

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NOTTINGHAM AND SOUTH DERBYSHIRE.

BROTHERS.—The Committee appointed to carry out the Local Plan of Organisation and resolutions which were agreed to at your Delegate Meeting, held at Nottingham in June last, with regard to the term of their services has nearly expired, and to lay before you a statement of your affairs.

We are happy to state that much good has arisen from the labours of our indefatigable lecturer, Mr. Doyle. Owing to the hitherto imperfect state of our Organisation, the Lecturers' Fund is deficient to the amount of nearly £27. To this we earnestly direct your attention, and hope that the various friends will immediately subscribe to the sum of £1000 which the various sums agreed to.

A District Meeting will be held at Uttoxeter on Saturday, the 5th of November, when we hope that every locality will send a delegate to consider the best means of liquidating the debt, and transacting other important business.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL BOOTHAM, Secretary.

Nottingham, October 31st, 1843.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF BIRMINGHAM AND THE SUB-BOUNDING DISTRICT.

BROTHERS.—The Committee for the support of Mr. George White once more appeal to your sympathies, and to your justice. Five months of the time declared by Ingoldsby in a leading article to be necessary to extirpate within these walls the hideous crime of defending the priest and discrediting the church, have passed, leaving THREE yet to be endured, and those three, also I am amongst the most severe of the year.

Mr. White, springing theattempts which have generally been made to degrade the leaders and teachers of the people, demanded to be treated as a first-class misdemeanour. His demand was acceded to, and he was imprisoned in the Queen's Prison. By this act he did his duty to his fellow-workmen. When the gates of justice were closed upon him, justice and honesty claimed that the working-people should do their duty to have them done so. Yes, in part, they have done it in London, where he went amongst them a stranger. But in Birmingham and the district where he was well known, and much admired for his boldness and unquestioned political integrity—the town and neighbourhood which should have set a generous example to others at a distance, has done little or nothing. How true it is of Chartism, as of other systems, that its servants are never honoured in their own country.

Chartist—*London* depends, between George White and despotism. But he depended on those who ought to have supported him and shielded him from the iron grip of a sanguinary law code, penury and neglect would have been the ungenerous return from *those with whom he lived*, for twelve years' service in their cause, and for more than once endangering his life and health.

For the five months already passed, Birmingham and the district have not contributed five shillings per week. This is not honest; it is not just. Tyrants will never hear you until you respect yourselves; and you are a wise people to respect yourselves. Let us allow your enemies to talk with sneer and contempt; those whom you put forward to defend your liberties and demand for you those rights which Justice declares to be reasonable.

Brothers—Show that it is only necessary for you to know your duty to perform it. CONTRIBUTE quickly, freely, and cheerfully for the assistance and support of an honest man of your own class, for the remainder of the time which tyranny will retain him in his grasp. By Order,

W. CHILTON, Secretary.

38, Bromsgrove-street, or Place of Meeting.

P. S.—The Committee would mention that social tea-parties, concerts, etc., have been found of great assistance by the London friends.

WHO ARE THE IRISH?

"Ireland for the Irish" it has been said. Quite just and proper; but let it be understood who are the Irish. Though Mr. O'Connell has consented to relinquish the use of the word "Saxon," he has not denied that he is a "Saxon" who bears the logical antithesis to "Irishmen." Let us set it down. The "Celtic race" is exclusively entitled to be called "the Irish."

Ireland was not possessed by an exclusively Celtic people at the time of Strongbow's invasion, and a "the Irish" who opposed Strongbow were not exclusively Celts. The predominant population, if not the founders of Limerick and the maritime cities of Ireland, were the Osmans—Teutonic race, the kinmen of the Saxons and Normans. The most prompt and energetic of Strongbow's allies, who bore at his first landing the banner of Wladimir. The Osmans of Dublin offered a more uncompromising resistance to the English invaders than the "Celtic Irish" of that city and its vicinity. An entry in the Rotulus Placitorum of the 4th of Edward II, enables us to estimate the relative proportions of Osmans and Celts in the native population of the deancy of Limerick—Recognitio facta (a. 1201) pro sacramentum 12 Anglorum, et 12 Osmannorum, et 12 Hibernorum de terris ecclesiarum, et 12 exercituum, et 12 Litterarum, et 12 Anglorum, et 12 Osmannorum, et 12 Hibernorum, et 12 Celts. The Celts in Ireland were not equal in numbers to the Osmans, but were equal in numbers to the Celts in England. The Celts in Ireland were not a pure Saxon race, but the English-speaking population of Ireland are no more a pure Celt race than the English-speaking population can be considered (seeing the frequent intermarriages between English and Irish that have taken place in the lapse of centuries) can be considered a pure Saxon race. In the master of stock, of blood, all inhabitants of Ireland are one race.

