
52d Foot (Nenngh)	•••	•••	•••		200
74th Foot (Kinsale)	•••	•••	•••	•••	200
81st Foot (Clare Castle		•••	•••	•••	200
82nd Eoot (Clare Castle	в}	•••	•••	•••	200
35th Foot (Nazs)	•••	•••	•••	•••	200
39th Foot (Clonmel)	***	•••	•••	•••	200
90th Foot (Athlone)	•••	•••		•••	200
lst battalion Rifle Brig	ade (Longford)	•••	***	200
				3,	400
ROYAL ARTILLER	Y, S.	APPERS,	MARI	NES, &	EC.
Royal Artillery, Horse	and .	Foot	•••	•••	1,800
Royal Sappers and Min	ers	•••		***	200
Royal Marines	•••	•••	•••	***	630
				-	

Infantry ... Depots Royal Artillery, &c. ... Armed Constabulary A batallion of each Regiment of Foot Guards is in constant readiness to proceed to Ireland, and arrangements have been made with the Directors of the Great Western and London and Liverpeol Railways to have trains at the disposal of Government, to start at any time an order may be sent from the Horse Guards with-

2,600

HOUNDING ON OF GOVERNMENT BY THE PRESS.

steamers are also ready.

out the slightest delay. At Bristol and Liverpool

Having now given the facts connected with this second step" on the part of the Government to repress and suppress the Repeal agitation, as far as hey have yet transpired, we shall next give some of the commentaries and prepare-the-public-mind and nouncements of the press. This course is necessary to enable the reader to understand the real relative position of all parties, Government, Repealers, and Anti-Repealers, towards each other. The course of conduct to be pursued by all, is first shadowed forth in those portions of the Press over which they

have influence or controul. We shall first give a malignant, gloating article from the Evening Mail. It appeared the day before the arrest; and was in fact to prepare the way for them. It is important now, because it reveals the other measures" that Government have adopted. precisely as if we were on the eve of a Rebellion. The ferocious Mail says:-

"Thank God, the authorities are acting with energy, The other point is that the people of England should tism and Repeal, long disunited, will be embodied in zeal, and firmness, precisely as if we were on the eve of a rebellion-and that is exactly the way to prevent "The Pilot of this evening, although containing a it. This, we repeat, is the only way left to prevent a

"But what is to be done? The usual winding up to reports of preliminary steps for the detection of crime, as they appear from time to time in the public journals, shall furnish our answer :- At this state of the proceedings it would be manifestly improper, and might be subversive of the ends of justice, to enter long bearded the authorities and outraged the laws will

"Are we to have a civil war? Heaven forbid: but. threatenings and demonstrations of the rebels—it were just as well that the Queen should be prepared for such an emergency—and she is. "The Freeman's Journal of yesterday says :-

" In the Packet of Tuesday last we find a paragraph boastfully referring to the troops now forming the English Garrison in this country. They amount to 28,000 men of all arms, according to our contemporary. And this force, expensive in the extreme to England, crippling her power, should she find her military resources necessary to be wielded upon any point of her possessiens for aggression or defence, appears to be relied upon as decisive of the question at issue between her and this country! What exceeding absurdity! 14,000 of those troops, at least, would be requisite to garrison the towns, and that would just leave 14,000 to eat up the millions of Irishmen who advocate self-government! Why can't those men see how ridiculous they make themselves? An army of that amount in Ireland would be wern out with marching in three months!'

"This is the battle of our adversaries—this the hope of our opponents; and it is clear from the context that the Repealers are looking to the consequences.

"Now, we beg to whisper in the ear of our contemimport which the Irish peasant had learned from the porary, that since his declaration was penned, three traditionary legends of many years. As for federal regiments have arrived in Dublin—the 34th, 24th, and 65th and that the 67th and 70th are on their way But now-how changed the note! how different the three regiments of horse are also under orders—the Royals, Scots Greys, and Carbineers, and will arrive directly. Houses are being rented, and accommodation preparing for temporary barracks, and every arrangement making that prudence can suggest, or determination put in practice, as though we were 'on the eye of a rebellion; and negociations are perfected by which all the househould treops (the Guards) cavalry and infantry, can be transferred from London to Dublin in four-and-twenty hours.

"We have another piece of intelligence, of which we have no reason to doubt the truth, and at which our contemporary will doubtless feel shocked for the sake of the Constitution; and that is, that there are 20,000 hands of traitors; and that the offer has been conditionally accepted. These troops, all Protestants, are could be landed on our shores, at whatever point their services might be deemed necessary. 'But,' says embody them as the surest and most constitutional liminary measure, we by no means ebject, but, on the stand is in contemplation—that of enrolling loyal the enrolment to be voluntary, and the members to consist only of such persons as are known to be op-

(Continued in our Second page.)

THE IRISH MOVEMENT.

them alone.' We can assure our cotemporary, in solemn it will reach those who little dream of the couse- ing, and Mr. O'Connell totters. quences to which they have rendered chemselves liable. It is not only the prominent leaders in the game; but yet the game has to be played out. By prerebellion that will be made to feel its gripe—the secret abettors of the treason are known, and velope all

cepted his cartel, and he senk craven before their proelamation.

cast into prison. be placed in the position of becoming-a martyr ! ? ?" In relation to the "offer" of the 20,000 "Hanoverian troops," thus pomponsly set forth by the Mail

bulary force of 9,000 effective men, making a total of £33,000.

the Dublin Monitor has the following :-

"The 70th Regiment, from Portsmouth, arrived in Guards are also, it is said, in readiness for service in Ireland; and, not satisfied with the large force already protect the rights of property and integrity of the in the country, and with the available force that is in empire? England, the Peel Government, according to the Mail, have effected an arrangement with that ' beastly, bigoted. Monarch, the King of Hanover, by which the services of 20,000 Hanoverian troops are to be placed at their disposal for service in Ireland; and, adds the Mail, these troops are ready for embarkation at a few hours' notice, and in four days, with the aid of first-class ateamers, they could be landed on our shores, and at whatever point their services might be deemed neces-

"Now, bad as we think of the Government, we do not believe that, even if such a proposal was made by the truculent Monarch of Hanover, it would be accepted by Ministers. No doubt the King of Hanover would delight to have a civil war raging in Ireland—that he might be subsidised—that he might make merchandise of his troops, as many a paltry German Prince did during the late war.

But there will be no civil war in Ireland. No doubt nay, that we confidently believe, this report to be utthere are some wild enthusiasts who talk of pikes and terly unfounded. Nothing at the present moment could pikemen, and fancy they could conquer with an un- be so unnecessary, nothing so unpopular, nothing so illarmed, fundisciplined peasantry, against well-armed calculated to effect its ostensible purpose, as the landing and highly disciplined soldiers. No doubt, we say, of foreign troops in Kingstown. Nothing can ever some of the young blood of Ireland would be ready to justify such a step, except the acknowledged and unperil liberty and life in fighting not for Repeal alone, doubted deficiency of English troops, as during the but for separation. However, like Warsaw's last time of a continental war, or after a very conchampions, such choice spirits are 'few though undis- siderable reduction in the peace establishment. mayed.' The people at large may sympathise with Even then, although constitutionally justified by the them; but the peasantry of Ireland are now too thought- emergency of the occasion, it is a measure fraught with ful and acher to be marshalled for destruction at their danger, and seldom unattended by lasting calamities.

tionary movement. The country was never in a less tion merely to crush it by unusual and intolerable her potatoes. She gave me a civil answer; but two warlike humour than at present. It may serve the purcerulty. The object of Government is to preserve men were standing by, one of whom said, without my must be made, let them at least be real martyrs. poses of faction to represent us on the verge of a rebel- Ireland to the empire; to subdue its ambitious having previously addressed him, or having made any fion; and it may pander to the base passions of the efforts at independent nationality; and, eventually remark calculated to encourage the observation: "We Grangemen, for the Mail to hold out a hope of the to bind her by the firmer and more indissoluble shall eat wheaten bread next year, Sir." I was really Yeomanry corps being called into action to fraternise links of self-interest to the establishment and unable to make out his drift, and told him goodwith the Hanoverians; but we do not see what good defence of our common name and nation. This can humouredly that I was very glad to hear it, but begged purpose it is calculated to serve, or in what manner it never be dene by the sabres of German mercenaries to know how the change would be brought about.

is likely to advance the real interests of our country, in The Haneverians—as the Hessians did—may irritate—

"There will be fewer of us. Sir." was the reply. I then the present eventful crisis, to indulge in such false re- gall-sarage the Irish people-but they cannot subdue presentations, and hold out to a bigoted and savage fact them. No; -if the worst come to the worst-if- him to speak out, he proceeded to say that there were tion the likelihood of their being permitted to slake which God in his mercy avert!—the sword be once their thirst for rapine and alaughter in conjunction with drawn, and the scabbard flung away, it is not by them; that 1,080,000 or 2,000,000 might be spared with a Hanoverian banditti."

The Times of Monday thus discourseth :-"Ministers have followed up their proclamation by issuing warrants against O'Connell and eight other leading Repealers, on the charge of 'Conspiracy and other

ball to answer this charge on the first day of the ap-We will not stop here to anticipate the perplexities or delays which this course of proceeding may unavoid- from its pages two most important communications, ably involve. The accused will enjoy all the benefits of a apparently from the pen of a disinterested party,

rather an immaterial, consideration. the resolution of the Government to attack the agita- in the Chronicle, bearing the character they do, is tion itself. If the ordinary powers of the law, em- most suspicious. The Chronicle pretends to be in ployed against the leaders of the anti-British party, opposition to the Government : but he has already should prove insufficient to appeare that most lament- called for COERCION! In the article with which he able irritation by which Ireland has been too long accompanied the news of the Proclamation, he harassed, then we have no doubt but that Ministers said :will be prepared to exercise extraordinary vigour. either on their own responsibility, or by the permission

"At present such considerations are, if not irrelewant, at least premature. The Cabinet is, in our estimation, to be applanded for the intention which it has evinced to save the Monarchy from the slow fever of unresisted sedition, and to be congratulated on the immediate and apparent effects of its new and less lenient treatment. The French papers indeed—as some of our English contemporaries have chackled in the assurance that the proclamation of Earl De Grey will not put down the Repeal agitation. Unquestionably it may think of the moral qualities of Mr. O'Connell and his clique, and of the intellect or determination of his humbler followers, no one, we presume, could suppose the Repeal agitation to be of so wholly factitions a character as to be blown to pieces by the mere whist of a proclamation. We should as wisely think an enemy routed when we had driven in his vanguard. The history of the proclamation affords us rather an earnest of triumph than any final wictory. It is valuable because it shows, or seems to in the Chronicle, an opposition Journal, they are a with a demand for fixity of tenure as the price of their this respect might be, there cannot be a doubt that the the scene of murderous and long-continued contests. In show, that the Government have life and determin. god-send to Peel: while the pretended revealments adherence." It is remarkable that on no one occasion prevailing spirit of the priesthood is correctly repre- the struggle carried on in the south of Ireland in the ation to grapple with the agitation, and that the agisators have not life or determination to grapple with just those calculated to alarm, and serve the Minist that they could beat the Protestants of the north. speech of the Rev. Mr. Cantwell, parish priest of Tra- Desmond War, the people died by hundreds in the the Government. It turns the tables. Hitherto the impression has been that Government durst not forbid that which O'Connell commanded; that they might deprive magistrates, refuse patronage, exhort, recommend, or deprecate, but that they did not darethat their knowledge of their own weakness forbade them—boldly to say, 'This thing which you have an-nounced shall not be: we forbid it, and we will prevest it. And, on the other hand, the impression has for the people. been equally strong that O'Connell, with his teetotalwhat he maintained to be the law, in spite of the Government; that if they pressed the matter to issue he would accept it—that he would, as he boasted, meet them foot to foot; that he would do the ferbidden thing, and try the consequencess, whether by an appeal to the courts of law, or by a more terrible appeal to physical force; that he would defend himself by a jury of his countrymen against a Ministerial interpretation of

ments of illegal power. Repeal party all that impetus and vigour which is for six weeks past has seen, read, thought, and spoken unlimited faith in O'Connell's practical talents and in their heart, which is to make Ireland a Cutholic coun- rate the spirit and power of England. England mainever shown by those who think that they have no nothing but of Ireland. Up to the last day of Septem. his knowledge of the law. They are persuaded that he try. Everybody in the south of Ireland, both Protest tained her ground for many years against nearly the body to call them to account. Repealers felt they ber, in last year, the boatmen on the lakes of Killarney will not take any step which will be contrary to law, tant and Catholic, admits that if an insurrection were whole world in arms; and she is prepared to do so again, not he protected; and both looked to O'Connell as a in this year they had obtained only twenty-five; the crisis on which the whole question depended. If the the country. O'Connell does his utmost to keep the to rebel, the loyal and well-affected Britons, both at man of living and growing power, who was to be, if difference being owing to the falling off in the number Government interfered with the meeting of the movement in the back ground. home and in many of the dependencies of the empire, he was not already, the practical governor of Ireland. of English tourists, of whom only eight or ten parties they considered that the first aggression would take the preservation of the peace into their own This impression was strengthened by the shamefully had visited the lakes this year. contented Conservatives began to view his power as a comantic scenery and the other usual objects of a travel- sidered the milder virtues, has been pressed into the has been. He has whipped his horses until they have greater tiger of the two. full accompli, which it was now almost unconstitution as of minor importance, and applied my service. The motto which is put most prominently run away with him; and now, to his dismay, he finds tional to disturb. This, till within the last week, self earefully to the study of the popular mind. has been the position of Ireland, and none could tell Before I left England I took great pains to form a crime gives strength to the enemy." Although the on the box, dressed in black. If any of the more mode-current runs so strongly in one direction that all are pital of Chelsea.—The Lords and other Commission-tow long it was to remain so. In this posture of just epinion as to the real nature of the popular move-obliged to yield at least an outward conformity to the control of the affirs it was that, when Mr. O'Connell had com- ment in progress in Ireland; and the conclusion I came Repeal Mc wement, that organization has been adopted confidence expressed by them that there will be no outpleted his arrangements, had issued his orders, had to was the same which has, I believe, been arrived at into it. The congregation of each Roman Catholic break, they can only refer you to the priests.

O'Con
comes for showing colours, and see how many of the have attended meetings held for the purpose of effectcomes for showing colours, and see how many of the have attended meetings held for the purpose of effectorganized his levies, had almost concected his speech by the best informed persons in this country. The chapel generally forms a temperance society. The Re- nell himself is now really as much in the hands of the gentlemen, who now cheer you on to the brink of the legislative union with Ireland by for one of his mightiest reviews, whole appeared to me to be a gigantic piece of blarney peal Warden are the officers; the temperance band, the priests, as far as this question is concerned, as we are precipice, will jump down with you. Are you so mad intimidation and a display of large numbers collected and the priests, as far as this question is concerned, as we are precipice, will jump down with you. Are you so mad intimidation and a display of large numbers collected and the priests, as far as this question is concerned, as we are

Repeal. The idea is frivolous. It has not even demagogue is, from the necessity of his position, perance societies are marshalled under their respective repaired all the evils which have accorded (necessarily or obliged to go forward. He is by profession a fisher in bands and colours and marched out to the monsternot, we will not now stay to inquire) from long acqui- troubled waters. The demagogue sinks into insignifi- meetings. The peo, yle appear to take a pride in displaymor, we will not now stay to inquire) from long acquitons and you will be sure to get another to Commissioners, seence. But it has done this—it has reversed the cance just in proportion as public affairs—it has exhibited the Government and into insignificance of the contest.

Commissioners, delight at the scene that has been exhibited before us turn him." Many will soon weary of the contest.

"RICHARD posture of affairs—it has exhibited the Government as into tranquillity. men who have courage and an intention—it has shown O'Connell, no doubt, also aimed at upsetting the their previously habit was prepared to use for the defence of the present Government and getting some a difthat they are prepared to use for the defence of the present Government, and getting some instalments for when a drunken man appears recling in the atreets; and ferent person from what I was. Heretofore I was an want of persons who will gladly avail themselves of when a drunken man appears recling in the atreets; and ferent person from what I was. Constitution the powers which that Constitution gives Ireland; but that a shrewd person like O'Connell, who them—it has shown that these powers are efficient in has attended Parliament year after year, and who observed in the act of importuning a stranger. Intoxitation in connection with the concentration of the powers are efficient in connection with the concentration of the powers are efficient in connection with the concentration of the powers are efficient in connection with the concentration of the powers are efficient in connection with the concentration of their former their hands. their hands. Taken in connection with the concentra- knows the power and resources of the British nation, cation is now rarely seen in Ireland. I visited three that they ought to exert themselves to the very associates. tion of military force upon Ireland, that preparation and the fixed determination of the great majority, in crowded fairs, and did not see a single instance of it; utmost—(hear, hear). I think I must give this up, for the worst, which has long been in progress, of numbers, wealth, and intelligence, not to submit to a and I did not observe more t can six or seven drunken and become one of the Moderates—(laughter). Yes, which the results were in a measure displayed dismemberment of the empire, should seriously believe people all the time I was in Ir. dand. to the Dublin malcontents on the great day of in the possibility of Repeal, is so unlikely as to be really

There is nothing new under the sun. The same un-Clontari, and which formished a pledge that what incredible.

at legal proceedings, as though the law had not been of order and security. Be it so The success of their in order to get at their sentiments. You could not which." God forbid that, I should undervalue the we think the good folk of the Castle will keep letting the hand. It gives them a claim on our confidence; fish in the streets, the old women were sure to say can have the morality without the rebellion. c exposes the hollowness of that bugbear which they something of this sort, after they had answered your seriousness, that he is, and that he will find himself have to vanquish. The disconcerted retreat; the sus- question:—" Well, Sir, when are we to have our talked to me of blood and murder as familiarly as General Post Office) on all the mile stones; and he to be mistaken. Peace has its duties as well as war; picions, the spologies, the crest-fallen blustering of rights? when will our Parliament sit in College-green?" young ladies talk of puppy-dogs and kittens, I did not asked his car driver what it meant. "O, sir, don't and we are well assured that both will be attended to their adversaries all tell one story. Positions are The arm of the law is long as well as powerful, and changed. The star of the British empire is culminat-

ceeding against him in the consitutional mode which an insurrection in an extraordinary degree. There was they have adopted—and which we acknowledge was not a single important point connected with the subject we are, perhaps, going too far-a few days will de the only method which a British Ministry could on which they were not prepared with a good military adopt without incurring much odium, and therefore answer; and, in whatever part of the country the "One word to Mr. O'Connell. At the meeting at paralysing their own efforts-by proceeding against question might be asked, you were sure of receiving Tara he defiel the Government to go to taw. They ac- him in this way, it may turn out that they have restored the balance of power between themselves and in nearly the same words. This last-mentioned circumhim-between the British Government and an Irish stance proves to demonstration that the plans of opera-"At Lismore he renewed his definece, and threatened faction—between the party of the union and that of tion with which the heads of the peasantry were filled the country with an outbreak in the event of his being separation. It must be their business, then, so to did not originate with themselves, but that they had frame their measures that this equilibrium shall only emanated from some common source, and were, in fact. "Thus, then, he has defied them to law, and be temperary—that no momentary triumph of the the instructions of superior minds, which had been threatened them with consequences. How he has met accused—no future chicanery—no verbal juggling carefully prepared to suit the exigency of the case, and the first step is on record. There is no doubt he will -no special pleading-shall be permitted to shield had been afterwards disseminated by means of some be afforded the opportunity of the second; and may set ill-disguised or triumphant conspiracy from the in- established organization among the people. terference of authority. Let us not, in two or three months, see simultaneous' substituted for 'monster' meetings, 'horsemen' for 'cavalry,' 'groups' for 'troops,' were the days of drinking whisky. Our peeple lay drunk 'patriotic societies' for 'Repeal Associations.' All these in the ditches, and the troops obtained an easy victory. things are to be grappled with, not in their various! But now we are a sober, temperate, and religious people. We have at present about 24,000 regular troops forms, but in their root. It is not by such subterfuges If I heard this remark made once, I heard it fifty times. in Ireland, with a well-drilled and disciplined Constaths a Government should be folled. They must strike, not above, below, beside, or round about, but troops were adverted to, the answer was always of this at the evil-at the person from whom, or at the prin- kind:-"O, Sir! you don't suppose we shall give you ciple from which, it proceeds—or at both. Need we the advantage of fighting a pitched battle with us. this city on Friday night. Four battalions of the promise them our hearty support in any such course. We shall rise in our countles and baronies, and do which tends to vindicate the efficiency of law, and all we want (which means, making a clean sweep of

> "To falter would be infatuation—to falter would be to show that even undeniable and complete success cannot tempt them to be really formidable. Their present advantage is hollow, unless it is the germ of future and important successes. To stop short would be to expose its nothingness—to dissipate the preslige which now attaches to it-to habituate the Irish people to view with centempt the exertions, as they have already learnt to despise the acquiescence, of anthority. Ministers have delivered their fire; let them charge while the enemy is frightened by the unexpected sound. No second volley will ever frighten them so much again."

> The same Journal, the Times, of Tuesday, repudiates the "Hanoverian Invasion" in the following terms:-

"For our own parts we can only say that we hope,

It combines the aspect of foreign invasion with the "We have no apprehensions whatever of any insurrec- severities of native despotism. It excites an insurrec-We have been, as a nation, calumniated and reviled. As a nation, let us defend our honour. England has been prenounced incapable of maintaining her sway in den of the song always was "Protestant and Catholic Ireland. Were her Government to employ foreign will freely fall, and the land will be for the surmisdemeanours. On Saturday last the defendants gave give to the braggart falsehood!"

We now turn to the Whig Chronicle, and give constitutional trial, and the issue of that trial is at the who has been journeying through Ireland, and present moment a doubtful, but also a secondary, or picking up "news by the way." We look upon those communications as of far deeper import than "The chief point which attracts our observation is they, on the face, seem to be. Their appearance

"Firmness, VICOUR, even COERCION if you will SUCH POLICY IN THE PRESENT POSTURE OF AFFAIRS IN IRELAND MAY BE DEEMED WISE AND NE-CESSARY. The people of England are epposed to this mad project of Repealing the Union. They are, with reason, opposed to it. In its realization they see the breaking up of this great empire, and are prepared to support ANY MEASURE of any minister that may be necessury to prevent the calamitous result. A policy of conciliation is what the justice and the common sense of the people wish. Prove to them that that is of no avail, AND A POLICY OF COERCION THEY WILL the south of Ireland seem to fancy that if they rose as Maynooth they are brought up, like our young New-house will be a scene of conflict; the industry of house will be a scene of conflict; the industry of food and TOLERATE. But what they do not wish-what they needed no ghost to tell us that. However meanly men will never telerate—is the cowardly, sanguinary policy which lures men, step by step, within range of death, and then, without notice, unmasks his battery before there is time to retreat."

> Here it is; a naked, undisguised call for Corrcion. The communications he has since inserted, and which we shall presently give, have been published by him by their landlords. Lord Roden called a great meeting well lose, by the result of a conflict. Some, more varied resources. In order to find a parallel to the to justify the Minister in sceking for power to place on the subject, and he was obliged to give it up, heady and enthusiastic than the rest, might even lead on the subject, and he was obliged to give it up, heady and enthusiastic than the rest, might even lead on the subject, and he was obliged to give it up, heady and enthusiastic than the rest, might even lead their flocks to battle; but whatever their conduct in sary to go to those districts of India which have been because the tenantry were prepared to come forward their flocks to battle; but whatever their conduct in the scene of murderous and long-continued contests. In of the state of feeling amongst the Irish people are did I hear it stated by the Roman Catholic peasants sented by the following expressions, extracted from the reign of Elizabeth, which is known by the name of the ter's purpose! From the Chronicle the statements What they always said was, that the Protestants more, at the late monster meeting at Lismore:—"He ditches, with grass in their mouths, with which they have been extracted into the Times, with approving comments! And thus the game is carried on. The gentry. people are amused by political distinctions and sham fights between the two factions; while the factions understand each other, and play into the hands of the wielders of POWER, so as to "pnt down," "crush,', the "democratic spirit," that would obtain advantage

It is not unlikely that Parliament will be convened lers, did and would dare to go to the utmost limits of during the next month, and have proposed to them "extraordinary measures" to aid the Minister in crushing rebellion. In that case, we shall see good use made of the following alarming intelligence from the Whig

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

NO. I

hesitating and qualified tone in which the only Minis- Having crossed the south of Ireland in a variety of was to be the signal for their rising. It has been care- sumed the character of a religious war, and the few precipitated on the south of Ireland. The shores of terial act, the deprivation of the Repealing magistrates, directions, and conversed with people of every descriptual fully impressed upon them that they are not themselves Protestants who had been inclined to join it, at once Ireland would be surrounded with ships and steamers was defended by some Ministerial speakers in the tion, from the nobleman to the peasant, I feel that I to take the initiative, but that they are to leave the withdrew. House of Commons. The Repeal Movement, directed am not guilty of presumption in enabling my countrymen. Government to put itself in the wrong by making the The object of the people is to get plenty of work, and the good faith and resources of the government to put itself in the wrong by making the by a single leader, was advancing beldly and rapidly to participate in the result of my observations. One first attack. It may also be observed that they never to obtain a favourable permanent settlement of their United Kingdom, that any sum of money which orters of the peculiarity of the present extraordinary state of the speak of their rising as an insurrection or rebellion; but rents; but they have a further object, which they look | might be necessary for carrying on the war for any British connexion—these connected by blood, by sen. public mind in Ireland is that everybody speaks out, that the term always used by them is "going to war." to as the inevitable result of a successful insurrection, length of time would be forthcoming on demand. timents by affection, by religion with the The Roman Catholic peasantry appear to be so confident The genius of the Irish is decidedly military. Saxon—felt their hands enfeebled and their efforts in their numbers and unanimity as to consider any conisolated, and therefore paralysed, for want of that cealment of their plans or intentions quite an unneces—rebellion and massacre on their plans or intentions quite an unneces—feited estates, but all the land; at least all which is in

men, who have had liquor given to them by the Reguidance and organization which, to them, Govern- sary precaution; and, as I was merely an English tourist, less, decidedly advancing in sobriety, industry, and, the possession of persons not thoroughly devoted to pealers, may roll down the street, shouting out in the ment alone could supply. The weak joined the of whom they had been accustomed to see many hun- except in the case of the horrible Tipperary murders, in their cause. movement from fear—the bold from hope—the idle, dreds in the coarse of every year, they opened their good order and respect for the laws. Faction fights have because it was less trouble to acquiesce than to hold minds to me with greater freedom than they would have ceased to exist, and shillelaghs are rarely seen except religious and agrarian war, which would unite the would be true to their Sovereign, and to their own religious and agrarian war, which would unite the would be true to their sovereign, and to their own religious and agrarian war, which would unite the would be true to their sovereign, and to their own religious and agrarian war, which would be true to their sovereign, and to their own religious and agrarian war, which would be true to their sovereign. aloof—the active because there at least was some done to any of the official or military persons resident in the police-offices, where they are used as firewood. horrors of the Jacquerie and St. Bartholomew. thing stirring—the disaffected gathered themselves in Ireland. On my part, as I had visited the coun- Repeal has been for some time passed their master-pas-In strength under Mr. O'Connell's banner—and the try at a crisis of no ordinary importance, I regarded sion, and everything else, even what are generally con- fact, and nobody has been more alarmed at it than he and as soon as the first blood is split, see who will be the

suddenly said, 'This shall not be,' and Mr. O'Connell's part. I believed it to have its root in members of walch are dressed in uniform, are the rallythe vulgar, but nevertheless very powerful motive, of ing point; and when it is determined to show the for him. The blow thus struck has not, of course, crushed saving himself from pecuniary ruin. Besides this, every strength of the country, the male members of the tem-

The people, in short, were determined to have Re-"This person is at this moment playing the losing to the sacrifices consequent upon a popular rising, and had familisrized themselves to all the contingences of the same answer in substance, and, generally speaking,

> When the rebellion of 1798 was spoken of, the remark invariably made was to this effect: "Those days, Sir, If the superiority of disciplined over undisciplined the Protestants; and when the troops arrive they will find the people quietly at plough, and we shall be doing our work elsewhere." Reference was also constantly made to cutting off convoys and detatched parties, by lining the hedges with pikemen and closing upon them, in the way that was practised with some success during the rebellion of 1798, and consequently, on the occasion of several well-known conflicts with the police.

Workmen were employed in boring loopholes in the walls of the first barrack which I happened to pass. A person who was with me pointed with his thumb to that, Sir. When the boys rise they will pull the soldiers out by their shoulders." I asked him to explain himself, and he went on to say that the walls of the barracks would be scaled in every direction by night, and that the people would tumble in over by thousands, and squeeze the troops to death, if they did not take them out and throw them into the river. I believe this to be a perfectly correct military idea. The contour of many of the barracks is very extensive. The walls are low, there is no ditch, and if the people had tumbled in over by hundreds at night, when the raking fire from the bastions would have less effect, it is possible that before our preparations were so complete as they now are, the assailants might have carried some of the barracks. I afterwards found that this plan of attacking the barracks was generally diffused among

the people. There is another horrible prevailing idea, which really startled me the first time I heard it. I was waiting for my car early in the morning in the street of a small, wife setting up a potato stall, I asked her the price of "There will be fewer of us, Sir," was the reply. I then 8,000,000 of them; that the land was not able to bear foreign arms that Irish daring must be encountered. advantage, and that the country would be for the survivors. I afterwards heard the same idea, either in whole or in part, in a variety of forms; but the bur-

> Their commissariat also was arranged. Every man was to bring so many days' potatoes, and butter and bacon, if he could afford it.

Amidst all this warlike preparation I was surprised to hear nothing of drilling, or of the manufacture of arms, and I made various inquiries upon the subject. It appeared from the result that it formed no part of the plan of the popular leaders to drill the people in an tions. The tactics they had resolved upon, which are doubt that the great body of the Roman Catholic anywhere opposing a front to your troops. have led to a premature explosion. With regard to seen the world, held out for a time, but they were given would have to make—that they would wear us out by

convert everything into weapons of war. constantly concealed in the country; on their national give their sanction to a movement which they know to while the regular armies fight it out; and after a camweapon, the pike, which may be manufactured by any be of the most dangerous and pernicious character; paign or two, the matter is decided without much common blacksmith, in large numbers, in the course of but the curates and young priests brought up at Maya single day; and on the pitchfork (scarcely less fornooth have gone into it heartly, almost to a man. although infinite evils were entailed upon England, the midable than the pike), which is in every cabin. But These young men are generally the sons of small contest was in the main between the regular armies on their main reliance was on their numbers and unani- farmers and other persons of a similar rank in life. each side. But if an insurrection breaks out in Iremity. The people of Zarich effected their Strauss They, therefore, bring with them strong feelings and land, the struggle will be between the people and with revolution with their red umbrellas; and the people of limited and one-sided information from home; and at the people. Every town, every village, every farmone man, everybody must quail before them.

is a Repealer." 208 wer was: "The Presbyterian tenants will not stand they run no personal risk. They may gain, but they cannot none is more populous and none less provided with would not turn out at the call of their nobility and could support O'Connell with his voice, but he would vainly endeavoured to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

which they expect from foreign powers, and from After the magnificent scene I have this day witnessed, no such thing. The Desmond war was a strictly popular Wales, Scotland, and the manufacturing districts; and I'll die a death, or see Ireland free. (Tremendous war, such as we are now threathened with; and the the remark invariably made was, that although the cheering, waving of hats, &c.)" The priests have given

if you said that you were sorry to find them in such a up among all classes of Repealers, and through which temper of mind, the answer always returned was, practical instructions are conveyed to the people. "Sir, we have no intention of going to war." "Not The women and children are sent out of the chapel going to war!" was the natural rejoinder, "why, you after service is over; and the men are lectured on to make, and that the survivors would be benefited by have been talking nothing but treason and rebellion for political subjects, and have treasonable papers read to the change? the last hour, and now you szy that you do not intend them, often for an hour together. I did not consider Sir,—As English travellers have been as rarely seen with the Government; but if the Government goes the worst sense. "This was the popular impression; and it gave to the of the actual position in that country, from one who out that their real meaning was as follows: they have also a further object, which lies much nearer who rest their hepes on foreign assistance greatly underwould not be punished, anti-Repealers that they would obtained seventy-four days' hire. Up to the same date They looked forward to the assembly of the 300 as the to succeed, the Protestants must either conform, or quit if the occasion requires it. If the south of Ireland were

toward quiet preceded the 1 reaking out of the such agitators as my reverend friends who preceded me was said was meant, that Government had not issued. It soon became apparent to me after my arrival in their command without having counted the cost and ireland, that although this view of the case was perprovided for the most threatening consequences;— feetly correct as far as O'Connell was concerned, the provided for the most threatening consequences;— feetly correct as far as O'Connell was concerned, the crisis as it was to that of 1798:— I apprehend we race. My own pupils are beating me—(great laughter, peror of Russia.

viewed, we say, in this conrection, the late step in ad- matter had taken much deeper root. Other leaders shall have a Lough winter again, though we have had and cheering). I am to be the drag on the wheel that PARADISE WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL MEN Tance leads men to hepe that past inaction is no omen besides O Connell either appeared on the stage, or so still a summer. The people about us are too hush it may go steadily down the plane of liberty. It is my duty of future indecision—that Government have acted on skulked behind the scenes; and, above all, it was and too reudent; it is not their nature; there's some now to restrain. It was my duty formerly to excite. My and too reverend colleagues have left their trade of preaching for reverend colleagues have left their trade of preaching for and ridicule all this preparation for war, and ask is it -but that, having accumulated their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart their strength at great peasantry had thoroughly taken the matter to heart the matter the matter the matter to heart the matter to heart the matter the matter the matter the matter the matter to heart the matter the matt intended to propose any alternative? We answer expense, and aft a great delay, they are now prepared The people were bursting with Repeal. It was not in whiskey; there must be some strong motive working have thrown from off their shoulders, and set about boldly—Yes. The Freeman's Journal affects to laugh to put it fort, firmly and effectually for the restoration the least necessary to put searching questions to them this change upon them—good or bad, 'tis hard to say sermonising you." outraged or its provisions violated. But for the pro- first entraprise is an encouragement to them to pro- make the commonest inquiry without bringing on a existing symptoms of an improved morality; but is, nevertheless, now our chief ground of reliance for secutions, it says in its publication of this morning, ceed; an encouragement to us to trust our interests in Repeal discussion. If you asked the price of pork or nobody will deny that it will be an advantage if we the preservation of the peace. As an English gentle-

> meet with a single instance of incivility. I was told you know what that means? God Preserve O Connell peal—by fair means, if possible—but, at any rate, Re- more than once, that if the boys were to rise, my life to be sure," a prayer in which I heartily join. peal. They had, moreover, fully made up their minds would not be worth a bad pound note; and certainly, at two or three places, the people were in such a nation of the people with the idea of their Parliament gloomy frame of mind, that, after one or two trials, in College-green, that the only way in which he is now I did not venture to ask them any questions on the able to keep them quiet is by confirming the delusion; subject. The only privation I suffered was the or, in other words, by assuring them that he will not absence of the free flow of genuine Irish humour flinch, and that they shall have their Parliament whole with which travellers in Ireland in better times and entire. He ought to have recollected Wolsey's have been delighted. The people were, as a general dying advice to Mr. Kingstone :- "He is a Prince of rule, in too serious a mood to indulge in jokes; never royal courage, and hath a princely heart; and rather theless, the fun which every Irishman possesses would than he will miss or want any part of his will or pleaoccasionally ocz out. If you asked them what they sure, he will endanger the loss of the one-half of his would do if they did not get Repeal, they generally realm. For I assure you I have often kneeled before looked glum, and talked rebelliously; but some would say, after a little consideration, "Why, Sir, I suppose him from his will and appetite; but I could never dis-we should do without it," or, "I suppose we should do suade him therefrom. Therefore, Mr. Kingstone, I as we did before." Not to get Repeal always seemed | warn you if it chance you hereafter to be of his Privy to be quite a new idea to them; and when the im- Council, as for your wisdom you are very meet, be well same effect upon their minds as a violent shock might have been expected to have upon their bodies. Hitherto I have been speaking only of the Reman

Catholic peasantry of the south of Ireland. They are naturally an amiable, good humoured, and contented people; but they are very ignorant and very excitable. miserable state of delusion.

The Roman Catholics of the middle class, both in town and country, have also generally given in to the English and Scotch people. the movement. The popular torrent was running But mere numbers form only one, and by no me too strong for them to withstand, and they have, one the most important, element in a military question. by one, been carried away by it. Some are influenced by mistaken patriotic motives, but the generality have Government. No part of Ireland is much more than merely yielded to the necessity of their situation.

The case is very different with some few of the gentry, both Protestant and Catholic, who have given Their liberal education, and the general information here." the people so employed, and said, "Pretty nonsense possessed by them, must have convinced them that whom they now count who will pair off with the and it must soon melt away of itself for want of pro-Government. If the gentlemen alluded to wish to pre- visions. serve a character for common honesty and good faith. but, as they joined the movement from the selfish motive prepared. of obtaining for themselves a temporary popularity, they may be expected to prefer their own safety, and to sacri-

is, of the party. They also supply the poetry.

Popular ballads from the same workshop, of a gene-

inflaming the people. October 11.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

NO. 11.

bodies of men for the purpose of training them would old school, who had been educated in France and had ber is the utmost extent of the sacrifice which they arms, the answer I always received was, that there was to understand that if they continued to take this line, delay, and that the survivors would be left better off no want of arms already in the country; and that as the the shepherd would be deserted by his flock, and they than they were before. cause in the eyes of a superstitious people. They form Yet, after the people had been talking in this strain, the medium through which an understanding is kept

which is to get rid of the landlords altogether, and to And let not these poor deluded people count on the

forward at their Repeal meetings is "He who commits that he is not his own coachman. He has a gentleman They are now apparently united, because the popular

the people and the priests are going beyond me-tre-

O'Connell, although the author of all this mischief man was lately driving in the neighbourhood of Dub-I am also bound to say that, although the people lin, his attention was attracted by G. P. O. (from the

The dauger is, that O'Connell has so filled the imagihim, the space sometimes of three hours, to persuade possibility of it was pointed out, it seemed to have the assured and advised what ye put in his head, for ye shall never put it out again." One of the greatest delusions which have been put into the heads of the peasantry is that they are a nation. The idea has been sedulously inculculated—"We are many." "Whatever a nation wills, must be."

The poor people forget, or they have never heard, and they have been systematically plied with mirepre- that although positively many, they are comparatively sentations to a degree which was, perhaps, never prac- few. The Roman Catholic peasantry of the south of tised before. I never saw a poor people in such a Ireland are greatly outnumbered by the rest of their countrymen, including the loyal and well-affected Catholics and Protestants of Ireland, and the great body of But mere numbers form only one, and by no means

The sea is entirely at the command of the British fifty miles from the sea. Our ships of war and steamers would command the maritime towns and coast, and couvey troops to the flank or rear of any rebel force that their sanction to the movement. Their independent might be assembled in any part of the country. There fortunes place them in a situation which enables them is no part of Ireland in which an insurrectionary to speak out when all others are obliged to be silent. force could take up its position, and say, "We are safe

The country is, also, for the most part, very open and the Repeal cause could be seriously and effectively pro- weak, in a military point of view: there are no fences secuted only by means of a popular insurrection, which which would oppose a serious obstacle to the mar our would bring destruction upon the south of Ireland, and vres of regular infantry, and in most parts of the which would not, after all, succeed; but, although country cavalry might act in numbers sufficient for a these gentlemen do not hesitate to give their sanction contest of this description. The island is, also, now to the movement, and to hound on the people to their perforated in every direction by good roads; it is true ruin, nothing is further from their intentions than to that there are some mountainous districts in the west risk their own neck and fortunes. When the time which would afford strong positions; but the ques-arrives for showing colours (which God forbid, it tion would not be decided in the mountains. As far ever should arrive), the poor deluded people will be as that district is concerned, it would be sufficient to astonished at the number of influential persons upon watch any rebel force that might assemble there,

All the strongholds of the country are in the hands of they will side with the people in the case supposed; the Government, and its officers and troops are fully

It is a vain expectation of the Roman Catholic peasantry of the south that the Protestants of the north fice the people when it comes to the point. I do not like | would not declare against them. As surely as the south the plan of giving upprincipled or foolish ambitious rose in rebellion against the Government, the north sulky, ill-conditioned town, when, seeing a farmer's persons the opportunity of reaping the honours with- would rise in support of the Government. The spirit out suffering the pains of martyrdom. It is desirable, which prompted the ever-memorable defence of Lonto the attack with the ferocity and exultation of a tiger There is another estate in the Repeal ranks, of the bounding upon his prey, is by no means extinct. All existence of which people in England have no notion. minor differences will be absorbed by the portentous These are the young men of Dablin. They profess to consideration of the maintenance of their religion and be Irish politicians of the Emmett and Lord Edward liberties. The northerns are quite as ready to fall on, Fitzgerald school; and, as far as the difference in the as the Roman Catholic peasantry; and it will be seen circumstances of the two countries admits, they answer that such is the case the moment the restraint which is to the jeunes gens de Paris. They are public-spirited, at present imposed upon them by the Government is began to understand his meaning; and, as I encouraged enthusiastic young men, possessed of that description removed. They declare that, if the Government would of crude and imperfect information on political subjects only leave them to themselves, they would conquer the which induced several of our present Whig and Con- rest of Ireland without any assistance; and those who servative leaders to be violent Radicals in their youth. know the intelligence, the vigour, the dogged perse-These young men of Dublin supply all the good verance, the high and courageous spirit of this class of writing, and history and political philosophy, such as it people, will not consider this so empty a boast as it might at first eight appear. They possess all the high qualities of the English and Scotch nations, with the ral description, but of a coarse and simple kind, are addition of the determined, and it may be, in some inopenly sung in the streets of the towns and villages, and stances, the ferocious spirit which an unsettled state of form not the least important part of the system of society, and the frequent contemplation of danger, nameasures which has been adopted for the purpose of turally produce. To let loose this power is certainly a dreadful alternative; but it would be far more dreadful that our well-affected countrymen in the south should be left to have their throats cut at the leisure of the insurgents, and that a destructive warfare should be al-

lowed to be protracted. But say the southerns, we mean to carry on a guerilla The most serious fact of all connected with the present ostensible military manner in that stage of their opera- agitation has yet to be mentioned. There cannot be a warfare, and we shall accomplish our objects without mainly those of a guerilla warfare, did not require a priests have gone into the movement in the worst, that This is the greatest delusion of all. The ignorant peohigh state of discipline; and to have assembled large is, in the rebellious sense. Many of the priests of the ple think that the loss of a million or two of their num-

people were all of one mind, when they rose, they would were forced to yield. Two or three splendid instances The actual loss of life is the least of the evils which are still mentioned of priests openly professing their de- is entailed by a popular war; when the contest is Their reliance seemed to be on the stock of firearms termination to submit to any consequences rather than merely between the Governments, the people look on one man, everybody must quail before them.

If you spoke to them of the army, the remark com
manite clergy at Oxford, to regard the church as the the country will be suspended; the stock of food and the means of future production will be destroyed: monly made was—"But, sir, you forget that three act. They have no property, no families of their own, fourths of the army are Irishmen; and every Irishman to be compromised by a rebellion; and as it would be innothing of the widows and orphans. There is no consistent with the character of their sacred profession to European country which would suffer so severely If you spoke of the Protestants of the north, the appear at the head of their flocks in the field of battle, from the effects of a popular war as Ireland, because heady and enthusiastic than the rest, might even lead effects of such a warfare in Ireland, it would be necessupport him with more. Look at that arm (said the This has been repeatedly referred to by O'Connell, as a Reference was also constantly made to assistance Reverend Gentleman, stretching forth his right arm). proof of the atrocious cruelty of the English. It was necessary consequence of such a war, in a country ciraffair might commence in Ireland, it would not end to the Repeal movement all the weight of a religious cumstanced as Ireland, is that the sources whence life is sustained are dried up. In such a case the miserable people have no choice given them between famine, pestilence, and the sword. They fall under all three. Will it now be said that the loss of a million or two of lives would be the only sacrifice which the people would have

Even the most sanguine cannot expect that France to go to war. What do you mean?" "No, Sir," was the movement as really alarming, until the conviction and America will fall on the moment the pessantry in the regular reply; "we do not mean to go to war was forced upon me that the priests had gone into it in the south of Ireland choose to rise. Before the French and Americans became sufficiently excited to force their law, or by an 'army of frieze-coats' against the instru- in Ireland this year as white men in Timbuctoo, some of to war with us, then all the boys will rise." This again | The primary object of the priests is, no doubt, to governments into the contest, if they ever reached that your readers may be glad to have an authentic account required explanation, and on inquiry it always turned get the temporalities of the Established Church; but point, the contest would be decided in Ireland. They decidedly be on the part of the Gevernment, and that 1798; but the moment the rebellion broke out, it as- hands. The great bulk of the British army would be of war; and such is the trust reposed by capitalists in

frolicsome thoughtless style of such people: " Hurrah The result is, that we are standing on the verge of a for Repeal !" but it came to be a question whether they pledged faith, even these persons would do their duty O'Connell has for some time past been aware of this perhaps as effectually as their more steady comrades;

ourselves. He has evoked a spirit which is too strong as to imagine that several persons whose names will at together, feel it to be their duty to caution all penonce occur to you, will ever dream of hoisting the sioners against attending or countenancing such Nevertheless, he has lately done his best to set white cockade? Even among those who will break out meetings. Any pensioners who may attend such bounds to the torrent. The following expressions, ex- with you, is it to be expected that all will remain meetings after this notice will be liable to the loss tracted from his speech at Lismore, will convey some true? There is an old Irish adage: "Roast an Irish- of their pensions. By order of the Lords and other

Oct. 11, 1843.

PHILALETHES.

WITHOUT LABOUR, BY POWERS OF NATURE AND MACHINERY.

LETTER VII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR .- The contents of my former letters which you had the kindness to insert in your valuable and popular journal, and especially Nos. V and VI., in which I embodied an address to the people, and a memorial to both Houses of Parliament, by J. A. ETZ-LER, have produced a lively inquiry amongst your friends in various parts of the country; and preliminary branch societies, for the purpose of examining and popularising Etzler's ideas, with a view to carry them out practically, are now being formed in different places. This shows evidently that the time for a new popular movement has arrived, the tendency of which is far beyond politics. The question is no longer how much power and patronage belongs to a king, a lord, a general, a soldier, or a constable. The duties of subjects and the rights of governors cease to absorb the minds of reflecting and thinking men,-which are, and have been in all ages, the creators and leaders of public opinion; and in their stead the question-Which are useful and which are useless members of society? the mode to increase the former and decrease the latter? the question, how can men live without being obliged or compelled to work from morning till late in the night? the question, how shall society be formed, that all our natural wants can be supplied without injury or fraud on any of our fellow-men? the question, how is it possible to fulfil the divine command, "thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," are now only deemed fit to occupy our attention.

Men, collectively, are progressing new ideas. New improvements and inventions have their effect upon society: at first imperceptibly; but seen all powerful Our present state of society is se different to the state of society two or three hundred years ago, that the customs and laws of that time must appear ridiculous in the eyes of this generation. For instance, counsellors and judges in wigs look now like mummies or Panch and Judies, and fail entirely to produce the desired effect of conveying an idea of sublime wisdom, except in the minds of the most ignorant. Wisdom is as foreign to the wig of an English judge as it is to the tail of a Chinese mandarin, although both are deemed sacred by those who wear them.

But how is it that antiquated laws and customs are not abolished as soon as they appear ridiculous? How is it that institutions are kept up against our own interest and welfare? Because it is more difficult to get rid of bad habits than to contract them; and because it is more difficult and dangerous, and at the same time less useful, to remove rotten timbers from an old house, and put new ones in their places, than to erect a new house and abandon the old fabric entirely. State doctors of the old school, are like their colleagues in medicine; extremely fond of blistering and occasional bloodletting, instead of recommending a radical cure and conforming to the laws of nature. It is useless to apply a fontaneil to draw out a distemper, if we do not remove the cause which produces it.

The cause of our social distemper—the fundament unon which all our laws and customs are based, is physical brule force. The representatives of this principle are the army and navy; the next branches are judges, hangmen, constables, and prisons. The heart-blood of the nation is consumed by these vampires. To talk of liberty, as long as these circumstances last. or to believe that liberty and those circumstances can co-exist. is an outrage upon common sense. But it is unfortunately true that the only animals who associate with their destroyers, yea, even respect them and even bow down before them, are men; and that this is considered natural and necessary.

"Misfortune is nothing but stupidity." This sentence, written by a man of a thorough understanding of the world, is true in every sense. The stupidity of the people is their misfortune. They possess all nebut they do not know how to use them. They maintain involuntarily their masters; they forge their own chains; they produce annually millions for their own oppression; and they do not know how to save themselves at a much cheaper rate. A very small minority wields the power, governs the nations, live in ease and splendour, and generally also in profligacy; and at their feet lay begging those that maintain them. The angels in heaven must weep at this spectacle of stupidity and degradation of men. How long will this state of things last? Just so long, and no longer, than the time, when men cease to shut their eyes towards those powers which are stronger than armies and navies, and which could, if necessary, annihilate the heroes of mere destruction, and their frail machines of soft flesh and bones. "One hundred intelligent men will defeat all the

glories and heroism of mere sanguinary military chieftains, and do more than armies of millions, whose soft flesh and bones cannot resist a few small unfeeling machines, driven by some of those gigantic powers (pointed out in my "Paradise") on land or on sea, and render all bloody heroism abortive, and wars impossible."—Etzler's Mechanical System, page 67. But our mission is not one of bloodshed and war, but of peace, of universal liberty. We do not wish to excite men to revenge, but we will show them a way to live in quiet and happiness. The time will come, and is not far distant, when soldiers and wild beasts, lawyers, policemen, and all such vermin will be removed from the face of the globe, and men enjoy their birthright, their destiny, to live in peace and plenty, to partake of the riches of nature, and be unmolested in the possession of the results of their own exertions. And this change in society will be brought about without violence or war. Physical force men and military heroes will perceive that their efforts to compete with peace men, provided with necessary machines, would be as useless as the efforts of competing with manual labour against spinning jennies, or running a race with our poor legs. and heavy lungs against a locomotive on a railway, which travels at the rate of forty miles per hour. As soon as it would be mechanically certain, that every soldier, every man, who attempted to withstand such machines would be crushed to atoms, no one would be so insane as to attempt a trial, and enlist as a soldier. Soldiers, and especially kings, dukes, and generals are as fond of their lives as other men; and they would soon forego the honour of being war men, if they had to encounter peace-men of the right sort. The mischief which has been done to society by

adopting physical force as a guiding principle is incalculable. It has not only retarded the progress of the male sex, by brutalizing it; but it is the cause of individual and collective tyranny over women, "the wondrous master-pieces of God's creation," and their many insufferable miseries. They are therefore most interested in the discovery of new powers, which they can direct and use as easy as the physically stronger sex. Their emancipation is impossible as long as physical force rules human affairs. Universal liberty demands liberty for all-men, women, and children; and none deserve liberty but those who desire universal liberty. In answer to various private letters from your friends (and in anticipation of similar letters) and the questions What can, what shall we do," &c. &c. permit me

1. That all persons who are inclined to popularise Etzler's ideas for their own and the welfare of their fellow men, and who wish universal liberty, and are ready and willing to examine all proposed improvements, be they political, social, or mechanical, irrespective of names and persons, sects and parties, under the broad banner of universal principles (not men), the guidance of Providence, and the assistance of the Scriptures and nature, shold form themselves in preliminary branches or auxiliary societies in whatever place they be.

2. That the number of members be unlimited, three being sufficient to commence a branch. 3. That the members be numbered and recorded according to the priority of adherence.

4. That each branch make, preliminarily, such regulations as best suits the majority of the members, and in accordance with the industrial charter "locate the people on the land in joint stock freehold, and let machinery work for, and not against, the people." 5. That the secretary of each branch send a statement of its formation, &c. to C. F. Stollmeyer, he acting, pro

tempore, as general secretary. The object we have in view, and the measure which we intend to bring forward for the amelioration of the condition of our fellow men, is colonization at home and abroad, on as large and comprehensive a scale as the want and desire for it will manifest itself.

I am, sir, your obedient servant, C. F. STOLLMEYER. No. 3, Northampton-terrace, City-road, London, September 30th. 1843.

THE REPEAL AGITATION.—Yesterday (Sunday) the following notice was extensively posted at the

Horse-Guards and around the metropolis, and shows that the most decided steps are about being taken by the Ministry to put down the agitation for a And will there be no defections in the rebel camp? Repeal of the Union in England as well as in Ireland: - Notice to the Out-pensioners of the Royal Hos-

"RICHARD NEAVE, Secretary and Registrar. "Royal Hospital, Chelsea, Oct. 10."
[The same notice has been placarded round

Leeds. 1 THE LATE FATAL DUEL .-- The Commander-in Chief has directed Lieutenant Munro's immediate return to his regiment. It is generally supposed that Lieutenant Munro will not surrender at all to take his trial for the murder of Colonel Favroett; but that his second, Lieut. Grant, will give himself up GREECE.—The Augsburg Gazette of the 5th inst. at the next sessions of the Criminal Court.—Liver-

FRANCE. - Marshal Soult is about to quit the

Hertry.

SONG OF THE HEMPSEED.

BY ELIZA COOK. Ay seatter me well, 'tis a moist spring day, Wide and far be the Hempseed sown : And brayely I'll stand on the autumn land When the rains have dropp'd and the winds have

blown: Man shall carefully gather me up; His hand shall rule, and my form shall change: Not as a mate for the purple of state, Nor into aught that is " rich and strange :" But I will come forth all woven and spun, With my fine threads curl'd in serpent length. And the fire wrought chain, and the lion's thick mane, Shall be rivalled by me in mighty strength. I have many a place in the busy world, Of triumph and fear, of sorrow and joy; I carry the freeman's flag unfurl'd: I am linked to childhood's darling toy: Then scatter me wide, and hackle me well, For a varied tale can the Hempseed tell.

Bravely I swing in the anchor ring, Where the foot of the proud man cometh not, Where the dolphin leaps, and the sea-weed creeps O'er the rifted sand and the coral grot. Down, down below I merrily go When the huge ship takes her rocking rest; The waters may chafe, but she dwelleth as safe As the young bird in its woodland nest: I wreathe the spars of that same fair ship Where the gallant sea-hearts cling about, Springing alof: with a song on the lip, Putting their faith in the cordage stout. I am true when the blast sways the giant mast. Straining and stretch'd in a nor-west gale,

I acide with the bark, in the day and the dark, Lashing the hammock and reefing the sail. O, the billows and I right fairly cope, And the wild tide is stemmed by the cable rope. Some of Evil, bad and bell. Madly ye live and little ye reck, Till I am noosed in a coiling fold Ready to hug your felon neck.

The yarn is smooth and the knet is sure,

I will be firm to the task I take;

Thinly they twine the halter line, Yet when does the halter hitch or break? My leaves are light and my flowers are bright-Fit for an infant hand to clasp; But what think ye of me, neath the gibbet tree, Daugling high in the hangman's grasp? Oh. a terrible thing does the Hempseed seem Twixt the hollow floor and stont crossbeam ! The people rejoice, the banners are spread:

There is frolic and feasting in cottage and hall; The festival shout is echoing out From trellised porch and Gothic wall; Merry souls his to the belfry tower. Gaily they laugh when I am found: And rare music they make, till the quick peals shake The ivy that wraps the turret round: The Hempseed lives with the old church bell, And helpeth the holiday ding-dong-dell.

The sunshine falls on a new-made grave; The funeral train is long and sad: The poor man has come to the happiest home, And essiest pillow he ever had. I shall be there to lower him down Gently into his narrow bed: I shall be there, the work to share, To guard his feet, and cradle his head. I many be seen on the hillock green, Finng aside with the bleaching skull, While the earth is thrown with worm and bone, Till the sexton has done, and the grave is full. Back to the gloomy vault I'm borne. Leaving coffin and nail to crumble and rust; There I am laid with the mattock and spade, * Moistened with tears and clogged with dust: O, the Hempseed cometh in doleful shape,

Harvest shall spread with its glittering wheat; The barn shall be opened, the stack shall be piled; Ye shall see the ripe grain shining out from the wain, And the berry stained arms of the gleaner child. Heap on, heap on, till the waggon-ribs creak; Let the sheaves go towering to the sky; Up with the shock till the broad wheels rock; Fear not to carry the rich freight high: For I will infold the tottering gold, I will fetter the rolling load :

With the mourners' cloak and sable crape.

Not an ear shall escape my binding hold. On the furrowed field or jolting road: O, the Hempseed hath a fair place to fill, With the harvest band on the corn-crown'd hill. My threads are set in the heaving net, Out with the fisher-boy far at sea, While he whistles a tune to the lonely moon,

And trusts for his morrow's bread to me. Toiling away through the dry summer-day, Round and round I steadily twist, And bring from the cell of the deep old well What is rarely prized but sorely miss'd. In the whirling swing-in the peg-top string, There am I, a worshipped slave; On ocean and earth I'm a goodly thing: I serve from the play-ground to the grave. I have many a place in the busy world, Of triumph and fear, of sorrow and joy; I carry the freeman's flag unfurl'd, And am linked to childhood's darling toy: Then scatter me wide, and hackle me well, And a varied tale shall the Hempseed tell. New Monthly Magazine

Bebiebs,

an extremely well conducted periodical, and well in which the water rose to a height of 200 feet from workings of their own thoughts; and such movements, fitted apparently to carry out the views of the con-the bottom; from which it might be assumed that the however often they may fail to accomplish the ends tributors, viz., that of elevating intellectually and standing reservoir in the chalk had been reached, and which they propose, are the manifestation of stronger morally the strength and sinews of Old England,— that the water was under pressure. At Mortlake, in intellectuality, and indicative of surer progress. In the her toiling, skilful, and matchless artizans. We Surrey, an Artesian well was bored 375 feet, 80 feet of one picture we have Repeal—the other is Chartism. speak thus generally; for we must say, that in some which was also through chalk, when the boring tool The one marching onwards with gigantic strides, imof the views put forth, and sentiments expressed, fell into a mass of soft calcareous earth, and the water pelled by a keen sense of approaching victory—dublous, there is a sort of foremanism exhibited, not at all to then rose gradually to the surface. Now, if the stand-indeed, though it be; the other broken and prostrate, our taste: for we detest the pride that apes aristocracy; ing level of the water, in the chalk formation, be reached and self-divided, yet containing within itself the eleand that spirit is, we are sorry to say, to be found at those depths under London, there can be no quest ments of truer progress; for it may well be that Reamongst not a few of the operative classes. But a tion about the supply, and one large well would be peal shall pass away and be known no mere but as a truce to censure. "Tis not our forte. We would sufficient. The next consideration would be, the means thing that has been, or that it may be accomplished much rather praise than blame; and in all sincerity of raising the requisite quantities of water from the and Ireland yet be unregenerated; but the spirit of here is ample room for the most pleasant of criti- wells. Twenty millions of gallons per diem, for the Chartism is a creature of hardier growth. Born in eism, that of awarding approbation where approval supply of half the consumption of London, is four times trouble, nursed in contention, fed by the conflict and is so justly merited.

most valuable kind, to all engaged in the mechanical, depth of the latter is so much greater duty, that the such that it will secure the progress of the people, even chemical, and fine arts. A mere enumeration of the amount of engine duly would not exceed that of the if destined to be continually defeated; for its existence varied contents of the number would be of no ser- Consolidated Mines. One of the eleven pumps attached is at once the result and the stimulus of intellectual vice to our readers. They will best know, and know- to the Mammoth engine now constructing in Cornwall, activity, and each successive struggle will necessarily ing, appreciate its contents, by purchasing the maga- for the purpose of draining the lake of Haarlem, involve the development of new, and the reiterazine for themselves, which we may remark is sold would deliver twice the quantity of water required to tion of old, truths—of truths which cannot die, but for one shilling; a price low enough, in all conscienc, be lifted; therefore the amount of engine power to lift must fructify to the end of time. for the mass of beautifully printed matter it contains, and the illustrations by which it is enriched. need not be a serious obstacle to such a plan.

The first article headed the "Artizan's Institute," "The importance of the object to be attained.

formation and progress of a society, established some being already filled up"! The trades eligible to be water lies under their feet." admitted into the Institute are arranged under the three great heads of the mechanical in reality there is no subscription, only a trifling monthly purchase. Of course the society has Away with the town and its dark cluster'd houses! some sources of revenue beyond the above. One of I'm sick of its toilsome, monotonous life; these is, "that every person promoted to a situation. I hate the wild laughter where folly carouses, by the Institute's instrumentality, shall assign to the And turn in disgust from its dissonant strift. Institute the wages of that situation for a certain Hurrah! through my own native glens I am roaming! time. The period of this assignment varies with the value of the situation; "in the case of a workman, While daylight gives place to the pale hues of gloama weeks' wages is the most that is required; but in the case of foremen or superintendents, situations of value, a months' wages may be demanded." We information. This institution is one or the "signs of the times." It tells of the determined struggles of labour to gain its rightful position by the force of And here first I drew love's enchanting revealings united mind; and thus far it is a sign heart-cheer- From my own Highland Mary-my first love ing to those who believe with us in the progresnion of the human race, and the future "per- And here too we parted—O hour dark with sorrow fectibility" of man. It tells also of the false But youth has too sauguine a bosom for care; system of political Government, and social arrange- From the gloom of to-day augurs bliss for to-morrow, ments at present existing which has closed up every channel to employment, and driven the wise of head and cunning of hand to associate together to procure employment in foreign lands!
And this is a sign that saddens us. It tells of the For I fed on the hopes which my love had created, transfer of England's greatness to other than our And knew the grand secret-To will is to do. own native clime, threatening the banks of the So I swore in that hour, if that Providence spare Thames with the fate of those of the Enphrates and me, the Tiber; for "like causes will produce like effects." It tells us also that the class of operatives | And toil late and early for sake of my Mary, represented in such societies as the Institute, have yet much to learn. They have yet to know that true patriotism dictates that they should unite to Now Lachin y Gair, I am once more reposing improve their own country, and re-open the channels to employment in their own fatherland, rather than And the eyelids of life, as of day, are fast closing, Hy from it, thinking only of their own ladvancement and personal interest. From an article, entitled "Steam Coaches on Common Roads," we take the following opening

"We have adverted, on several occasions, to the evil influences exerted by railways in this country under same time, our fervent hope that some antidote would be found against the perpetuation of such injuries. We left support.

The property in the property in the support in the support in the support in the support.

The property in the property in the support in

remarks, with every sentiment of which we most

heartily agree :-

remain as firmly as ever of opinion that the whole rail- THE HULL LITERARY AND PHILOSO- pay for the goods." It appeared from a tedious | Repeal Three half pay officers have been struck off ways of the country should be taken into the hands of the State; though we should be unwilling to see that measure adopted, unless accompanied by the imposition of such checks to vensity as would prevent the railway management from degenerating into a manufactory of jobs and places. But pending this consummation, of jobs and places are passage.

We have here a new monthly candidate for public a Mr. Sibson—that the witness owed a Mr. Sibson, draper, the sum of ten pounds, and the part of Mr. Sibson, draper, the sum of ten pounds, and the part of Mr. Sibson, draper, the sum of ten pounds, and the part of Mr. Sibson, draper, the sum of ten pounds, and the part of Mr. Sibson, draper, the sum of ten pounds, and the witness owed a Mr. Sibson, draper, the sum of ten pounds, and the being apprehensive, that the witness owed days ago a Mr. Sibson, draper, the sum of ten pounds, and the being apprehensive, that the witness owed days ago a Mr. Sibson, draper, the sum of ten pounds, and the being apprehensive, that the witness owed a Mr. Sibson, draper, the sum of ten pounds, and the witness owed a Mr. Sibson, draper, the sum of ten pounds, and the witness owed a Mr. Sibson, draper, the witness owed and the witness o we would direct the attention of our readers to a different instrument of locomotion, which appears capable of counteracting, to a great extent, the tyrannies of the railway system. The appliance to which we allude, is the use of steam-power on the common roads—an expedient attempted to be carried into practice many years ago, but which failed to realize at that time a successful result, owing to the combined opposition of the furious railway mania, then epidemic, and the imperfections attaching to the various steam-carriages then brought forward. The present juncture, however, promises greater success, as public feeling, as well as public opinion, is now beginning to run stedfastly against the railway system: in addition to which, we believe we shall be able to give a design for a common road steam coach, which, by its freedom from the vices attendant upon the plans brought forward heretofore, at once removes all difficulty to be apprehended on that atmosphere itself has been apparently reconstructed. score. In short, we are of opinion that the time has During the deposition of part of the secondary formaarrived when steam coaches on common roads may be tion of the earth's surface, it was inhabited by various employed with success; and we are anxious to be the

herald of that blissful consummation. "Before, however, we advert to the particular kind of steam ceach we would recommend, we beg to draw attention for a moment to the injuries the railways are spiratory function, and in a lower and simpler strucinflicting. The tyranny exercised in the transport of the poorer class of passengers, after having first wrought dependent on the oxygen of the atmosphere for exist. follony, so that we dismiss the charge—at the same the ruin of all other means of conveyance, we have ence. From this and the subsequent extinction of a animadverted upon on other occasions; but we have vast portion of the reptilian class, the physiologist is great imprudence; and, if the evidence we have not yet mentioned the grievous loss and injury inflicted led to conjecture that the atmosphere had not then upon the humbler class of towns in every part of the kingdom, by depriving them of the traffic which constiinted their wealth, and leaving them in loneliness and desolation. Formerly, thousands of coaches intersected of the peculiar features of the extinct Flora recurring the kingdom in every direction, scattering wealth and in the same formation, the botanist has been led to animation in their train. But now the road, with its fragrant bedge-rows and picture-que cottages, is deserted -the inn, where the coach stopped, shut up-the livelihood of thousands disarranged, and fond associations broken for ever. We do not say, be it observed, that if the balance were struck between the benefits and injuries of the railway mode of conveyance, the benefits would not the mean distances preserved unaltered, and their conpreponderate,—though neither would we assert that they did. But our neutrality would only be afforded on the supposition that railways were managed for the public advantage: and when we come to take railways | be in reserve, whether arising from astronomical, geoloas they are, we do say, that, in this country, they have gical, or magnetic causes, that the same planetary and been an injury instead of a benefit."

The writer then states the obstacles which have heretofore opposed the success of steam carriages on and that when perverted to the purposes of meterolocommon roads; shews how those obstables may be gical, or judicial predictions, their only effect is to surmounted, and concludes by describing the sort of carriage which (according to the writer) will be found to answer, and triumph over all hitherto insurmountable obstacles. A plate is given showing the form of the coach and nature of its working ma-

chinery.

The article headed " The water supply of London" is one of the most intersting and pleasing in the number. To all Londoners it must be a subject of surpassing interest. If ever mankind come to their senses, they will look back with astonishment upon the follies of a race that could expend millions of money in gaudily decorating the fronts of shrines of profit-mongers; building a "thieves temp'e"-called a "Royal Stock Exchange;" erecting such outrages upon true taste as the Nelson Column, and such disgusting mementos of a nation's love of murder, as the lintended monuments to the "hero of Waterloo"; at the same time daily consuming a filthy decoction of putrid matter in the shape of, or rather miscalled, water, to the serious detriment of the healths, and disgust of the palates, of two millions of human beings; and wonder that the money so uselessly and viciously expended was not employed in procuring the wholesome springs of water flowing beneath their very feet. The folly of the Pyramids is only repeated in another shape. We give the con-

clusion of this interesting article:-"Geological science and practical experience prove that the greater part of the rain which falls on the surface of sandy or chalky soils is absorbed, and that it descends until it meets with an impervious stratum of clay or rock, to stop its further descent.

"In an article on Artesian Wells, in the August Number of the Artison, we explained the manner in which the subterranean reservoirs are raised above the levels of the valleys, and force out the water when bored into; but we believe the instances are very rare, in this country at least, of Artesian wells being successfully bored into the stratum of chalk. This may be accounted for by the thickness of the chalk formation; for the lower part, which rests on impervious blue clay, lies so deep, that the immense basin of chalk is sufficient to hold all the water, without forcing it to rise above the level of the other strata. There can be little guestion, however, that the greater part of the rain which falls on the extended area where the chalk rises to the surface for many miles, is collected beneath in immense quantities, and is saturating the chalk under pressure. To give some notion of the quantity of water to be collected form is that of the Spectator; its price is 6d.; and formers in the booths at Croydon fair, and beating the by drainage, we may state, that assuming the depth of four numbers have appeared. Its principles are policemen who remonstrated with him. rain that falls annually to be the low average of 24 those of the Miall, Cobden, and Sturge school; i.e. inches, each acre would yield 500,000 gallons; and the it advocates "Separation of Church and State," drainage of the county of Hertford alone would afford "Corn-Law Repeal," and "Complete Suffrage." It to supply the demands of twice the whole population is withal a most strenuous assertor of the virtues (!) a woman at present unknown, whose death it would throwing the scullion into fits of mingled laughter of Great Britain; we may, therefore, safely conclude talents (?) and patriotism (!) of the middle classes, appear was caused by a deep wound in her neck. His and fear at the grotesque horrors of his castor. We that the chalk formation under London, which receives It has, however, little of the sectarianism exhibited the drainage of many extensive counties, is capable of by other publications, and is decidedly the most supplying far greater quantities of water than can be talented of its class; being well, in some cases elorequired for the use of its inhabitants.

ascertained with tolerable accuracy, from the results of eloquent extract :experience. The chalk is reached at a depth of 280 "It is a great sight to see a whole nation struggling" feet below the level of the river; but to insure an against wrong, even though their cry for justice find abundant supply, it would be necessary to sink 100 an articulate voice in the person of one man only; but THE ARTIZAN, No. IX. London, Simpkin, feet into the chalk, and to drive adits to some distance, it is more truly cheering to watch the movements, in various directions, to collect the water. A well was irregular and conflicting, and frequently misguided This " Monthly Journal of the Operative Arts" is sunk for a brewery at Chelses, to a depth of 394 feet, though they be, of a people roused into action by the the quantity of water raised from any one of the mines dissension of opinions, it has henceforth a necessary This number is crammed with information of the in Cornwall by their large pumping engines; but the existence, and its cry cannot be stifled. Its nature is twenty millions of gallons from a depth of 300 feet,

"The importance of the object to be attained should will be read with much interest. It treats of the never be lost right of; and when it is considered that the enterprising capitalists of New York House expended time before the close of last year, for the purpose of £2,500,000 in distributing a supply of pure, drinkable affording to its members, mutual and practical in- water through that city, from a distance of thirty-eight formation on the subjects of their respective trades miles, the inhabitants of London ought not to rest satisor professions; and for the purpose of finding em- fied with the muddy, and almost loathsome, liquid ployment for its unemplayed members in foreign coun- with which they are at present furnished by the water tries, "every channel to employment in this country companies, whilst an exhaustless reservoir of the purest

But the Artisan has poetry as well as prose. Here is the sentimental "outpouring" of one A.

LACHIN Y GAIR. And turn in disgust from its dissonant strife. Hark! the pibroch complains to the spirits of air;

And above me frowns sullenly Lachin y Gair. feelings, For here were the days of my infancy pass'd; From my own Highland Mary-my first love-my

So I turned with a light heart from Lachin y Gair.

With health and with strength, I will never despair: And soon sought my bride at dear Lachin y Gair. On thy heath-covered side, where I lay when a boy :

Yet my heart, young as ever, throbs wildly with Though many fond fancies of boyhood have perish'd, Like the forms which now melt in the soft evening air: Yet fondly through weal and through woe have I cherish'd

Remembrance of thee, my own Lachin y Gair. With pleasure we recommend "The Artizan" to

future numbers, improvements, which the judgment

Meteorology" we give the following extract:-"Whilst a mean uniformity of distance, and of in the planetary system from the day of creation, the investigation of geelogists have shown that this earth has undergone mutations of temperature and humidity so extensive as no longer to be adapted to the exigencies of the same organic nature. Entire genera and species have been swept away; fresh and perfectly distinct successions of animated nature have been from time to its atmesphere: even the elementary constitution of the species of the Saurian or Lizard tribe; from an anatomical and physiological investigation into their strucmammalia, in the less active performance of the reture of the lungs and heart, whereby they become less undergone those changes which a subsequent consolidation and concentration of certain of its elements may have occasioned. And again, from considerations suspect that the atmosphere of this globe formerly contained more carbon, and less oxygen, than at present; yet amidst these important and vital changes, affecting not merely the well being, but the very existence of plants and animals, lunar and planetary motions have been going on in one continuous cycle, junctions, oppositions, and other aspects occurring periodically as at present, and we may be assured that whatever future modifications of the atmosphere may lunar configurations will be continued, ineffective, however, either to promote or retard the great transition: astonish the ignorant, and mislead the credulous."

Here is a specimen of the poetry from some lines on "The Humber Wolds:"-

"Sweet hills of beauty! from your towering brows What lovely landscapes burst upon the sight In rich variety! Afar ! afar! Our vision stretches o'er a mingled mass Of hill dale, water, meadow, corn field, wood, In brightness blending .- At your base lie Plains rich in rural elegance, and fraught With sylvan loveliness. Fair villages, Cots, hamlets, farms in sweet confusion gleam; Here Welton hides beneath her sylvan shades. And rural Blloughton 'mid towering trees, And Brantingham with its romantic dale,-From your first rising nigh the Humber's shore, Where Hessle lifts her village spire on high, To where, with bolder eminence, ye turn At Cave, laid hidden in its bollow deli, And sweep away in undulating line Far to the north, what beauties ye enclose Betwixt your summits and the water's marge! A poet's world!

"Is there a portion of the British isles Where nature in more rich profusion casts The choicest of her treasures? Where she crowds All her mild beauties in so small a space? It seems a spot where she has deigned to bind Her fairest wreath of sight-delighting flowers; Her richest temple, where she would display The winning softness of her gentle smile, And chain all hearts in admiration's bonds.

"Sweet hills of beauty! be it oft my lot To wander o'er ye, when the light of morn With yellow lustre gilds your loveliness; When noon-tide radiance pours its silver tide Of keen refulgence, making all things seem The brighter visions of a fairy world;— But chief when eve with her unnumbered tints, Her rainbow dyes, her sky-descended hues, Paints every landscape, and brings out to view Sweet lights and shades inimitably soft, Supremely delicate, intensely fair."

THE PHILANTHROPIST. This. as its title expresses is " A monthly journal, devoted to local, political, and moral reform." Its quently, written. From a sensible article in No. 3, on "The Repeal

Emigrants.' It shall have our first consideration from foreign countries. next week. Publications Received.—" The History of Ire- Professor Hamilton was one day walking near Aberland and the Irish People;" and a number of Works deen, he met a well-known individual of weak inteland papers on Phonagraphy.

Local and General Entelligence.

DECISION.—A few days ago, a case of an uncommon | man who took out of our library the number of Graham's the three great heads of the mechanical arts, and the fine arts Gray, who writes from the Hills of Braemar; and and singular character was brought before the magazine, is respectively in the fine arts Gray, who writes from the Hills of Braemar; and and singular character was brought before the magazine, is respectively two weeks, and get the number for August."

A Portrait!—When a certain lady, who had been great interest, inasmuch as it involved a point of charmed by his writings, but had never seen his person, the great interest, inasmuch as it involved a point of charmed by his writings, but had never seen his person, the great interest, inasmuch as it involved a point of charmed by his writings, but had never seen his person, the great interest, inasmuch as it involved a point of charmed by his writings, but had never seen his person, the great interest, inasmuch as it involved a point of charmed by his writings, but had never seen his person, the great interest, inasmuch as it involved a point of charmed by his writings, but had never seen his person, the great interest importance to tradesmen in parlaw of the greatest importance to tradesmen in par- wrote to Mirabeau, saying how much she longed to see ticular, and the public generally. James Bell, of the Wellington Inn, Carlisle, auctioneer, was charged her, he complied with the wish of the fair enthusiast, with having, on Saturday evening, October 7th, in these brief and self-adulatory terms: "Figure to feloniously taken away, from the shop of Mr. Henry yourself a tiger that has had the small-pox:" Cohen, grocer, a cheese and sugar loaf, value £1 11s. 3d., his property. Mr. John Saul, solicitor, conducted the prosecution: and Mr. Sibson, solicitor. examined by Mr. Saul, when Mr. Sibson rose and hanging upon a gibbet: my pleasure at this cheering inquired if the witness was a Jew? Witness—Yes, was now at length in a civilized country.—Modern but I believe in the New Testament and our Saviour. Traveller. must refer our readers to the article itself for further Ah! well may this spot wake the chord of deep The witness then deposed as follows:-The prisoner, James Bell, came to my shop between nine and ten o'clock on Saturday night last. I was at the were brought up from the Strand Union workhouse, Spread Eagle Inn at the time, when my shop-boy charged with refusing to perform the allotted quantity o'clock en Saturday night last. I was at the Spread Eagle Inn at the time, when my shop-boy came for me. The prisoner asked me if I had any good cheese; I said I had, and tried two for him, when he asked the price. I told him 6d. per lb. He said I might take a halfpenny less for cash; I told him I would not, and he agreed to take one at the price. My boy weighed the cheese in question, which came for me. The prisoner asked me if I had any of work required of them. The offence being proved, said I might take a halfpenny less for eash; I told him I would not, and he agreed to take one at the price. My boy weighed the cheese in question, which was 25 ilbs., and came to 12s. 9d. He then asked me if I had any nice loaf sugar? I said I had, and inquired if he liked dark or fine. He said he didnot like it too fine or too dark. I then shewed him a like it too fine or too dark. I then shewed him a local price is an oral system, or a local price is and at the complete such arrangements as will enable his Lordsnip takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious to proceed immediately with the intended new town and harbour at Catacol, in the Island of Arran. The special proceed immediately with the intended new town takes experience of man; and only as he is curious to proceed immediately with the intended new town takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he is curious takes experience of man; and only as he which came to 193. He then told me to make out a first normal system, or a bill for the amount, and I told my boy to do so, which he did in James Bell's name. The prisoner then put his hand into his pocket, and jingled some silver, as if he were going to pay me; and I was about receipting the bill, and had wrote "October" come upon another in expectation who should be chaplain to his pocket on the skop, and I looked up to see who it was, when the prisoner took in the goods off the counter, along with the bill, and laying down a piece of paper, said—"Here is pay for them." (The paper was here put in, and was to the following effect:—"I, W. Sib-son, do authorize Mr. James Bell, of the Welling."

ARTESIAN Well.—M. Arago has announced the link and was to the following effect:—"I, W. Sib-son, do authorize Mr. James Bell, of the Welling. The world she was shed and the same into the second of the same lady sendeth of the world's peter way fully ld per borson, do authorize Mr. James Bell, of the Welling.

ARTESIAN Well in the Jardin des Plantes, of a depth of 900.

ARTESIAN Well in the Jardin des Plantes, of a depth of 900 in the world's peter way fully ld per blanted in the Jardin des Plantes, of a depth of 900 in the wisten scroll. Now, sir, what the brawn is to the wisten scroll. Now, sir, what the brawn is to the brawn is to the pations pocket to Plato; a sweet and unctious millers and teating and rather a free sale to the millers and teating and rather, as free whe demand from the pations, it is find in a like. Say the following in a ditch, she curls ker nose and lifts be foulest doings of the world's peter with the following in a ditch, she curls ker nose and lifts be foulest doings of the well in the she foulest doings of the world for the world's peter with the following in a ditch, she curls ker nose and lifts be foulest doings of the world for the world's peter with the following in a ditch, she curls ker nose and lifts be foulest doings of the world in a like. Say Floor has a sale to the millers and dealers, son, so authorize Mr. James Bell, of the Wellington Inn, to buy goods for me, not exceeding ten
pounds. To Mr. Cohen.") The prisoner then ran
out of my shop with the goods. I followed him, and
gave him in charge to a watchman. The prisoner never bought anything at my shop before;
nor did he ever mention Mr. Sibear's name.

PHICAL MISCELLANY. DIBB and Co. Hull. and irrelevant cross-examination of the witness the list for attenting R-p-sil meetings. on the part of Mr. Sibson—that the witness owed account; but this the witness refused to do, saying his crime. of its conductors will dictate, may with advantage he would pay him in cash. Mr. Sibson, however, REPRESENTATION OF KILKENNY COUNTY.—It is be introduced. From a clever written article on not being satisfied, prevailed upon the prisoner to said that the eldest son of Colonel Butler will come go to Cohen's shop, and endeavour to get some goods forward on the liberal interest to solicit the suffrages general influence, (I use the term with reference to a known and demonstrated power,) has been maintained proper part, having had the advice of a solicitor of Major Bryan. some eminence. It also appeared, that other parties at great length, and showed, that as the prisoner Bell had obtained the goods in a fraudulent and deceptive manner, by never having mentioned Mr. Sibson's name at all, and by taking the goods out time created, and in their turn have been destroyed by of Mr. Cohen's shop without his consent, he had the varying and important conditions of the earth and been guilty of a felony to all intents and purposes. Mr. Saul quoted several cases in support of his argument. Mr. Sibson, on behalf of the prisoner, contended there could be no felonious intention on the part of his client, as he had acted on authority, and had also given up the property he obtained from Mr. Cohen to Mr. Sibson, who had given Cohen ture these reptiles differ essentially from birds, and the credit for it. The magistrates consulted together for a short time, after which Mr. Dixon, addressing the prisoner, spoke as follows:-" We do not think there is sufficient evidence to sustain a case of time, we must observe, that you have acted with heard be strictly correct, there has clearly been a felonious intention made out; but, taking all the circumstances into consideration, we discharge you with a caution, that you never again act in a similar

> Murder.-A young woman, named Elizabeth Hetherington, has been committed to prison, charged with the wilful murder of her new born child. She was servant at the London Tavern, English-street. The child was found in an ash-pit. No doubt was entertained by the Coroner and Jury of the guilt of the wretched woman.

BOOKOLOGY .- The printed books in the British museum library occupy ten miles of shelf? Sir M. Wood.

is committed to Wexford gaol for the murder. THE WATER CURE .- Dr. O'Connor is testing the Water cure" on the patients in the hospital of the Cork workhouse.

fair of Ballinaslee, where, amongst other sufferers, a to see the actual condition of the people, and found in bank notes.

DUELLING-Mr. Wilkinson, a magistrate of Surrey, and Mr. Entwistle, an East India merchant, were bound to keep the peace at Union Hall in order to prevent a duel, after a blow had been struck. FATAL ACCIDENT-A labouring man fell from the scaffolding of the Rev. Dr. Henderson's new church, at Glasgow, last week, and was killed.

THE MINERS FATE .- It is stated in the Mining Journal, that fourteen hundred lives are annually sacrificed by what are termed " mine accidents." able houses at Manchester, namely,-Abel Burke, so the people would deserve their fate. Content to

Sheerness and Chatham.

Garrick.-Byrne, the celebrated harlequin in his time, and father of Oscar Byrne. He is now in his eighty. - Brighton Herald. second year, walks as uprightly as in his best days, and is in possession of all his faculties-Dramatical and Musical Review. METAPHYSICS,—A Scotch political economist, being

A GENTLEMAN (?)-Mr. Alfred Waring, a gentleman

£5 13s. costs, for amusing himself by throwing detonating balls among the crowd and in the faces of the per- All parties, however, agree in thinking that the

Excellency has offered a reward of £80 for the appre- trust that this incomparable tile will be soon in hension and conviction of all, and proportionately for one or more of the persons concerned.