But it will be said that the Celtic-speaking people of Ireland have retained the traditional national character, while the English-speaking race have lost its language, though the convenience made it a task of education. Let us be it. But the language, literature, and religion of Ireland its literature and religion are more truly its ancestors than its physical progenitors. But who are the leaders of the "Irish" of the present day? In this view of the question, they are "Saxons" to a man. Their faith is not that of the old Irish Church, but of the Romish Church; which, if not originally introduced, was first firmly established by the Anglo-Norman rulers. Their language, though they did not religious, philosophical, political topics, is English. O'Connell may be now, and then, treat the "Irish" as a separate race, "Irish Gaelic," as a country gentleman have been known to quote Latin in the House of Commons; but could O'Connell frame a Reform Bill, or a Constitution, or argue their *pros* and *cons* in Irish? Could the acute and energetic writers in *The Nation* and words and phrases in the "Irish Gaelic" to express their ideas? A Parliament assembled in College Green must talk "Saxon," legal and political topics, in English. O'Connell may be now, and then, treat the "Irish" as a separate race, "Irish Gaelic," as a country gentleman have been known to quote Latin in the House of Commons; but could O'Connell frame a Reform Bill, or a Constitution, or argue their *pros* and *cons* in Irish? Could the acute and energetic writers in *The Nation* and words and phrases in the "Irish Gaelic" to express their ideas? A Parliament assembled in College Green must talk "Saxon," legal and political topics, in English. O'Connell may be now, and then, treat the "Irish" as a separate race, "Irish Gaelic," as a country

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Mrs. Green returns her sincere thanks to Mr. Dixen, of Moseley, and the other friends, who kindly invited her the 12th inst. through Mr. Lomax. THE ASHTON COTTON SPINNERS have issued the following address:—

“ TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE AND ITS VICINITY.

“ GENTLEMEN.—In consequence of a great many ill-founded allegations being made against us to deny us, we feel ourselves impelled to call upon us to deny them.

“ You are no strangers to the fact, that there are many among you who are willing (and always have been) to pay their hands a remunerating price for their labour, and to see them in the enjoyment of happiness and content; while there are others, the leading features of whose character are avarice and self-aggrandizement, and who worship at the shrine of gold with as much self-devotion as the Eastern devotee who bows down before the inanimate idol.

“ The former employers live in the hearts of their workmen, and all who know them—any thing would be given in support of their lives and property; while the latter are continually at work in causing strikes—disseminating falsehoods to cheat their own evil deeds—delighted by the met—shamed by the well-meant, and returning.

“ To the wife due from whence they sprung

“ Unspotted, unshamed and unashamed.

The contrast is so great, that did we not daily see evidences to the contrary, we would scarcely believe that any one man would risk his reputation and his honour for that which, in a few years, he will have to leave behind him, with the curse of industry marked upon his tomb.

“ Some of the employers in our locality, who never acted the better part of man to their hands, (except they could not help it), are doing all they can to make the well-intentioned among you believe that we are making use of the Piece for means which will subsequently prove injurious to all; and that we are encouraging them in that which we ought not to do.

“ An uniform List Prior is what workmen and employers have always wanted, but a want of union and harmony on the part of both have prevented so desirable an object. We can only learn by experience; and all knowledge of the past tells us, how futile have been the efforts when we have attempted to bring unprincipled employers into the ranks of the Chartists, and the men have turned out, the labour market being full, the places of those standing out have been filled by the surplus hands in the streets, and thus have our objects been frustrated.