The depth to which it would be necessary to pene-trate in order to procure a never-failing supply may be Movement," we give the following truthful and of Newtonards, by some unprincipled and irreligious cannot conceive a more picturesque and prepossestered the hallowed precincts, and smashed to pieces all tor; those who may happen to remember the head-the grave stones, carrying away two of them altogether! dress worn by Mother Goose in the pantomime, can A reward is about to be offered for the discovery of the

> large cod-fish, weighing 25lb., was caught near Balla-chulish. The captors, on opening it, imagined they had the inextinguishable laughter that they would occafound a museum. A fishing-hook and ten yards of line, sion among all ranks and classes of Repeal Agitators! the ivory handle of a pen-knife, a small silver toothpick, All fears of collision would be at once put an end upward tendency. Notwithstanding the numbers of and a brass breast-pin, were all found in its stomach to; for what body of Irishmen could seriously think pigs were rather large, the pork trade was active, at The fishermen refused 7s. 6d. for the fish and articles.— Ross-shire Advertiser.

health, and that is the reason he was prevented from going to Ea. The Marshal, it is said, is impressed with almost daily occupied in putting his affairs in order, and in superintending the execution of the mausoleum which is to be placed over his tomb.—National. EDUCATION .- "The education of our children," said

John Adams to his wife, " is never out of mind. Train them to virtue. Habituate them to industry, activity, and spirit. Make them consider every vice as shameful and unmanly. Fire them with ambition to be useful. Make them disdain to be destitute of any useful or ornamental knowledge."-John Adams on Edu-

THE POLISH PRESS.—The Official Gazette of Warsaw, of the 23rd ult, contains a new law regulating the censorship. It is divided into two sections; one relates to books, engravings, and lithographies published We must again defer noticing " The Errors of in the country; the other relates to works imported THE SAGE AND THE SIMPLETON .- As the late

Professor Hamilton was one day walking near Aberlect. "Pray," said the Professor, accosting him, "how long can a person live without brains?" "I dinna ken," replied Jemmy, scratching his head: "how auld are ye yoorsel?" DON'T YOU WISH YOU MAY GET HIM ?- The editor

of the Florence Enquirer (American (paper) gives the CARLISLE -IMPORTANT AND DANGEROUS LEGAL following notice to one of his friends:-" The gentle-

A PROOF OF CIVILIZATION.—After having walked eleven hours without discovering the print of a human foot, to my great comfort and delight I saw a man

WHATS'IN A NAME?-Two paupers, bearing the illustrious names of John Milton and Walter Scott,

for him, which he did in the manner related in the of the Kilkenny county electors—a vacancy in the CURIOUS NOTICE.—On Saturday last, one of the

> eldest of whom was selling pincushions, who has been larger amount of productive labour by increasing about the town and neighbourhood for some days, and their allowance of food, and had the most complete who may yet be not far off, for whose use the sum of success. A substantial nourishment appears to be £30 has been sent to town from Ireland. It would the principal cause of the superiority of the English therefore be an act of charity in any one who may workmen over ours. One of our most distinguished see this poor woman to inform her of what awaits her. | political economists, referring to this subject, said economy is related by the Moniteur Parisien :- A eat more beef than we; and have, he adds, national cooper, named De phante, residing at Pont-a-Raches, near Donai, having received money to take a boy of four years of age home to his parents, in Paris, instead of taking places in a diligence for himself and his charge, took a wheelbarrow, and, putting the child into it, set out for his destination. He finished the journey in this manner, and returned to his village with the wheelbarrow, and 50f. in his pocket, which he had mist gives a remarkable example—it was that of the saved by the trip.

> tions are so well known to the public, died on Sun- from diminishing in proportion, contrary to all exday morning, at Stapleton, his residence, near

A PRIZE FIGHT, ENDING IN THE DEATH OF ONE twenty-fourth.- Magazin Pittoresque. OF THE PARTIES. - A most disgraceful battle was fought at Rolston, in the parish of Banwell, on Monday October 9th, between Sylvester Williams, far-mer, and John Foster, labourer, for the trifling wager of ten shillings. The combatants stood their ground during 130 rounds, when Foster was fatally struck in the head and never spoke afterwards. Williams was taken from the ring almost in a lifeless state, and is now in his bed in a hopeless condition, MANNERS-" Never judge from manners," says Lord under the charge of a constable. Mr. Ashford, the Byron, "for I once had my pocket picked by the civilest coroner for the county, held an inquest on Wednes-gentleman I ever met with." CRIPPLEGATE WARD .- Mr. Challis, the victualler, against Sylvester Williams, as principal, and Joseph is elected Alderman of Cripplegate, in reom of the late Pool, Shadrach Beacham, and Henry Avery, acces-MURDER.—Arthur Merrions, of Tullow, Carlow, sembling of the jury, by H. F. Emery, Esq., magis-was murdered on Sunday, and a man named Waynard trate, for the apprehension of the delinquents, two higher wages, women being but indifferently paid. sories. Warrants were issued previous to the as-

CONDITION OF THE LABOURERS IN WALES .- It had been supposed that the peasantry of Ireland were the most miserable in the world; but facts have BUTTER TO THEIR ROLLS-The Master of the Rolls come to light in Wales to show too plainly that here has made a reduction of 10 per cent. to his tenantry in too misery holds its court in the labourer's cabin. The reporter of the Times being on his way to New-"PROFESSIONALS."—The usual export troops of castle-in-Emlyn, says, "I entered several farm light fingered gentry attended professionally the great labourers cottages by the road side, out of curiosity gentleman from this city had his pocket picked of £20 them in mud hovels, the floors of mud and full of holes, without chairs or tables, generally half filled with peat packed up in every corner, the only articles of furniture being a wretched sort of bedstead and a kettle. Beds there were none; nothing but loose straw and filthy rugs upon them. Peat fires on the floors in a corner, filling the cottages with smoke, and three or four children buddled around them. Nearly all the cettages were the same. In the most miserable parts of St. Giles's, in no parts of England did I ever witness such abject poverty. disposed of, at an improvement of 1s per qr. There Yet, according to some opinions, this state of misery EMBEZZLEMENT—Two confidential clerks of respect- ought to be one of happiness and content. Were it and E. Armitage, are committed for large embezzle- live like swine they would be fitly treated as such. But the people to their honour be it said, are SWINDLING-Mr. W. J. Barnard, clerk of the Howe, not content with this. Having the attributes of and late of the Ocean, is committed from Rochester, for humanity they aspire to live like human beings; were small, the sale for the Beans, Peas, and Flour jewellery, which he had ordered for ships of war at condition." What has civil zation done for these wretched inhabitants? Of what value is the boast GARRICR'S CONTEMPORARY-There is only one per- of England's wealth to them! And with what face Ocr. 16TH.-Compared with those received on this son now living who performed on the same stage with can our senators get up and talk about the happiday se'nnight the supplies of Beasts up to our ness and contentment of the people of these realms? market were considerably on the decrease—the

Regulation Cap, for which the British Infantry, we that it is not unlike the extinguisher of a bed-candlelooks just like the church-spire in Langham-place. illustrious inventor must have had in his eye the instant, a newly-made grave was discovered on the at midnight through the wash-house window of a Curragh of Kildare, in which was interred the body of respectable Italian gentleman's country villa, and Dake of Wellington, in compliment to Prince Albert. OUTRAGE -A most wanton and disgraceful outrage will make a point of wearing it at the next review rufflans, who, during the darkness of the evening, en-, sing figure than his Grace would cut in such a casalone have any adequate notion of it. As several bodies of infantry are just now preparing to set out "WONDERS OF THE DEEP."-On Friday last, a for Ireland, we do most earnestly hope that they Ross-shire Advertiser.

MARSHAL SOULT.—A private letter from Toulouse hurry from a corn-field? The very appearance of states that Marshal Soult is suffering greatly from ill such comical warriors would be enough to set Pat's sides aching with laughter: in the huge extacy of the moment he would forget all his wrongs; and ten the idea that he will not outlive the year, and he is to one, the Repeal agitation would die away in a horse-laugh !- The Sun.

THE IRISH SPY SYSTEM.—There is a branch of the police force called the "Detective Force"—the men belonging to which do not appear in uniform, but go about in all sorts of disguises—as Jews, sailors, countrymen, and so forth. The peculiar avocation of these "detective force men" is to ferret out crime; and as they are rewarded and thought much of by the commissioners in proportion to the extent and number of offences they bring to light, it repeatedly happens that when offences against the law do not occur numerously and quickly enough to give full employment to the "detectives" they have recourse to the abominable expedient of tempting their victims to perpetuate offences. For example a "detective" disguised as a "sailor," will offer some centraband tobacco for sale, and having seduced his victim into have been rather scanty. The demand may be conmaking a purchase, pounces upon him with an infor- sidered active, and prices have an upward tendency. mation, and thus profits by his treachery. A case Devons, 58s to 63s; Kent and Essex Whites, 40s to occurred a few days ago, where one of thes "detec- 55s; Guernsey and Jersey, 38s to 40s per ton. tives" sent his own wife into an improper house surer mode of spreading demoralization in the force of the Sound, and 10,000 beyond it. could not be resorted to.—Dublin Monitor. THE PIG A PHILOSOPHER-" Philosopher! We

doltish thing. It is like the hurried ignorance of and a moderate extent of business was done. For men. I look upon the pig, sir, as the philosopher of Flour there was rather a better demand at a reducbrutes—yea, the Diogenes of four-legged creatures. tion of fully is per sack below our previous currency; Consider, sir. Contemplate the doings of a hog. See him, sir, with his frank stupidity; or what, to decline of 6d per load. In Oats no alteration was skin-deep thinkers, seemeth stupidity. Mark him wallowing in gutter-mud; see him in the haunts of kindest handmaid to poverty. See him, with his broad, quivering snout snuffing at the threshold of market to-day than last week, with an advance in men, even where fever comes, sometimes, alas ! as ! broad, quivering shout shutting at the threshhold of very beggars. With what gust will he munch a cabbage stalk! With what a grunt of gratitude 53d, Mutton 43d to 53d per lb.

LIVERBOOL CORN. MARKET, MONDAY, Ocr. 16. poor. There is nought that tooth can pierce, that Since this day se'nnight we have had a fair supply goodman hog will turn aside from. He will get fat of Irish Wheat, Oats, Flour and Oatmeal. 3,130

MR. MACREADY.-Letters have been received from Mr. Macready, announcing his safe arrival at

disturbances which may occur amongst the repealers. either in Ireland or England; in consequence of its recent preceedings, and in pursuance of this determination, notice was given to the officers and men belonging to the Cheshire Yeomanry on Friday last. to hold themselves ready for active service at an hour's notice.—Liverpool Times.

FRENCH OPINIONS OF THE VIRTUES OF ROAST had got, and attempted to get, goods from Mr. Stirling town criers made a proclamation to the fol- BEEF.—In the gaol of Riom Copartment of the Cohen in a similar way. Mr. Saul argued the case lowing effect:—That there is a travelling woman at great length, and showed, that as the prisoner named Mary Harginning, of Harkness, with three ing glass, and the overseers of the works some years.

Rell had obtained the coads in a freedulant and little and obtained the coads in a freedulant and little works. children, one in her arms, and two at her feet, the ago conceived the idea of obtaining from them a AN ECONOMIST.—The following curious Instance of that the English consider it as a point of honour to songs, in which they pompously and seriously celebrate the "Roast beef of Old England." The interest of manufacturers, therefore, who feed their workmen, if properly understood, will be evidently to nourish them well. This interest will also teach them not to oppress their labourers with too great an amount of daily fatigue. Of this the same econo-Death of John Foster, Esq.—John Foster, broduc.

Esq. whose able essays and other literary product. Esq, whose able essays and other literary produce the spinning department, and the produce, so far Bristol. Mr. Foster was seventy-three years of age. gers of the establishment, to have increased one pectations, appears, from the testimony of the mana-

> Curious, if True. - "Two workmen," says the Moniteur Parisien, "employed at the fortifications near St. Ouen, occupied the same lodging and the same bed in order to lessen their individual expense. One night last week one of them roused up the other and requested him to go for a midwife. His comrade considered it but a poor joke to wake him out of his sleep to ask him to go on so unnecessary an errand, and grumbled exceedingly as he turned round to go to sleep again. The other entreated him to do as he was asked, for that the person who then spoke was a woman, and, what was worse, was on the point of lying-in. The other jumped up in a great fright, and hurried off as he was desired. It was Though enciente, she was always considered a firstrate workman.'

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MONDAR, OCT. 16TH .-During the past week, the arrivals of all Grain up to our market, were on a very moderate scale, and by no means of superior quality. We received rather a scanty supply of Wheat of home produce, arising chiefly from the farmers being actively occupied in sowing. The stands being scantily filled, the demand for all descriptions of English Wheat was firm, at an advance in the currencies obtained on Monday last, of quite is per qr., while a few tran-sactions were concluded at a rise of 2s.; and scarcely any parcels were left over for Wednesday. Of free Foreign Wheat, particularly for that of fine quality, quence of which the inquiry for it was firm, and the quotations had an upward tendency. In Malt. a better trade was doing, and late rates were steadily supported. As the receipts of Oats from all parts moved off steadily, at late quotations.

LONDON SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET, MONDAY, faling off in number exceeding 600, yet the supply THE NEW MILITARY CAP.—We have heard the was fully equal to meet the wants of the butchers, most contradictory descriptions of the New Military | whose attendance was rather numerous. The weather being very favourable to slaughtering, and the METAPHYSICS,—A Scotch political economist, being understand, is indebted to the inventive genius of dead markets by no means heavily stocked with any asked the meaning of metaphysics, explained it thus— Field-Marshal, Prince Albert. One of our infor- kind of meat, we have to report a decided improve-When the party who listens dinns ken what the mants-for we have not had the good fortune to see ment in the Beef trade to-day, and in most transacparty who speaks mean, and the party who speaks the phenomenon ourselves—assures us that it bears tions the quotations were enhanced over those of dinna ken what he means himself—that's just metathe closest possible resemblance to a flower-pot last week quite 2d per 8lbs, at which improvement
turned upside down in a saucer; another tells us a good clearance was effected. Although a few very superior Scots may have produced 4s per 8lbs, the of property, was fined by the Groydon magistrates £5, and stick; while a third is decidedly of opinion that it more general currency for that kind did not exceed 3s 10d. No serious cases of the epidemic were observed, while the weighing qualities of the beasts were better than we have had occasion to notice for cap worn by Mr. Wallack in the Brigand, just at some time past. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Supposed Murder.—On the evening of the 31st the moment when he is making a forcible entrance and Northamptonshire, we received about 2,280 instant, a newly-made grave was discovered on the at midnight through the wash-house window of a Cambridgeshire, 150 Scots, homebreds, and runts; from the western and midland districts, 300 runts. Davons, Herefords, Durhams, &c.; from Yorkshire, 50 runts; from other parts of England, 250 of various general adoption among our infantry; and that the breeds; from Scotland, by steamers, 150 horned and polled Scots, with about 50 via Liverpool, from Dublin. The imports of live stock from abroad, was committed last Friday, in the Catholic grave-yard of the Foot Guards in Hyde Park. Imagination during the past week, have not exceeded 30 beasts from Hamburgh, five of which were on sale here to-day in very poor condition. The numbers of sheep, though less than on Monday last, were seasonably good. The same causes which operated in favour of the beef trade acted upon that of mutton, most kinds of which were 2d per 8ibs higher than last quoted. At the close of the market a very small number was turned out unsold. The supply of calves was good, both as to numbers and quality, yet the sale for them was firm, and their currencies had an of charging such a pack of Saxon scare-crows, look- an advance of 2d per 8lbs. From Ireland nearly 300 were received.

WOOL MARKETS.—In the past week the imports of Wool have been chiefly composed of 593 bales from Port Phillip, 89 do. from Mogadore, and 136 do. from Hamburgh. The supply of wool on offer is still large, yet the demand is active, and prices may be considered the turn higher.

Borough Hop Market.—The supply of really fine Hops being scarce, most of the growers are demanding advanced rates for them. In the middline and inferior kinds a fair business is doing at ful prices. The duty is called only £130,000. Annexed are present rates:—Weald of Kent pockets, £5 12s to £6 6s; Mid Kent do., £6 10s to £9; East Kent, £6 to £6 10s; choice do., £8 to £11; Sussex do., £5 5s. to £5 16s; yearling Kents, £5 to £5.8s; do. Sussex, £4 10s to £5. Borough and Spitalpields.—There have been fair time of year arrivals of Potatoes from the Chan-

nel Islands, Essex, and Kent, up to our market since Monday last; but from other quarters the receipts TALLOW .- Throughout the past week this market

where spirituous liquors it is said were sold. She has been rather firm, prices being maintained, by induced the inmates to dispose of some, and was the non-arrival of the ships from St. Petersburgh. then brought forward by her amiable husband to The letters received thence this morning state that prove his charge. Such are the villainous expedients the demand was slow. There had been shipped off to which the Commissioners of police permit the 102,046 casks, against 78,400 at the same time last force to have recourse. It is needless to say, that a year. There are now about 9,000 casks on this side MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, OCT. 14.

THE PIG A PHILOSOPHER—" Philosopher! We __At our market this morning holders of Wheat call him filthy, ugly names; brand him as a foul and firmly demanded the quotations of this day se might, observable.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, SATURDAY, OCT. 14

Mr. O'Connor lectured in the New Music Hall, on

Saturday evening, Mr. Sinclair in the chair. Mr. Kynd, in a very able manner, moved the following resolution, using many arguments showing the necessity of carrying it into immediate pracbed them of.

At this moment Mr. O'Connor entered the Hall, in company with Mr. Roberts, and was received with deafening thunders of applause After it had submided. Mr. K. read the resolution :-

"That in the opinion of this meeting the plan of appealing to the different trades which has been adopted in several districts may, by proper management, become highly useful; we do, therefore recommend the various trades to call meetings of their different bodies to hear deputations from the but we had a right to expect him to point out the Chartists, and to form themselves into bodies benefits that would follow their repeal. Has he for the carrying out of the same—That it is the done so ! (Cries of "yes.") Well, he (Mr. West) duty of the Chartist public to encourage their did not hear him. Pray what were they! Are we friends amongst the middle classes by exclusively to have "cheap bread!" (Cries of "no, no," dealing with them; and we recommend that a canvass from the Whigs on the hustings.) Well, that be immediately set on foot, and that such electors as is something gained! They used to tell us in agree to support a Chartist candidate only, shall the manufacturing towns we should have to be slipped at their caprice! each using it for have the support of a Chartist public."

"cheap bread, HIGH WACES, and plenty to their own respective purposes."

Mr. Roberts in a very eloquent speech seconded do." the resolution, and was loudly cheered at the end of for our opposition to them; and now they are each sentence. He declared his unchangeable coming forward and admitting all our positions to be attachment to the cause of equal rights, and contended that nothing short of the whole Charter could remedy the existing evils. He fully concurred with the object of the resolution moved by Mr. Kydd, and begged to second the same.

Upon being submitted to the meeting it was car-The CHAIRMAN then introduced Mr. O'Connor. who was received with the most enthusiastic cheering and clapping of hands. After it had subsided Mr. O'Connor said, he felt great pleasure in again addressing his friends in Newcastle. He was sorry believe that principle could be affected in any such nor said he always urged upon the Chartists means of bringing people to their senses—(near). he thought it was to end in what was commonly agitators in existence, whose sole sim is the aggranabout the powers of that earth which God gave as an inheritance to man, without crossing to the continent for the basis of their assumptions. It were No; and Mr. Cobden knows it. The tax-eaters, the misconstruction of language to call them argudrones, the locusts, the fundholders, the parsons, a misconstruction of language to call them arguments. He (Mr. O'C.) looked at home for the means of accomplishing his object. Land and labour were all he asked for his purpose. They asked money for terest of the National Debt, at 3 per cent. is theirs from those who were, by the social influence £24,000,000 a year; or equal to the earnings of of wealth, coerced into their measures. They went nearly one million of labourers at 103. a-week: and round their factories, begging shillings from their if those labourers had, on an average, only three to a other persons to excite discontent and disaffection;" "the strictest and most profound tranquillity." This, starved operatives. They have already thrown to family, there are three millions of persons handed over thus, as in the case of the "Lancashire Conspitor, was perfectly right. This it was his duty to do.

and "high wages." He (Mr. O'Connor) said to the it was true that he had been selling Moussan De with sealtion uttered at Bell'ast, or Cork, or any where more "rent" was answered by the collection of with him. If he cannot carry Repeal under present we did so, the Mercury now says that we "are so hundreds of thousands of shillings, and the accumuthing to spare, give it for that object which is for them a free-labour market. I contend, when one so many hands held up for it in such a quarter of the charge of "demonstration; of physical shannel of trade is closed, open another. The one the world. I propose is, to locate the people on the land. If this Mr. Cobden then came forward to answer Mr. was accomplished, it would then remain with the West's question; and said, that "as to the profits masses to choose between the healthful vocation of he was getting, he wished he could make Mr. West agricultural labour and commercial misery : they prove his words; and, as to the other, he alsould then please themselves about living in their WAYS PAID AS HIGH WAGES AS ANY ONE ENGAGED comfortable cottage or the miserable cellar. At IN THE TRADE, and would continue to do so." present there was no such choice; every improvement in machinery was a sure forerunner to an additional surplus in the labour market. The master every 1s. 5d.?" then said, "Accept my terms, or starve." operative had no power in the matter; it was despotism, and that, too, of the worst description. His objects of their own creation. Many of the mill- and respect. oursey had made almost incalculable fortunes: could no portion of that wealth be spared to relieve the distress they themselves cansed? The dirty rascals ate, drank, rode at the expense of their slaves. All classes of politicians were turning their attention to the question of the Land; they were dragged to it. He (Mr. O'Connor) would take this opportunity of correcting a mistake into which many

honest men had fallen, and a few rogues had taken the advantages. It had been said by some that he had deserted the Charter for the question of the Land. This was not the case. No one who had read his speeches attentively could come to such a concinsion. He would not give a pin for the Land in the end, if it was not hedged in by the Charter. All he asked was, a few practical experiments, by people when they gained their political privileges. the last week; which blow, if Ireland had been Mr. O'Connor continued in this strain for nearly "led" by honest "leaders," might have receiled upon two hours, and was loudly cheered throughout After the cheering at the conclusion had subsided he enrolled 200 members of the National Charter Association, all of whom took cards of member-

Mr. Kydd moved a vote of thanks in his usual energetic style, to Messrs. O'Connor and Roberts, which was carried by acclamation.

THE DONCASTER FREE-TRADE MEETING On Saturday last, the Great West Riding Free-Trade Meeting lwas holden in the Cartle Market where a large and commodious hustings had been erected. The meeting was called for two o'clock, in in the tomb the hopes of enlightened patriotism! the Town Hall. At that hour Messra. Cobden and Bright, accompanied by Earl Fitzwilliam, Mr. Childers, M.P., W. S. Wrightson, Esq., and others, proceeded to the Hall, and Mr. Johnson, an extensive millowner, was called to the chair. The meeting was then adjourned to the Cattle Market. There might be from 1,500 to 2,000 persons present. Great exercions had been made to procure the attendance of the farmers: but there were very few present. Mr. Bright was the first speaker, and dwelt at great length on the injurious operation of the Sugar and Coffee Monopoly. He advanced no new arguments; sountry; and that England's existence as a nation depended on the establishment of Free-Trade prinsiples. A Farmer on the hustings several times interrupted Mr. Bright during his speech.

Mr Cobden next appeared, and in a long speech endeavoured to show that the farmers gained nothing by the Corn Laws. The boasted protection of the political Landowners, was no protection at all. The farmer must not be frightened by the bugbear of foreign competition: for the foreigner could not bring his corn into this country at a less cost than the farmers paid for the whole of their rent: thus they had a protection to the whole of their rent. After stating that tithes were no burden; and that our taxation was no greater than other countries, owing to our means of producing wealth, he concluded a long speech of sophistry and fallacy, by of "Conspiracy." calling on Earl Fitzwilliam and the other land. owners to come out for "Free Trade."

the meeting, when Mr. Cooden said sake don't let us have any more speeches to-day." Mr. West—"I think your principles erroneous, "playing the game"; and "play" it is, compared gence, that he, who had solemnly pledged himself and fraught with great mischief; and I wish to prove with the treatment which the Chartists have suf- never to enter the "Saxon" parliament again,

that to the meeting."

The Chairman—" When you are wanted to speak, I will call on you."

spoke at length on the usual topics. Earl Fitzwilliam seconded it in a long speech, principally condemnatory of the sliding scale. He said he had made inquiries how many quarters of proceedings against him," and " requesting to know THE HELP OF THE ENGLISH PROPLE! These were wheat passed through Doncaster, and up the Don when it would suit Mr. O'Connell's convenience to strange tidings, no doubt, to our readers; but we not such a one as he HAD looked for—(hear.) He navigation, to Sheffleid; and he found it to be 100,000 quarters annually: and if the Sheffield trade was extended, there would be more wheat consumed, and told that "Mr. Kennis waited upon Mr. O'Coxthey would be benefitted in proportion. After some further remarks about Sheffield, he retired amid

wished to speak; but Mr. Childers, M.P. pressed forward, evidently to speak against time, to tire the people, and thus prevent the Chartists from making an impression on the farmers. At length, when they saw that West would not be put off, Mr. Bright said, "All parties should be heard."

Mr. Gillenden then came forward and said, that. as a working man-one who felt that he was a slave his duty to his country, even though surrounded by titled peers and wealthy commoners. He had been out of employment for two years, and, in common cause that produced this state of things was CLASS LEGISLATION; and that there could be no permanent the People's Charter as the law of the land. He would

move the following amendment :-"That while this meeting enters its process the process of the only "coach" for English victims has been the they would be in adopting the means for effectually accept no instalment of Repeal;" and that "he from all taxation"! Labour is badly off as it is:

destruction of monopoly until the monster monopoly of class-legislation is destroyed by a thorough Radical Reform of the Commons' House, on the principles contained in the People's Charter."

Mr. West came forward to second it amid consi-

derable confusion. He said he came forward for tice, as the best means of commanding that respect the purpose of stating to them his opinions on the and influence in society to which they were entitled question of Free Trade; but as their patience must as the producers of all those comforts which the be nearly exhausted in listening to the long speeches more comfortably-situated classes enjoyed and rob- of the members of both Houses of Parliament, it was impossible for him to enter into the subject to the extent that its importance demanded. Before, however, replying to some of the fallacies they had that day heard, he would state his nonest conviction, after many years' study, that the establishment of Free Trade principles, under the existing arrangements of society, would be a curse instead of a blessing, and bring ruin upon hundreds of thousands of industrious men. Mr. Cobden has laboured hard to prove to you that the Corn Laws do you no good;

"cheap bread, HIGH WAGES, and plenty to do." We denied it. Many of us were persecuted true! and appearing before the world as menda-cions delnders of the public!! (Mr. Bright:-"Come, now, West, don't be too hard.") Are you to have extended markets! Earl Fitzwilliam says "Yes"; that "if the Sheffield trade is estended. you will have more corn come through your town" out what says Mr. Cobden ! for he is THE authority. Why, " if we have Free Trade, the Sheffielders will send their goods to America; and the Americans will send their corn in return". This will ceme into Liverpool, or Hull, and be conveyed up by railway; and not from the farmers of Yorkshire, that it should be said that his absence affected the or by your "Don navigation"—(great interruption). cause of Chartism in this district. He could not But Mr. Cobden says, "TITHES ARE NO BURTHEN" to you, because other nations have to pay for their way. It might affect the appearance, but never the religion as well as you. Yes; but they don't pay as principle. He approved of the resolution proposed much as you do; and I think you will agree by Mr. Kydd. Mr. K. had referred to a letter of with me that tithes, which are a tax upon his (Mr. O'Connor's) on the subject. Mr. O'Con- industry should be abolished, and that speedily too. But will a Repeal of the Corn Laws do the utility of exclusive dealing; it was a great it? No. Mr. Cobden knows this, and so he would fain persuade you that tithes are no evil. He also The real object of the Charter was social happiness says TAXES HAVE NOTHING TO do with your competino to all. He would not think it worth his while to with the foreigner; but how stands the fact

spend the best of his life in sacrificing the more During the war, when paper money was plentiful, congenial pleasures of domestic bliss in agitation, if and prices high, the farmer had to give so many quarters of wheat, or the price of it, as his share of called a mere political change. There are other the taxes: when Peel's Bill was passed, prices fell; BUT TAXES LID NOT PALL IN THE SAME PROPORTION disement of monpolizing capital. They never talked and the farmer has to give to the tax-eater nearly one-half as much more of his produce than he did before! Has the foreigner this to contend with ! the placemen, and the pensioners, are the great incubus that presses down British industry. The in- if he obtains a verdict of acquittal. First, it will be hounds of the Tory press. Again, on his "arrest,"

WORKMEN 5d. OUT OF EVERY 1s. 5d. your benefit—namely, a security against want, and the fear of want. I say, take the working classes original motion to the meeting; when the amendment and the Morean, the Corporation Solicitor, says he is original motion to the meeting; when the amendment and the Morean, the Corporation Solicitor, says he is alone responsible, may be made to support blages of immense multitudes, numbering, accord-

> Mr. West-" That is no answer to my question : Have you reduced your workmen of late 5d. out of Mr. Cobden-"I CAN GIVE NO OTHER

ANSWER"!! A vote of thanks to the deputation was then carsoul sickened, when he walked the streets of our ried; and, after three cheers for Free Trade and manufacturing towns, at the misery he everywhere Earl Fitswilliam, the meeting separated. It is but beheld. He felt warm when he saw those who fair to state that Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, and Earl caused that misery pretending sympathy for the Fitzwilliam treated Mr. West with every courtesy

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1843.

THE REPEAL PROSECUTIONS. THE BASE COMPROMISE! THE IRISH PEOPLE SOLD FOR PERSUNAL SAFETY OF THE

"LIBERATOR,"

THE all-important intelligence, given in our last, will have in some measure prepared our readers for which to prove the benefit of the Land to the the "second blow" of the Government, struck within those who aimed it! but which, as it is, bids fair, even without the promised "blows" to follow, to annihilate the Repeal agitation, and send,-not back to iis cradle, for it has outgrown that, - but to its grave, the giant power that hight have won a nation's PREEDON; but which, misdirected, or rather treacherously sold by its leaders for the sake of personal safety, seems to be doomed to add another to the long list of popular failures, which, in every country under heaven, have so often been recorded: strengthening the hands of rampant despotism, and burying

We again present our readers with a mass of information taken from the best sources, and giving the views of opposite parties; by comparing which they may arrive at something like the exact truth. Indeed we may safely challenge comparison with any Weekly Journal in the empire, for the wellselected and ample intelligence to be found in our pages, on all matters connected with the "Irish Movement," or indeed of any " Movement" affecting but broadly asserted that every approximation to the mass of the people; placing us as it does in Free Trade had been attended with blessings to the an unrivalled position compared with our contem-

> Our readers will lack no means of judging whether our remarks this week are warranted by the events

that have transpired. proprietors of the Precman and Nation, certain not so much to advance its own principles, as to members of the Repeal Association, and two Ca- destroy the Whigs, who persecuted its votaries! tholic priests, have been held to bail to appear in So with Repeal. The unjust and extravagant use the Court of Queen's Bench, next term, on a charge of the law may for a season arrest the external of "Conspiracy," "Sedition," and "Illegal Meet- progress of Repeal; but the moving mind will go ing," and with sundry other offences : all, how- on ! and when it again breaks out, it will be in BATHER A SUFFICIENT PORTION OF THEM, CAME JOHN MURRAY! and O! you the League! What a ever, coming under the vague and undefined charge indignation against those who used persecution as FORWARD,

Tis true there is some difference in the mode of "playing the game"; and "play" it is, compared gence, that he, who had solemnly pledged himself It might be said that consenting to take a dependant fered at the hands of both Whigs and Tories. had backed out of that pledge, and announced his We have said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament on the contrary, it took away from their sought to go. John Murray and the line have said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament on the contrary, it took away from their sought to go. John Murray and the line have said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament on the contrary, it took away from their sought to go. John Murray and the line have said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament on the contrary, it took away from their sought to go. John Murray and the line have said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament on the contrary, it took away from their sought to go. John Murray and the line have said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament on the contrary are said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament on the contrary are said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament on the contrary are said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament on the contrary are said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament on the contrary are said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament of the contrary are said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament of the contrary are said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the "Saxon" parliament of the contrary are said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petitioning the contrary are said Messrs. O'Connell and Co. have been intention of petition of the contrary are said to the contrary are said Mr. Wrightson in the meantime came forward to "arrested." We were not correct in so saying. for "justice" upon those who had signed the them. He repeated again that that Associapropose a resolution in favour of Free Trade. He First, a "very polite note" was sent to Mr. O'Con-NELL, from the Crown Office, apprising him that all his revilings of the people of England, he had "the Crown Solicitor had been directed to take at length, in the hour of his adversity, IMPLORED NILL, to know at what hour it would be convenient for him to give bail." Mr. O'CONNELL "goes in his Mr. West and Mr. Gillenden, a working man, now own coach to the Judge's house;" " inspects the splendid and extensive collection of paintings;" and, quite at home, " shakes hands with the Judge"!

Now we dont envy Mr. O'CONNELL his good fortune; still we must congratulate him on his being a Repealer --- we beg pardon; a "FEDERALIST" we mean, --- and not a Chartist. Had he been the in his native land, he would never shrink from doing latter, he might not have fared so well. He will remember that there was no "polite note" sent to Mr. O'CONNOR, nor any anxiety shown to consult his with thousands of his countrymen, had suffered convenience." On the contrary, he was waylaid by hunger and destination. He knew full well that the a common thief catcher, and trapped on the road as if he had been a highwayman. The only "gentleprosperity until that was destreyed, which could manly calls" made at the houses of Chartist victims, only be effectually accomplished by the snactment of have been those of brutal policemen; in many cases dragging men out of their beds, and tearing them from their families without a moment's warning

spleen against the men they were required to honestly and impartially try. Instead of "inspecting paintings in Judges' houses," Chartist offenders have been crammed into filthy and aborninable dungeons, made to herd with felons; and treated with the utmost indignity and cruelty: and all this

ALLOWED to enter into THEIR recognizances! When the Chartists, the poor Chartists, spoke their minds, they were persecuted: and Mr. O'CONNELL and his party denounced them for having brought themselves within the power of the law. But then it was Whio law: the law which was necessary to keep the Whigs in office. he gets a taste of Tory law: and cries out against the injustice! Have we not often told him, that the law is held in leash by the party in power, ready their own respective purposes. The law which persecuted the Chartists, is the same law that now persecutes the Repealers. When it persecuted the Chartists, it was justifiable; but now that it persebutes the Repealers it is tyranny! and instead of trying to alter the law. Mr. O'Connell is even now actually trying to make merchandize of its abuse.

We remind Mr.O'Connell of these things, because subjected—they did not shrink and whine, as HE IS tonish our readers when we tell them that SHRINKING AND WHINING! They did not eat their own words! renounce their solemn pledges!! offer to TAKE LESS THAN THE WHOLE OF THE PRIN-CIPLES FOR WHICH THEY HAD PREVIOUSLY CON-TENDED!!! AND DASTARDLY COMPRO-MISE THEIR CAUSE FOR THE SAKE OF PER-SONAL SAFETY!!!! No; they were men; and

stood stedfast in the hour of trial! We request our readers to peruse attentively the copy of the WARRANT on which Mr. O'CONNELL and the others have been held to bail. They will there find that the Government-net has been so widely and dexterously spread, that Daniel, with all his popu- his worst offence, he might have laughed at the larity amongst the jury class, will be fortunate indeed taunt of cowardice flung in his teeth by the bloodseen that the accused is charged with "having he issued a letter to his followers, which will be found unlawfully and seditiously conspired with certain in our "Iriah News," imploring of them to observe I say, if you have any. profit; AND AT THE SAME TIME REDUCING HIS arrests are not over yet. The "muster" order for lation of tens of thousands of pounds. His requireforce," to say nothing of the "monster" meetings themselves. The denunciations of the SAXON."-now cringingly, BUT TOO LATE, withdrawn,-may bear out the charge of exciting "jealousies and hatred between her Majesty's subjects." All the harangues, laudatory of the private soldiers; all the talk about "fixity of tenure"; is met in this document. The "Arbitration Courts" form a striking feature in the warrant; on these is grounded a charge of " assuming and usurping the prerogative of the Crown"! "Illegal meetings" follow; " seditious libels" are lumped in with " seditions speeches"; and finally, the collecting and obtaining of the "Repeal rent" is made an accusation, as having been " a means to promote and effectuate" the alleged objects of the alleged " conspirators". Here is, as we have said, a net large enough! We

> With the wicked and treacherous conduct of Mr. O'CONNELL still fresh in our memories, when similar snares were laid for the reviled Chartists, we still will not designate him and his friends as "WRETCHES WORTHY OF THE NOTICE OF THE AT-TORNEY-GENERAL." No! Had we no other cause of dislike towards the "Liberator", we should be con-

shall see whether Mr. O'Connell will make of that

have other and weightier charges against him. These prosecutions, if the Government can procure a conviction, may serve it for a time. O'CONNELL may succumb under the lash of the law, as INDEED HE HAS ALREADY DONE. He may calculate on shelving the agitation, with a few lawyers' clap-traps in the Four Courts, and a few months of "martyrdom" in Kilmainham Gaol; hoping that this will do for "his time." Aye, and he may succeed, too. But will the struggle for freedom end there !! Will the now awakened masses be for long content with such a return for their "shillings," which, like drops from the heart's blood, have been wrung from their miserable incomes! Will "Young IRELAND" unlearn its "war songs," and the "SPIRIT OF THE But DANIEL does not stop here. Having, as he NATION" wither or die with the treachery of U'Con-NELL! We shall see; but it strikes us that persecution.—found so utterly powerless to crush Chartism in this country,-will not be found more efficacious in dealing with the democratic spirit of the people

may be in a whine for "FEDERALISM"!!!

Do the Tories suppose that the means by which the Whigs immortalized Chartism in England will suppress Repeal in Ireland ! When did persecution ever yet change the current of opinion, except indeed it was to divert it for a moment from the principle, to the consideration of the best means to destroy the oppressor! Chartism was persecuted; First, then, Mr. O'Connell, his son John, the and appeared for a season to slumber; but it rose. a substitute for law!

Here we have the game of 1839-40 and 1842-3 How has Mr. O'Connell met " blow" the second? CULTY IN ARRANGING THE RE-Mr. West then requested permission to address played over again: the scene being now Ireland. We have before seen how he met "blow" the first. PEAL ON THOSE DEPENDANT We announced in our last, the astounding intelli- TERMS ALLUDED TO. Clostarf Proclamation. We announced that after TION WERE PLEDGED TO THIS." have stranger revealments this week to disclose! Last week Mr. O'CONNELL was yet a "Repealer." Parliament. His language then was-

"The only tyranny he disliked was the tyranny of

the enemy of Repeal. "The Repealers would not shrink from their duty to obtain a NATIONAL LEGISLATURE again-(ories of PARLIAMENT. No. never!') No. they would not; and he requested that those gentlemen who presented him with the address from the Loyal Repealers of Manchester, would inform their friends in that town TO EFFECT A REPEAL in a legal way, and to say that he (Mr. O'Connell) had no doubt of success, if the people took his advice—no more doubt than he had of the rising of to-morrow's sun-(great cheers)."

" It was manifest the Repeal was coming!-it was perfectly manifest they must have it on one condition -their not putting themselves in the power of their enemies. But this he told them-to have confidence in him-(cheers). Let him be sneered at, but he deserved their confidence—(enthusiastic applause)."

Again-"The more they proclaimed, the more prudent

stead of "shaking hands with the Judge," we have No, he was not in the least daunted. Upon the seen Magistrates insulting and oppressing, and contrary, he was doubly sure of success, and he Judges fulminating their coarse abuse and political called upon the people of Ireland to listen to him while he said that they then had an opportunity of making their country a nation again-(loud cheers). All they had to do was to obey him-(loud cries of We will, we will.")

And he concluded in these very words:-(tremendous applause)! Whoever (they would remember) committed a crime gave strength to the BEFORE TRIAL! BEFORE EXAMINATION!! before being enemy; therefore let Repealers pledge themselves to nimself, and yow solemnly before the inhabitants of the empire. that he would never be taken away from the legal pursuit of agitating for a REPEAL OF THE Union until he saw an Irish Parliament ONCE MORE sitting in College-green-(great applause, which lasted for a considerable time, after which the Learned Gentleman resumed his seat)."

At the Repeal Banquet in the Rotunda, "Mr. O'Connell said,-The next toast, gentlemen is one that you will respond to with rapture,-"The Repeal of the Union"-(long-continued cheering). Having spoken so often on this toast, he should not trespass at length on the theme. One thing he

IRELAND WOULD NEVER ACCEPT OF AN INSTALMENT OF THE REFEAL.

THAT JUSTICE COULD BE OBTAINED FROM A LOCAL LEGISLATURE ALONE." Now we think here are proofs enow of O'Connell's sentiments as a Repealer! There is no mistaking any one of the above sentences. Notwithstanding many a time and oft has he made brutal jest of the his absurd talk about "petitioning," and "going treatment of the Chartists; and hounded on the back" to the "Saxon" Parliament, he was still an Government to their persecution. We remind Mr. avowed Repealer. "IRELAND WOULD NEVER O'CONNELL of these things too, because, when the COMPROMISE." "NEVER ACCEPT AN INSTALMENT Chartists were in his present position, and suff ring of the Repeal." Such was his language. But brutalities and grievous wrongs, to which he is not now,—only a week intervening, how shall we as-MR. O'CONNELL

HAS AGREED TO COMPROMISE! has offered to take an

"INSTALMENT" OF REPEAL!! Yet so it is!

"'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true." We complimented Mr. O'CONNELL last week on the wise discretion he had shown in forbidding the Clontarf meeting, rather than risk the shedding of the blood of the unarmed people. Mr. O'CONNELL, in so doing, did perfectly right; and had that been ing to the Repeal organs, from one hundred thousand to one million of enthusiastic and resolute Irishmen. And lastly,-hardest task of all,-when the crowning demonstration was suppressed by Proclamation, and the people insulted by the speciacle of two or three thousand men-butchers trampling upon the rights of millions; and again, when the "sacred person" of their move" of the League, as developed at Wakefield darling leader was outraged by the grasp of the law, and that leader bid them preserve "profound tranquility" they obeyed his orders. They have been profoundly tranquil; and thus carried out to the very letter all his requirements. The people have done their duty: is O'CONNELL prepared to do his! The people have fulfilled their part of the contract: is he ready to give them their reward? Is he leading the way to "College GREEN?" Is he ready with " his machinery TO CARRY THE 'REPEAL" and give to Ireland "her Independent and purely Irish Legislature"?

What has been his conduct! What his speeches since the striking of this "second blow"? We refer our readers for the answer to his speech delivered last Monday, at the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, in the Corn-Exchange. Let every man peruse that speech attentively; think upon it; and then say whether the offer to tent to forgive, and, if possible, rorger. But we, "compromise" has not been made t First of all Mr. O'CONNELL attempts to wriggle out of his abuse of the "Saxons"! He "pledged himself that he would, in accordance with the Chairman's suggestion, drop the word 'Saxon'!" This announcement was met by "laughter" and "cheer-Corn Exchange patriots are notorious for cheering faculties with "continued laughter" at this glorious revenge have the long insulted, long reviled. SAXON population, in this self-prostration; this dirtlicking humiliation of their foul-mouthed libeller! monopolies, and ALL TAXATION"!!! thinks, made his peace with the "Saxons," he forththem. He first announces that he "was READY TO

he proceeds to sav that:-"He had received a proposition from a gentleman of high station in the popular cause in England, who was exceedingly anxious for the well working tional faith" "with a hook"! John Murray, speof any system that would give freedom by means of their own representatives to the Irish people—(cries of hear, hear).

We refer our readers to the speech itself for the actual proposition.

Mr. O'Connell proceeded to say:-

"HE HET THESE SUGGESTIONS IN THE SPIRIT IN WHICH THEY WERE DRAWN AND DICTATED; and he told them what had occurred in the Association

THERE WOULD BE NO DIFFI-

Parliament was shrinking; but he cared not WHAT TAUNT WAS MADE USE OF. It was no shrink-And again:

"He had spoken particularly of a federal Parlia ment, as a means by which Repeal could by obtained. and also likely to conciliate both nations; but it was had before delared himself ready to accept a federal

HE WOULD NOW REPEAT, THAT HE HAD BEEN ALWAYS, AND WAS the Union, and the only oppressor he recognized was NOW, READY TO ENTER INTO ANY ARRANGEMENTS WHICH WOULD GIVE IRELAND SUCH A

It had been hinted to him that many parties in England would readily meet his views on this point. if, on the completion of Repeal, their arrangements should be of a popular nature. He would tell them that they were determined to use eveny effort in England that as soon as they had formed a party TION-(cheers).

HE WAS READY TO MAKE A CONCESSION so as to find out a common point of unity."

MR. F. O'CONNOR AT NEWCASTLE-UPON- it incumbent to declare that there is no hope for the prison van, in which men have been linked together carrying the new have been linked together the new have been linked together the new have been linke like wild beasts, hand-cuffed, and leg-chained! In- O'Connell) was not much abashed by a proclamation of agitating for a Repeal of the Union, until he saw at all, if "ALL taxation" was repealed! an Irish Parliament once more sitting in College But while the League have developed this queer Green"; and then say whether he is not "new move." we do not hear that they have moved trifling with the holiest feelings of humanity? to let the dapes who gave them the £50,000 know bartering a nation's aspirations, that the game what has been done with their money! Now such of delusion may be continued for "his time," a motion as that would be attended with some pracbetraying the cause of which he is the all-powerful tical good. We should get to know how much chief, to save from a gaol his own cowardly carcase! JOHN MURRAY has fobbed! We should learn what "Hurra then, FOR OLD IRELAND AND REPEAL- We call this " shrinking," let him say what he will. has been the amount of his " taxation"; and should Peace and "profound tranquility" on the part of also be in some wise able to judge whether the people say we: but we also say "MEASURES- it would not be advisable to apply his doctrine of a perfect obedience to the law, and he would pledge practical, peaceable, constitutional MEASURES, to "freedom from ALL taxation" to himself. carry the Repeal"! Not a betrayal of it! Not a shrinking from those measures!! Not a whining fast tor only dribblingly?! We fancy that folks are about "FEDERALISM"!!!

But our readers will be anxious to learn who the

"illustrious unknown" is, that "high in station in the popular cause in England," has offered his assistance to the "Liberator" to obtain Federator RALISM. Know ye, then, 'tis JOSEPH STURGE the Brummagem Solon, whose legislative system is so "complete," that it can be made to work either with a majority or minority: a man who did his little best to bring the principles of Democracy into contempt by setting at defiance the voice of the people expressed through their representatives, and violating the principle that the majority shall rule. This is we "intended to support and uphold the statement, the man that is now helping Dan to hoist the rag of "Federalism." Ah! Joseph, it wont do! paying the rent of the land, and the wages of labour, THREE MILLIONS OF CHARTISTS PETITIONED FOR from four acres of land;" and he again avers that " no REPEAL! and they will not allow you to hand one could read the language of that article, without them over to DAN, for compromise, as quietly as entertaining the same opinion." Now this we must Dan hands over the Irish people to the Tauries!

his calumnies and falsehoods. We have passed sion. We again tell him, "vulgar and low-lived" as unnoticed the pitiable scurrilities of that miserable it may be, that he cannot, for his very soul, derive sycophant, Tom Sterle. We have refused to such an "opinion" from our " words." We again tell reply to the libels of his bribed press. We him, that the "statement" was manufactured by have striven to undo the mischief he was doing in setting race against race, by labouring to promote proceeded to combat, and REBUTE it, leading the a kindly and fraternal spirit on the part of the English and Scottish people towards their Irish brethren. And we beg to assure the gallant people of Ireland, that however much we may have felt it most disreputable. He first misrepresented us to be our duty to comment in severe terms wilfully misrepresented us. Of this we complained, upon the conduct of Mr. O'Connell, we and asked him to explain. We told him that unless have but one feeling towards them,—that of he did voucheafe such explanation, we should be sympathy; but one wish,—that of seeing them suc- justified in interpreting his silence into acquiescessful in their struggle for self-government. WITH conce with our accusation of wilful invention. He THEM We will struggle against coercion, and against did essay an "explanation". In doing so, however, TREACHERY; against the despotism of their oppres- he passed over our "words" entirely, and adsors and the falsehoods of their leader. And we duced a portion of a letter written and published now tell that leader, and in so telling him we speak four months before our "words" were penned, as the sentiments of the British masser,—that he shall his justification for attributing to us the "statethe cocks \$47,000. Now, he believed they wanted as slaves for ever and ever to the lundululous. In then went into the "extension" question, quoting a then went into the "extension of the Repeal Association was responded to be connected with,—persons whom he never heard or saw; but who may be charged to by hundreds of thousands. His demand for able and constitutional," prepared for the carrying designated his conduct as dishonest; we said he was more "rent" was answered by the collection of the Repeal Association was responded to by hundreds of thousands. His demand for able and constitutional, "prepared for the carrying designated his conduct as dishonest; we said he was more "rent" was answered by the collection of the merce." He cannot carry Repeal under present we did so, the Mercury new says that we "are so legislative arrangements, let him say so, and hoist entirely destitute of decency and good manners, as the Clontarf gathering, and for which Mr. T. ment of the exhibition of the physical strength of the banner of the CHARTER as the means of rendering triumphant the flag of Repeal. If he will fact without vulgar and low-lived abuse". It is do this, we are also with him. But no compromise ! No instalment!! NO FEDERALISM!!!

DOWN WITH ALL HUMBUG!!!

NEW MOVE OF THE LEAGUE. REPEAL OF ALL TAXATION !!

on Friday last. For years we have been expounding the doctrine falsehood! that our difficulties, including the "verge of Bankruptoy" and " RUINATION" have sprung from exces-

sive taxation; and that it was hopeless even to and good manners," we are quite content to be condream of being better, until we dealt with an sidered as "vulgar and low-lived," We know almost unsparing hand with that ticklish question. We have oftentimes set forth the gross injustice also that he has enabled us to crow over him most that would assuredly be inflicted on all classes of lustily. tax-payers, by any measure that would further

depreciate prices of articles of produce, while our tax-engagements remained FIXED in money-amount. We have also, times without number, demonstrated that any measure of free trade must inevitably enhance the burden of taxation, unless the amount of taxation was reduced, so as to meet the "altered circumstances of the country."

Hitherto, however, it has been impossible to get the Leaguers to touch the question. They have fought most exceedingly shy of it. Look it in the face they would not. Tackle it, they dare not.

Now, however, the Rubicon is passed! Now. however, the League have touched! Now, they have handled! and handled to some purpose, too Be it known, that on Friday, Oct. 13:h, 1843, Mr. ing," and "continued laughter and cheering." The John Murray, hired tool of the League; paid emissary of that body; and representative extraoranything that falls from DAN; and truly we are not | dinary of the League in Wakefield on that particular surprised that they should indulge their risible day (having been sent down from London expressly); this said Mr. John MURRAY, being hired and paid as Jim Crow jump of the "Liberator." O, what a aforesaid, did, before the face of hundreds of British subjects, and when acting on behalf of the League, propose that "Labour should be freed from all

Now that's what we call going the " whole hog" with a vengeance. "Labour freed from ALL TAXwith sets about forming an "holy alliance" with ATION"! What will Sir ROBERT PERL SAY! There is a blank look out for him! Labour necessarily TAKE A DEPENDANT PARLIAMENT." if "offered bears the burden of "ALL TAXATION." Nothing : him by the BRITISH GOVERNMENT" !-- ["don't nor nobody else, but Labour and the Labourer, can of Ireland, suppressed though the cry for Repeal he wish he may get it? ?]—and then, by way of by any possibility pay taxes. "Labour is the steadying his hearers, and allowing them to recover sounce of ALL wealth." "Free Labour from ALL from the shock such announcement must have given, TAXATION," and you have no taxation at all!! Again we ask, what will Sir Robert Prel say!

We now get at the meaning of the League, with respect to taxation. They are for maintaining " Nacially representing and acting for the League, proclaims that "Labour qualit to be freed from ALLi TAXATION." What is the DEBT-man to do? What is the ARMY to do? How is the NAVY to be paid ? Where are the "PRETTY MISSES" on the PENSION LIST to look! How is the CIVIL LIST to come on ? Where is Albert to get his £30.000? What are to become of the PRIVY COUNCILLORS! What of the already; AND THAT IF THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND, OR SINECURISTS? And what of the SALARIED MEN? O! hornest's nest you have thrust your ugly hoof into

For ourselves, we have never dreamed of "freeing labour from ALL TAXATION." We have maintained according to the New Plan of Organization, our that taxation ought, in justice, to be monstrously functions as your delegates have ceased, we venture reduced: reduced from £60,000,000 to £4,000,000 attentive perusal. It will not be necessary for us to a-year: but that is the extent to which we have give a detailed account of our proceedings; suffice sought to go. John Murray and the League seek to say, that with a very limited amount of funds, we

of Government." John Murray, the paid repre-sentative of the League, has shown us how the prudential sacrifice for that object. We call upon League are to accomplish the "arrest"!!

them voted that "ALL TAXATION" ought to be principles of unadulterated Chartism. Bear the abolished!!

All the reports yet given to the world have been furnished by the Leaguers themselves: and yet not nay's resolution! They say he moved one, "embody-the necessary funds.

Brethren, we call on you to unite—to be firm;

Brethren, we call on you to unite—to be firm; one of them has set forth the wording of Mr. Murbodying" was such as we have set forth: it therefore follows, even according to their own showing, that strong enough to assist the Irish people, HE WOULD | follows, even according to their own showing, that | bickerings cease for ever in your counsels, and peace JOIN THEM IN OBTAINING FEDERALIZA- | it is a principle with the Leaguers that Labour; i. e. and harmony succeed in their place. Adhere most THE NATION : " ought to be freed from ALL TAXA- rigidly to the law; but never cease to let your TION"!

What say the Labourers themselves, to such a doc-Now, let the reader go back, and read once more this trine ! Labour now seeks PROTECTION. Labour is Executive—to concentrate your efforts to forward man's solemn asservations, repeated over and over taxed, heavily enough God knows; and for that tax. the New Plan of Organization. Shew the world you again, only on the previous Monday; to keep in ation Labour ought to be well-protected. But what love be seen to pervade all your actions; and in that mind these "sacred vows" "registered in heaven"! protection could Labour expect; what protection spirit we bid you farewell. that " IRELAND WOULD NEVER COMPROMISE;" "WOULD | would Labour be likely to have, if it was "freed

How comes the £100,000 on? Does it come in asking" what's the good of it !"

THE LEEDS MERCURY AND THE LAND.

The Mercury has given up the controversy! To us "he has not another word to say." How could he? We have pinned him down so completely, that he cannot make another shift: so he is compelled to "give in" with as good a grace as his saturnine nature will permit of.

But when "giving in," he reiterates his opinion.that in the "wordy" article to which he took exception, that a profit of £300 a-year might be realized, after again rebut; even at the risk of being deemed "des-O'Connell cannot blame us for his position. We titute of decency and good manners." We again have, in spite of himself, striven to aid him. and tell the Mercury that this is "misrepresentation." to promote the professed object of his agitation. We again defy him to shew from our "words" that We have borne patiently with his scoffs, and scorn : any man could by possibility come to such concluhimself; palmed upon us; and he then (most honestly) world to believe that he was combatting and REFUTing our " words."

His conduct, during this controversy, has been not to be able to conduct a controversy on matter of "decent" to put "words" into the mouth of your opponent which he never used: it is "vulgar and low-lived" to expose the fraud. It is "decent" to try to wriggle out of the mess, by bringing other people's "words" to uphold your assertion that your opponent made the statement you attributed to him: it is "vulgar and low-lived" to designate this WE must call particular attention to the "new as trickery, and to follow your shameless and dishonest opponent fully up, and lay him sprawling on his back in the dirty kennel of invention and

If the conduct of the Mercury throughout this controversy has been in accordance with "decency where his conduct has landed him; and we know

The Mercury avers that we shrink from upholding the statements of Mr. O'CONNOR, respecting the £300 CLEAR PROFIT, from four acres of land : and that "we leave Mr. O'Connon and Mr. JOHN LINTON to their fate." We do neither one nor the other. In the first place Mr. O'CONNOR never made such a "statement." He gave a rough calculation FROM MEMORY, of what Mr. LINTON had done. Mr. Linton, seeing that there were inaccuracies in that calculation, forwarded to us a plain and clear " statement" of what had been the actual result of his experiments upon some three quarters of an acre of land. That "statement" bore out Mr. O'Connon's rough estimate in the main; and on that "statement" have, ever since, been all our reasonings, calculations, inferences, and conclusions (as well as those of Mr. O'Connon in the Star) been founded. We have not "left" either Mr. O'Connor or Mr. Linron. " to their fate." The "statements" which we have made on the authority of either of those gentlemen, we are still ready to uphold, if the Mercury should again venture to gainsay them, or try to refute them. And in doing this, we will not try to pin him down, even to "decency." He may be as "vulgar" and as "low-lived" as he pleases. The public will know how to discriminate between the argument and the "abuse." The more of the latter, the less of the former. And, whenever we see a man shy off on the pretence of "vulgarity" and "low-livedness," we always set it down that he is conscious that he is beaten. Were it not so, he would stand his ground, and triumph. Were "vulgarity" or "low-lived abuse" resorted to against him-the exposure of the one, and the exhibition of the other, would be his justification. None but the

really contemptible ever affect contempt. For the present we must desist. Other matters claim both time and space. Some other day, we will return to it. We have another Report of Mr. Baines's to bring before the public, to show that "THE LAND; THE SOIL, is our only resource." We shall dish that up for him some day; and give some other matter that will tend to manifest

THE METROPOLITAN DELEGATES.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON.

BRETHBEN.-The period having now arrived when. have accomplished a vast amount of good.

Mr. Cobden once talked of "arresting the wheels mined to use every effort for the attainment of our you to do the same, if you are men who believe in the ennobling principles of which we have been the Say not, that this is not the intention of the representatives; give, we beseech you, every practical proof in your power of the fidelity of your such was his intention! Every mother's son of wherein your power an opportunity to escape you wherein you may be of use in disseminating the vilification of designing enemies with that forbear-We must mention another extraordinary cir- ance which is truly indicative of a well-regulated mind, and the sequel will be the triumph of every cumstance connected with this Wakefield meeting. virtue that adorns the character of man over every

species of vice that degrades him. We earnestly request you to give all the pecuniary support in your power to the new Executive. Let

for unity and perseverance, in a nation that is oppressed, will secure to it its freedom. Let petty oppressors know that they deprive you of participa-

ting in its enactment. Brothers, once more we call on you to support the mean what you talk about. Let the spirit of brotherly

Signed, on behalf of the delegates.

Wu. Matthews, Chairman.

TO THE WORKING PEOPLE. My DEAR FRIENDS,-I now sit down to give you

an account of my progress since I visited Bradford on Wednesday last. On Thursday I addressed the Odd Fellows' Hall fall of the men of Halifax; all of whom welcomed me most heartily. After addressing them upon all butter"; but that having failed, they now bark again. Mason and Donaldson wrote to Lovett wholly on hours, with the veteran Benjamin Rushton in the chair. I proceeded with the enrolment of members, and enlisted 250 of the good and true, besides receiving the several sums for the different purposes that you will see set forth under the proper heads. I was pleased to learn that my address had enabled the Association to pay of all they owed, and to start alear. This is one secret of my popularity. I pay my own way, and leave all, every farthing, of the News, without lending its columns to Chartist collections for the localities to carry on their agitation of the cause. There are some excellent Chartists in Halifax, and not one money-grubber; and acres of land, to enable the working people of Halifax in Two removes are as bad as one fire, I told them, THAT IS WORTH MORE THAN ALL MY EPEECHES; and so it is. I sat up till one o'clock, discussing political subjects with many excellent fellows, who did me the favour of accompanying me to my hotel; and I, as well as all others; was much delighted with what I saw. Many of the shopkeepers, and almost all the League men, attended my lecture; and some took out their cards. One gentleman accompanied me to my hotel, and there became a member, expressing great delight. Well.

now, all this is very gratifying to me, and more than repays me for all that I do, or can do. On Friday I left Halifax for Newcastle, and arrived there at half-past six, p.m. On Saturday I attended an out-door meeting of the colliers of the Tyne and Wear, at Sheddon Hill, about five miles from Newcastle, accompanied by Mr. Roberts and Mr. Beesley; and never was I more astonished in my life. I was constantly inquiring where the men were to come from : and doubted the chances of any gathering: however, upon turning off the high road, I saw the flags flying on the side of barren hills, and the bands soon met us. We proceeded to the spot of meeting; and not less than 30,000 of the finest fellows I ever laid my eyes upon were assem. E. HARRISON, NORTHAMPTON, will see from an adbled on the breast of the hill. Not like your poor vertisement in another place, that Mr. Hobson's Lancashire operatives; but like men! Not better in mind than the good creatures of the "rattle-box" but four in every ten of them six feet high, and none small, or made dwarfs by oppression, although they have been as much oppressed and cheated as any class of men living. I counted sixty-seven splendid flags; and I am told there were eighteen bands of music on the ground, all dressed in splendid uniforms! The dirty coal mean turned out to be the cleanest set of men I ever saw. This gathering was procured without one single bill being posted. That is what I call "combination." It would be impossible to convey any, the slightest, notion of the masterly manner in which those men transact their business. The several speakers spoke finently, nay, eloquently; and appeared to have made themselves perfect masters of the LABOUR QUESTION. Mr. Roberts is actually idelised by those men, and so he ought to be. As they say, "he has brought the masters to their senses;" and has paid the men nineteen shillings in the pound, in law expendes. The men named have not received Stars.

are in dreadful fear of being sold by "professional" R. W. P. MANCHESTER.—Yes.

men; and "small blame to them." But Mr. A BALANCE SHEET of the profits and payments arising Roberts is not to be bought or sold. Beesley has done good service to the Union, and is yery justly beloved by the men. I spoke at considerable length and was very warmly received. There could not short, but a very admirable, speech : short, because he was obliged to be at Durham, ten miles off, to prosecute some masters, who had illtreated some poor men; and he had them fined for it. On Saturday night, I addressed the people in the Music Hall, and enrolled 200 Chartists. On Sunday, I addressed them at two p.m., in a large well-situated Hall, and enrolled sixty-three.

Last night, (Monday), I addressed them again, and enrolled twenty-five more: making, in Newcastle up to this time, 351 members. I am to address them again on Wednesday, in the Music Hall, on the means about to be resorted to to suppress the Repeal Movement, and will make the number about 700; and on Saturday, when Dun-COMBE comes, I fear Newcastle will have beaten Manchester, as I fully expect 1,500 by that time. Now, that's business.

At seven p.m., I addressed them again, and en-

rolled sixty-three more.

Yesterday (Monday), I visited South Shields, and was met by a numerous procession, which escorted me to the Market Place, where we held the largest meeting they have had for many years. Mr. Roberts was called to the chair, amid universal ap-

After I had spoken, I heard from the Conneil that a Mr. Mayers had been writing in the papers and speaking about my "inconsistency;" and I again presented myself to challenge him to come forward with his charges. He did so, manfully and boldly. He is a very eloquent fearless man, evidently enthusiastic. He read his letter, and several extracts from speeches of Mr. Stephens and Mr. Who is Thomas Beggs, Eso? Let our correspond been given to the Chairman, the meeting broke up. address the meeting. Sankey, with extracts from some of my letters; and he said that he charged me upon implication, for having published Stephen's sermons and Sankey's speech; and at length said he came there to defend himself. He read two of the most lying, dastardly letters ever penned : one from R. Lowery, whose name was plentifully grouned; and another from Thomason; in both of which plenty of slander was heaped upon me and the "satellites" of the Star, for exposing those men as they deserved. Mr. Mavers spoke for a very long time; more than an hour; and after I had replied, Mr. Roberts, as judge, took a verdict of guilty" or "not guilty," when every hand in the meeting, with the exception of three or four pairs covered with kid skin, declared "not guilty"! amid thunders of appliause. I wish every man would act towards me as Mr. Mavers has done. I had the pleasure of thanking him, and shaking hands with him at the close. He is a great Corn Law repealer; but by much the best of them. He also attacked Mr. Kidd, who made a most admirable speech in defence of himself and the Chartist cause. Beesley also made an excellent speech; and all was very cheering.

One circumstance connected with South Shields I cannot omit mentioning. Some poor ship carpenters have built a splendid ship, on their own account She is of 600 tons; a first class ship. They named it "The Feargus O'Connor," and placed my likeness as a figure head. It is a splendid vessel; the first, as I told them, of the Chartist Navy. But my name has damned the concern; and no one will purchase it. So we are going to raffle it, in shares of £5 each. It is worth about £2,500. I told the meeting that it would be odd to see "The Feargus O'Connor" sailing into Hobart Town, to bring back Frost, Williams, and Jones; and they did cheer. More unlikely things than that have come to pass. The carpenters have also built a smaller one, called "The Char-

On the evening of the same day I addressed the men of Newcastle. The same night the FREE TRADERS had a gathering in the Music Hall; but although Cobden, Bright, Colonel Thompson, and all were announced, net more than about 170 could be mustered. When I learned that Cobden was to be there, I addressed the following letter to him, to be handed to him by a operative deputation on his

Turi Hotel, Sunday. SIR-Learning that you and other advocates of Free Trade are about to visit Newcastle, I embrace the opportunity to invite you to a "free discussion upon the anhiest of the Corn Laws."

You and your party have circulated the opinion that the working classes would all join in the accomplishment of "free trade," if not hindered by "interested CHARLES DUPREX STUART, GAINSBRO'.-The Chardemagogues;" and also that those of the Chartist body who oppose you are in the pay of the Tories. If, as you have frequently stated, the dissemination of knowledge upon the subject is sure to gain converts to the principles, you will at once accept my invitation

upon the following terms:-The admission to be free.

The meeting to appoint a chairman. The discussion to commence at seven p.m., and to close at eleven, when a vote shall be come to upon any resolution that may be proposed to the meeting. The advocates of Free Trade to speak each a quarter

of an hour, allowing me the same time to reply. You shall appoint your own day between Monday and Saturday the 21st; and as you and some of your LAST WEEK, when our first Edition was printed, we friends have circulated a report that I am in the pay of the Tories, and as some of them have stated they have documents to prove the fact, I shall be prepared to meet the charge and to disprove it; thus giving you an opportunity to place your principles before a portion of THORNLEY COLLIERY.—Our friends must send their the public loo poor to purchase your tracks; and also to destroy the character of one who you admit has done Your cause great damage.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, FRARGUS O'CONNOR.

To Richard Colden, Esq., M.P. Cobden did not come, and now I repeat the challenge for any other town and time. What think you! The poor old Colonel (who is watching Sunderland in the event of Lord Grey's death translating Lord Howick to the House of Incurables) was the only "great gun" present; and what more do you think! Williams, of Sunderland, came, and was one of the speakers; and to what sentiment! why, no other than the health to our Man, "Thomas Duncombe, Esq.; and may the middle and working classes speedily unite." Aye, aye, Jemmy! "To the aforesaid"! But when they do unite, it will be for "the Charter, the whole they do unite, it will be for " the Charter, the whole Charter, and northing less than the Charter, "W. Cooper.—The irregularity is from your not paying to the Plough Inn, Hanley, at the meeting on Monday name and all. A decent country Squire speke in

favour of every point of the Charter; but Bumpkin

"did'nt like the leaders"!

I am going to South Shields again to-night, to speak and enrol members. If you want a strong argument in support of our increasing strength, you have only to read Will Lovett's "portrait" of Feargus O'Connor, inserted in last Dispatch. The "intellectuals" have been watching for an opportunity to "choke the dog with their own responsibility; without the knowledge even of the Conference; and I told them that Wm. Lovett would chuckle and rejoice. WE ARE STILL TOO POOR FOR SUCH A HAPPY UNION. All bide their own time to join us. But what I have to say is, let the "cripples" fill the Exchequer as I have done! The Dispatch has quite enough upon its hands to

destroyers. Cobden discharged one of his men for reading the Star. The man complained of it at a that is the reason why tampering "political pediars" of game is being played all over the country; and no dare to speak slightingly of the Halifax Chartists.

See the enrolment and subscriptions; and then judge this London brigade will lend a helping hand. But fairly. Mr. Thompson, a grocer, and much respected the Star defies them, one and all! I have stopped the people, is about taking twelve or sixteen the "supplies" to many; and that's my crime. to make a practical experiment upon my plan. As Richard says: so Lovett is about to try a third! I was not angry with him for removing from his former, or rather his second associates—the Sturgites: but in God's name, if he has left himself without a home, let him build one for himself, instead of trying to destroy ours!

On Saturday we shall have a bumper for Duncombe. On Monday I shall be in Edinburgh; on Tuesday, Dandee; and Wednesday, Aberdeen, ready for Duncombe on Thursday. On Monday, the 30th, Glasgow; on Tuesday, the 31st, at Dumfries; on Wednesday, the 1st, at Carlisle; and very shortly after I shall be ready to hear what Will Lovett has to say in London. This much I tell the "intellectuals" now, as I told them on the first dodge, they shall neither GET RID of Fearous nor the Star!

I remain, my friends. Yours, ever faithfully, And no chopping or changing, day. Francus O'Connor. Newcastle, Tuesday,

To Beaders and Correspondents.

vertisement in another place, that Mr. Hobson's Almanack and Poor Man's Companion, is in the press, and will be speedily ready for publication .--The distance between the two places he names we cannot tell him.—Inspection of the list of subscriptions in our sixth and eight pages will give him an answer to his other query.

IN A LATE NUMBER of the Star, Mr. Grocott, of Manchester, was represented as the Chartist Secretary for Mr. Hunter; and three for the Northern Star. for its the Manchester District. This was incorrect: he is District Secretary to the Miners' Association. C. DOYLE, will hear from us privately in relation to the inquiries he puts.

R. T. MORRISON will be communicated with, by letter, on behalf of the Nottingham friends. forwarded to the Irish Universal Suffrage Association. much good. A list of persons in Ireland, to whom the Stars may similar list was sent to Sheffield, but the parties

from a theatrical enter: alument, held for the benefit October, 1842, has this week been sent us for inser-

readers want something more entertaining. PATRICK FLINN, LITTLE ORTON, NEAR CARLISLE. writes us that the people of the above " village" met on Sunday last and appointed collectors to canyass the inhabitants for subscriptions for the Whitehaven Colliers. P. F. wishes other places to "go and do likewise." We say, "Amen." We shall be glad to hear of the Little Orton folks having handsomely subscribed for the help of their oppressed

B. ASHOVER.—The person of whom he writes, one Alfred Bore, may be all that he says; may be thoroughly unworthy of the confidence of the Chartists of Ashover; but we can have nothing to do with it. So long as he is in Ashover he is not likely to do any more mischief; and should he go elsewhere, it will be very easy for a correspondent to guard the Chartists of such locality against a repetition of his dishonest tricks.

IMPORTANT TO THE SCOTTISH CHARTISTS .- To the Editor of the Northern Star.—SIR,—The Glasgow Duncombe Banquet Committee request it to be intilecture in behalf of the liquidation of the debt owing respectfully, GEORGE CHISHOLM, Secretary, 37,

Glassford-street, Glasgow. every one who would not wage war against "Kings. Priests, and Lords," and denounced all who went not "the whole hog," bristles, snout, and tail. in their determination (or expression of their determination) to level both throne and altar with the dust. Old-fashioned Radicalism, as laid down by John Cartwright, Wm. Cobbett, T. J. Wooler, H. Hunt. and others, were but milk-and-water doctrines; and we, their disciples, were perfect milk-sops in his

Well, Sir, after exhibiting unbounded acrimony towards the "short-sighted Radicals," and exposing meeting; there are about fifty enrolled members. half-a-dozen numbers of the "Lion" in the Window of his " Repository," he suddenly decamped, leaving loo many YERY ANXIOUS, but gloomy, enquirers as to domiciled in a more southern region, and found new friends-new ideas - a new mode of healing the ills of of ESQ. This I infer from certain reports of my John Lomax addressed the meeting. At the conclusion old Radical friends, who tell me they identified the twenty-seven members were enrolled. King and Priest hater-the throne and altar upsetter, or down-caster, in the person of Thomas Buggs, ESQ., the Sturgite, who addressed the almost few evenings ago. If it is the same Thomas Beggs, Colliers gave in their names. is he not a pretty sample of the sack?

"RADICAL." NORTHAMPTON. -- The Chartists have done right. They have put the "professions" of the Universal (Complete) Suffrage men to the test. The Chartists of Leeds are doing the same : and it is one of the most strange things on earth, that these complete quondam advocates for Universal Suffrage, are the greatest opponents of Universal Suffrage IN PRACTICE, that we have! It is so in Leeds: it is so in Northampton. Go to the poll. Test them fairly. We shall anxiously await the result.

PETER STRATHERN, DUNDER.—His papers have been pose of enrolling new members. received; but must wait over to see what good use

can be made of them. JAMES SINCLAIR. NEWCASTLE.—We are obliged to withhold his extended report of the Miners' Meeting, generally described in Mr. O'Connor's letter. Want of room, from the great press of Irish matter, which in "justice to both Ireland" and England we are bound to give, leaves us no alternative.

tists of the locality he speaks of have only to meet Gainabro.

forth in another shape.

MR. MASON'S List of Subscriptions next week. had to remove from the Paper the list of Subscripit this week through all the Editions, though some few will get it twice over.

letter of complaint and correction to the Secretary of the Miners' Association.

GENERAL NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS AND REA. Batley. DERS.—The claims of Ireland and Irish questions this week upon our attention have been so argent, and the facts connected with the " Movement" so momentous, that we have felt ourselves called upon to devote a great part of our sheet to a due settingof-them-forth. This has also compelled us to withhold many communications, and many reports of meetings, with other articles of news, which would otherwise have been inserted. The reader will. we are sure, readily forgive the omissions. He has instead a mass of matter of the greatest import; and so arranged as to give him a full idea of the "doings in Ireland," THE theatre, at present, on which Government are acting.

J. CLATTON. - We have no room.

POF THE DEFENCE FUND. From Mr. Jarvis, Mansfield, 0 1 0

a Quarter in advance.

POR THE VICTIM FUND. From Timothy Bradley, Holmfirth, ... From Mr. Horner, Newport, Monmouthshire, 0 2 From Hull, per Mr. Smallwood ... 0 1 8
From Mrs. Martha Munroe, Harrogate, ... 0 0 6

The Colliers' Mobement.

From a Radical, Leeds, ... 0 0

WHITEHAVEN .- OCTOBER 10, 1843 .- The following are the sums paid in this week for the Cumberland friends: - Bast Holywell, £1 28 3d. Woodhouse Clone, 8s. Fanfield Lee, 13s 2d, Lamton, £1 6s 6d. Cargg Head, 18s 9d. South Moor, 7s 1d. Green Croft, 6s 9d. South Shields, £1. Deanery, 9s. West Auckland, 13s 4d. Coppy Crooks, 9s. Black Boy, £5 3d. Cockfield, 10s 2d. Brocken Back, 19s 4d. Himwick, £2 11s 11d. Brancepeith, 6s 9d. Meikley, 14s 13d. Pemberton £2 5s. Jarrow, £1 6s. North Elswick, £1 3s. Farm Acres, £1 13s 3d. Wallbottle, £1 5s 10d. Backworth, £1 5s 3d. East Cramlington £10 14s 3d. Hebburn 15s 10d. Whittley, 14s 3d. Wylam, £1 3s. Edmondaley, £1 5s. Heworth, 15s 9d. Waldredge Fell, £2. Seston Delevel, £1 16s 9d. Heaton, £4 10s 4d. Rainton, £6. Walker, £2 16s. Shetten, £3. Ravensworth, £1 13s 6d. Kenton, £1. Hoffal, £1. Pittington, £1 14s. Coxhoe, £3 5s. Tramwellgate Moor, £1 7s. Sherburn Hill, £3 12s. West Hetton, £4 5s. Belmont, 159 6d. Bishop Middleton 15s. Elemore, £2 12s 9d. South Hetton, £4 14 3d. North Hetton, £2 3s. 6d. Great Hetton, £3 15s. Cossopp £3 9d. Castle Eden, £6 15s 6d. Triddon, £6 11s. Kelloe, £1 17s. Heugh Hall, £1 1s 31d. Quarrington Hill, 13s. 4d. Haswell, £5 5s. Shilden Bank, £1 10s. Evenwood, £1 1s.-£122 133 4d. Deduct Percy Main; £15 12s., Bladen Main, £10 10s., Post-office Orders and postage, 11s 4d .- Total deducted £26 13s 4d. For Whitehaven, £96. John Madine, Secretary.

GATESHEAD .- The Chemical Workers, pursuant to announcement in our Paper of the 7th instant, had a Meeting of Delegates from the several Alkali Factories on the Tyne, on Sunday evening last, at Mr. Cook's, Blue Bell Inn. Gateshead. There was but a meagre attendance, as not more than one-half of the factories sent Delegates. A spirited conversation ensued, as to the propriety of forming a Union for the protection of the Alkali makers' labour; after which, the following resolution was proposed, and carried unanimously :-That we are of opinion that the establishment of a Union at the present time would be highly impolitic, inasmuch as there are such a vast number of chemical operatives unemployed, in consequence of the partial suspension of Cookson and Cuthbert's Works, at Jar-

HARRINGTON .-- On Monday, October 9th, Mr. Hunter addressed a most numerous and attentive audience at this place, which had a good effect on his hearers. At the close of the address three cheers were given for able advocay of the people' rights.

WHITEHAVEN .- October 11th, Mr. Hunter, Agent to the Miners' Association, held a very large meeting in the Sale Rooms, at this place. It is capable of holding from five to six hundred, and it was crammed to Town. the doors. Scores had to go away, unable to gain ad-STARS" IN IRELAND -Mr. Jilter, of Brighton, states mittance. The address throughout told with good Thursday evening next, at the King of Prussia, in that a committee is formed there for the purpose of effect. Mr. Hunter has held several such meetings as sending Stars to Ireland, and that seventy have been | these in the neighbourhood this week, and is doing

MID LOTHIAN.-Messrs. Daniells and Hammond be sent direct, will be forwarded to Mr. Jilter. A have been agitating among the Colliers of this county members. during the past week, and have been extremely well received.

DALEBITH .-- A Delegate Meeting was held on Saturday last of the Colliers of this district, which was of certain political victims, so far back as the 26th of well attended. Mr. Wm. Daniells was called upon to give an account of the success of his and Mr. Hamtion. We have not given it. Such accounts are mond's labours in the counties of Fife, Stirling, and rather too old to take up the paper with. Our Clackmannan, which he did to the satisfaction of all esent. He stated that he had lately addressed fifty. four meetings in Scotland, and that all but one had pledged themselves to join the Miners' Association of each Tuesday evening, at eight o'clock, in the room Great Britain and Ireland. He also read a letter from of the Chartist Association. Mr. Hall, the General Secretary, in which it was stated that the Miners and Colliers of Northumberland and Darham alone had collected \$4,000 since the beginning past two o'clock; and will deliver a lecture in the Land, until success crowns your efforts, and those of the present Movement! This was well received by the meeting. Mr. D. also made an earnest appeal on behalf of the Cumberland men, when the Delegates agreed to bring their case before their constituents. It was resolved that each Work should hold a meeting on Monday, for the purpose of considering whether a Delegate should be sent to the National Conference at Newcastle, to represent Mid and East Lothian. Several new members joined, and took out cards; and other local business was transacted. All the delegates seemed very desirous of advancing the Miners' Society, and all complained of the oppression of the Masters.

CHESTERION .- On Monday afternoon a public meeting of Colliers of this place was holden, when the at half-past six e'clock. following resolution were unanimously agreed to:mated, through the Star, that in accordance with that the present rate of wages is not sufficient to the house of Mr. J. Murray, under the Carpenters' short of a general union will better the condition of before them. Committee must arrange Mr. O'Connor's lecturing Matthew cott, from Cumberland, addressed the meet- half-past six o'clock. route without delay.- I remain, Sir, yours very ing, when an apology was made for the absence of Mr. dent answer :- "I well remember a person of the Messra. Lomax and Scott proceeded to Newton Heath, name of Thomas Beggs, who formerly resided in to establish a Ledge, when eighteen Colliers took cards room, on Tuesday evenings, and an Harmonic Meet-Duncan-street, in this town, (Leeds,) and who had a of membership. Messrs. Stevenson and Ball lectured ing on Saturday evenings, for the benefit of the

Church Kirk, at the Thorn Inn, on Tuesday and Wed. | cratic Institution, opposite the Swan Inn, Lockwood. needey night, the 10th and 11th inst, and enrolled to-morrow, (Sunday) chair to be taken at two o'clock. about thirty-two members. On Thursday, the 12th inst, he addressed the Colliers of Darwen Over. On Friday, the 13th, held a meeting at Broadfield; and next, October 25th. the Colliers of that place promised to enter the Association on the next pay day. On Saturday, the 14th, met the good Colliers of Burnley. On Monday night, the 16th, had a good meeting at Burnley, and a few more added to the ranks. On Tuesday, the 17th, at- the afternoon, and at six in the evening. A collectended the Colliers of Padibam. This was their third tion will be made after each lecture, the proceeds. THE POTTERIES.—On Tuesday, the 10th of October,

s public meeting of the Lane-end Colliers was held at his where abouts! Since then, I believe, he has the Cock, at Foley. Mr. Swallow addressed the meeting. A large number of members were enrolled. A PUBLIC MEETING of the Biddle Colliers was held the State, and a new tag to his name, in the shape on Tuesday, in the Odd Fellow's Hall. Biddle. Mr.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Golden Hill Colliers large room at the Nelson's Arms. Messrs. Swallow people. defunct clique in a room in the Black Boy Yard, a and Lomax addressed the meeting. Thirty of the

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Tunstal Colliers was held on Thursday evening, at the Hotel, Mr. Thornley in the chair. Messrs. Swallow and Lomax both addressed

A PUBLIC MEETING of Colliers was held at Audley, on Friday, at the Bull's Head, when a good number of Colliers were present, who were highly delighted with the addresses of Messra. Swallow and Lomax.

A PUBLIC MEETING of Colliers was held in the Cheadle Market-place, on Saturday, at three o'clock. Messra. Swallow and Lomax both addressed the meet-AMES HEATON, CLITHEROE, will see that we have ing, and were loudly cheered. After the public meeting, given a Notice of Mr. Ross's lecturing in his own the Miners retired to the Oak Inn, and enrolled a words. We regret that we have not room for his goodly number. The members will meet at the above Inn every Saturday night at seven o'clock for the pur-

A DELECATE MEETING of the Potteries will be holden at the Plough Inn, Hanley, at ten e'clock in the delegate.