“ We have taken the present plan of using the Piece as a matter of necessity, not of choice, forced upon us by the failure of all past good exertions, and we believe we have the sanction and silent co-operation of those amongst you who understand the duties that ought to regulate employer and employed; and did we not feel it our duty to do what was right, we would be the first to assist in making it right.

“ Those who wish to pay a fair price for work done, have nothing to fear, but will at all times be able to command the respect and support, not only of their own workmen, but all others who know them, and those who act a contrary part must deservedly expect to be detected, shamed by saint and sinner.”

“ Those amongst you who have always shown a disposition to make your work-people comfortable, accept our thanks for your kind gratuity; and long may you be able to foster industry, and the spirit of enterprise, and may your names for ever stand a beacon to the world, to light up the avarice and self-aggrandizement into the paths of justice, integrity, humanity, and charity, the God-embodied and ennobling principles of man.

With all due respect, we remain

Your obedient Servants

THE COMMITTEE
On behalf of the Operative Cotton Spinners
of Ashton.”

October 25th, 1843.

MR. CLIFTON.—We had intended to have given his letter to Mr. Surge, but was compelled to exclude it. AN OLD RADICAL, EDINBURGH.—His letter is rather too full of complimentary matter for us to insert it. Though Mr. O’Connor will be happy to know that he has the confidence and respect of such men as our unbiassed correspondent. We give the following extract:—

“ This much I can affirm, without fear of contradiction, that O’Connor’s visit to Edinburgh, and his powerful appeals in behalf of suffering humanity, have caused many who perhaps never thought seriously on the subject before, to pause, and to take into serious consideration the sayings and doings of the Chartists. Almost all now see the necessity of something being done to save the people from starvation, and our country from complete ruin; and many are now beginning to think that the Chartists were right after all.”

THE POETS.—For “The Philosopher’s Stone”; “The Mountain Mass”; “To the People of England”; “etc.”

We have not room.

MR. CLIFTON.—We have received a letter from Daniel O’Connell, and was compelled to exclude it. AN OLD RADICAL, EDINBURGH.—His letter is rather too full of complimentary matter for us to insert it. Though Mr. O’Connor will be happy to know that he has the confidence and respect of such men as our unbiassed correspondent. We give the following extract:—

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A many more will have to come to that conclusion yet!

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Foreign Movements.

France.—It appears that the Parisian citadels will be in time of peace an army of 24,000 men, which, with the garrison of the military establishments of the *caserne* constitute, as well as those of the interior of Paris, will form an effective of more than 60,000 men to guard the *free city* of Paris, and will be armed with 1,620 cannon, composed in part of eighty-pounders and mortars capable of throwing their projectiles into the centre of Paris.

In consequence of the increase of troops demanded by the *caserne* of Paris, it is in contemplation to augment the Artillery and Engineer force, as well as the Municipal Guard.

THE FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS.—It is not in external fortifications only that the French Government is preparing to meet internal enemies. "As the *Faubourg St. Antoine* observes, "be not well guarded, it will certainly not be for want of guard houses, barracks, small forts, and other advanced works. Every day some new project of fortification is devised for that quarter. Not satisfied with the formidable blockhouse at the Place de la Bastille, in the Rue de Montreuil, at the *Boulevard du Front*, on the *boulevards* *Moëland* and *Boucicaut*, the *back* of the arsenal and the castle of *Vincennes*, the Government has resolved on making extensive additions to the barracks of the *Célestins*, which has been considerably augmented during the last two years. The formidable works about to be added to the building will enable it to contain a garrison of 3,000 foot and horse Municipal Guards. The military establishments which were to be converted into a real citadel are to be surrounded by a wall pierced with loopholes. It will be the first barracks of the kind constructed in Paris."

Tuesday, the 26th of December, is the day fixed for the meeting of the Chambers. *La Patrie* announces the death of Admiral Roussin at Montpelier.

SPAIN.—*BARCELONA*.—Letters from Paris of date the 25th inst. state that the fire of the batteries of *Monjuich* and of the citadel continued to cover the barricades of the insurgents, which answered vigorously. On the 22nd, the cannonade was very keen on both sides. The insurgents appeared to have provided with ammunition and provisions.