A PUBLIC MEETING of Colliers will be holden on the Crown Bank, Hanley, on Monday next, to commence at three o'clock in the afternoon, when a delegate from Cumberland will address the meeting.

posther, and enter their names on a list, and the Miners' Inn, the 14th inst.; Mr. Samuel Mann arrange to pay their weekly subscriptions. They can was called to the chair. The following sums were obtain cards of membership by sending to the General paid in :- Halifax, 12s; Elland, 1s 8d; Amberlthorn, Secretary for them. Probably no attempt will be 7s; Four Lane Ends, 9s 4d; Bradford Moor, 16s 19d; made to form a district in their neighbourhood as Beeston, 6s; Birkenshaw, 8s; Batley, 4s 4d; Leeds, yet. That will come afterwards, when the Enrolment 7s 4d; Thwaite-gate, 6s; Rothwell, 9s 1ld: Ossettis obtained. We are glad to hear that Mr. Stuart street Side, 2s; Kippax, 7s 6d; Barnsley, £1; Crain Mr. William Holdgate and Mr. John Toft commence evening, at half-past six o'clock. SQUIRE AUTY, BRADFORD, will see that his commu. lecturing in the Yorkshire district. That only one nication is unnecessary, as all the points in it are set | delegate be sent to Newcastle to represent Yorkshire in same place, to-morrow afternoon, at two o'clock, the National Co ference. The most cheering reports upon business connected with the New Hall lately were given in of the progress of the Association in taken by the Chartist body. A good muster is re Yorkshire.

Mr. S. DAVIES will lecture at the following places tions that now appears in our sixth page. We insert next week:-Kippax, Monday; Rothwell, Tuesday; Thwaite-gate, Wednesday; Garforth, Thursday; and other places in that district.

MR. JOHN TOFT will lecture on Monday, at Ossett

A PUBLIC MEETING OF COAL MINERS will be holden at Hurst Brook, on Monday next, October 23rd, at eleven o'clock in the forencon. At the close of the public meeting, a meeting of delegates from the various coal works will take place.

TO THE STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS.

letter stating there are 278 men still out of employ. have to be converted to other uses than that for Men of Staffordshire arouse yourselves! Let every which it was originally intended." man and lad give his mite on the first pay night, and next, and you will much oblige, Yours, in the cause of human redemption,

tion of Great Britain and Ireland, will be held in Newcastle, on Monday, October 30th; and as business of vast importance to the oppressed Miners will be considered by the delegates present, it is hoped a good number will be present. Sons of toil! do your

Forthcoming Charlist Meetings.

DUMPRIES .- MR. O'CONNOR'S VISIT .- All is hope and anxiety here since the announcement of Mr. to make the arrangements for giving to our noble champion, a triumphant welcome. The secretary is instructed to correspond with the leading members in provisions, but in the different articles of manufactures and by the other no fewer than five hundred empty houses are in the township. What a state we are coming to! fries-shire and Galloway, where associations exist, intimating the visit of Mr. O'Connor, and requesting delegates to attend a conference to be holden on the day of his arrival, for the purpose of considering the new plan of Organization; and if adopted, the means by which such plan can be most effectively brought into operation in the district. NEWCASTLE.—A Public Dinner will be given to Mr. Kydd, on the evening of Wednesday, October 25th, in Mr. Gibsen's large room, sign of the Waggon, South Shields. Dinner to be on the table at seven o'clock. Tickets Is. 6d. each.

OLDHAM. -On Sunday (to-morrow) a lecture will be delivered in the Chartist Room, Greaves's street, as soon as it is enrolled under the Benefit Societies at six o'clock in the evening, by a friend. On Monday next, at eight o'clock in the evening, the members of the late National Charter Association he informed me that he had 1,300 square yards of are particularly requested to attend in the Chartist land; and that he produced more vegetables from it, Room; and also those who have enrolled under the New Plan of Organization, when business of very great importance will be laid before them.

evening, at the Roebuck Inn, Leader-street, Chelsea. Mr. M'GRATH will lecture on Sunday evening at the City of London Institution, Turnagain-lane. the Bricklayer's Arms, Tonbridge-street, New pounds, or a half pound each. I asked him if he

Circus-street, Marylebone. MARYLEBONE. - Mr. Clark, of Stockport, will lecture on Sunday evening, Oct, 22nd, at the Mechanics' Accordingly, on yesterday, I received a letter, of Institution, Circus-street, New Road, at half-past which the following is a copy: seven o'clock. A meeting of the members will be holden on Tuesday evening, at half-past seven.

means of advancing the interests of the Human truth :-Race.' A GENERAL MEETING will take place at the Golden Lion, Dean Street, Soho, on Sunday, (tomorrow) to elect Councillors. It is requested that

all members will attend. Mr. Skelton will lecture the same evening. Somers Town.—On Sunday, (to-morrow) Mr. Wheeler will lecture at Mr. Duddridge's, Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, Somers

Tooley-street. LEWISHAM.—Messrs. Clark and Ross will attend here on Wednesday evening next, for the purpose of explaining the Plan of Organization, and enrolling

SHOTLEY BRIDGE. -Mr. Dickinson, the Manchester Packer, will deliver two lectures in the Odd-Fellows Hall. Shotley Bridge, on the evenings of Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th inst. Subject :- The evils of the law of Primogeniture and poverty, and

o'clock each evening. ROCHDALE.-It is requested that all persons who a Working-man's Hall, in this town, will attend

Mr. A. Haugh. from Whitworth, will read the Plan of Organization, on Sunday afternoon, at halfevening, at six e'clock.

Parston.-A Tea Party and Ball will take place in the Chartist Association Room, Park Road, on Monday next, to commemorate the release of Mr. Joseph Hutchinson from Kirkdale House of Correction. The evening's entertainments will be enlivened with vocal and instrumental music. Lady's tickets, Eightpence; Gentlemen's do., Tenpence. To be had at Mr. G. Halton's Newsvender, Lawson-street. and the various Collectors of the Association.

HEYWOOD.-Mr. W. Bell will deliver a lecture in the Chartist room, on Monday evening next. MANCHESTER.—Mr. D. Ross will lecture in the Carpenters' Hall, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE DELEGATES will meet at

Mr. O'Connor's desire, they are ready to receive, and maintain the Colliers and their families." "That it Hall, on Sunday, the 29th instant, at ten o'clock in take into consideration, applications from districts is the opinion of this meeting that sectional or partial the forencen. A good attendance of Delegates is nal, in their Association Room. The meeting was around Glasgow, for a visit from Mr. O'Connor to unions can be productive of no good, and that nothing requested as business of importance will be brought not so numerous as I expected, yet those who atto Mr. George Ross, by Scotland, amounting to more the Miners generally." Mr. John Lomax, one of the Surffield.—Fig Tree Lane.—On Sunday evening than £190. Early application is requisite, as the authorised agents of the Miners' Association, and Mr.

> ing, when an apology was made for the absence of Mr. On Monday Evening a public meeting, when Swallow, he having proceeded into South Staffordshire, "the condition of Ireland" will be taken into conalong with Henry Tindal. A vote of thanks having sideration. Several English and Irish friends will A BALL will be regularly holden in the above

butcher's stall converted into a "Repository of at the Buck, in Chesterton. Several members were association, under the superintendence of the Council. Useful Knowledge." He was "a faming Republican," and "thorough-going Infidel." He abused Padiham.—Mr. Auty addressed the Colliers of field district Chartists will be holden in the Demo-BLACKBURN.-Mr. David Ross will deliver a lecture in the Music Hall, in this town, on Wednesday

Selston.—Mr. G. Harrison, from Calverton, will preach here to-morrow (Sanday).

Bury.—Mr. William Dixon, of Manchester, will after defraying expenses, to go to Mrs. Ellis.

the Chartist Meeting Room, Brook Bottom, on highly pleased with Mr. Butterworth's discourse. Saturday evening, October 23rd; when Mr. David Ross, from Leeds, will attend. Gentlemen's tickets 9d., ladies' tickets 7d., each, may be had of Mr. John | air. Grime, Bagley Mill, and Mr. B. B. Broadbent, Fieece Inn. Mossley. Tea to be on the table at five o'clock precisely. LEIGESTER-On Sunday October 22nd, Mr. Bair-

stow will deliver an address in the Market-place, at was held on Wednesday, at that place, in the half-past five o'clock. Subject-Organization of the Borron - Mr. Ross will deliver two lectures on

Sunday next (to-morrow), at two o'clock in the afternoon, and six in the evening. BARNSLEY .- A meeting of the Chartists will be holden in Pickering's Room, on Sunday (to-morrow)

Hull.-Mr. Stuart will lecture in the Freemasons' Lodge, Mytongate, on Monday evening next. The chair to be taken precisely at eight o'clock. At the close of the above lecture a meeting of the members

will be holden. Bradford.—On Sunday (to-morrow), at two e'clock in the afternoon, the Mental Improvement Class will meet in the Association Room, New Leeds, when a lecture will be delivered.

New LEEDS.—On Sunday (to-morrow) morning, at ten o'clock, the Chartists of New Leeds will meet in their room on business of importance. It is

will attend. LITTLE HORTON -The Chartists of Little Horton morning, when each society is requested to send a will meet in the School Room, Park Place, at ten Thompson's Houses a class has been formed. In o'clock on Sunday (to-morrow) morning. It is Little Horton, fifteen has been encolled, and in expected that all who have not got cards will several other localities the new plan has met with attend, as the Secretary will enrol names, and similar success. The meeting adjourned to Sunday deliver cards out, being supplied with some for the evening next, at six o'clock, when it is expected the purpose.

> Sunday (to morrow) morning. THE CHARTISTS of the Central Locality will meet scription required by the rules of the Association. in the Council Room, Butterworth Buildings, at ten o'clock on Sunday (to-morrow) morning. The Northern Star is sold in the rooms.

LEEDS.-Mr. John Shaw will deliver a lecture in A MERCING of the members will be held in the

quested. LEEDS .- HOUSE OF RECOVERY .- We are sorry

to inform our readers that there are now fifty cases of fever under medical treatment in this Institution. and as the extra funds raised in 1839 are now exhausted, immediate exertions will be necessary in Common; Tuesday, Ossett-street Side; Wednesday, order to obtain funds for the necessary support of Daw Green; Thursday, Heckmondwike; Friday, the charity.

that have appeared in the Freeman's Journal, Pilot, and Nation, have been sworn to against Mr. O'Connell, Dr. Gray, Mr. Barratt, Mr. Duffy, and others. Protective Society. Such societies are intended to surgents (whom we may designate as the infantry) are protected as that portion of the infantry). The correspondent of the Times has the following:—

PROCLAIMING DOWN OF THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The district of the Odd Fenows Hail, when John Naylor by uniformity in apparel, have banded together. They have the command not only of musicular together. They have the command together together. They have the command together together.

reduced. I had an excellent meeting, the chapel being well filled. On Monday, I lectured in Radford. Subject, the Land and the Charter. On Tuesday, I addressed the Chartists of Car-

rington in the large room of the Windmill public house, the only place I believe that they could have to hold a meeting in. At the conclusion of the meeting, the following resolution was carried ananimously: " That we, the Chartists of Carrington, in meeting assembled, do hereby heartily approve of the present Plan of Organization, and will join it Act." When the meeting was over, I held a conversation with Mr. Legg, the chairman, in which such as potatoes, cabbage, onions, turnips, peas, and beans, than supplied his family, nine in number, the London.—Mr. Clark will lecture on Tuesday this year, and still had quite sufficient for all their vening, at the Roebuck Inn, Leader-street, Chelsea. wants. (Mark, as vegetables). He showed me his potatoes and onions; and I can safely say I never would oblige me by telling me the precise quantity MR. CLARK will lecture on Sunday evening, at produced from a certain number of yards. He could

AND SOUTH DERBY.

lecture upon the Corn Laws, in the Democratic

Chapel, Nottingham, in which lecture I endeavoured

to prove that machinery and its power, as at pre-

facture, we could not compete with America, or the

continental nations, unless wages in this country were

On Sunday, the 8th inst., I delivered my second

"Dear sir-According to your request, I send you the Political and Scientific Institution on the "Best | will not over-stretch the matter, but merely state the | not before the cowhouse and shed was destroyed.

"The bed upon which the onions grew of which 2 feet 9 inches wide, and produced 120lbs, or 8 pecks.
The name of the onions, Globe and Brown Spanish.
The plot of ground where the potatoes were grown bondage." This toast was drunk by every soldier was 40 feet by 7—weight of potatoes 240lbs, of a separately, and at the conclusion three cheers were good quality—very few small ones. The 7 feet proposed for the Repealers in the army, and loud and wide includes two beds, three rows in each bed. I lustily responded to. One of the civilians in com-Southwark.—Mr. M'Grath will lecture on a good deal. They were managed similar to the plan uttered than a general row commenced. Bayonets forked it in; and after that dibbled the seed in. "Sir. I should have been glad to have given you Repeal from Ireland." more extensive information on the subject, as I am fully convinced that if the knowledge of gardening pursuits was more extended among the working classes, and they allowed to have as much land as how to banish it. To commence at half-past seven they could manage, and at such rent as farms are generally let at, very different indeed would be their social and physical condition, from what it unfortu-

> " If I have done so much upon bad soil, what would I do upon good soil! I leave those who of Mr. O'Connell. understand the land and spade cultivation to answer the question. In the mean time, my dear Doyle, go on with the agitation for the Charter and the connected with you in the moral fight for liberty. " I remain, your Brother Democrat,

"JONATHAN CLEGG." The person, my friends, who has written the above letter is perhaps as skilful and experienced an agriculturist as any that I am acquainted with. He is also a first rate florist. Last year, he rereceived seven prizes, and this year ten. You see that I do my best to acquire information upon this all-important subject—the Land, and its capabilities -and I only get it from persons well qualified, from their knowledge and practice, to speak the truth, and satisfy not only your humble servant, but I through the leading streets, dispersing the smallest hope each and every of you.

On Wednesday, I proceeded to Basford, but could not get a meeting. On Thursday, I addressed the Chartists of Hucktended were warm in the cause.

I am sorry to say that the stockingers of Huckanthorised agents of the Miners' Association, and Mr. a lecture will be delivered in the above room at nal are in a most wretched state; a many of them are absolutely starving for the want of the most common necessaries of life. Brothers, with fervent wishes for the success of

our holy principles, I remain, your servant and fellow-worker.

CHRISTOPHER DOYLE. Ilkeston, October 16, 1843.

STOCKPORT The Chartists of this town held their usual weekly meeting on Sunday last when Mr. Wm. Butterworth who has lately returned from America, addressed the meeting. He shewed the fallacy of saying, the people of America had the Charter when some millions of the male adults were without votes. He gave a good description of the American Institutions, and shewed the dependent position of the factory slaves, who were compelled to ive from hand to mouth, as compared with those who had a plot of land to retire to when their maslecture here to morrow (Sunday), at two o'clock in ters made any encroachments on them. He cited instances of this sort and proved that the Land was the best and only resource for the people of this or fter defraying expenses, to go to Mrs. Ellis. any other country. The audience was the most nu-Mossley.—A public tea-party will be holden in merous we have had for some time. They were NORMANTON ON SOAR .-- Mr. J. Pepper, from, Selston, preached here last Sunday, in the open

> HULL.-Mr. Charles Duprez Stuart delivered two rous and attentive audiences, and gave decided satis-

BARNSLEY, -This town, during the past week, was slain, and many hundred prisoners taken. Before considerably excited in consequence of the accounts leaving the province the Emperor ordered a vast from Ireland. The Irish Chartist Repealers held number of heads to be struck off, including those of their weekly meeting in Pickering's large room, on nearly all the prisoners, imposed many heavy pecu-Sunday evening, and was strongly attended. Great niary fines, and carried off hostages from amongst was the excitement to learn the latest news, whether the most considerable families of the province. [His O'Connell would, in this juncture, hurl defiance at "Majesty" is a right royal fellow! Nothing like O'Connell would, in this juncture, hurl defiance at the Government, in the same bold manner he had murder for the support of thrones.] done before. But lo! to their mortification they heard one of the most weak and vaciliating speeches that even he ever delivered. In place of open defiance there was nothing but the most fulsome and disgusting adulation of the Queen and her dear Albert. The comment was read from the Star, which gave great satisfaction: after which the case of Doctor M'Douall came before the meeting. A subscription

was entered into and five shillings and some odd pence collected. BRADPORD .-- On Sunday evening, the members of the Council met in Butterworth-buildings, when at Tonawauda, Pennsylvania, for the murder of requested that all those wishing to take out cards reports were given in of the progress of the movement, in the various localities. In the central locality, ready has had a magnificent reception in New York; twenty names were announced as ready to join. In delegates will be prepared to send for cards to the THOMPSON'S HOUSES.—The Chartists of Thompson's Executive. It is requested that all persons having ADWALTON.—A delegate meeting was holden at Houses will meet in their room at ten o'clock on cards will attend the meetings held in their immediate neighbourhood, where they can pay the sub-

On Saturday evening a soirce and fancy ball was settled.—The forests of Beauharnois have been raheld at New Leeds, in honour of the liberation of James Dewhirst, one of the strike victims; Mr. E. Hurley occupied the chair. Mr. Dewhirst and Mr. has lectured with such good effect at Hull and at Moor, £1; total, £6 7s 73d. It was resolved, that the Chartist Room, Cheapside, to-morrow (Sunday) Ross addressed the meeting, after which several appropriate recitations were delivered and some excel-

tainments.

CITY OF LONDON INSTITUTION.—A public meeting was held here on Tuesday evening, to hear the report. of the Committee appointed to procure a candidate to represent the interest of labour, to stand for the City of London. A resolution was passed calling upon the Chartists of London to leave the two factions to fight their own battles; and to prepare themsolves for any future struggle, when they doubted not to bring the contest to a successful issue.

FROM THE TIMES OF FRIDAY.—Further Informations, comprising the proceedings at the Clifden of Halifax and neighbourhood was held in the large dressed in red shirts, and otherwise distinguished room of the Odd Fellows' Hall, when John Naylor by uniformity in apparel, have banded together.

ASHTON-UNDER LYNE, TURN-OUT OF MILL press them." which it was originally intended."

Hands.—On Friday, the 13th, the hands in the employ of Messrs. Badcroft, of Bardsley, turned out for tions, it was not unlikely that Parliament would be making statements to that effect, has been very expected in January 'for the despatch of business.'" tensively posted on the walls of Ashton.

| The mands, mouths of those was a part of part of the part of

A NATIONAL CONFERENCE of the Miners' Associa- TO THE CHARTISTS OF NOTTINGHAM HUDDERSFIELD, -A LAUDABLE ACTION. On Monday, the 11th inst., Messrs Walker, Hardcastle. & Co., fanoy manufacturers, of Huddersfield. voluntarily posted a notice, in their warehouse, of twopence per yard advance, to all the weavers in their employ.

sent directed, instead of being a blessing to the Signs of the Times.-At the Guildhall on Saworking classes, as the advocates of Repeal say it turday, above sixty summonses were heard against is, is amongst one of the greatest curses that ever as many parties for non-payment of their poor-rates. befell a nation. I also went into another of the ar- Among the number were several very respectable guments of the Free Traders, viz. that if the Corn shopkeepers. At the same time the overseer applied Laws were repealed, we could successfully comfor a 1s. 3d. rate, to carry on till March next, and O'Connor's visit. A committee has been appointed to make the arrangements for giving to any or every nation upon the face of presented two extremely long lists, by one of which to make the arrangements for giving to any noble the earth. I showed, from statistical documents no less than one thousand persons were excused

> STATE OF THE HAND-LOOM WEAVERS .- At a meeting of manufacturers, held at the Warren House Inn, Milnsbridge, 13th inst., the following resolution was unanimously agreed to "that those present deeply sympathise with the condition of the hand-loom weavers, and pledge themselves individually and collectively to do all in their power to alleviate their sufferings. by giving as much for every description of cloth-weaving as the demand will afford, and will not their influence to induce others to do the same." Also, that the meeting be adjourned to Nov. 10th, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at Mr. J. Smithies, King's Head, Huddersfield. Signed on behalf of the meeting, Wm. Crosland, chairman.—P.S. The attendance of all manufacturers is respectfully requested. A deputation of the hand-loom weavers was present.

BARNSLEY.—The strike against Messrs. Flaxworth and Co., still continues. The other manufacturers of the town have told their weavers, that there is no necessity for a reduction of wages, as it year round. That, in fact, he sold a good quantity will only involve both weavers and masters in one common ruin. A spirited meeting was held last Monday night, in Pickering's large room, which was addressed by Messrs. Hope and Grimshaw. saw finer in all my life, especially the latter. I The weavers on strike attended the meeting, and MR WHEELER will lecture on Sunday evening, at counted sixty-eight onions weighing thirty-four evinced a firm determination to stand out to the last, and an equally determined spirit was manifested by those who support them.

Fire.—A most alarming and destructive fire took not then do so, but promised, in the course of the week, to send the desired information by letter. Place, on Sunday evening, on the premises of Charles Toppom; and, painful to relate, three cows were burned to death, in the devouring element, together with some poultry, and two dogs. Mrs. Toppom the information, and had I been aware sooner I had a narrow escape, her clothes having become Mr. Prescon will lecture on Tuesday evening, at could have furnished you with more particulars. I ignited. The fire was subdued by ten o'clock, but

BRADFORD-LOYALTY-REPEAL-On Saturday evening a number of soldiers, with one or two you saw a sample when here, was 46 feet long by civilians, were drinking in a beer shop, when a solset six beds of this sort. The two beds which I have pany then toated-" Success to Repeal, and a speedy given you the weight of is the wosst crop of the six by downfall to O'Connell." Scarce were the words mentioned in Mr. O'Connor's farming work lately were glittering in the gas light. Oaths and imprepublished, pages 70 and 71, with this exception-the cations were uttered with a fierceness which plainly manure was gathered from the turnpike road-(you told they were in earnest. The landlord with some will please to remember the manure was not first- friends, had the greatest difficulty in restoring order. rate). I spread the manure over the land and then At length peace was restored. The soldiers retired exclaiming, "D-n and upturn all those who keep the

LATEST NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell has announced that he will defend himself on his trial. Mr. Shiel is one of the counsel retained for the delence of the other defendants Chief Justice Pennefather will preside on the t

LATEST NEWS.-FOREIGN.

SPAIN.—"PERPIGNAN, Oct. 15.—The fire between Barcelona and the forts continued on the 12th and

"Santz was waiting for reinforcements at Gracia to attack the city. "Prim the day before yesterday suffered the women and children to quit Girona: he was to attack

At Cadiz and Seville the greatest agitation and excitement continued. Both places were under the operation of martial law, fresh arrests continued to be made daily, all the troops were constantly under arms, day and night, and numerous patrols went groups.

the town to-day at the latest."

PORTUGAL.—At Lisbon the absence of the Queen and her leading Ministers had been seized by the Septembrists to set on foot a new revolution. Attempts had been made to corrupt the army, and some officers detected in tampering with the soldiers had been placed under arrest in the Castle.

GREECE.-Letters from Athens of the 30th ult. state that tranquillity prevailed throughout the country, and that everywhere the people were preparing for the elections, which were to commence on the

ITALY .- Advices from Leghorn of the 6th instant state, that the Military Commission, sitting at Bologna, had already pronounced several sentences, none of which, however, had been carried into execution. An insurgent band had made its appearance near Ancona, and a report was rife that serious attempts at insurrection had been made in Naples, Sicily, and the Abruzzi. A number of arrests had taken place, and the palace of King Charles Albert had been placed in a formidable state of defence. The Pope left Rome on the 2nd for Castelgandolfo. where he intended to reside a few weeks. Previous to his departure his Holiness had ordered the execution of a clergyman, named Abbo, who had been capitally convicted of the murder of his nephew. He was executed on the 4th in the Castle of San Angelo.

in presence of the garrison. CIRCASSIA. -- ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR LIBERTY !-News has arrived that the Russians have met a severe defeat on the frontiers of Circassia. The Circassians, in order to revenge their late defeat on the banks of the Kandian, surprised, during the night, a fortress on the Black Sea, and captured it. The details

Morocco.—The empire of Morocco has been the lectures on the Dock Green, last Sunday, to a nume- theatre of a civil war. The entire province of Zenor-Chelg had been in rebellion. The insurgents were at length completely routed, large numbers were

> United States-A house was blown up at Great Falls, New Halifax, a few days since, by some miscreants, the family within escaping as if by miracle.— Dupont's powder mill, near Philadelphia, exploded on Thursday-one man killed .- Immense excitement has been created in New Hampshire and Connecticut (states generally free from crime) owing to the commission of two horrible murders on ladies .-The Boston Repeal Association had another meeting on Monday-200 dollars subscribed.-A husband and wife named Dolan are sentenced to be hanged Mr. R. G. Gore, a respectable old gentleman.-Macumphant progress up the Mississippi.—The crops in every part of the United States yield abundantly.

> A tremendous hurricane visited Florida on the 13th ult., by which very great damage was done throughout the country, and the city of St. Leon was almost utterly destroyed.

CANADA.—The Canadian Parliament was to meet in Kingston on the 28th.—The difficulties between the English and French settlers are not yet fully vaged by a dreadful fire, extending many miles, and destroying numerous houses and farms.-There has been a riot at St. Pie, Lower Canada, owing to some Baptist missionaries having been attacked by the Catholic population .- Forty rioters were arrested. lent singing by many of the company. The meeting and peace restored.—Five thousand men are now separated, highly satisfied with the evenings enter-Court-house at Ottawa, with all the public documents, has been destroyed .- On dit, that the British North American fleet is to assemble at Halifax. where twenty-one men-of-war are expected.

following :-"For some time past, all law and order have been set at defiance by a band of ruffians who have made Chatham their head quarters. It was supposed that upon the arrival of a detachment of the 30th the rioters would be awed by their presence, but un-HALIFAX.—On Monday last, according to public happily such was not the case. The military are

NEW BRUNSWICK .- The Miramichi Gleanerhas the

DEAR BRETHERN,—I have to inform you, through the medium of the Star, that two delegates from Cumberland arrived here yesterday to plead the cause of the Cumberland men. I have this morning received a letter stating there are 278 men still ont of complex.

We do not exactly understand this. It does not appear that these "lawless wretches" are robbers. send what may be collected by your respective delegates Thursday, Parliament was again prorogued till the to the Plough Inn, Hanley, at the meeting on Monday 14th of November. The Times says "It was stated considerably less than others in the immediate fians"; a common name for revolutionists in the about the House, that according to existing calcula- neighbourhood; and an address from the hands, mouths of those who are paid to support existing

Foreign Mobements.

the National-" We have received letters from the Onate. Many arrests have also taken place in other Ionian Islands, confirming the reports of disturb-ances in these islands, which were speedily sup-been issued to the troops, constantly stationed within pressed, but an extreme agitation prevails, and the and about the Post-office, not to form in groups of insurrection is probably adjourned to a more favour- more than eight; so little confidence have the mili-able opportunity. The success of the English Go- tary authorities in the only force which keeps them vernment is attributed to treachery. A plan of in- on from day to day. Their fears are, no doubt, the danger. Corfu. placed under the guns of the street, inform the inhabitants who have pots or not sufficient to restrain the population. The Eng. of men; and the sounds which were wont to call lish judged it more prudent to compromise a portion the maid-servants from the attics to the ground sportsman in pursuit of game. The police pursued It was only the day before yesterday that him, with orders to arrest him for carrying arms the whole town, from the Bilbea-gate to the without a license. They commanded him to surrender, but he resisted, and the gendarmes not being of the Valladelid diligence blowing his horn as he them back, and as we were passing a public-house at activity of the Lord High Commissioner. The truth stopped. is now known, and the language of the English Government cannot again impose on Europe, too long deceived, as to the true conduct of the protectors of the Ionian Islands."

FRANCE.—The National announces the acquittal, at the assizes of Laval, of M. Ledru Rollin, a Member of the Chamber of Deputies, whom the Government had prosecuted for some offensive language he held long ago, in addressing his constituents.

The Moniteur contains a series of reports, addressed by Marshal Bugeaud to the Minister of War, under date Algiers, 20th ult., giving an account of the military operations in the different provinces of the regency during the first fortnight of September. On the 12th Colonels Grey and O'Keiffe surprised the camp of Abd-el Kader, at Assian Tirein. The Emir had just time to fly, and on reaching the adjoining mountains, he railied his fugitive force and made a bold stand, fighting himself in the foremost rank, and vainly nrging his discouraged cavalry to follow him and charge the assailants. At last, however, overcome by numbers, he abandoned the field, leaving seventy killed, his tent and those of his Agus, mules, horses, carpets, &c., in the hands of the French. On the following day Abd-el-Kader fell in with the division of General Lamoriciere, and experienced! another defeat.

blown down on the bridges. An accoustic phenomenon was to be heard on the Pont des Invalides news of Seville or Cadiz. But the towns of Gallicia liveth, I will never come here to make a distress bolder in proportion to the energy displayed by throughout the day. The wind, in forcing its way between the bars of iron, on which it is suspended, produced Eolian sounds as deep as those on the diapason stops of the large-t church organs, the vibra-

DREADFUL FIRE.—In the night of the 25th ult., a farm, with all its buildings, live and dead stock, describe the energy and valour displayed by the in- £200, and two sureties in £100 each, to answer any this will put a stop to the old Lady's progress is a was destroyed by fire at Bouillargues, in the Gard. surgents in the defence. All fought with a courage indictment that may be preferred against him. A girl of ten years old perished in the flames. The and ardour that did not abate for a single moment. I have learned that on Thursday night last, another calamity would have been much more terrible, but Women and children were seen to take part in the of these much dreaded officials was enjoying "tired for the almost supernatural courage of the mother action in rolling from the top of the wall on the nature's sweet restorer," at a farm called Towy Castle, of the family. Awakened from her sleep in a state assailants heavy articles of furniture and masses of in the parish of Llandefellog, near the town of Carof suffocation from the smoke, and finding her hus- stone. The struggle was desperate between the two band in the same condition, she carried him in her parties, and PRIM was forced to retreat. It is said arms to a window at a further part of the house, that the losses are great on both sides." and when he was somewhat recovered, induced him to make his escape through it. She then in like manner saved her mother, upwards of seventy years old, and two of her three children. She re- Saragossa were still proceeding. turned for the third, but the poor child, in seeking her own safety in flight, got involved in the flames and was burnt. Her body was afterwards found in the rains, reduced to a cinder.—French Paper.

entirely destroyed by fire on the 4th September. 10.-To-day, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the commander of Tortosa. Minister of the Interior closed the session of the States General for 1842-43.

The latest accounts from Java say, that on the tain." night of the 9th of January there was an earthquake in the island of Nias; the shock continued for some minutes, many houses were overthrown, and the inmates buried in the ruins. A portion of the mountain Horessa sunk down into the valley and overwhelmed the buildings belonging to the Government, except the Governor's house. A large Kampong, called Mego, was swept away by an enormous wave, and many persons perished. The same wave carried off, near Mount Sie-Tolie, a league further to the north, several Indian proas, with such violence, that these vessels, among which was a Government cruiser, were thrown out of the river, to the distance of 100 to 160 paces on the shore. The fear that the Achinese of Glora would take advantage of this opportunity to attack the garrison of Nias had not been realised.

Last Saturday night, there was a violent hurri-cane, and thunder storms, with torrents of rain, at Namur. On the following morning, the streets were destitution of friendless penury, and all the reck- of Cornwall, from pursuing their mining operations. strewed with fragments of tiles and slates.

SPAIN.—BAYONNE, Cer. 8.— Almeria rose on the 1st, and proclaimed the Central Junta. General Concha left Madrid on the evening of the 3rd, to assume the command of the army of

OCTOBER 10 .- There has been an attempt at a we fear, be much suffering-much that offends the rising at Granada on the 27th of September. There eye-much that lurks unseen. was fighting, and some persons were wounded. Or-

wounded. In consequence of this attack the citadel in all their kindred horrors, consuming body by were burnt down, about six miles from Carmarthen, on and forts fired on the town. The fire ceased in the evening, and did not recommence on the 8th. THE JOURNAL des Debats gives the following ac-

count of the affair :the garrison to another quarter. At the same time tempts and the vice which is tempted! the insurgents unmasked a battery of eight pieces of It is a sickening theme. It brings home to the

their ladders to scale the second entrenchment. But of his brother man? encoeeded in their attempt on the citadel.

A letter from Madrid, dated October 3rd, published in the Chronicle, has the following :- " I mentioned vesterday that communications had taken place between Canedo, the commander of the Gowarmment forces before Saragossa, and the corporation of that town, with a view to arrive at an amicable arrangement, if possible. The Saragossa people, it appears, have not been so easy to dupe as were acceded to by Canedo provisionally. They have been submitted to a Council of Ministers here, who, however, refuse to ratify them, and General Concha is appointed to leave to-night to supersede Concdo, and, in the language of the Narvaez school.

were ordered, some time since, from Navare, to rein- guilty."

they had repeatedly shown symptoms of defection. and several officers and sergeants had been separated THE IGNIAN ISLES.—The following appears in and sent prisoners to Tolosa, and others arrested at

in the secret sho: him dead. Such an event natur- entered the city; whereupon all the guards turned were sent against the peasants, and the latter detatched in pursuit of the unlucky horn-blower, them. While this quarrel was going on in the barn, an were cut to pieces by an overwhelming force. The who was captured in due course, and enscouced in English did not stop there; they proclaimed the guard-house of the principal station. The martial law, and in order to disorganize the plans of Madrid annual fair is now going on; and it is usual, little children, what's the matter with you here? and the insurgents they arrested their chiefs. The Eng- among other things, to have arms of various kinds, lish Government, as hypocritical in the face of as pistols, swords, &c., in some of the stalls; but Europe as merciless towards the unfor unate people the dealers—these who had anything of the kind in subjected to its laws, has proclaimed that this affair their stalls the first day, did not venture to show this must not be; come her, my daughters, and give was merely an affair of plunder suppressed by the themselves on the second; their career was soon these men their gree! On looking out," continued

turned, and obtained a re-inforcement of 1 000 men, band of the strapping dames; even the old lady herself to act against Amettler, who was raising recruits at pursued the flying here with wonderful agility, and strengthening their defences, and there was no talk her staff. Few of her daughters were able to keep of surrendering, as the government papers here have pace with her; and, after a chace of about a quarter so often reported to be the case.

the Central Junta.

returned as a deputy for Seville. THE ELECTIONS.—Up to the present time (October opinions of thirty of them are not known. The rest each of them swallowing a part of it, 'Becca declared study of political questions—no sooner did they bend sixty to seventy entertaining the epinions represented in the fire, which was done accordingly. The old lady by MM. Olozaga and Cortina; thirty Francisquistes, Contralists, Republicans, &c. Of the Chamber, be hospitably treated; and asked one of her daughters which is composed of 240 Deputies, only about 180 ordinarily meet. The Parliamentary majority will be considerable.

At Grenada, according to the dispatches of the Political Chief, an insurrection took place, which Storm in Paris.—From the violence of the gale was promptly suppressed. Two battalions of the yesterday morning, the streets and squares of Paris National Guard revolted, and attempted without faces at the quality of their repast, they at last got desired to remove their grievances. But old "Becca" were covered with slates, tiles, and fragments of success to cause the people to join it. The Political through with their breakfast, and desired to be gone. every kind, torn from the roofs of the houses. Many Chief, in conjunction with the Captain General, proof the flags at the public buildings were either claimed martial law, and harangued the people. brought down or torn to slips. The Tuileries did A sanguinary conflict took place between the troops not escape, for the roof of the Pavilion de Flore, of the line and the revolted National Guards, near of something to drink. Two jugs were accordingly A rural police was next established; the Principality which has only just been re-covered with slate from the quarter of St. Jerome. Several were killed and filled with not very clean water from a neighbouring was inundated with soldiery, horse, feot, and artillery; Angers, was stripped in many places. The gardens wounded on both sides. At length the revolted sol. ditch, which they were desired to drain to the dregs. every village, nay, every clacken is now garrisoned with and the Champs Eivsees were strewed with branches diers, not being supported, deliver dup their arms, Having finished their repast, they were ordered again troops; and hordes of spies and Loudon police are women and children were and the insurrection was suppressed.

Granada was tranquil on the 6th. There is no seem all to have proclaimed the Central Junta. A letter from Perpignan, 7th inst., in the Emancipation of Toulouse, says :-

tion extending to the whole of the bridge.—Galig- lity of attempting a coup de main against the fort the bailiffs went away, he was apprehended on a charge shall be given to the public in the columns of the Star, of Figueras, had retired towards Girona, and com-

submitted on the 5th. "On the 8th the negotiations for the surrender of

states that the town of Egersund (Norway), was his residence at Barcelonetta.

CRIMES OF THE RICH-SUFFERINGS OF

collateral questions, must ever excite the attention guns, pistols, and swords. They saw the bailiff clear appalling.

It appears from the report of the proceedings at yesterday, that there is an average number of fifty a few days. 'Becca replied, that unless the business human beings, of all ages, who huddle together in was settled to her satisfaction, she would pay them the parks every night, having no other shelter than what is supplied by the trees and hollows of the soldiers, and turned loose on the world in all the of intimidating the workmen, who are from the county as eleven o'clock in the forencon; he was supplied

city. Amid the thousand narrow lanes and bystreets of a populous metropolis there must always,

But that within the precincts of wealth, gaiety, change at Almeria.

Perfectant, Oct. 10.—On the 7th the Junta attempted to storm the citadel of Barcelons with the length of the process of the palatial splendour of modern than the continue of the palatial splendour of bayswater, on the palatial splendour of Bayswater, on the confines of the old and new aristocratic quarters, in their taste, and accordingly adjourned to a neighbouring about that he was to open his battery in the course public-house to "wet their whistle" with something company to the evening; but, as your readers are aware, the palatial splendour of Bayswater, on the palatial splendour of Bayswater, on the confines of the old and new aristocratic quarters, in palatic points and accordingly adjourned to a neighbouring about that he was to open his battery in the course public-house to "wet their whistle" with something company to the evening; but, as your readers are aware, and accordingly adjourned to a neighbouring public-house to "wet their whistle" with something company to the evening; but, as your readers are aware, and accordingly adjourned to a neighbouring public-house to "wet their whistle" with something company to the evening; but, as your readers are aware, and accordingly adjourned to a neighbouring public-house to "wet their whistle" with something company to the evening in the course public-house to "wet their whistle" with something company to the evening in the course public house to "wet their whistle" with something company to the evening in the course public house to "wet their whistle" with something company to the evening to the process of the evening to the process of the evening to the e der was re-established. On the 2nd there was no and fashion, nigh the regal grandeur of St. James's 1,000 of the 1,500 men under their command. They ment for poverty, which seems against design has abstained from erecting one single tenement for poverty; which seems, as it were, dedicated their absence, set fire to the house; and the whole build- that the House be counted, when there were only a the vice-president of the Junta, was mortally to the exclusive enjoyments of wealth,—that there ing was consumed before the policemen returned. body, soul by soul!

It is, indeed, a monstrous state of things. Enjoyment the most absolute, that bodily ease, intellectual head of the old tenant. The whole was reduced to a excitement, or the more innocent pleasures of sense heap of ruins. On the 7th, half an hour before day, the 400 can supply to man's craving, brought in close convolunteers silently descended into the ditch, and aptact with the most unmitigated misery! Wealth, from Llandovery by a troop of dragoons, charged with plied ladders to the ramparts, which they ascended from its bright saloons, laughing—an insolently being participators in some of the outrages in that quarwith the most perfect good fortune, without any sen- heedless laugh, at the unknown wounds of want I ter. They were two tailors, a stonemason, a labourer, tinel having the alarm. Having reached the top of Pleasure, cruelly but unconsciously mocking the and a boy. When the examination and committal takes the embankment, they gave the signal agreed on pain that moans below! All contrary things jost-place (for they will be committed as a matter of course), for a false attack, intended to draw the attention of ling one another—all contrary, save the vice which I shall forward you the particulars.

cannon, which commenced a well-directed fire heart the utter weakness—the utter hardness of our against the citadel, whilst 2,000 volunteers placed in nature. There is wealth, there is skill, there is

utilitarian, and therefore wise ? Times,

that they had made a brilliant sortie, and some of the troops forming the blockade had gone over to would be to make themselves equally bad—that the to our Chartist brothers never to lose sight of the great The same Correspondent, in a letter dated Oct. 4th, loss of his life would not restore the other—and that objects for which they are united, viz:—the franchise; rays—a Two battalions of the Regiment of Africa he who should commit such an act would be equally and not only this, but the fullest and most ample pro-

force the government troops before Saragossa, but THE "REBECCA" MOVEMENT SOUTH WALES.

(From our own Correspondent.) In the appendix to my last week's letter. I informed your readers of a fracas which had taken place in the early part of that week, between the daughters of Rebeccs, and two of the administrators of legal processes, who are best known by the name of bum-balliffs. The affray came off at a place called Tyrypound, in the parish of Llangunnor, which is in the occupation of a system is not, as they had hitherto been taught the surrection was prepared, which was denounced by great; but the way in which they display them is traitors. The police having been apprised of the quite ridiculers. The travelling tinkers that are fact, the oppressors of the Ionians hastened to avoid wont to go about here, and as they traverse the little farm. As your correspondent has had an interlittle farm. As your correspondent has had an interwake, may trumpet forth their cuckooo notes, the of winter; and farther west, Benlidi and Benlomond
view with "Phil-o'-the-Pound," since his liberation
Welch people are daring to REASON upon "broad prinwere glittering like two mighty icebergs to the sun, citadel and of the ships of war, caused them no unpans to mend, of their presence by striking an iron
easiness, but the other islands were less easily to be rod against a plate of the same metal, have all at
guarded, as the garrison of 1,500 Scotchmen were once been discovered to be a most dangerous race
marthen says that personage, "in order to transact a marthen" says that personage, "in order to transact a thus been reasoning in vain. I neither hope nor fear little business; and when about a mile on my road, I that the present "Rebecca Movement" will diverge lish judged it more prudent to compromise a portion the maid-servants from the maid-servant got credit; and which would make a material difference for the recipiency of "Chartist principles;" and when in the amount, if it did not leave a balance in my favour. they shall have been fully convinced of the fallacy of ally excited public indignation. A body of armed out in a great fright, prepared for action; and peasants proceeded to the police-office, and threatened to murder the police. The Lerd High Company of Section of the course of the city; where any diligence, their courage greatly arrived at the form, they becam rummaging amount of Section and the madness, may it would be ened to murder the police. The Lerd High Comfoe than the heavy diligence, their courage greatly
missioner was ready, three companies of Scotchmen increased, and a corporal and four seldiers were
things, and one of my sons had some sharp words with
to mix it up with the present movement. Rebecca must old woman appeared at the barn door, who seemed as no doubt will, take her months to effect; but sooner or if scarcely able to totter on her staff. She said 'my later her agitation must come to an end; and then will my son explained to her the nature and business of our visitors. 'Bailiffs!' said the old lady in great apparent All that they will have to do will be to sow the seed. old Philip, "I saw that the barn-yard was quite full of A letter from Barcelona, of the 30th, states that people, all dressed in women's clothing, and the most of General Sanz had given notice to the foreign consuls them with handkerchiefs over their faces. When John of his intention to attack the town the next day, o-the Ball Court (one of the balliffs) heard about the and the French had all embarked. Prim had re-Gerona. The Junta had been unremitting in showered some weighty blows upon his shoulders with of a mile, the runsway was secured, and brought back Alcanez, a town near Saragossa, has declared for to the house. John the Mermaid got off with much less injury than his comrade; for, as he was captured Don Manuel de la Serna, Espartero's minister of immediately, he escaped all the blows which were curb the lawless spirit which had begun to manifest the interior, and who is now in London, has been plentifully administered during the flight. The bailiffs were then ordered to go down on their knees, and EAT THE WRIT; but when they manifested their wil. called on to interfere. But no sooner did these com-8th). 187 Deputies have been appointed. The linguess to obey her mandates in this particular, by

may be classed as follows:-Sixty Moderados, and herself satisfied, and ordered them to put the remainder then observed that as they were strangers, they should what was in the pig trough'? 'Grains, mother!' was the reply. Bring here a couple of platesfull, and two spoons!' was the next order. The bailiffs showed no great inclination to feed; but, after receiving sundry admonitions from the oak saplings with which each of Government Commissioner, in order that the farmers old lady urged that it would be a want of courtesy in te go down on their buce on the Bible:- As the Lord liveth, and as my soul Lady is unsubdued; nay, she waxes bolder and again!' They were then permitted to take their de-parture, which they did, mentally vowing that no to be to put a stop to her proceedings, the more she to the many thou ands whom she had welcomed to earthly consideration should again tempt them out on seems resolved to bid them defiance. The terrors of such an errand." The old man further informed your the judgment seat are now to be added to the formid-correspondent that on his arrival in Carmarthen, after able array; and on the day in which these observations of aiding and abetting; and, after four days' imprison- the Special Commission will be opened in Cardiff for

marthen, where he was lawfully in possession, under a sheriff's warrant for £130. He was roused from his balmy slumbers by the unwelcome sound of a horse's According to the Moniteur of Saturday, "Almeira hoofs, which he at once guessed to be the signal of the approach of the lawless Rebecca. He rolled himself up in the counterpane, hid himself below the bed, and used every effort to avoid coming in contact with a lady "Perpignan, Ccr. 12—On the 9th, the Junta of whose prowess he had heard so much. But Rebecca land, and the trustees of Bambro', sent their men to invited all foreigners to quit Barcelona, allowing insisted on an interview, which the frightened "bum" aid in reducing the depth of water and rendering them only a delay of twenty hours. On the 10th, ultimately consented to, under a premise that her the departure of the French and their embarkation ladyship would do him no harm. Rebecca received Norway. A Town Burnen. A Stockholm letter took place without accident. The Consul took up him most graciously, told him he was not to blame, and Campbell, and John Arkle. Boys-Nicholas Mather, nrged him at once to depart and make the best of his "Commander Martell, having been closely pursued way to Carmarthen, or vengeance would be sure to DUTCH AND FLANDERS MAIL.—THE HAGUE, Oct. by the population, surrendered at discretion to the overtake him. The alarmed bailiff instantly consented,

and proposed making his way home through the fields, "The advanced guard at the Gate of France, at as the road was shorter and more convenient. "Your Girona, had deserted to General PRIM with its cap- convenience," said 'Becca, " is not to be consulted; you must go by the main road, that my daughters may see you go." "Any way," said the officer, "that will as fast as his legs could carry him. Rebecca on this occasion is said to have had the mane of a horse hanging down her back and a large feather in her cap. off the premises, and fired several shots after him to where the condition of the poor is most strikingly make him quicken his pace. They then returned to himself; when he makes a short address, say of in ascribing to scientific discoverers a higher merit Marlborough-street Police-office, in our columns of of them not to do so, as the whole would be settled in

On Monday night, a large party of Rebeccaites peramembankment. Of these the majority are young girls bulated the neighbourhood of Earl Cawdor's lead-mines, who have been seduced from the country by the at Rhandir Mwin, in Carmarthenshire, for the purpose A degree of jealousy has existed for many years between of reference, including Johnson's Quarto Dictionary This is truly horrible. Poor there must be everywhere. Indigence will find its way and set up its

another visit.

I mentioned last week the destruction of a gate between Builth and Llandovery. After the demolition of the gate in question two policemen were despatched parted; Shiel resumed, and never stopped writing, from Brecknock to guard the toll-house, and to pre- musing, or referring to his books until the clock vent any further outrages. These two guardians of the struck four. Off he hied to the House, and took his

the Swansea road, in the neighbourhood of Llanddarrog. The cause as usual; taking the farm over the On Saturday night, five prisoners were escorted in

THE STATE OF WALES.

The inhabitants of South Wales are not only a serious the trenches of the esplanade and in the houses of art, there is science, there is theory, - all these and thinking race; but they are also a patient-an "The men who had mounted the breach, who had generous rapture! Whom has its wealth made ance of oppression is as powerful and stringent as their given the signal, and had descended into the in- happier? Whom has its skill taught to shun the former patience. They have suffered long; they have Mr. A. Clark (per Mr. terior of the citadel, found themselves arrested by an moral pestilence that consumes its tens of thou-suffered silently; and they have suffered much. The nnforeseen obstacle—a second ditch, which they sands? Whom has its theory taught the high and grievances to which they have been subjected were paramount duty which man owes to the infirmities their ladders to scale the second entrenchment. But of his brother man? the opportunity was lost—daylight had appeared, and the garrison beat to arms. Obliged to return would build in the human race within parallelo—Tariff of Sir Robert Peel, operated so powerfully upon Clavion)...... to the disch, and to retreat under the fire of the gar- grams, and bid them go and practise virtue fintui- the interests of the agriculturists, that one wast, gene-National Charter Assorison, the volunteers lost 100 men killed or wounded. tively. Others would amputate tariffs and navigatal, and overwhelming ruin seemed about to engulph all But it must be admitted they had very nearly suction laws, crying to all, the halt, and the blind, and who were engaged in agricultural pursuits. The burthe penniless, "Go trade, and be rich." Some there dens which they were called upon to pay were annually are who, believing that society is hollow, false, and increasing to a fearful amount; their rents, already tottering, would restore long-forgotten rules, and screwed up by competition far above the real value of bring the vague and casual charity of men under the the land, were increasing also; many of the farmers wer St. Olave's & St. John's cognizance and direction of the church. But these reduced to such an extremity of poverty as not to have men are laughed at by the age. For is not the age in their possession even a change of linen, but were Council, Twr. Hamlets 0 compelled to keep their beds while their shirts were in Standard of Liberty 0 1 73 But let all men, whether of theory or of practice, the mash-tub; many more enjoyed the near prospect of remember this-that within the most courtly pre- being turned adrift from their homes-those homes these of Madrid. The terms they demanded were cincts of the richest city on God's earth there which were endeared by many a control that the National Guards should remain on their may be found, night after night, winter after the cottage in which they and their fathers were born that the junta retain its powers as winter—women young in years—old in sin and with no other alternative before them than the wide winter—women young in years—old in sin and winter—women young in years—old in sin and with no other alternative before them than the wide a local board; giving up, however, the demand of suffering—outcasts from society—Rotting FROM world, or the detested Bastile. Cases like these were the formation of a central junta. These demands PARINE, FILTH, AND DESKASE. Let them remember neither isolated for rare, but were herinaine to form Bingham, Notts., per Mr. J. Sweet...... 0 this, and learn not to theorise, but to act. God the rule; whilst comparative comfort was regarded as knows, there is much room for action now-a-days.— the exception. The situation of the farm labourers is Keighley Female Chartruly pitiable. They well remember the time when they could enjoy the present, and look forward to the PUNISHMENT OF DEATH. - ESQUIMAUX PHILOSO- future. They could at all events regard that future, Boot and Shoemakers. to bring the Saragossa folks to their senses; so that PHY.—Amongst the Esquimanx, according to Sir without the fear of actual starvation casting a gloom we shall, probably, have some warm work. A letter John Ross, the crime of murder very rarely occurs, over their minds; for they knew that the then law of Mr. Smi '1 0 1 0 we shall, propadly, nave some warm work. A letter sonn Ross, the crime of murder very rarely occurs, from Saragossa, of the 29th, in to-day's Eco, says When it does, the murderer's punishment consists in being banished to perpetual solitude, or to be the land kept acual want from the threshold of their homes. But now, in these days of maudling sentiment shundled on their defences. It is also stated that even the sight of him is avoided by all who may fied, and his peace of mind has fied with them. Mr. Rathbone..... 0 0 6 National Charter Asso-

Mr. J. K., Nottingham, Wooton-under-Edge. tection in its exercise.

fathers saw; and daring to think, aye and act, for themselves, without consulting any lordling's will. A spirit
of enquiry is abroad; and the more that the people enout as if the whole sky had become one vast waterstories of the Irish soldiery under Evans. On the ciples and deep foundations;" and another election may perchance convince the country that they have not | which were still fresh and verdant as in high sumtheir present "movement;" when they shall be fully aware that their hopes are vain of thereby obtaining substantial relief, it will then be the duty of the Chartraitorism to the hallowed cause of Chartism to attempt be permitted to run her course. This may, and I have be the time for our Chartist friends to be up and doing. The ground will be ready cultivated for its reception and "my basnett to a 'prentice cap" a plentiful crop of back-bone Chartists will be the result. Not that I would counsel apathy or indifference for one moment, to any portion of the Chartist public; we have had rather too much of this already. Let the individual Chartists be unceasing in the diffusion of a knowledge of their principles; and let our organized Welsh societies be prepared for united and energetic action, so soon as the present excitement shall have passed away.

It is now some twelve months ago since the "Rebecca warfare against toll gates begun. It has been carried on from that time to the present, without having experienced any considerable interruption. The Government took no steps at the commencement either to allay the excitement, to remedy the grievance, or to itself. The popular commotions "had no connection with politics;" therefore, the Government did not feel motions cause the people to turn their attention to the their inquiries to the workings of the infamous New Poor Law, to the revenues and management of ecclesiastical affairs, or to any one of the thousand questions in which the people feel an interest-than the tactics of those in power were instantaneously changed: their "craft was in danger," and, come what may, Rebecca must be put down. A solitary itinerant, a Bow-street magistrate, was sent down to Wales as a might be led to suppose that the Government actually was not to be gulled: she saw that this was only an her wrongs; and, consequently, her career was not for

prowling the country in every direction. menced an assault on that to wn. It is impossible to ment, was liberated on being bound over, himself in the trial of the Glamorganshire prisoners. Whether mystery which I dare not venture to attempt to solve.

> DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.-On Monday the 11th inst., a serious accident occurred at Pasture Hill Colliery, whereby seven individuals lost their lives by a sudden influx of water. All those who were in the other part of the workings escaped, with the exception of one man, who hastened to warn his fellow-workmen of their danger, but before he could return, his retreat was cut off by the depth th water had gained. Mr. Bellamy, of North Sunderland, and the trustees of Bambro', sent their men to every possible assistance. The names of the sufferers are :-- Men-R. Cochrane, John Arkle, Donald James Stephens, and Peter Gallagher.

MR. SHIEL'S SPEECHES .- Of all men living, Mr his appearance in his club (the Athenaum) as early with an immense quantity of paper, folio after folio where. Indigence will find its way and set up its averse to have Rebecca's all potent aid to expel the latter question. In the course of the day, Mr. Ward had an interview with him, and was delighted to find an interview with him, and was delighted to find that he would have the weight of a thorough searchfew members above thirty present. Mr. Shiel's speech, however, will keep. One word more—and I hope the most fastidious readers of the Register will not think that the curtain is improperly drawn-Mr. Shiel, ever since his memorable contre-temps at Penenden Heath, several years ago, where the courier of a newspaper obtained from him three columns of a speech, which was printed in that evening's paper, but which, owing to a row at the meet ing, was never delivered—has always taken the precaution of speaking his speeches before he gives them in MS .- London Correspondent in the Edin-SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED DEFENCE FUND.

BY MR. CLEAVE.

rison)...... 3 2 0

Ross 0 7

Clayton)..... 0 5

near Nottingham..... 0 5 0

FOR THE VICTIM FUND.

Locality 0 7

near Nottingham..... 0 5 0

National Charter Asso-

ciation, Carrington,

Wooton-under-Edge, pr.

Mr. Lacy 0

tists..... 0 10

Golden-lane..... 0

per Mr. Sweet

from three Chartist

FOR EXECUTIVE.

ciation, Carrington, near Nottingham..... 0 5 0

Teetotallers..... 0 3 0

ciation, Carrington,

Jones).....

The farmers here nominally enjoy the franchise; but | THE STORM IN SCOTLAND.—Up till Tuesday night spout. About nine o'clock the hurricane was at its presenting a singular contrast to our own Pentlands. mer. Yesterday morning the thermometer stood at 28, with ice on the pools half an inch thick. The

his house, No 9, Blandford Square, London. A jury on view of the body was holden on Saturday before T. Wakley, M.P., when a verdict "that deceased had destroyed himself, being at the time in an unsound state of mind," was agreed to by twelve of the jurors; one of the jury (not included in the twelve) dissented from the verdict.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF LICHFIELD .- The Rev. Dr. Bowstead, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, expired after a painful illness, on Wednesday the lith inst., at Clifton Wells, near Bristol. The deceased was a Whig in politics and strongly adverse to the tractarian doctrines recently introduced into the Church. He was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man in 1838, and on the death of Dr. Samnel at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Mesers. Butler, the learned editor of "A chyllus" and Hill and Matthews, I, Bury Court. St. Mary Axe, master of Shrewsbury School, in 1840, he was translated to the see of Lichfield and Coventry. For some time he was prebendary of Salisbury We unthe Right Rev. Prelate were removed from Clifton 15, at ten, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Soliderstand that, on Friday last, the mortal remains of to Eccleshall Castle, Staffordshire, prior to being deposited in Lichfield Cathedral.

THE CLOCK OF ST. CLEMENT'S .- Our publisher is THE CLOCK OF ST. CLEMENT'S.—Our publisher is Joseph Ridgeway, of Manchester, merchant, October greatly inconvenienced by parties coming into the 26, at eleven, and November 21, at twelve, at the Court office to inquire why all the four dials of the clock of St. Clement's tell a different story, and why every and Aston, Manchester; and Messrs. Bower and Back, one of them is always wrong. If the clock cannot 46, Chancery Lane, London; official assignee, Mr. R. keep going let it turn off all its hands, wind up its affairs, and retire at once from public observation; but let it not attempt to occupy a high and prominent position, if it is unable to fill it with credit to itself and profit to the community. We have put up itself and profit to the community. We have put up with more from this clock than from any other public servant. We thought it might only want time to bring itself round; but fluding it will not give us any hour, we will no longer give it any quarter.

Castle-upon-Type; and messes mapped and cost, castle-upon-Type; and messes mapped and castle-upon-Type. at twelve o'clock, but it did not occur, and things of Bankruptcy, Liverpool. Solicitors, Mr. John Neal, remain in the same uncertainty. We feel justified in Liverpool; and Messrs. Hall and Co., 2, Verulam Buildcalling on the clock for an account of its works; ings, Gray's Inn, London; official assignee, Mr. James and, if no minutes have been kept, we shall leave the Cazenove, Liverpool. public to judge of the entire matter. Since writing the above, we have been told that it is the hourreasonable.—Punch.

THE LATE MRS. GOUDIE. BURNS' COTTAGE - The James Christie. Birmingham. Ayr Advertiser, of last week, notices the death, at Burns' Cottage, of the relict of the late John Goudie. better known in the annals of the land of Burns as Miller Goudie." Mrs. Goudie was in her 70th year, and till within a few years of her death was in her usual health,-receiving, with the same kindly the humble birthplace of the poet. No one who ever visited the cottage-not even the most eminent and fastidious in the literary world-but dropped something like a blessing upon the tidy old landlady, who kept the cottage as bright and clean as they could wish the poet's fame. - [In the Star of August 26th, in G. J. Harney's "Northern Tour", appeared a notice of Burns' Cottage and its now deceased occupier, Mrs. Goudie, was then apparently well and every following Tuesday. hearty. She has now followed her partner to "the land o' the leal."] THE HEROES OF WAR AND OP SCIENCE. - As an Tuesday.

instance of men of a modern era, let us take Napo-Watt of Greenock, civil engineer. The former at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on October 21, applied the energies of a sagacious and comprehen- or any succeeding Saturday. and is par excellence, a hero of history-we should lowing Wednesday. scarcely find in the works of the most voluminous analists the name of the latter. What has Napoleon done to entitle his name to occupy so prominent a position? He has been the cause, mediate or immediate, of sacrificing the lives of two millions of men. Shiel is distinguished for eloquence the most fiery records of mankind? Walk ten miles in any manu- Zachary Langton, of Barge Yard, Bucklersbury, City, and rapid; he says himself that he is characterized facturing district; enter any coal mine; examine the merchant, November 6, at eleven. by an "infelicitous rapidity of elecution." No short- bank of England, travel by the Great Western rail- DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED IN THE COUNTRY. hand writer, however expert, can follow out his way, or navigate the Danube, the Mediterranean, the "many membered periods". Aware of this, the Indian or the Atlantic Ocean-in each and all of please you; only let me go!" and away he scampered Hon. and Learned Gentleman prepares his speeches these, that giant slave, the steam-engine, will be beforehand, and after delivery gives them to his fa- seen, an ever-living testimony to the services renvourite paper, the Morning Chronicle, which, how- dered to mankind by its subjugator. Attachment to ever, does not appropriate them to itself, but gives a favourite pursuit is undoubtedly calculated to bias altogether irrespectively of the Poor Law and its Her daughters were all disguised and well armed with what are technically called "pulls" to the other the judgement; but, however liable may be the journals. It is only when Mr. Shiel intends to obscure votary to science to override his hobby, speak for two or three hours that he so prepares Francis Bacon, Lord High Chancellor of England Towy Castle, and wished to convey away the whole of half an hour, he immediately retires to the library than to legislators, emperors, or patriots, cannot be the property; but Mrs. Phillips, the occupant, begged of the House of Commons, or, which is not unfreopen to the charge of egotistic partiality. What, of them not to do so, as the whole would be settled in quently the case, for greater convenience and quiet, then, says this illustrious witness?—"The introduche goes off to the office of the above-named old tion of noble inventions seems to hold by far the Whig paper, and there commits to writing what he most noble place among all human actions. And has just uttered, giving the slips of his copy to the this was the judgement of antiquity, which attriprinter as he applies for them. On the second day buted divine honours to inventors, but conferred only of the recent Irish Church debate, Mr. Shiel made heroical honours upon those who deserve well in civil affairs, such as the founders of empires, legislators, and deliverers of their country. And whoever rightly considers it, will find this a judicious custom in former ages, since the benefits of inventors may of Moulsham, Essex, miller, Nov. 3 George Jackson, extend to all mankind, but civil benefits seldom of Hertford, upholsterer, Nov. 10-James Smith; of are perpetuated through the course of time. Besides, a state is seldom amended in its civil affairs without force and perturbation: whilst inventions spread ber-dealer, Nov. 14-David Edwards, late of Pembroke, ing speech from Mr. Shiel; they shook hands and their advantage without doing injury or causing a miller, Nov. 7-Joseph John Menk Mason Scott, of disturbance.—Blackwood's Magazine.

> THE REMEDY. The spring puts forth its buds and flowers. And vernal glories clad the bowers;

And bursting from its wintry tomb, Earth smiles in universal bloom. The feather'd warblers on the spray. In anthems greet returning May; Again the murmuring streamlets flow, And all seems harmony below.

Shall man alone bear grief's impress, Unmoved by nature's loveliness? Shall the belief he soon must die Call from his breast the bitter sigh?

National Charter Asso-

New Redford, per Mr.

Saunders (omitted in

ciation, Carrington,

near Nottingham..... 0 5

previous list 1 0 0

SUBSCRIPTIONSRECEIVED

FOR F. O'CONNOR.

FOR VICTIM FUND.

Millbank, Sowerby 0 11 0

Norwich...... 1 0 0

Long Buckley..... 0 7 0

FOR EXECUTIVE.

Sutton-in-Ashfield...... 0 15 0 Mr. J. Prescott, Red-

ditch 0 1

Hall, Hants..... 0

Mr. W. Eason 0

MONIES RECEIVED BY MR.

O'CONNOR.

FOR VICTIMS.

_ lection 0 9

book, by J. Millington 0 5 Mr. J. Birdall 0 0

Mr. Nobody 0 0

Mr. S. Pearson 0 1

Bedford, by A. Z..... 0 10 0

Sheerness, per Merry ... 0 6 0 S. H., per J. B.

DREENCE PUND.

White-lee-Vale..... 0 1 6

Bishopwearmouth 0 2 6

Mr. Henry Hart 0 1

From Low Liversedge.. 0 0

From Nine Persons at

From the New Town

Class of Chartists at

Merry..... 0 1 0

Stoke-upon-Trent, per

Half Manchester col-

From Mr. Longbottom's

Ship, Steelhouse, Bir-

mingham, per Mr. D.

From Sunderland...... 0 10

No !- for if nature he'll pursue, Health and long life will be his due; For dread of death no longer chills Those who have taken Parr's Life Pills.

POR THE EXECUTIVE.

Doctor Hulley 0 10 0

tion..... 0 9

Mr. A. Lonsdale 0 10 0

Mr.J. Isherwood...... 0 1 0

Mr. S. Taylor...... 0 0 6 Mr. Joseph Carter 0 1 0

Mr. John Leigh..... 0 1 0

Bishopwearmouth 0 2 6

Truro-William Farr... 0 1 0 John Jory 0 1

Edward Tregenzer 0 1

William Burridge 0 1

FOR MR. M'DOUALL.

Mr. W. Shuttleworth... 0 3 6

Bedford, by A. Z..... 0 10

Mr. Robert Bradbury... 0 1

Mr. John Roche 0 1

A Friend 0 1 0 Mr. J. Isherwood 0 2 0

Bishopwearmouth ... 0 5 0

Sheerness, per J. Merry 0 3 0

Mr. Morris Donovan ... 0 1

Mr. Robert Bradury ... 0 1

Haif Manchester collec-

Mr. Geo. Marsden 0

From the New Town

Class of Chartists at

DUBLIN WORKHOUSE .- Mr. M'Donough. schoolit is only the semblance of freedom without the reality; the weather had been calm, and except for a few master of the South Dablin workheuse, was obliged to for they are driven to the poll, the helpless tools by light rains, on the whole favourable for gathering resign from drunkenness. Mr. Skelly, clerk of the which the aristocracy hope to keep the manacles of in the odds and ends of the harvest, and for raising Drogheda workhouse, is discharged. He was a Reslavery rivetted on the limbs of freeborn men. A new the potato crop. Wednesday, however, was ushered the potato crop. Wednesday, however, was ushered to be found more amusing fellows than Irish to the read of the without interruption the whole day, accompanied by where to be found more amusing fellows than Irish

16th of March, 1837, when the Queen's troops were system is not, as they had hitherto been taught, the height; and Thursday morning was again calm, in full retreat, my squadron was formed up on the very height of human perfection. However the Times, cold, and clear; but when day broke the whole range road to Hernani, occasionally charging down when the opportunity presented itself, in order to cover the retreat. Up came an Irish infantry man, who, although following the example pretty generally given him, and retreating, still seemed to do it a a contre cœur and kept up a sort of running fight on his own account, perfectly independent of any body else in the world. The fellow was steaming from what appeared to be a mixture of heat and fury. and his face was as red as Dan O'Connell's after a few few have been injured by the frost of yesterday hours speech to the finest pisanthry. His lips and morning, we were happy to learn from several per-cheeks were black with biting cartridges. Be sons occupied in lifting them, that the injury has G-d! said he thumping his musket butt down to sons occupied in litting them, that the injury has been to a very small extent,—Caledonian Mercury.

Suicide.—Mr. Gibson, aged fifty-seven, official assignee of the Court of Bankruptcy, committed suicide, by hanging himself on Friday the 13th inst., at his house No. 0 Blandford Savara I arrange.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, Oct. 13. BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Harrison, of Brighton, coach-builder, to surrender October 30, at twelve, and November 24, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Cross, Surrey-street, Strand, London; official assignee, Mr. William Turquand, 13, Old Jewry Chambers, London William Edward Filey, of Norwich, wine-merchant, October 25, at ten, and November 16, at half-past one, London; official assignee, Mr. James Foster Groom, 12, Abchurch Lane, Lombard-street, London. James Leonard Woodruff, of Great Missenden, Buckinghamshire, innkeeper, October 25, at three, and Nov.

London.

of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Barlow 46, Chancery Lane, London; official assignee, Mr. R. Powdrell Hobson, Manchester. John William Harrison, late of Stockton-upon-Tees,

castle-upon-Type; and Messrs. Maples and Co., 6,

We expected a meeting of the hands the other day October 26 and November 14, at eleven, at the Court

John Smalley, of Sneinton, Nottingham, iron-founder, October 26, at one, and November 28, at twelve, at hand which refuses to move in the affair, but that the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. Solicitors, the minute-hand is quite ready to second anything Mr. John Smith, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; and Mr. John Bowley, Nottingham; official assignee, Mr. DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

John Nottingham, of Cheltenham, Gloncestershire, at 2, Nicholas street, Bristol, on October 25, or any succeeding Wednesday. William Densem, of Bath, tailor, dividend of 2s. 2d.

in the pound, payable at 2, Nicholas street, Bristol, on October 25, or any succeeding Wednesday. John Stevens, of Rhodeswell, Limehouse, road-contractor, first dividend of 7s. in the pound, payable at 12, Abchurch Lane, London, on October 18, and three following Wednesdays.

John Moss and Co., of Haslingden, Lancashire, cotton spinners, second dividend of 6s. 01d. in the pound, payable at 72. George-street, Manchester, on October 24, and Potter, Lever, and Co., of Manchester, merchants. final dividend of 1d. in the pound, payable at 72, George-

street, Manchester, on October 24, and every following John Fletcher, of Maryport, Cumberland, boiler-manuleon Buonaparte, Emperor of France, and James facturer, first dividend of 1s. 6d. in the pound, payable

sive intellect to his own political aggrandizement; John Baylis, jun., and James Baylis, of 15, Gutter the latter devoted his more modest talents to the Lane, London, crape-manufacturers, first dividend of improvement of a mechanical engine. The former was | 38. 6d. in the pound, payable on October 14, and the fol-

DIVIDENDS TO BE DECLARED, AT THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, IN LONDON.

Joseph Boyd, of 189, Piccadilly, publican, November 6, at half-past twelve-Jackson Barwise, of 16, Pall Has the obscure Watt done nothing to merit in the Mall, house-decorator, November 6, at one-Skinner

> Edward Ollerenshaw, of Manchester, hat-manufacturer, November 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester-Herbert Hardle, of Manchester, merchant, November 2, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester-William North, of Bath, tavern-keeper, Nevember 10, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol-Thomas Hooper, of Hay, Breconshire, chemist, November 7, at two, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol-David Edwards, late of Pembroke. Haverfordwest. miller, November 7, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Bristol-Richard Pitt, jun., of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, hatter, Nov. 9, at half-past eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Birmingham. CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown

to the contrary on the day of meeting. Henry Andrews and Charles Twining, of Peckham, Surrey, brewers, Nov. 6-James Watkins, of 65, Exmouth-street, Clerkenwell, draper, Nov. 6-John Elliott. of Chichester, builder, Nov. 8-Joseph Marriage, jun.,

descend to more than a few ages, whereas inventions Goldsmith-atreet, Wood-street, London, warehouseman, Nov. 11-Charles Christelow, of York, woollen draper, Nov. 7-John Blount Herbert, late of Gloncaster, tim-Liverpool, corn-merchant, Nov. 7-Henry Bourne Jones, of Birkenhead, Cheshire, plumber, Nov. 14-James Hellings. William Smith Bate, and T. Bate, of Rugeley, Staffordshire, brewers, Nov. 8-Thomas Hitchcock, of Alrewas, Staffordshire, worsted manufacturer, November 8. CERTIFICATES to be granted by the Court of Review.

unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Nov. 3. Abraham Harris, of Sharp's Buildings, Tower Hill

slop-seller—Robert Jones, of Carnaryon, draper—Ryce Davies, of Abercarne, Monmouthshire, grocer-Edward Rawlinson, of St. Helen's, Lancashire, alum-manufacturer-Thomas Skinner, late of Godalming, but now of Dorking, Surrey, butcher-Charles Holebrook, of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, plumber-John Ogden Burnley, of Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, corn-miller-John Alex. Lee, of Liverpool, iron-founder-John Harriman and Thomas Harriman, of Nottingham, drapers-James Bottomley, of Delph, Yorkshire, woollen-manufacturer -Enderby Laughton, of Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, brewer-Richard Gooddy and William Edward M'Kee, of Kingston-upon-Hull, millers-John Swallow, jun., of Skircoat, Yorkshire, corn-miller-William Henzey Bond, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, wine-merchant-Joseph Oates, of Glossop, Darbyshire, innkeeper—Joseph Reep Beer and William Henry Bastick, of St. Thomas the Apostle, Devonshire, coal-merchants. PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Blackburn and Stansfield, Bradford, waste-dealers-T. W. Polding and S. Cowell, Liverpool, wine-dealers -Buckley and Aspden, Manchester, engravers to calico printers-W. Kilburn and Co., Marsden, Yorkshire, coal-proprietors-Elam Brothers, Oxford-street and Huddersfield, truss-makers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Oct. 17.

BANKRUPTS. William Hollis Frearson, draper, Wood-street, Cheapside, to surrender October 30 and November 30, at one o'clock, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Messrs. Willoughby and Co., Clifford's Inu, London; official assignee, Mr. Turquand, Old Jewry Chambers. London.

William Dickinson, merchant, Bexley, Kent, Oct. 30, at half-past twelve, and Nov. 30, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London, Solicitors, Messrs. Walker and Gridley, Southampton Row, Bloomsbury Square, London; official assignee, Mr. Graham, Coleman-street,

Richard Sharpe, draper, Chelmsford, Oct. 26 and Nov. 14, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, London. Solicitor, Mr. Sole, Aldermanbury : official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Coleman-street Buildings, London, John Wood, tobacconist, Coleman-street, City, Oct. 24. at ten, and Nov. 29, at twelve, at the Court of

Bankruptcy, London. Solicitors, Mesers. Crossby and Co., Church Court. Old Jewry : official assignee, Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street, London. Robert Tebbitt Abbott and Alfred Thwaytes Tebbitt tea-dealers, Birmingham, Nov. 1, at twelve, and Nov. 25, at half-past eleven, at the Birmingham District Court. Solicitor, Mr. Mole, Birmingham; official assis-

nee, Mr. Whitmore, Birmingham. Anthony Gordon, William Cartwright, and James Blackett, machine-makers, Manchester, Oct. 30, at eleven, and Nov. 20, at twelve, at the Manchester District Court. Soliciters, Mr. Makinson, Manchester; and Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Bourdillen, Bedford Row. London: official assignee, Mr. Fraser, Manchester.

Mr. John Wier..... 0 1 0 M. J. Armstrong..... 0 0 Mr. W. Hughes 0 1 Three Friends..... 0 0 Mr. J. Anderson 0 0 Mr. N. Duckworth..... 0 0 Per Mr. Dixon 0 1 Mr. Thomas Elliott..... 0 1 Mr. Robert Bradbury... 0 0 10 Collectedat public-house 9 4 Mr. R. Paver..... 0 1 Mr. S. Bigge...... 0 0 Mr. J. S. Buckley...... 0 0 Mrs. Hewett..... 2 7 A Friend..... 0 0 Bradford.—A person at Mr. Jones's meeting 0 1 By Mr. Smyths'book ... 0 3 0 Collected by friends..... 0 6 8 From the New Town Class of Chartists at

To Beaders and Correspondents.

THIS week we bring up arrears of communications which previously we could not find room even to

J. SUGDEN (not the Irish Chancellor) .- Hiz latter contains nothing new; and we have no room for stale arguments about the "Origin of Government", &c. He is very inaccurate, too: it was not "last Session" that £70 600 was voted for the royal stables.

THE WOOD-SAWYERS OF LIVE POOL - We have had their Address these two weeks past; but have been unable to insert it through press of matter, and now it wa bespeak the attention of our readers:-

BP OTHER OPERATIVES AND MEN OF ENGLAND,— The prospect of the annihilation of one of the most horrence of slavery! an cient, useful, and recognised trades of England, and An ENEMY TO WHIG AND TORY TYRANNY sends t'as determination manifested by men in power to macrifice manual labour to a mania for machinery, and to already proved nearly fatal to our own trade. We feel-we have reason to feel-that a erusade

and imaginary benefits in the way of cheapness, is but circumstance also in connection with the above. hallowed shrine of an avaricious monopoly.

volved in one common ruin.

Two causes are already in active operation to annihilate their trade. The first is the adoption of saw-mills. which afford no countervailing benefit to the manifold disadvantages resulting from the supercession of handlabour. In quality of work, and in economical use of timber, the advantages are all on the side of manual isbour. Moreover, as the work of Wood-sawyers is almost exclusively for home-consumption, a tax on wood sawed by steam could in no way affect existing prove most beneficial to you tariffs, or interfere with international regulations of F. H.—We have no room for his letter. If he will pur. ability to pay." commerce. The monopoly of steam-sawing, in the opinion of all impartial men, confers no advantages whatever on society in general; but on the contrary, adds

occasions a consequent increase of poor-rates. Twothirds, at least, of the Sawyers formerly employed, are now out of work; and not only they, but the numerous members of their families, wholly dependant on them | J. HITCHEN, one of the "strike" victims recently libefor support, are, at present, doomed to endure all the accumulated horrors of indigence and despair, through the legislative toleration of a monopoly, not recommended by any trait of usefulness to society, or any other

redeeming advantage whatever. But this is not all. In the fell spirit of that legislation which regards the interests of remote colonial; dependencies as paramont, and robs Rogland-the centre of the British dominions, and the heart of commercial vitality, of that protection which should be given to native industry—in exemplification of that fell spirit which forgets home and goes abroad to act munificence. Wood sawed by mills is now imported from Canada. IT WAS NOT ENOUGH TO FOSTER A MONOPOLY AT HOME TO REDUCE MANUAL LABOUR IN ENGLAND, BUT IT MUST ALSO BE FOSTERED ABBOAD, TO ANNIHILATE THAT LABOUR. Here then is an invasion of not only the rights of manual labour at home. but of the interests of the timber merchants, and even the saw-mill monopolists of England. Here is proof that Colonial industry will be fostered at the expense of owners of Manchester say-how long would they sustain the Anti-Corn Law League with funds, if manufactured cottons were to be imported into this country, and bought up by men who speculate on public credulity, and prefer the imaginary cheapness of an article, to that article durable as a material, and also recommended by superior workmanship? Would not the

avocation of Cobden and such men be soon gone? The trath is, an active crusade is now carried on to reduce the wages of manual labour, not only below the standard of wages on the Continent, but to a starvation point. An effort is made to get a remunerative foreign ing their wages depend on the caprice of avaricious monopolists. Undersell foreigners at any sacrifics of Empland's industry, is the motto of English monopo-

Mark one important truth, namely, that monopoly or machinery, though not immediately affecting trades, to which it does not immediately apply, ultimately reaches all. How is it that now when trade in the manufacturing districts of Yorkshire is "brisk," wool-combers, men who toil from five o'clock in the morning till ten at night -cannot average 9s each weekly! The answer is, " the general poverty occasioned among those kindred classes of operatives, whom machinery and monopoly have assailed." It would not do for the wool-combers to stand out among the coiton, cloth, or worsted operatives, in isolated prominence, as a body prospering by their manual industry. The consequence of allowing maxual labour in any departments of work, to be superseded by machinery, is that the hands superseded will endeavour to obtain employment in other departments Where manual labour is recognised, and thus lessen wages, by the vast competition for profitable employment. Hence the gradual decline in wages generally. Working men ! rally now or never for the trades—the native industry of old England. Masters, merchants, and capitalists, rally for native industry. Strengthen the working classes—the base of society, or prepare fer the overthrow of the social fabric which can only

> JAMES GOODEER, Chairman of the Council.

Committee Boom, Three Tuns, Pitt Street, Liverpool. J. B. SYME, EDINBURGH.—This gentleman comment ing upon a paragraph which appeared in the Star of Dundee Herald, defends the conduct and character; beg to assure Mr. Syme that we had no intention of reflecting upon the character of Mr. La Mont by the we know Mr. L. M., and we do know something of him, we believe him to be every way worthy of the enlogies of Mr. S. We believe him to be a thorough democrat, and an honest man; and in justice to him we subjoin the following extracts from Mr. Syme's

rest on that basis.

Mr. John O La Mont was for some time editor of the Dundee Chronicle: through his talents, exertions, and mislinching honesty, that journal rose from a state of almost total prostration to a position of respecta-Chartism in Scotland. For his honesty Mr. La Mont was used in the most destardly and unfeeling manner by the heartless wretches who had the power and will to direct the march of the Chronicle to the purlieus of political prostitution, but who could not corrupt its Editor. His honesty was unimpeachable; and it is but fair that our English brethren should receive not the least impression that might tend to tarnish the unspotted fame of one who has spent health, time, and worldly substance in the good cause. Mr. La Mont's name is associated in Scotland with the purest and highest aspirations for our cause; and I hope you will forgive me for thus publicly attempting to defend a persecuted but unflinching, uncompromising Chartist

REBECCA'S COUSIN-[" Who are you?"]-" recommends the Trades to form an establishment for the purpose of supplying themselves with clothing. The writer calculates, that, at least, one pound per suit would be saved, if a thousand suits were made weekly; this would amount to £52,000 per annum, Which might be applied to the purchasing of land." We are airaid our correspondent " reckons without his host;" that is to say, if the poor tailors are to have "a fair day's wages for a fair day's work."

THE MINERS' NATIONAL CONFERENCE -Samuel Mann, of Halifax, addressing the above forthcoming body, entreats that the delegates will set their faces against a " premature strike;" urges that a national organization cannot be perfected in a few months, more especially with the present paucity of lecturers. He says that the Union is progressing rapidly in Yorkshire; still there are some thousands who are not yet enrolled, and many places not yet visited. A strike at present would completely fail, and result in the breaking up of the Association. Some may say they are organized and ready; this may be, but they must wait till others are ready. The writer concludes by requesting the delegates to consider his

Views, trusting they will act upon them. SANUEL HOLMES, RYECROFT, is anxious to see the

the New Plan of Organization. The fair writer as- and what we demand. The masters complain the most forms and consequences; especially Gleet, Stricture, ahe conceives to be the "rights of women." We and give an account of the price of them."

said, when the Horase of Commons showed its hose sword erected into law—which gross selfishness and food for himself and family. tility to public linerty, 'Thank God, we have a filthy ignorance have maintained to the present hour. House of Lords', I will not say that; but after the But, Mr. Editor, whatever may be thought by 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Inches. treatment the O perative Sawyers have experienced at future and more enlightened ages, of the wisdom, the hands of 'the press gang' of Liverpool, I think policy, and humanity of the Chartist decree, by con- 7 6 42 35 3 22 2 D.z. per day work at 3s. we may say, Thank God, we have the Northern tinning in their new constitution the civil disabilities Star 1 which is, indeed, the honest advocate of the of women, they will have earned for themselves as a working classes." We thank our friend for his com- body the reputation of honest men (no small prize), by plement, and are sorry that we cannot give the whole a public avowal of their views—so that woman may no 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 Inches. of the Address. We give the greater part, and for longer remain in ignorance of the social condition reserved for her by the movement party, who, it appears, is not yet prepared to feel an enlightened ab-

us the following :-Some of the men employed in the Glasgow Pottery advance the interests of the colonies at the expence of are in the habit of reading the Star; and the articles the parent country, justify as in endeavouring to which appear therein necessarily give rise to some excite public attention to our own case, and thereby remarks from those who read them. Some way or place others on their guard against a system which has other, the master received information of this, and he immediately gave orders to the effect—that all who were known to be Chartists, or readers of that pernicions not satisfied. has commenced against working men; and that the journal, (the Northern Star.) would be turned off from heartless experiment of dispensing with manual labour their employment. Now, Sir, I think all must admit in any department of trade, for the sake of transient that this is downright tyranny. But there is another

the "beginning of the end,"—the practical manifesta- It is well known that the recent disruption in the tion of a disposition to sacrifice all trades at the un. Scottish Church gave rise to much clamour upon that subject. This also had at times occupied the attention Men invested with legislative authority are unfort of the men; and some did not hesitate to assert their tunately more attentive to class and peculiar interests atter disgust at the course taken by the "None." than to society at large. They seem to forget that This also had reached the ears of the master; and the working people constitute the base of society; and that consequence was that another edict was issued to the if that base be weakened by the crude experiments of effect, that all infidels (for remember all are considered crocheteers and shallow political economists, the super- infidels who do not agree with the master) and Socialists structure of nobles and squirearchy—of landowners, were also to be turned off. The master, and also his merchants, manufacturers, and capitalists, must be in- foreman, are both elders of churches; the one a church. of labour, at first, a little at a time; and whilst we most certain assurances of a Cure. During the last man, the other a dissenter; the one a Whig, the other The Sauvers are victims already; and it is right that a Tory. These men, no doubt, are considered very

> be opposed to practical virtue. The writer thus concludes:-

newspapers which you think will give you the most land we believe that to be the cases, well may the shop. care of regularly educated members of the Proinformation, and advocate those principles which with keeper be short of customers, or be obliged to credit his fession.

chase a copy of the Charter, which he can procure of Mr. Cleave for a penny, he will find every particular respecting the information he wishes for. grievonely to the impoverishment of working men, and CONMODORE MEAD,-The "foreign jaunt" is too long a "voyage" for our columns. He must "spin his at the price we now ack £1 1s. The masters comyarns" not quite so long, if he would have any chance | plain of so sudden a rise, but why did not they raise of seeing them inserted.

rated from Kirkdale gaol, returns his sincere thanks for so little. But their pity was insincere, or they the Destructive Consequences of Excessive Indulto his brother Chartists for the kindness they have would have made the attempt long ago; and had they gence in Solitary and Delusive Habits, Youthful loudly for assistance. He says, "I know them well, all. If they had done their duty, they would have confor the removal of Disqualifications, and Remarks having suffered with them; their conduct has been sulted the workman before they sold his labour on the Treatment of Ghonorrhoe, Gleet, Stricture sentence of two years' imprisonment. He suffered the merchants to make large purchases; by this means And may be had of the Authors, 60, Newman-greatly last winter, and I fear will again this. I have glutted the market, and have been obliged to street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan preatly last winter, and I fear will again this. I have glutted the market, and have been obliged to hope he will not be forgotten, but that the Chartists reduce again to obtain another sale. Thus their competition is the cause of reduction, and not the want of the prison will permit him to have. He is of a very delicate constitution and merits better support than he has hitherto had." Mr. Hitchen concludes by than ever in the good work of establishing the principles of the People's Charter. We commend the principles of the People's Charter. We commend the sufficience of the prison will supply him with the little necessaries the rules reduce again to obtain another sale. Thus their competition is the cause of reduction, and not the want of the market, and have been obliged to street, Oxford-street, London; and sold by Brittan 11, Paternoster-row; J. Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, Southwark; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightspridge; C. Westerton, 15, Park-side, Knightspridge; C. Westerton, 16, Park-side, Knightspridge; C

native—of home industry. What would the mill- Thomas PIPER must pardon us for not inserting his ments, or call a public meeting, where the people may piping. He is a better patriot than a piper. F. BINNS—His lines will not bear criticism. It would have been practising upon us lawless robbery, and now he hopes for; we fear that he is not likely to make unreasonable.

JAMES HARDMAN-The lines he sends us are pretty in sentiment, but tame, and deficient in execution: we must decline their publication. GEORGE LINDSAY-We are loth to disappoint a warm

hearted Irishman like our poetic friend, but "justice to Ireland" requires that the birth-place of Moore should be addressed only in real poetry. market, by converting Englishmen into seris, and mak- THE NATIONAL VICTIM FUND COMMITTEE-The address of the Secretary is Mr. Edward Clarke, No.

37, Henry-street, Oldham Road, Manchester. All letters must be pre-paid. MR. DONALDSON, WARWICK-The books of which he speaks are not yet prepared. So soon as the plan is enrolled they will be got ready forthwith, and will be sold at the lowest possible price. In the meantime the arrangements being temporary,

temporary books will have to be used. CONSTANT READER, MANCHESTER, asks:-" I a tenant occupy a house, at a weekly rent of 4s. 6d. with an understanding that that rent is to clear him of all taxes and rates; and if a demand should be made on him for the window tax, can he be made to pay it?" YES: and all other rates and taxes: but if it was a condition when the house was taken that the landlord should pay them, the tenant can stop the several amounts he pays out of the rent. Our correspondent further asks :- "The house having windows, one being blocked up with a flag, and having six air holes in it, two inches by twelve inches, will that be liable to be taxed?" On this point we and Misdemeanours shall have been disposed of. cannot satisfy him: but would recommend him, if he

is assessed, to appeal. A LONDON CHARTIST writes us highly, praising a new novel from the pen of Mr. St. John, entitled "Sir Cosmo Digby, a tale of the Monmonthahire Riots." As we have not seen the work, we must decline inserting our correspondent's letter. If Mr. St. John thinks proper to send us the work, we can then judge of its merits and award praise or otherwise accordingly. In the meantime we can give no opinion on the author's production.

M. A.—We have no room. i. e. he cannot legally do so.

entered and prosecuted by John Marsden.

ment known as the People's Charter, was drawn up particular branch, then he at once looses caste, and

is branded by his colleagues as a Quack. In defiance bility, and bade fair to become the national organ of THOMAS LANBERT, LEEDS - We cannot give him the of this contumelious epithet, information he seeks. A Law Stationer will be the

WILLIAM LILLEY, NOTTINGHAM, writes to inquire why a resolution, adopted and carried unanimously by a section of Chartists in that town, has not been mseried we will tell nim. We looked upon the com-storing to thousands who would, in all probability, parties addressed. Upon that which is directed to have otherwise sunk prematurely into the grave. we are replying to, purporting to be from "William

Dear sir the Members off the Duncombe assession have A greed not to gein the New Move) itt was proof of their integrity and ability. propsed by William Lillep and second By William Long experience has enabled them to produce a told appeal to reason, a permanent blessing. It is Lovett that we the members off this Locality have remedy which is applicable to almost every stage of written in a clear intelligible style, and is evidently nottings to do with the new move witch was carried the disease. Their unmasly and iff you will put it in your paper itt will stop A deel off unplsentness A mongts the Members. R. Ross and B. HURLEY .- We have no room for

their letter to Patrick O'Higgins, Esq. THE TABLE-BLADE FORGERS OF SHEFFIELD .- These ill-fated Operatives have issued an address to the public, exposing the oppression to which they are subjected, and the avaricious plunderings of their employers. We give the following extracts, and trust that the public of Sheffield WILL come to the help of their starved, suffering, and trampled-upon townsmen. We hear of "trade being good" in Sheffield. Where are the "high wages" that were promised, with the "pienty to do"?-

GENTLEMEN AND FELLOW-TOWNSHEN,-Knowing

serts the equal rights of her own sex, and denounces of the advance on Spear Blades, and that we may affections of the Bladder, Prostrate Glands, Gravel, the supposed opposition of the Chartist body to what meet them on fair grounds we will select that article &co.; shewing also the dangerous consequences of

It is to be regretted that a body of men otherwise By this table you will perceive that we have made in sideration of the disease of the woman; also nervous advanced, and possessing many valuable truths, much some instances as many blades for one day work, as we debility; including a comprehensive Dissertation on political and social knowledge, should mar so grand a ought to make for one and a half day work; and at the the anatomy of marriage, impuissance, celibacy, move by any narrow and selfish views of human interests—men who, wisely and nobly resist class making one day's work for nothing. This was done by tions of the laws of nature. Also, observations on legislation, as a barbaric institution, worthy only of us in the nine-inch work, of which we made four the Secret Sin of Youth, which entails such fearful the lowest mental condition of mere animal man! To dozen and six for a day work, instead of two and a half consequences on its victims. This invaluable little find such men,—it is painful to contemplate,—diminish dozen, and received for the four dozen and six blades Work, together with their Purifying Drops and can only find room for a portion. In the letter the glory of their enterprise by still preserving sex accompanying the Address, the Chairman of the Com- legislation!—a monstrosity! fraught with no less and a half dozen. On all the large sizes we have been Establishment, 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds; or of mittee says:—"The 'monied-class Papers of this evil in its deteriorating effects on human character and reduced one-half, and on the small sizes one-third. At town would not insert the Address. Cobbett once human happiness than the first absurdity, which the this rate of wages a man could not earn sufficient of

THE MASTERS NOW OFFER US

being 281 de zen, for £1 1s., or 84d. per dozen, being 1a. less than some are at present paying. THE PRICE WE ASK.

being 24 dozen eight blades for £1 4s. 6d., or 1s. per dozen, being a reduction of 21d. per dozen on the original price.

You will perceive that the masters want to advance one-third on a day work, and reduce the price of that day work from 4s to 3s., or one-fourth.

Knowing that they complain of the price of large spear blades, we have met them by reducing nine inches from 1s. 7d. per dezen to 1s. 2d.; ten inches from 1s. 8#d. to la 5d.: eleven inches from 2s. 3d. to 1s 9d.; and twelve inches from 3s, per dozen to 2s, and yet they are

Fellow-Townsmen,-You may now judge whether we are unressonable in our demands or not; we have sacrificed 6d. per day work on all foreign trade; and we have made more blades per day work on all the large spear, and we have reduced from the count of none of the small sizes. We have gone far on the concillatory principle. But our employers are the men who wish to conciliate matters! they would do it, as you may see by their statements, if we would give them one-half of our wages—and that, in justice to ourselves and Also at No 4, George-street, Bradford, every Thursfamilies, we cannot do. They have been unreasonable day from Ten till Five. Medicines and Books may for the last five years, and remain so. They have acted be had at either of the above places. the part of tyrants and oppressors. They reduced the price To Patients at a distance, W. and Co., offer the could barely subsist we submitted to it, nay we even seven years, immense numbers of both sexes have endured it till we became so poor that we could not been effectually cured, who have merely sent in they should be among the first to sound the tocsin of holy and religious by their respective sects. They must resist. The masters then took advantage of our neces. Writing a description of their symptoms. A remitbe aware of the fact that the restraint which they have sities—they made encroachments upon our rights until tance of £1 is required before medicine and advice imposed upon their workmen has a tendency to create our homes are comfortless, our families uncloided and can be sent; but parties may rely upon the most hypecrisy; and that which encourages hypocrisy must unfed, and our of springs unschooled growing up to ma- prompt and faithful attention. Medicines are inturity in ignorance. Our condition has been unbearable, variably sent off the day after receiving the remitfor we have been compelled either to wither out a tance, and they are so securely packed as to ensure hungry, miserable existence, or go into debt. If other their safe transit, and escape observation. To the workmen I would say, cease not to read those trades have been served by their masters as we have, goods to persons, who, however willing, have not the

The address thus concludes :-

For the last few months, we have been earning about 12s. per week; at the same time, if we had had our original price, we should have been earning £1 4s., and our prices gradually? They have had sufficient opportunity, and have actually pittied us for having to work RESTORATION, addressed to those suffering from shewn him. He adds that there are a number of desired to see the employed well clothed, well fed, and Imprudence, or Infection; including a comprevictims remaining in Kirkdale, whose situation calls comfortable they would not have reduced their men at hensive Dissertation on Marriage, with directions such as to entitle them to the hearty sympathy and beneath its value. The principle of avarice runs through and Syphilis. Illustrated with Cases, &c. aid of the Chartists. There is one individual in par- all their movements. They have competed with each ticular, Mr. J. Williams, who is suffering under a other in the market-bave reduced the price, to induce instead of circulating part of them amongst their workmen. Is this honourable dealing from man to man? clough, 40, Fargate, Sheffield; T. Sowler, Courier If the masters think it is, let them answer our statements, or call a public meeting, where the people may arbitrate the affair;—if they do not we shall. They Bookseller, 75, Dale Street, and J. Howell, 54, ciples of the People's Charter. We commend the instead of circulating part of them amongst their workconsideration of the above to the Victim Fund Com- men. Is this honourable dealing from man to man? be cruel in us to give him the "encouragement" that we want the privilege to keep our own, they call us

> GRACCHUS-We suggest to our correspondent that it will be better to wait for the Enrolment of the present Plan, before we open any discussion as to desirable additions."

House in Leeds, on WEDNESDAY, the twenty-fifth The evils to which the book adverts are extensive Day of October next, at two o'Clock in the after- and identical in their secret ynd hidden origin, and noon, at which time and place all Jurors, Constables, there are none to whom, as Parents, Guardians, Police Officers, Prosecutors, Witnesses, Persons bound by Recognizance, and others having business at the said Sessions are required to attend.

Heads of Families, and especially of public Schools, is confided the care of young people, who ought to remain for a moment devoid of that information and

And Notice is hereby further Given,

Nine o'Clock, unless any Felonies or Misdemeanours shall then remain undisposed of, in which case, all such Appeals, Applications and Proceedings will be heard and taken as soon after SATURDAT MORN-ING at Nine o'clock as the whole of the Felonies or social view, we find the interests and welfare of

JAMES RICHARDSON. Clerk of the Peace for the said Borough.

Leeds, 25th September 1843. SECRECY.—SUCCESFUL TREATMENT.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds.

IT may be stated as a fact, that there is no disease the 30th of September, headed "Death of a Black William Murry, Sutton-in-Ashfield.—He can which has demanded more, or received less, Sheep," and giving an account of the demise of the not leave his house without paying up the arrears: attention from the Medical Profession generally, than Lues Venera. From this cause alone, it is allowed of a former Editor of that paper, Mr. La Mont. We J. R. Mossley.—Certainly. The party can be sued to sweep away hundreds of victims annually. By the on the note. Of course the action would have to be application of proper remedies, ninety-nine out of every hundred of these might be saved. But to atadmission of the paragraph in question. So far as JAMES RONALD .- Mr. O'Connell was not one of the tain this, it is necessary that a Medical Practitioner gentlemen who drew up the People's Charter. He should devote his time almost exclusively to the con-Was one of a few members of Parliament who signed sideration of this most insidious and dangerous a number of resolutions embodying the principles of disease. It appears under so many varied forms, and the Charter; and Mr. O Connell also drew up, with assumes so many different aspects, that nothing but his own hand, a draft of a Bill, which he gave to constant experience can enable even the most dethe committee of working men belonging to the voted student to detect and eradicate it. When a Working Men's Association; and which draft em- Medical Man abandons the general practice of the bodied the principles of the Chartists: but the docu- Profession, and devotes his studies entirely to this

WILKINSON AND CO.,

Beg to state that they continue to apply all their knowledge and experience to the eradication of this a medical work, this remark is open to exception in baneful Disorder, finding a sufficient recompense in the happiness which they have been the means of re- and exclusive members of the profession, are the

This Establishment has now been open upwards of Lilley," is a decent, creditable, business-like letter; seven years, during which period, thousands of cases technicality in which the science of medicine has LIFE PILLS have been felt by the poorer classes the usual fee one pound, without which, no notice while the "criginal communication," bearing also have been treated, and in no one instance has the hitherto shrouded its own ignorance. The work in the parish of Circnester. Scarcely a family but whatever can be taken of the communication. before us treats of subjects we believe generally, yet what has taken them, one and all declare the wonthat ever was seen. The penmauship was horrid; most instances, a few days have sufficed to eradicate the diction was worse; while the orthopraphy banged the Disease; but where the disorder has been allowed Binager. Accompanying "William Lilley's" last, to make serious inroads by delay or unskilful man and requiring doubtiessiy (as in operative midwitery is gravitying to make serious inroads by delay or unskilful man and the surgery of the eye) an entire devotedness to Pills, my sale increases daily. Some days I sell 50 note there is another, which purports to be the paragraph that the section of Chartists before spoken of complete the cure. W and Co., know of no instance
this book is highly moral, and it abounds in wellwish to have inserted. Here it is, just as we have where any establishment devoted to the care of the same class of disease, has maintained so long a same class of disease, has maintained so long a standing, which must be regarded as a conclusive human being can be the worse for its perusal; to

PURIFYING DROPS

Have been used in thousands of cases, and with the most signal success. Perhaps no Medicine was ever offered to the Public, which has been so efficacious in restoring the diseased to health and vigour They are powerful and speedily efficacious, in the most tions. This essay is most particularly addressed to been thus imposed upon, out they can point obstinate as well as recent cases. A Treatise of all suffering under a despondency of the character an effectual means to prevent further imposition. twelve pages is given with them, explaining the alluded to; and advice will be found calculated to rarious aspects of the Disease; and the directions cheer the drooping heart, and point the way to renoare so full and explicit, that persons of either sex may cure themselves without even the knowledge of a bedfellow.

In compliance with the wishes of many of their Patients, Wilkinson and Co., a short time ago, pub- Oxford-street, London. lished a Work, entitled

Veta—Under this signature one of the "proscribed driving the trade out of the country.

That the public may be able to judge how far we are plaining of the Chartist delegates giving their sanc- gnilty of these charger, we will give a statement of our floor to the word "males," instead of "persons" in past prices—what the masters now want to give us—what the masters one of the Prevention and Cure
Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller,
town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable to whith the United Kingdom, and by most respectable to what least one agent in every
town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable to whith the united of the country.

Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller,
town in the United Kingdom, and by most respectable to whith the united of the country.

Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckton, Bookseller,
town in the United Kingdom, and the united was a statement of the country.

Sold by Mr. Joseph Buckto

she conceives to be the "rights of women." We said give an account of the price of them.

have not room for the entire letter, but give the [Here follows a table of figures, for which we have not too body, &c., with plain directions for a perfect restoration—embellished with Engravings. An ample con-

AGENTS. Leeds.-Mr. Heaton, Bookseller, 7, Briggate, and at the Times Office. Liverpool-At the Chronicle Office, 25, Lord-street. Manchester-Mr. Watkinson, Druggist, 6, Mar-

Ripon-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-place. Wakefield-Mr. Hurst, Bookseller. High Harrogate, and Knaresboro'-Mr Langdale Barnsley-Mr. Harrison, Bookseller, Market-

York-Mr. Hargrove's Library, 9, Coney-street. Sheffield-At the Iris Office. Beverley-Mr. Johnson, Bookseller. Halifax—Mr. Hartley, Bookseller.
Huddersfield—Mr. Dewhirst, 37, New-street.
Bradford—Mr. Taylor, Bookseller, near to the

ost-office. Nottingham-At the Review Office. Newark-Mr Bridges, Bookseller. Pontefract-Mr. Fox. Bookseller.

Gainsborough-Mr. R. Brown, Bookseller.

edere street. Boston-Mr. Noble, Bookseller. Louth-Mr. Hurton, Bookseller. Hull-At the Advertizer Office, Lowgate, and

Mansfield-Mr. S. Dobson, News-agent, 519, Bel-

Mr. Noble's Bookseller, Market-place. W. and Co., may be consulted daily at their Residence, 13, Trafalgar Street, Leeds, from Nine in the morning till Ten at Night, and on Sundays till Two.

All patients at this Establishment are under the

Just Published, price 2s. 6d., and sent free, "enclosed in a sealed envelope," on receipt of a Post-office

Order for 3s. 6d.

MANLY VIGOUR: a Popular Inquiry into the CONCEALED CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE: with Instructions for its COMPLETE

BY C. J. LUCAS, & CO., CONSULTING SURGEONS, LONDON Waterloo-place, Church-street, Liverpool; W. Wood Bookseller, 78, High Street, Birmingham; W. & H. Robinson & Co. 11, Greenside-street, Edinburgh T. Price, 93, Dame-street, Dublin; and by all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

Notice is medical before Thomas Flower Ellis, the younger, bolden before Thomas Flower Ellis, the younger, Esquire, Recorder of the said Borough at the Court of Surgeons, London.

The recorder of the said Borough at the Court of Surgeons, London. those salutary cantions this work is intended to convey. Not only are the most delicate forms of gene-That all Appeals, Applications, and Preceedings under the Highway Acis, (not previously disposed of), will be heard and taken at the sitting of the clusive study of a life entirely abstracted from the Court on SATURDAY MORNING, (28th October.) at routine of general practice, and (as in other departments of the profession) attentively concentrated in the daily and long continued observation requisito for the correct treatment of sexual infirmities.

"If we consider the topics upon either in a moral mankind seriously involved. The effects of licentious, indiscriminate and secret indulgence in certain practices, are described with an accuracy and force which display at once profound reflection and extensive practical experience."—The Planet.

"The best of all friends is the Professional FRIEND and in no shape can he be consulted with VIGOUR." The initiation into vicious indulgence its progress-its results in both sexes, are given with faithful, but alas ! for human nature, with afflicting truth. However, the Authors have not exposed the evil without affording a remedy. It shows how MANLY VIGOUR" temporarily impaired, and mental and physical emasculation, produced by uncontrolled indulgence of the passions, can be restored : how the sufferer, who has pined in anguish from the consequences of early indiscretion-afraid almost to encounter his fellow man, can regain the vigour of pearance of their youthful offspring; how the attenuation of the frame, palpitation of the heart, derangement

and body."-Bell's New Weekly Messenger. " Although a newspaper is not the ordinary channel for the expression of opinion upon the merits of any instance where the public, and not the isolated opinion, and will demand that medical works for popular study should be devoid of that mysterious very strangely, neglected by the medical attendant, derful efficacy resulting from their use. In fact, it in the detail of their cases. and requiring doubtlessly (as in operative midwifery is gratifying to me to say to the Proprietors of the human being can be the worse for its perusal; to multitudes it must prove a warning beacon, a wellthe production of a mind long and practically conversant with the diseases of the most delicate divi-

sion of the human organization."-The Magnet. unfitness for the discharge of matrimonial obligavated health.

Messrs. Lucas & Co. are to be daily consulted Hon. Commissioners of Stamps have ordered the

principle of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, acted upon universally by the Chartist party. He suggests to the Executive to draw up a pledge to be called the Chartist teetotal pledge. In consciously, during the present strike, many of their usual employment, we think it to be called the Chartist teetotal pledge. In consciously, during the present strike, many of their usual employment, we think it to be called the writer says—"I would say to all Chartist party. The Shillings and Sixpence of the receipt of a Post-office Order, for Three Shillings and Sixpence of their receipt of a Post-office Order, for Three Shillings and Sixpence of the receipt of a Post-office Order, for Three Shillings and Sixpence of the receipt of a Post-office Order, for Three Shillings and Sixpence of the receipt of a Post-office Order, for Three Shillings and Sixpence of the receipt of a Post-office Order, for Three Shillings and Sixpence of the receipt of a Post-office Order, which the surface and one should be said the chemical to be said the strike as well be said the strike as well be said the strike as well be said the surface of the s

"FACTS ARE STUBBORN THINGS." THE following testimonials from respectable persons, in addition to many hundreds of DECI-DED CURES—particulars of which have been already published—established the character of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, as the Best Medicine in the World:

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF PARR'S LIFE PILLS. Gentlemen,—This is to inform you, in detail, what OLD PARR'S LIFE PILLS (or Pills of Health),

have done for me. First.—They have cured me of a Cough, of about three years duration, by which I could sleep very little; but the third night I took them I slept comfortably. Secondly .- Of a Nervous Affection, with which ! have been troubled for many years.

days in torment, previous to going to the ground. Fourthly.-Of the Rheumatism, from which I have suffered much, for upwards of 40 years. Fifthly.—Of a Scarbutic humour, with which I spot, or a pain about me. I am now enabled to bless and praise God for his mercies in bringing to light

All these cures have been effected in me, by the usof PARR'S LIFE PILLS. And lastly.—I believe them to be, a safe preventative of the Bowel Complaint, for, neither I nor my wife have had it, since taking them; she having frequently had it previous.

I am, Gentlemen, your humble Servant, R. W. RICHARDSON, Schoolmaster. Red Lion-street, Walsall, Staffordshire, January 30th, 1843.

WITNESS .- R. Richardson, his present wife, can vouch to his being afflicted as above, for more than 22 vears. Note.-You are at liberty to make use of the above statement, in any way you please: I am ready PEOPLE they will be found to be the most com-

to answer any question put to me relating thereto. R. W. R. Messrs. T. Roberts and Co., London

To Mr. James Arthur, Bookseller, Rickergate, Carlisle.

Sir.-I cannot refrain from expressing the deep benefit. I was worn out to a complete skeleton, -had a severe cough and spit, and was also troubled with Diabetes, and had no hope of ever recovering; fortunately, however, I was informed by some of my neighbours, of the great benefit they had derived from Parr's Life Pills, purchased from you; I accordingly agreed to give them a trial. I did so. and during the last eighteen months, I have taken about twelve boxes, which have been attended with the most happy results. I am now quite well in health, and am labouring very long hours. I have considered it my duty to recommend this excellent medicine to others, and am happy to be able to state that it has been attended in many cases, with very Oxford-street, London. favourable results.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant JOHN DAVIDSON. Reference can be made to Mr. JAMES ARTHUR, Bookseller, Rickergate, Carlisle, who can bear testimony as to the great benefit derived by many others

The following letter, just received by the Proprietors from the Rev. David Harrison, Independent

and Stomach Complaints, &c., &c.:-Whitstable, Sept. 5, 1842.

" My DEAR FRIEND " I received the box of PARR'S LIFE PILLS you so kindly sent me, for which I beg you to accept and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar my best thanks. They could not have come more manner; the Work is EMBELLISHED WITH ENGRAVopportunely, as I was suffering considerably from indigestion at the time. I immediately commenced "The various forms of bodily and mental weakness taking the pills, and found great benefit in a few incapacity, suffering and disease, faithfully delineated days. I have taken them subsequently, with the in this cautiously written and practical work, are same happy effect, which induces me to believe that MARRIAGE, and healthy perpetuity; with direcalmost unknown, generally misunderstood, and they are an exceedingly beneficial remedy in indigestreated upon principles correspondingly erroneous tion. A friend of mine has found them of great the whole pointed out to suffering humanity as a consulted without and superficial, by the present race of medical practuality in an obstinate liver complaint. If my recom-

"DAVID HARRISON." From Mr. D. Cusions, Horncastle. Horncastle, Sept. 30, 1842.

A most extraordinary Case of Cure communicated.

by Mrs. Moxon, of York. Mrs. Mathers, of that City, had for many years peen 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 adoantage which she has already derived from them. She further states that she is now almost well, and ascribes her convalescence solely to the persevering use of that sovereign medicine. Parr's Life Pills.

Communicated by Mr. Bawden. Gentlemen,-At the request of Mr. Thomas Barret, Farmer, of Menally, parish of St. Veep, Corn- but branch to moral ones; leading the excited de-wall, I send you the enclosed, and beg to state that viating mind into a fertile field of seducive error. greater safety and secrecy than in "Lucas on Manly you are quite at liberty to publish it, if you think into a gradual but total degradation of manhood—into proper to do so. Since I have been your agent, I a peruicious application of those inherent rights have received numerous testimonials of the benefit which nature wisely instituted for the preservation PARR'S LIFE PILLS have conferred upon the of her species; bringing on premature decripitude, afflicted.

Constitutional

I remain, Gentlemen, respectfully, H. BAWDEN, Chemist and Druggist.

Fowley, Cornwall, Gentlemen.-I feel it a duty I owe you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking PARR'S LIFE PILLS. I applied to your health and moral courage. The work is written in agent, Mr. Bawden, Chemist and Druggist, Fowley, a concise and perspicuous style, displaying how often for Parr's Life Pills, for a Swelling I had in my fond parents are deceived by the outward physical ap- Groin, which extended to my ancie, and I could scarcely walk from the pain and swelling. It arose about an inch in thickness, descending in a line from of the nervous system, cough, indigestion, and a train the top to the bottom of my leg, and was quite black of symptoms indicative of consumption or general and painful to the touch. After three boxes of decay, are often ascribed to wrong causes; and instead of being the natural results of congenital debi- I have not had a return of it since; I am determined lity or disease, are the consequences of an alluring not to be without them, for I shall always have a and pernicious practice, alike destructive to the mind box continually in the house, in readiness for any complaint with which I may in future be afflicted.

I remain. Gentlemen. Your most obedient Servant.

THOMAS BARRET. Of Menally, Parish of St. Veep, Cornwall.

Cirencester, Jan. 1, 1843.

Yours, W. WHITE. Agent for Cirencester.

which has done so much good. In doing this, how-

CAUTION-BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. In order to protect the public from imitations, the

from ten till two, and from five till eight in the even- words PARE'S LIFE PILIS to be engraved on the ing, at their residence, No. 60, Newman-street, Government Stamp, which is pasted round the sides of each box, in white letters on a RED ground, eludish, the writer says—"I would say to all Chartists, if you wish your agitation to prosper,—if you present conflict between the masters and ourselves.

Wish to win the respect and co-operation of the intellectual and sober portion of your fellowmen, adopt they wish to conciliate matters with us—that we are the total abstinence pledge."

Welope) on the receipt of a Post-office Order, for communication must be accompanied by the usual py L. Luwards, of, ot. Lauis, also by Barclays and Consultation fee of £1, without which no notice consultation fee of £1.

Three Shi'lings and Sixpence.

What is a sufficient say a sufficient say a sufficient

PETER BUSSEY IN NEW YORK AGAIN. D BUSSEY has removed to the commodious I. premises, No. 3, Duane Street, where his friends will find good Board and Lodging, at reasonable charges, and receive such information respecting the country as will greatly assist them n determining their further steps.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH Price 1s. 14d. per box.

THIS excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-I tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stemach and bowels. Indigestion producing a Thirdly.-Of Costiveness, from which I have suf- torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity fered much for many years, having been, except at of the bowels, causing a disorganization of every intervals, for three, four, five, six, seven, and eleven function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the have been tormented at least 44 years, having been liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place: lame with it, several times, for months together. and, instead, of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced This has been a very stubborn case. I do not know appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health. what I may have, but at present, I have not a sore will be the quick result of taking this medicine according to the directions accompanying each box : and if taken after too free an indulgence at table. such a restorative health and soundness of body. I they quickly restore the system to its natural state am not like the same person as I was a year ago

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

FOR FEMALES these Pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions; the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex; depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion. As a pleasant, safe, easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use. And for ELDELRY

fortable medicine hitherto prepared. Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London, Price 2s. 9d. per box, and by his appointment, by Heaton, Hay, Allen, Land, Haigh, Smith, Bell, Townsend, Baines and Newsome, Smeeton, Reinhardt, Leeds; Brooke, Dewsbury; Dennis & Son, Moxon, gratitude I feel, for the great benefit I have derived Little, Hardman, Linney, Hargrove, York; from taking Parr's Life Pills. For the space of eighteen months I was seriously afflicted with a Doncaster; Judson, Harrison, Linney, Ripon; Fogcomplaint of the stomach, accompanied with severe pain and fixtulency. During that time I had much medical advice, and was a patient at the Carlisle Dispensary, for six months, but without deriving the slightest benefit whatever. I also tried several patent medicines, but without experiencing any patent medicines, but without experiencing any parent medicines, but without experience with a parent medicine of the stomach and fixtulency. Figure 1 and much gitt, Coates, Thompson, Thirsk; Wiley, Easingwold; England, Fell, Spivey, Huddersfield; Ward, Richmond; Cameron, Knaresbro'; Pease, Oliver, Darlington; Dixon, Metcalfe, Langdale, Northallerton; Rhodes, Snaith; Goldthorpe, Tadcaster; Rogerson, Cooper, Newby, Kay, Bradford; Brice, Priestley, Rogerson, paint and fixtulency. Pontefract; Cordwell, Gill, Lawton, Dawson, Smith, Wakefield; Berry, Denton; Suter, Leyland, Hartley, Parker, Dunn, Halifax; Booth, Rochdale; Lambert, Boroughbridge; Dalby, Wetherby; Waite, Horrogate; Wall, Barnsley; and all respectable Medicine Vendors throughout the kingdom.

Ask for Frampton's Pill of Health, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout. 229. Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

Messrs. Perry and Co have REMOVED their Establishment from Birmingham to No. 19, Berners-street

THE THIRTEENTH EDITION.

Staymaker, Rigg-street, Caldewgate. Just Published, Price 2s. 6d., in a sealed envelope, and be made to Mr. James Arthur, and sent Free to any part of the United Kingdom on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d, THE SILENT FRIEND.

MEDICAL WORK on the INFIRMITIES A of the GENERATIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of manhood, ere vigour has established her empire: Minister, Whitstable, near Canterbury, is a further | with Observations on the baneful effects of SOLIproof of their efficacy in cases of Indigestion, Liver- TARY INDULGENCE and INFECTION: local and constitutional WEAKNESS, NERVOUS IRRITATION, CONSUMPTION, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION of the REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration: the destructive effects of Gonorrhæa, Gleet, Stricture, ings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the head, face, and body; with APPROVED MODE OF CURE for both sexes; followed by observations on the Obligations of tions for the removal of certain Disqualifications:

Published by the Aurnors; sold by Heaton, and

Buckton, Briggate, Leeds; Strange, Paternoster-row; Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent-street; Purkis, Compton-street, Soho, London: Guest, 51, Bullstreet, Birmingham; and by all booksellers in town and country.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM. Is a gentle stimulant and renovator of the impaired functions of life, and is exclusively directed to the cure of such complaints as arise from a disorganization of the Generative System, whether constitutional or acquired, loss of sexual power, and debility arising from Syphilitic disease; and is calculated to afford decided relief to those who, by early indulgence in solitary habits, have weakened the powers of their system, and fallen into a state of chronic debility. by which the constitution is left in a deplorable state, and that nervous mentality kept up which places the individual in a state of anxiety for the remainder of life. The consequences arising from this dangerous practice, are not confined to its pure physical result,

irregularity, obstructions of certain evacuations, total impotency and barrenness are effectually removed by this invaluable medicine. Sold in Bottles, price 11s. each, or the quantity of four in one Family bottle for 33s., by which one 11s.

weakness, sexual debility, obstinate gleets, excesses,

bottle is saved. Prepared only by Messrs. PERRY & Co., Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. None are genuine without the signature of

R. and L. PERRY and Co. impressed in a stamp on the outside of each wrapper to imitate which is felony of the deepest dye. The Five Pound cases, (the purchasing of which will be a saving of one pound twelve shillings;) may be had as usual at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, Patients in the country who require a course of this admirable medicine, should send Five Pounds by letter, which will entitle them to the full benefit of such advantage.

May be had of all Booksellers, Druggists, and Patent Medicine Venders in town and country throughout the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe and America, of whom may be had the " SILENT FRIEND."

Gentlemen.—The wonderful effects of PARR'S Messrs. PERRY expect when consulted by letter. Patients are requested to be as minute as possible

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.

Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box. (Observe the signature of R. and L. PERRY and Co. on the outside of each wrapper) are well known throughout Europe and America, to be the most certain and effectual cure ever discovered for every Many persons, after learning that so many won- stage and symptom of a certain disease, in both derful cures have been effected by PARR'S LIFE sexes, including Gonorrhæa, Gleets, Secondary PILLS have a great desire to procure the medicine Symptoms, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Deficiency, and all diseases of the Urinary Passages, ever. caution must be observed, as certain indivi- without loss of time, confinement, or hindrance from "The security of Happiness in the Marriage state is the chief anxiety of all; but many dread substitute, instead of the genuine medicine. The cures, not only in recent and severe cases, but when entering upon wedded union, through a secret fear of proprietors cannot, of course, be accountable for any salivation and all other means have failed: they untoward results that may ensue, to those who have remove Scorbutic Affections. Eruptions on any part been thus imposed upon, but they can point out of the body, Ulcerations, Scrofulous or Venereal Taint, being calculated to cleanse the blood from all foulness, counteract every morbid affection, and restore weak and emaciated constitutions to pris-

tine health and vigour. Messrs. Perry and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, Lon-don, punctually, from Eleven in the Morning until eight in the Evening, and on Sundays from Eleven

to give such advice as will be the means of effecting a permanent and effectual cure, after the other means have proved ineffectual.

N.B. Country Druggists, Books Note Page Meaning of Perry's Parifying Specific Pilis and continue Balm of Syriacum, with the usual affections to the Trade, by most of the principle Winderste Patent Medicine Houses in London.

Sold by Mr. Heaton, 7, Buggate, Leads,

THE PENNY WHISTLE TRIUMPH OF THE the meeting must be nearly worn out, he would be as LEAGUE AT WAKEFIELD.

the last two or three weeks, been engaged in de- ment for the abolition of monopolies." PULL LEGAL PROTECTION TO BRITISH INDUSTRY. Our 7. "Dr. Sleigh again presented himself, but as he readers at least, are fully conversant with the late had previously declined to discuss the subject with Mr. Huddersfield meeting, when the fallecies of the had previously declined to discuss the subject with Mr. Brooky and the chair. Mr. P. M. Brooky and the chair. Mr. Brooky and the chair. Doctor, Mr. Hobson, and other speakers. They also but failed to obtain a hearing!!" first exclamations of surprise at being so signally shown-up at Huddersfield, have since preserved a the round of the Liberal-lying-press, we give it, probity and truth."

that we may add a few corrections, that thereby

'Tis true that "many well known partizans" of Letters from the following members of the Irish the irith may be known, and the falsehoods of the the League did attempt to "bully" the chairman, as Universal Association were then read, viz:—Messrs.

The irith may be known, and the falsehoods of the the League did attempt to "bully" the chairman, as Universal Association were then read, viz:—Messrs. we give them, interspersed with our comments:-MRETING AT WAKEPIELD, AND SIGNAL DEPRAT OF

DR. SLEIGH. 1. "The proposed visit of Messrs. Cobden and Bright to this town on Friday, the 12th instant, being prevented by the necessity of their appearance at Covent Garden on Thursday evening, a notice of postponement to a future day was immediately issued, on the appearance of which a scurrilous placard was issued, notifying that the expected appearance of the doughty doctor was the cause of retreat, and that he would address the farmers and farm labourers in the afternoon of that day, and the people generally at a public meeting in the evening. Accordingly, at four o'clock, the doors of the spacious hall of the Corn Exchange were thrown open, and about four hundred persons entered. The Doctor shortly after ascended the platform."

scurrilous" one; but these Whigs are so used to of hands and the first division; so closely balanced be "scnrriious" themselves, it is impossible for did the two parties appear to be. After great conthem to write or speak without telling falsehoods. fusion, caused entirely by the "cheap bread" men, a Again, the Doctor, as he stated himself at the second division took place; when it was very evident to Mr. Dixon for his services in the late Conference, meeting, had nothing to do with the printing of that the Leaguers had a small majority; and the and also for the two able discourses that he had deli-

2 "R. H. Barker, Eeq., being called to the chair he, at least, was perfectly free from prejudice; he did these "Liberals" gain their "victory"! would now introduce Dr. Sleigh, for whom he claimed In the midst of their howlings of "triumph," Mr. schemes might be amply discussed. This circum- monely. Messrs. Wheeler, Simpson, Matthews, Mills, convey conviction to the minds of those who are

meetings of the most excited character, that of was delighted to find Mr. ex Charlist Murray "going no retreat; and hence a meeting was called; but every

2 "The Doctor commenced by stating the great disappointment he felt at not meeting the members for Stockport and Durham on their boards, and distinctly disavowing, on his honour, the authorship, or any knowledge of the scarrilous placard that had appeared lit is generally known to be the production of an editor: whose paper circulates almost to the boundaries of the borough), and proceeded to dilate on the doctrines of free trade as propounded by Mr. Cobden at various county meetings, recounting all the fallacies of protectionists, and reading extracts that he thought applied to the question. At the end of nearly two hours, symptoms of dissolution appearing, the Doctor expressed his making the intended two into one. At this stage of the

4. Mr. John Murray, of the Lesgue, claimed the Chairman's attention and promise, but it was protested against by the Doctor, who declared he had not finished. Eventually, Mr. Murray requested their attendance in the evening, and withdrew."

The Doctor did not speak of the placard as being The "old fallacies of protectionists" our readers described by the freebooters.

"Mr. John Murray, of the League." Who is Mr. Mr. John Murray, of the League." Who is Mr. deference to the chairman, to take the decision of the forward and said that he thought at such a meeting it John Murray? A renegade Chartist! formerly an meeting as to whether he (Mr. H.) should be heard should be understood whether the Chairman would active and leading Chartist at Liverpool, but who, having a little of the "gift of the gab," sold himself for a "mess of pottage" to the League! and he is formerly contended !!!

Mr. Murray, we are told, at the clese of the first

1842 only 6s. 2d.; that the difference to the operatives or the other"!

tivation, and three millions of agricultural labourers him of the "how to get PROTECTION." would flock into towns, to compete with you; but if, on the contrary, you memorialise the Crown for a law | Since the foregoing was witten we have read an Mr. Cobden had finished, a gentleman stood forward to grinding upon the human frame, they state that a CE-TER AND STAFFORDSHIRE.—These men seem to be Wheat. to protect your labour, I have it, said he, from the account of the above meeting given in the York propose a motion approving of a total Repeal of the very numerous class who work at the common articles bighest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York highest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York highest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York highest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York highest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York highest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York highest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York highest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York highest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York highest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York highest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York highest authority, your demand will be account of the above meeting given in the York high subject to a true of the four of the above meeting given in the York high subject to a true of the following are a few specimens of what they suffer in the Conn Laws. He said, he conscientiously thought a line of the following and attrue of the fall authority, your demand will be account of the propose a motion approving of a total Repeal of the Conn Laws. He said, he conscientiously thought a line of the four of the following and a total repeal; and after the new of the following are a few specimes of the fixed duty would be better than total repeal; and after the new of the following are a few specimes of the fixed duty would be better than total repeal; and after the new of the connections of the fixed duty would be better than total repeal; and after the new of the connections of the fixed duty would be better than total repeal; and after the new of the connections of the fixed duty would be better than total repeal; and after the new of the connections of the fixed duty would be better tha duration."

enduring hatred of the Whigs; a hatred which is were present, and there were Chartists present, did to read an amendment. There was a calm for a methat there was any marshalling of Chartists by any Tory attorney; but this is only an old lie dished-up again. Lastly, it is false that "the Chartist think when we tell them that which can be attested by the composed the meeting; reminded the meeting; reminded the meeting; reminded the meeting of think when we tell them that which can be attested by that Mr. Hobson was not even being an agent for a society of working men, united they attempt to speak at all. We have already force and free exercise of lungs, instead of language. The Chairman then rose, and appeared to feel the dishestory of the Chartist think when we tell them that will our readers which composed the meeting; reminded the meeting of the composed the meeting; reminded the meeting of the composed the meeting; reminded the meeting of the composed the composed the meeting of the composed the meeting of the composed the meet did not speak three minutes, simply confining him. two miles on the Bradford side of Leeds, composed of

fair hearing for Murray. Dr. Sleigh's resolution was as follows :- "That Town Council!!! it is unreasonable to expect, and unjust to require, the British subject, while heavily oppressed with of anything like intentional falsehood on their parts; other words, to require or expect that taxed labour tizans, who clearly allow their zeal to outstrip their labour for subsistence."

a: " Mr. Murray then came forward, and, leaving all minor matters to their leisure consideration hereafter, addressed them on the improbability of their condition that Mr. Henry L. Bulwer, who has been now for mending whilst a scarcity of the necessaries of life ex- several years Secretary to the Embassy at the Court isted, and on the paramount advantage to them of an of France, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Aston, increased supply; seeing all wealthy parties had enough as Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-sheat increase must fall to them. Considerable merri
New Canada Corn Bill.—This much-debated that increase must fall to them. Considerable merriment was preduced by a calculation of the number of
ships it would take to carry an ounce per head per day,
as it proved the improbability, if not the impossibility,
of the produce of two millions of agrees being carried.

New Canada Coen Bill.—This much-debated by public meetings of the people—(cheers and uproar). during the height of the agitation, they possessed ployment at ready money, should they lay informations and lose their work, and paying all expences in the same power. They had now more intelligence tions and lose their work, and paying all expences in case of the informations failing. Their committee reason, rationally exercised, a the only means of ascerall the good men would still be found with meetings are held at the house of Mr. Yardley, Swan reason, rationally exercised, a the only means of ascer-

brief as pessible; and concluded in an appeal to their cool, dispassionate judgment: and, after occupying The public are aware that Dr. Sleigh has, during about three-quarters of an hour, proposed an amend-

protection, were both carried, with large majorities. love Free Trade required the rules and objects of the Association, and also sures proposed by the advocates of Free Trade required to the rules and objects of the Association, and also sures proposed by the advocates of Free Trade required to the rules and objects of the Association, and also sures proposed by the advocates of Free Trade required to the rules and objects of the Association, and also sures proposed by the advocates of Free Trade required to the rules and objects of the Association, and also sures proposed by the advocates of Free Trade required to the rules and objects of the Association, and also sures proposed by the advocates of Free Trade required to the rules and objects of the Association. At Dewsbury, Keighley, and Bingley, large meetings the maniacal ruffinism by which he was met on people" unanimously testified their approbation of the sound principles on the sound principles on the sound principles on the embodyment of which, England rose to unprecedented greatness; and from the sound proved and the provention of the Chartists of Great the continent, many of whom have acquired to the ruffer and despersable to serve in the caracteristic time ruffer and despersable to the maniacal ruffering describes the most serious consideration, as they would, if success the most serious consideration, as they would, if success supporter of the League, had, by way of shewing his supporter of the League, had supporter of the maniacal ruffinism by which he may not shew his pound in success.

The maniacal ruffinism by which he may supporte of t England rose to unprecedented greatness; and from the renunciation of which, the future historian may but in addition to all these, a number of well-dressed here decline and fall." All three meetings were decline from their very change of the first have been constant to the continent, many of whom have acquired was happy a delegate meeting had been convened, he may prove more fortunate in his new profession than the meetings were held oftener; but in either capacity he did as a League spouter; but in either capacity he cannot be sufficiently despised. But to return to Holmings, with the exception of the first, have been racteristic weapons, Penny Whistles. Dr. Sleigh Government by bringing over 500,000 Munster men, burked by the "League" press, who, after their finally gave way, and allowed the decision to be to put down public liberty in England. Mr. Patrick

very dignified silence. At last, they have got a show of hands. When those in favour of the amendment Mr. Thomas Doyle, of Manchester, for admission. British market to the contest of competition, without a defeat," a "signal defeat" of the Doctor to record; appeared, a scene of confusion arose; many well-known Mr. H. Clark seconded the motion, which passed by appeared, a scene of confusion arose; many well-known Mr. Joseph Birley moved "That Mr. with as light a burthen on our back. It is our supeand the Morning Chronicle, Sun, and all the partisans surrounded the Chairman, and attempted to acclamation. Mr. Joseph Birley moved "That Mr. rest of the £50,000 bribed press, panting, no doubt, bully him out of the return of his opinion, but after two Michael Bergin be admitted a member." Mr. Bergin us advantage over the national facilities of our comfor a gorge of the anticipated and yet-to-be-raised fivisions to the right and left of the reom, on one of which Dr. Sleigh's friends claimed the free traders as its report; and with more exciting matter pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we pressing upon us in the shape of Irish news, we considering his known predilections (at least on other admission of the hustings displaying the most surpassing valour in the hustings displaying the most surpassing valour in fraying the expences of the local lecturers it was abandon our own report to make way for that of questions, the anneyance he was receiving from the Chronicle; first, because it is short; and second. disappointed, and his declared want of experience as we have no doubt this report will go the round of the Liberal-lying-press. We give it

Chronicle fairly exhibited. Here is the commence—they had tried to bully everybody else during the Jitro of Brighton, Hart of Glasgow, Bennett of the Chronicle's report. For the sake of proceedings. The stuff about Dr. Sleigh's friends Glasgow, Watson of Leith, and Rathbone of Longue did attempt to pully ine character of the meeting might be preserved, found operating will please to communicate with Mr. T. claiming the free-traders as their side, is too ridicu- don. The reading of these admirable letters elicited lons to be more than noticed, as shewing that this several bursts of applause. It was evident and ac-"freebooting" gentleman sticks at nothing; now knowledged by all present, that the writers enterthen for the truth as to the divisions.

not tell on which side the majority was. He was their real friends, the Chartists. Mr. William Woodguage; and yells and shouts were raised for another given to Mr. Brophy, after which the meeting Chairman. This was the treatment he received when the Leaguers were doubtful of their victory. Afterwards, when the Chairman had decided in their favour, he became immediately "a man of probity and bosonr." Most consistent "free-traders" in truth! We witnessed the show of hands, and the divisions; and we can conscientiously assert, that it was altogether impossible for an honest man Tis untrue that the placard in question was a to decide other than the Chairman did on the show the placard, and knew nothing of its contents until Chairman gave his decision accordingly. Standing vered that day.

his arrival in the town.

where we did, beside the Chairman, we had a clear WORCESTE view of how this majority was obtained. Numbers opened the proceedings by stating that he hoped his of men and lads were forcibly dragged to the "freewant of experience in such a position would be countrade" side of the room, whilst bullying and cajolterbalanced by the good conduct of those who elected ing were plainly visible from one end of the meeting him, and expressed his determination to give all parties to the other, to compel and induce the timid and him, and expressed his determination to give all parties to the other, to compel and induce the timid and were issued postponing the meeting till after the "That we pledge ourselves individually to exert our structive address to an attentive and numerous fair and impartial hearing; for himself he had not the wavering to vote for "cheap bread." This is a harvest, to accommodate the rural capitalists. The influence with the localities we represent to induce audience. Mr. Burley would be a valuable acquigiven the subject that amount of consideration which fact, the truth of which can be testified to by more Chartists and Socialists conjointly had invited Mr. them immediately to commence the Organization in sition to our lecturing corps, if he could only be perwould enable him to give a positive opinion, therefore, than the writer of these remarks. By such means Mason, of Birmingham, and Mr. Lloyd Jones, of accordance with the recommendation contained in the suaded to master his native modesty. His style I return home.

the Wakefield Whigs at this meeting exceeded by a shead" so fast and so far, compared with either Corn thousand fold, all that we have ever seen or heard tell of upon similar occasions.

Was cented to find that we have ever seen or heard to find that the destruction of at least, to save them from a mortal defeat. On Saturday tell of upon similar occasions. ing with a vengeance! But how destroy them? Cobden and Bright were to figure as League characters Mr. Harney wished to shew the how; that neither in the popular drama, having recently performed in the principles of "protection" contended for by Dr. Covent Garden Theatre with great prospective success. Sleigh, nor the principles of "freedom" advocated The meeting was merely called to hear addresses; not by his opponent, could either of them be carried being certain what would be the composition of the out, without giving the people the power of legis- assembly, though they had made half sure by calling it lating for themselves, by investing them with their on a day, and at an hour which rendered it morally inrights as embodied in the Charter. But Mr. expossible for the great body of the working class to Chartist Murray knew "a trick worth two of attend it, being twelve o'clock in the day; while that." He, that had almost blubbered over the every tradesman, within many miles, were beat oppression of the poor, and so energetically denound up for the occasion, or perhaps were urged ced the plunderings of class legislation; he was off, to attend to support some God-send measure to the mement Mr H. appeared. He was not to be save them from the general ruin. At least twe-Wish to postpone the meeting to eight o'clock, thus seen, when the question of the how of his "whole- thirds of the meeting were capitalists, great or small. hog" amendment was to be discussed. Mr. H's. appearance was the signal for the "yellow boys" form, constructed to hold between two and three changing their notes of "triumph" for those of hundred, was monopolised by the Free Traders; only unbounded hatred. Amidst the war-whoop of these six tickets being given for Chartist admission. The said-to-be-civilized worthies, cries ever and anon committee, to do them justice, said if more were rewere heard, which shewed that the timber, sugar, quired they were at our command, supposing the and corn gentry had not forgotten the "Nomination hustings would admit them. Mr. Mason had been Day," and their subsequent prostration. While invited to be present by the Chartists. The League this was the scene in the body of the hall, Mr. Morning Chronide, in gratitude to the generous and Harney was assailed from behind by the gentry on munificent manner in which the last £50,000 was the platform. Mr. H. stood for nearly a quarter of dispensed, and in patriotic devotion to the embryo

when the chairman decided that Mr. Harney was and he said he would not concede it; he would confine for a "mess of pottage" to the League! and he is not to be heard. This closed the proceedings.

now the "paid tool" of the Cobdens and Brights, Truly the Leaguers have much to be proud of that the gentleman was just asking for what they (the hired to burke the very principles for which he In the first place they gave Dr. Sleigh anything but League) wanted—free discussion. Mr. Mason here a fair hearing. They then proposed a clap-trap steed forward and said, I feel fully satisfied with the amendment, calculated to catch all the gulls, and statement of Mr. Cobden, and therefore it is now un- to go to work to emancipate the working classes of this meeting, "eventually withdrew." Yes, but not until affirming principles which the League-men themthe meeting withdrew from him. A majority of the meeting decided, twice over, that the meeting should stand adjourned; but Murray set the decision at defiance, until the meeting had left him.
This sort of conduct shewed the intentions of the This sort of conduct shewed the intentions of the This proposition. Next they refused to Dr. Sleigh Chairman and the meeting will allow me to reply.

The motion for the chairman was then put and carried. party—intentions which they fully carried out at his legitimate right of reply, and clamoured down the motion for the chairman was then put and carried. The motion for the chairman was then put and carried. The chairman, who stated he was a landholder, after all attempts of other persons to take part in the The chairman, who stated he was a landholder, after discussion. By force and expolery they obtained their a few remarks, introduced Mr. Bright to the meeting. the platform alone, and was followed by Dr. Sleigh majority; and then violently refused to hear a man Mr. Bright, in his prefatory observations, said "they and the chairman, Lawrence Pitkethly, of Hudders—who would have tested the sincerity of their new-did not come there for triumph, as they never put resofield; Titus Brooke, George Julian Harney, — Davis, born-hatred of "all monopolies" and "all taxation." thous to such meetings." There was the dodge: the tists of Yeovil and its neighbourhood, held at their meeting was not called for resolutionising, only for attorney, wearing a radical-coloured hat, following nicle and the Sun write their "leaders," and over oration-hearing. But, then, if there was a probability in the chair, the subject of the New Plan of Orand ranging themselves with a numerous body of the which our local Whig, and sham-Radical contempo- of carrying a motion the precious moment was not to be doctor's supporters, on the left of the chairman. At raries will no doubt chaunt their lost; for though their bills only provided for speech-

time. The doctor commenced by declaring that if he who was thoroughly disgusted with the conduct of the or dishonourable. But should a Chartist motion be could be convinced a repeal of the Corn Laws would be broad-cloth gentry, remark that: "He had often submitted, with a chance of being carried, then the beneficial he would give it his unqualified support; but wondered why they had the prison and lunatic asylum | Chairman would of course declare it out of order! and when he recollected that as trade increased wages de- both at Wakefield; he new saw the reason; its mid- sooner than put it "would feel bound to vacate the although there is at present symptoms of a division creased—that in 1796 wages averaged 17s. 2d., and in die class, at any rate, were evidently only fit for one chair." Cunning harpies! If the Chartists in each among them. The men get well supported, con-

was £156,000 000 per annum, and that was the main

We understand that Dr. Sleigh is likely to visit would only take proper measures to secure a fair discusse of distress; and, added the doctor, your wages

Sheffield on Monday next. If the "sow-metal" cussion, our cause might receive a moral impetus from gentry attempt the game of the Wakefield Whigs, this or any other movement falling short of Complete though that is not enough; if such was the case, we we trust that they will be met in a corresponding Justice, which would teach the middle classes a wholewould have a properous market at home, and not spirit. What's "sauce for the goose is sauce for some public lesson. Mr. Bright spoke for about an their demands are said to be reasonable, the masters depend on the export trade. Should you, said he, be the gander." Their "penny-whistle" triumph may hour, with much warmth. Mr. Cobden fellowed, and promise them their prices as soon as the settlement of the disputer with the other trades. so unwise as to permit a repeal of the Corn Laws, at cost them dear yet! At the same time, we hope the spoke for about an hour. His speech was a miserable

for the PROTECTION OF THEIR LABOUR, and no Chartime when the proceedings were going on, Mr. Hob He then requested Mr. Stevenson to read the resolution tion the best means of dispelling the apathy existing

them to win.

Spain,—Diplomatic.—We are authorised to state,

of the produce of two millions of acres being carried, on the wheat and flour of Canada. There has been taining what are the real causes of public distress and the produce of two millions of acres being carried, on the wheat and flour of Canada. There has been taining what are the real causes of public distress and them—(hear, hear). He spoke of the Youths' them—(hear, hear). He spoke of the Youths' taining what are the real causes of public distress and them—(hear, hear). He spoke of the Youths' them—(hear, hear). He spoke of the Youths' taining what are the real causes of public distress and society of Bristol as likely to produce men who is willing to aid them, or wishes any terise this meeting, are not likely to attain this great would be ornaments to the Chartist cause. The information, will apply and aid them in their noble and desirable object—(cheers and "go on"). I will if members of the society in Bristol thought an undertaking.

Chartist Entelligence.

DUBLIN.—A Repeal Meeting of the Linen Hall' Ward having been held in the Potato Market, separated.

MANCHESTER-On Sunday evening last a lecture was delivered in the Carpenters' Hall, by J. R. H. Bairstow, to a large and respectable audience. At the close of the meeting upwards of thirty new members were enrolled.

BOLTON.—Two lectures were delivered in the Charter Association Room, Newport-street, Great Bolton, by William Dixon, of Manchester. The audiences were large and respectable. At the close of the evening's discourse a vote of thanks was given

The Chairman's hope that "good conduct" would be shown by those over whom he presided, was doomed to be woofully disappointed. Of all the rather extraordinary amendment. Mr. Harney in an anti-monopolist and an anti-taxationist, and the delegate meeting in worcester might be, the League had defraying the expenses of the Delegation to the late.

Inamely, who had neither attempted to speak, nor Patriots, an apology for postponement was instantly outstanding accounts, &c., and the delegate meeting invented to justify the abandoning of the meeting in which gave evident satisfaction.

BALANCE SHEET of Receipts and Expenditure for defraying the expenses of the Delegation to the late.

HEYWOOD.—The Chartists of this locality held.

can well understand: they may be sure the Doctor an hour endeavouring to procure a hearing, but in £160,000, attributes Mr. Mason's presence to "Tory was telling some ugly truths, when his address is thus vain; being met each time he attempted to speak by tactics." A Mr. Holland was called on to preside; Mr. a systematic howling. A length he consented, in Stevenson, on the proposition for a Chairman, stood or not. A sort of show of hands was then taken, allow fair discussion. He had privately spoken to him, this time from seven to eight hundred were present, journals of Saturday.

In they increased to a thousand or upwards in a short. We overheard a working man in the meeting, tion when it might be carried by any means, honourable making, yet it would not be out of order to put a resolocality, where a League meeting was to take place, least two millions of acres would be thrown out of cul- Chartists will have their say to Dr. Sleigh, and tell failure in point of matter. He argued the question into them to find them employment. The Fork Grinders many shapes. His paid reporters, however, must do are likewise out; and in their address, which gives his harangues up a la mode for the hireling press. After a horrible account of the pernicious effects of fork

Mr. Harney is here paraded as one of the Doctor's "supporters;" the truth is, that Mr. H. was

amendment. Inis, to say the least of the Wool market so nearly forward to move an amendment; but so soon as he had universal applause. He then gave an account of riage from the mill to their masters warehouses, and assimilates those for several weeks past, that we are intimated that he (Mr. S.) did not agree with the sent the treatment of Dr. Sleigh at Wakefield, on Fritary and stated that the Doctor was represented by the formation naving been seconded, mr. Stevenson stood pay for car.

They have to pay for car. The Courant atter stating that the amendment was intimated that he (Mr. S.) did not agree with the sentiment of Dr. Sieign at Wakeneld, on Friday in his professional character of reporter. But the Wakefield Whigs don't like "George Julian Harney." They have not forgotten the drubbing they received when their "Noble Lords" were so ingloriously laid low at the last election. For the part Mr. H. took in the work of uproar. The Chartists that the last election. For the work in the work of uproar. The Chartists that work in the work of uproar. The Chartists that work in the work of uproar. The Chartists that will be marshalled to oppose him. Mr. West then part Mr. H. took in that affair, he may expect the This is falsehood every word. The Chartists that heard. He then asked whether they would allow him will be marshalled to oppose him. Mr. West then pleasing to him, rather than the reverse. Mr. Davis not bring forward anybody. Mr. Auty who atment; but he had not read three sentences when the leaders, and stated that they must hold themselves is not a "leading Chartist," nor a Chartist at all, tempted to speak before the amendment was put, and sealous Leaguers thought that even the reading of the line reading of the latter than the reverse. Mr. Davis not bring forward anybody. Mr. Auty who at ment; but he had not read three sentences when the leaders, and stated that they must hold themselves in reading of the line reading of the latter than the reverse. Mr. Davis leaders, and stated that they must hold themselves in reading of the latter than the reverse. Mr. Davis leaders, and stated that they must hold themselves in reading of the line reading of the latter than the reverse. Mr. Davis leaders, and stated that they must hold themselves in reading of the latter than the reverse. Mr. Davis leaders, and stated that they must hold themselves leaders, and stated that they must hold themselves in reading of the latter than the reverse. Mr. Davis leaders, and stated that they must hold themselves leaders, and st that we know of. At any rate, he has never lectured on Chartist, nor taken any prominent part in the Chartist agreement and Mr. Brooke were not "brought forward," nor taken any prominent part in the Chartist agreement and Mr. Brooke were not "brought forward," nor taken any prominent part in the Chartist agreement and Mr. Brooke were not "brought forward," nor taken any prominent part in the Chartist agreement adopted any the reading of the coercive measures against the Irish people, the amendment might peril their triumph; and therefore assistance and sympathy of the English Chartists in the Chartist agreement adopted any the reading of the coercive measures against the Irish people, the amendment might peril their triumph; and therefore assistance and sympathy of the English Chartists agreement adopted any the measures against the Irish people, the amendment might peril their triumph; and therefore assistance and sympathy of the English Chartists force and free exercise of lungs, instead of language.

regret much that now, after the question of Free Trade gestion of a Delegate Meeting, and its termination out. I can see that mischief will be done, as I never

you will hear me in reply to Mr. Cobden—"yes, yes," exchange of local lecturers advisable. This part of point clearly. But what does Mr. C. propose to remedy town and every village in the West of England a my way. Accordingly I left Leeds by rail on Sunday, this state of things? Let us inquire whether the measure of things? Let us inquire whether the measure of things? Let us inquire whether the measure of things? livering lectures or addresses, in some of the principal towns of the West Riding, on the subject of
LABOURS WRONGS and the necessity of affording
FULL LEGAL PROTECTION TO BRITISH INDUSTRY Our

Market, Murray's amendment is not truly given, it was in this locality, at the usual hour of the meetspot of Chartism. They might first establish an October 1st, for Dewsbury, in which place I opened in this locality, at the usual hour of the meetspot of Chartism. They might first establish an October 1st, for Dewsbury, in which place I opened in this locality, at the usual hour of the meetspot of Chartism. They might first establish an October 1st, for Dewsbury, in which place I opened in this locality, at the usual hour of the meetspot of Chartism. They might first establish an October 1st, for Dewsbury, in which place I opened in this locality, at the usual hour of the meetspot of Chartism. They might first establish an October 1st, for Dewsbury, in which place I opened in the Large suggested by the League will really promote a exchange of local lecturers. Second, they could the campaign by delivering two lectures in the Large tion, the meeting of that body on Sunday last was but thinks attended. On the motion of M- II Clark but thinks attended, and compared with my former visit, the Huddersfield meeting, when the fallacies of the freebooters? were so triumphantly exposed by the Doctor, Mr. Hobson, and other speakers. They also but failed to obtain a hearing!!"

seconded by the veteran Mr. F. Rafter, Mr. P M. Brophy advanced of the seconded by the seconded by the seconded by the seconded by the suproar, and office of the suproar and office of the suproar and of the suproar and office of the suproar and of the suproar and office of the suproar and know that a large meeting was held at Bradford, where the petition in favour of "protection, were both carried, with large majorities."

but failed to obtain a hearing!!"

address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address plause. It was obvious to all Mr. Brophy's pot the spirit in favour of democracy strong.

They also
the failed to obtain a hearing! I'

Throughout his address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address of the spirit in favour of democracy strong.

They also
the failed to obtain a hearing! I'

Throughout his address was frequently interrupted by the most raptrated by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by stating that there were three separate address was frequently interrupted by stating that there were three separate add racteristic weapons, Penny Whistles. Dr. Sleigh Government by pringing over 300,000 munster men, finally gave way, and allowed the decision to be to put down public liberty in England. Mr. Patrick finally gave way, and allowed the decision to be to put down public liberty in England. Mr. Patrick taken without insisting upon his right of reply.

8 "The Chairman proceeded to put the resolution to a kis usual happy style of withering sarcasm, proposed and arousing them to exertion. No better Plan than the working classes of any other European state; could be adopted by them at present than that and hence he would encourage us to expose every of a mutual exchange of local lecturers. Mr. British market to the contest of competition, without are better mechanics, and more laborious in our exertons and arousing them to exertion. No better Plan O'Connor's visit finished them. Laws: but until the Government is rendered responsible to the entire people, I believe the changes proposed by the League would be a curse instead of a blessing. freebooting" gentleman sticks at nothing; now knowledged by all present, that the writers enterthen for the truth as to the divisions.

The question was first put to a show of hands, when the Chairman declared he could not decide rent which were spent in the charitable pursuit of received with a disapprobation secondary only to the Bath National Charter Association, on Sunday, Nov. perseverance during the whole of my journey. I lecwhen the Chairman declared he could not decide rent which were spent in the charitable pursuit of abundant hissing and groaning which greated him on his divided, when the Chairman ngain declared he could hatred between the Irish resident in England, and of the could hat the evening. The cause has been very low in Bury at two in the evening. The cause has been very low in Bury have not sent delegates to the present meeting, will for a long time; a few good men have struggled to keep immediately assailed with the most opprobious lan- ward was called to the chair, when thanks were of England on the merits of free trade. Mr. Mason see the great importance of being represented at the it together, and many were disposed to despond; but

political agitation.

NORTAAMPTON .-- Mr. Parkes delivered a lec-

LONDON .- METROPOLITAN DELEGATE MEET-ING. Mr. Matthews in the chair. Reports were received from various localities stating their adoption of the New Organization. Mr. Simpson read the Balance WORCESTER -FREE TRADE . FREE DIS. Sheet of the expenses of delegates to the late Confer-CUSSION.—Some time ago placards were issued,—by ence, which was approved of, and requested to be inwhom no one knew,—announcing that Messrs. Cobden serted in the Northern Star; and also the Balance and Bright would visit Wercester in the course of a Sheet of the delegate meeting. Mr. Simpson moved, few days, to address the farmers. Subsequent bills and Mr. Grover seconded the following resolution:-London, to be present, that the merits of the League address of the Executive Committee." Carried upani. is simple and upassuming; but well calculated to and M Grath were elected a Committee to settle all prejudiced against our principles. At the conclu-

defraying the expenses of the Delegation to the late Golden Lion 10s; Lambeth 10s; Mile End 6s; Crown 2s; Brompton 5s; Proceeds of Concert 5s 10d; Standard meeting 5s 9d-£6 9s 41-Empenditure-Paid Mr. Wheeler £2 10s; Mr. M'Grath £2 10s; Rent of Hall Postage and Money Orders 4d; Printing 3:-£6 9s 4d.

JOHN THOMPSON, Treasurer. PHILIP M'GRATH, Secretary. CITY OF LONDON POLITICAL AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION-SUNDAY EVENING.-The attendance was very numerous. Mr. Rathbone was elected to the chair. Mr. Clark, of Stockport, delivered an able and Mr. Duffield, Spilsby, (sale of Crow and highly satisfactory address, which was received with enthusiastic appliance. At its conclusion, Mesers. Dwaine, Mantz, Goodfellow, Cowan, Chippendale, and and eloquent address. Mr. Clark, of Stockport, in an energetic and humorous address, showed the superiority the views of his colleagues. Fifty cards of membership were disposed of, and the meeting adjourned.

audience on Sunday evening last, at the Mechanics Institution, Circus-street, New-road, on the future pros- Proceeds of Harmonic Meeting. Feathers, pects of the Chartists, which subject he handled in a masterly style, and contended that the Land, coupled with the agitation for the Charter, was the right way unanimously, after which the meeting separated highly

LAMBETH.-The members of the above locality met, agreeable to notice, at the Chartist Hall, Blackfriar's Road, on Monday last, for the purpose of enrolling members under the New Plan of Organization. Twenty-one members were curolled; and there is every prospect of this becoming a

flourishing locality.

YEOVIL.—At a general meeting of the Chartists of Yeovil and its neighbourhood, held at their ganization was taken into consideration, and, after Descripto of the Executive for Cards from Oct Oth a very lively discussion, was warmly approved of. SEEPPIELD .- THE TRADES .- The Type-Found-

ers still continue out on strike; the masters in Sheffield being with those in London, bound in a heavy bond not to accede to the men's demand: although there is at present symptoms of a division sidering that there are four trades out besides. The Table Blade Forgers continue out; the masters stating that some of their demands are more than the state of trade will allow them to comply with. This has forced the Table Knife Hafters out; and as their demands are said to be reasonable, the masters of the disputes with the other trades will enable

announced the arrest of Dan O'Connell and the Irish

and "no, no"). Mr. Cobden has laboured to prove the country was not profitable to the time of lecthat the present Corn Laws do not afford protection to turers. There were not so many as there were in the farmers; and I consider he has established this the north. They wanted therefore to make every determined on taking a portion of the West Riding on burdens of local and national taxation, our distress beable to invite Mr. Duncombe, Mr. O'Connor, or well attended, and compared with my former visit, the would not be fearfully aggravated—(bear, hear, and some first-rate lecturer, amongst them. He thought cause had evidencly advanced considerably. The fol-Pian of Organization, and they had enrolled mem-bers and issued cards. Mr. Charles Bolwell said, supporter of the League, had, by way of shewing his Mr. Cobden indulges our national pride. He says we afford would be the means of stirring up the people, firth. I find that the Leaguers are still as the grave. of local lecturers. The mutual interchange of lecwith as light a burthen on our back. It is our supe- turers would tend to do away with the bickerings and icalousies which unfortunately existed in some meeting the cause of Chartism in the West of Eng-hearted and well-minded Democrats. The same night, land would be materially advanced by a system of local lecturers; and that we immediately commence counter-tact opposing the loudly emblazoned triumphs Bolwell, Secretary, 5, Galloway's-buildings, Bath." I there met with my old friend Mitchell, of Huddersinstantly replied—"Hear, hear; I accept it." Thus forthcoming one, and co-operate in the great work of effectually carrying out the principles of the proceedings of last Sunday infused new life into of effectually carrying out the principles of the proceedings of last Sunday infused new life into of effectually carrying out the principles of the proceedings of last Sunday infused new life into of effectually carrying out the principles of the sions. Some of them started for Manchester on the much-oppressed and suffering country. God save Eng. | Chairman, a vote of thanks for his conduct in pre- | Monday morning, in order to give a proper welcome land from such arbiters of her weal or woe. The discussion proposed by Mr. Cobden will, however, be the dissolved. [Notice.—The Secretary in Bath not table, yet traduced, O'Connor. means of obtaining another ample exposition of this being in possession of the address of several of the Leaving Bury, I reached Chorley on Monday afterquestion, the most extravagant fraud ever practised in secretaries of localities in the west, it is particularly noon. When I was last there, the Magistrates interrequested that all those who were not invited by fered, and would not allow me to lecture; but this him to co-operate in this delegate meeting, will im- time I had a good audience, in a good room. The ture in the large room at the Saracen's Head, on mediately supply him with their addresses and their Free Traders are well known in that locality, and estiThursday, October the 12th. intentious with regard to the forthcoming meeting of mated as they should be by the working men. Nov. 12th. It is desired that those localities who

> SHEFFIELD .- FIGTREE LANE .- On Sunday evening, Mr. Edward Burley, the late indefatigable Secretary of the East and North Riding, visited Sheffield, and delivered a very interesting and in- Blackburn has kept up its former name. The strike

Conference—Income—City of London 13s 9d; Mr. Rid-ley 2s 6d; Summers Town 15s; Camberwell 5s 6d; Summers Town 15s; Camberwell 5s 6d; Summers Town 15s; Camberwell 5s 6d; Clerkenwell 10s; Golden Lane 10s; Bloomsbury 10s; of Organization, when the following resolution was ananimously agreed to :- "That the Chartists of and Anchor 7s 6d; Weaver's Arms 5s; Hammersmith this locality do co-operate with, and assist the new Executive." We are happy to be enabled to state of Liberty 5s 6d-total, £6 3s 7d-Lent by delegate that Chartism here bids fair to resume its former prosperous position, as nearly fifty persons enrolled their names on that occasion, and we have good CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP WAREHOUSE for election £1; Expense of Hall at Birmingham 6s; grounds for expecting that in the course of a week their numbers wil be considerably augmented.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY MR. CLEAVE. FOR VICTIMS. Mr. Jones, Northampton, ditto ... 0 3 0 improvement made in this Branch of our Manu-City of London Locality, viz.:-Cooper, addressed the audience. Mr. Clarke wound Mr. Dear's Book 0 8 9 S. N. als great advantage in Quality and Price opened with audience. Mr. Clarke wound in the proceedings, and received a unanimous vote of thanks. Many new members were enrolled; the Secretary disposed of every card in his possession.

Green wich.—A public meeting was held at this place on Wednesday evening. The attendance was very good. Mr. Wheeler was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long and clearly address. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the meeting was called to the chair, and briefly and clearly address. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the clear was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the clear was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the clear was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the clear was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the clear was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the clear was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the clear was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the meeting was held at this limited to inspect an entirely New Stock of Chandeliers and Lamps, of the most elegant designs, in Bronze and Or Molu; also Painted and Stained Glass Lanterns, for Entrance Halls, &c.; Table, of Stockwood was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the meeting was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the meeting was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the meeting was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business. Mr. M. Grath delivered a long of the meeting was called to the chair, and briefly opened the business of the meeting was called to the chair, Mr. Elliott, Stockwell Mr. Elliott, Stockwell 0 2 0 Oil, and Candle Lamps, in every variety; Papier Mr. Craddock, from Northampton... 0 1 0 Mache Tea Trays of the very best description only. of the Chartist over every other agitation, and was Macclesfield, per Mr. Warren ... 0 7 greeted with great applause. Mr. Wheeler supported Collected by Mr. Shutt, tailor to Feargus Warren-street, St. Paneras, per Mr. Farrar ... 1 0 FOR MR. WILLIAMS, KIRKDALE. country. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried Harmonic Meeting, Feathers, St. Paneras 0 12 6 his Predecessor-POR EXECUTIVE. J. K., Nottingham 0 5 0 Mr. Craddock 0 1 0 MONIES RECEIVED FOR MR. O'CONNOR. Macclesfield, Victim Fund 0 7 Wellingborough, for Cards ... 0 6 Tavistock, for Victims 0 3
Ditto, for Cards 0 3
Morthyr Tydvil, for Victims ... 0 5 Bilston, for Charter 0 2 6
Ditto, for Executive 0 2 6

meceipis oj in								·Z
Wednesda	y, Oct.	18th, p	er Gen	eral S	ecre	tarı	y.	
Bristol	•••		•••	•••	•••	0	11	(
Brighton	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	0	11	
Sheffield	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	0	
Lambeth	•••	•	•••	•••	•••	0	4	•
Bermondsey	•••		•••	•••	•••	0	5	
Deptford	•••	•	•••	•••		0	2	1
Lewisham	•••	•.••	•••	•••	•••	0	1	
Crown and A	nchor,	Water	cloo To	wn	• • •	0	8	
Golden Lane	•	. . .	***	•••	•••	0	3	
Mile End	•••		•••	•••	•••	0	3	
Single Cards		•••	•••	•••	•••	0	1	
Tot	ta 1					 €3	12	_
10		3		•••				
	Тном	AS M.	WHE	ELER,	Sec	ret	ary.	,
				~~~				

CONTEMPLATED STRIKE OF THE NAILORS OF WOR-

almost overlooked by the press and public generally,

blush; and last, though last not least, they have, in time past, and unless an advance on goods can be most cases, to take their wages in truck, and in a realized, they will be driven to the alternative of leaders, and stated that they must hold themselves majority of cases, take articles of a very inferior making less to protect themselves from loss. quality, at 25 per cent. above the market price. Indeed, these men are worked harder and worse paid than any other set of men in this country. I this day's market but little grain offering of any have (says our correspondent) now lying before me, description, and prices obtained were rather less than the last market.—Wheat 52s to 62s per qr of 40 new members were enrolled and the members met a piece of bacon which was charged 25 per cent, on Wednesday night to elect a council. human being to eat. These men have tried every Delegates for the West of England, as announced in plan they can think of to induce their em ployers to give them some little advance: but their endeavours have proved of no avail whatever. tist lecturer at all), spoke for half-an-hour." He son was addressing a meeting at Upper Wortley, and propose it. Mr. Mason—certainly, Mr. Stevenson among the people, and awakening a feeling in favour They are about to do that for themselves what ance of buyer's at this day's market. Wheat has did not speak three minutes, simply confining him. two miles on the Bradford side of Leeds, composed of the People's Charter, was held their taskmasters will not do for them. They have self to seconding the resolution, and requesting a Municipal Electors of the Ward of Holbeck, for unless he is allowed to speak in support of it. If the lat the rooms of the National Charter Association, in called a delegate meeting, and have unanimously and a considerable extent of business has been done. which Ward Mr. H. is a candidate for a seat in the meeting will not hear his reasons, then let him withdraw Bath, on Sunday afternoon, October 15th. Mr. resolved to stand out on Monday next until they get Barley yet comes sparingly to hand, and has comhis motion and retire. Mr. Stevenson finding it impos- Twite was appointed chairman, and Mr. T. Bolwell ten per cent. advance. Their numbers are esti- manded an advance of ls. per quarter. Oats and sible to obtain a hearing retired. Mr. Mason now presented himself to the meeting and was received without Delegates having been handed in, the Chairman seem to have lost all regard for their employers, week, and beans are the turn dearer. taxation, to compete with foreigners, who have, but we do hope that for the future they will be the alightest disapprobation for the moment by the stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Bolwell ex and one feeling of resentment seems to actuate the comparatively, little or no burdens to bear; or, in more guarded how they receive reports from particular to the suggest of the meeting. It is also the suggest of the meeting of resentment seems to actuate the stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Bolwell ex whole. Should their masters compel them to stand one feeling of resentment seems to actuate the plained the object of the meeting. Mr. Bolwell ex whole. Should their masters compel them to stand one feeling of resentment seems to actuate the object of the meeting. Mr. Bolwell ex whole. Should their masters compel them to stand one feeling of resentment seems to actuate the object of the meeting. Mr. Bolwell ex whole. Should their masters compel them to stand one feeling of resentment seems to actuate the object of the meeting. Mr. Bolwell ex and one feeling of resentment seems to actuate the object of the meeting. Mr. Bolwell ex and one feeling of resentment seems to actuate the object of the meeting. Mr. Bolwell ex and one feeling of resentment seems to actuate the object of the meeting. Mr. Bolwell ex and one feeling of resentment seems to actuate the object of the meeting. Mr. Bolwell ex and one feeling of resentment seems to actuate the object of the meeting. Mr. Bolwell ex and one feeling of resentment seems to actuate the object of the meeting. ean compete with untaxed labour, without pringing regard for the truth, caring only for the paltry and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and has been fully and amply discussed on the one side, in their then assembly, and stated that the Country and the country —(hear, hear, and suppressed murmers). We live in a plan to lay before the Delegates for their consideration; and suppressed murmers). We live in a plan to lay before the Delegates for their consideration; but had conceived it advisable to leave the hell-born monster—the truck system—with every surely it will not be said, that the right of freely ex- formation of some scheme calculated to effect their prospect of doing much good, as a great many of pressing opinion, a right which the British Government has in vain attempted to abrogate, but which no
tion from a Delegate, Mr. B. said this meeting was
them in every possible way they can. They have all
class would relinquish, even under the most perilous
intended to be preliminary to other delegate meetthe magistrates in their favour. They propose to class would reunquish, even under the most perilous intended to no production, of Bristol, thought, though they give every encouragement to the men to lay informaour security as British subjects is to be at last outraged had not perhaps at present the numbers they had tions against the truck-masters, by giving them em-

(A) TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

RESPECTED SIR-Invited to North Lancashire. I

Leaving Holmfirth on Wednesday morning, I crossed the lofty hills which divide Yorkshire from Lancashire. If man would commune with nature, let him pay a visit to this wild region, where stern sublimity sits enthroned. Here the Geologist can learn more in a single day than tradition can impart in whole years. Thousands of ages have rolled onward; nations have risen, empires failen; but these storm-olad mountains. misty vallies, foaming steeps, and roaring torrents, are still unchanged. The partridge and the plover alone inhabit these wild regions, where liberty and man might love to dwell. Much fatigued, I at length arrived in after having spent an hour with my friends, I made my way to Mill Bottom, where I arrived about midnight.

On Thursday, I lectured there to a full house; and on Friday took my leave, and made my way to Rochdale.

On Tuesday, I lectured in Preston to an attentive are not able to send a delegate, will not neglect to audience, but in a very poor room, at least for the tewn send a letter to the forthcoming delegate meeting. that returned Hunt to Parliament; but the Socialists Address, Mr. T. Bolwell, 5, Galloway's buildings, are about to open a good Hall, which the Chartists may are about to open a good Hall. Which the Chartists may have on all future occasions.

From Preston, I proceeded to Blackburn. I lectured in the Music Hall; and, although the night was wet and unpropitious, we nevertheless had a good meeting. was sorely felt in that district; but the friends of Chartism stood firm and immoveable in the midst of every danger. I intend to visit Blackburn once again before

On Thursday, accompanied by my friend Heaton, tures in this town; and to-morrow I shall again lecture in the afternoon, and deliver a funeral oration to the memory of poor Duffy in the evening. I may add, that as far as I have been, I have found a mest excellent spirit in favour of the New Plan of fullest extent.

One of the People, DAVID ROSS. Clitheroe, October 14, 1843.

10. BOND STREET.

S. NEWINGTON, (Successor to Mr. YATES,) respectfully solicits an Inspection of his Rooms, which are now replete with an extensive Collection of Dinner, Dessert, and Tea Services, of the most modern and approved Shapes and Patterns; a very beautiful Assortment of Ornamental China. Tyreil's Beverage) ... ... 0 6 0 (some most exquisite Specimens), showing the great factures.

A large Assortment of useful Articles for Dairy and Kitchen Purposes. A quantity of Goods suitable for Tavern Keepers, &c., at moderate Prices. All Goods will be delivered free of charge for carriage. Persons Furnishing will do well to inspect this Stock previous to making their purchases. Residents at a distance can have Patterns sent for choice by giving a description of the article wanted.

The Preprietor is determined, by strict attention and correct method of business, to merit the same confidence and recommendation so long enjoyed by

### HOBSON'S ALMANACK.

In the Press, and speedily will be Published, Price Threepence,

THE POOR MAN'S COMPANION, FOR 1844. CONTAINING a mass of Statistical and other matter, bearing on the Political and Social questions of the day. Compiled from authentic documents. BY JOSHUA HOBSON.

The day of Publication, with a list of contents, will be duly set forth in future announcements.

### LOCAL MARKETS.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, OCT. 17 .- We 8 have had large arrivals of Wheat during the past 4 week, but for this day's market there is only a very limited show of any description. We quote prices 2s per or higher than last week, with more disposition on the part of millers generally to go into stock.
There is no variation in the value of Barley, and the sale of it is not free. Oats, Shelling, and Beans, very firm at late rates, with a steady demand.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE ER ENDING OCT. 17, 1843. Barley. Oats. Ryc. Beans. Peas Qrs. Qrs. 1159 436 Qrs. Qrs. Qrs. 550

almost overlooked by the press and pathologolic strain, although a more useful set of men do not live in England, nor one more oppressed. They have been £s. d. £s. BRADFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, Oct. 19, 1843.

Malton Corn Market, Oct. 14.—There was at stones. Bariey, 29s to 32s per qr of 32 stones. Oats, 83d to 93d per stone.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET.

FRIDAY, Oct. 20.—There has been a great attend-

LEEDS:—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, Briggates and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR.) at his Dwelling-house, No. 5. Market-street. Briggate: 23 internal Communication existing between the said No. 5, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Briggate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office

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

(Saturday, October 21, 1843.)