The *Journal des Dépêches* says: "Barcelonais insurgents are at last dislodged from the citadel, but since their assault upon the citadel, which failed, they have raised a battery of mortars with the intent of bombarding it. Thus it is that the insurgents of Barcelonais, in their turn, threaten to have recourse to the terrible operation of bombardment." Martell, said to have been quartered at *Tortosa*, entered *Figueras* on the 19th.

The prisoners taken at *Matro*, who were sent to *Valencia* and subsequently to *Mjorca*, have been sent back by the governors of those places, who have refused to receive them; the Captain-General has, in consequence, chartered a large merchantman, and converted it into a prison-ship, which is now lying in the harbour filled with these unfortunate men.

It is stated in a bulletin of the *León Junta*, that General *Sobrino*, second in command of Old *León*, had been advanced against *León*, was attacked in the night and driven from the town, and routed. This bulletin is dated the 18th.

A pronunciamento has taken place at *Rosas* in support of the Central Junta.

PEPIGNAN, Oct. 27.—Primo continued his fire on *Girona* the day before yesterday, and took possession of the *Faubourg de Pèdes*. The firing continued yesterday. Martell yesterday went out of one-third of the *Figueras* with two hundred and fifty men.

MADRID, OCTOBER 21st.—The intelligence received is that a favourable opportunity has been obtained for the *Porto de Rosas*, in Catalonia, to be taken for that cause, and the insurgents of *León* have been beforehand with the troops sent from *Valladolid* against them, having surprised the latter in the night of the 18th, at one a.m., and taken Brigadier *Llorente*, Colonel *Pajol*, and two commanders and about 100 cavalry prisoners. The rest escaped, owing to the small force which was sent out from *León* against them. This event will give an impulse to the *Centralistas*, and the *León* movement may become formidable, particularly from its proximity to *Galicia*.

There have news from *Saragossa* to the 19th. *Chas*, having received some heavy artillery from *Navarre* and other points, amounting to twenty-two pieces altogether, had constructed his breaching batteries, which were completed on that day; he then sent a summons to the city, giving the *Junta* twelve hours to surrender; but the latter, in reply to the message, which was sent at six in the evening, reported that their batteries were ready, and he might begin to fire as soon as he liked; that they had just hoisted the black flag, and informed him with any more messages, they would hang the messenger."

LEON, OCTOBER 21st.—The intelligence received is that *Gov. Ford* would not give up *Smith* to be tried in Missouri, they would, assisted by such aid as they could obtain. They also resolved to require of the *Missouri* county officers. A crisis is evidently at hand.

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NEW YORK HERALD, Oct. 27.—The former inhabitants of *Porto de Rosas*, which was almost entirely destroyed by a hurricane and inundation on the 13th, have selected a new site for a town, some two or three miles higher up the *St. Mark's* river, which is to be called "Newport." It is now being laid off into lots, and several warehouses will soon be completed, ready for the reception of goods.

DIED IN FRAMINGHAM on the 15th inst. Abel Benet, a mulatto man, probably ninety years of age. He was once an attendant on Washington in Revolutionary days. Afterwards he served as a musician for the *Continental* army.

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stroyed, thirty-six exclusive of outbuildings; lost £40,000. In the Government fuel yard, 500 cords of wood and 700 chaldrons of coal were consumed.

THE LEFT WING OF THE ROYAL REGIMENT had arrived at Quebec, and were immediately embarked on a board a transport which was to sail for the West Indies. In consequence of the conduct of the *Monteiro* and *Tricoupi*, who had been despatched to *Mississauga* for *Ypres*, to the 18th instant, which was waiting the decision of the Government.

The *Frankfort Journal* states, that the King of Bavaria had authorised subscriptions to be made throughout his kingdom for the benefit of the Germans who had been expelled from Greece.

[A Foreigner's note.—It is not in external fortifications only that the French Government is preparing to meet internal enemies. As the *Faubourg St. Antoine* observes, "be not well guarded, it will certainly not be for want of guard houses, barracks, small forts, and other advanced works. Every day some new project of fortification is devised for that quarter. Not satisfied with the formidable blockhouse at the Place de la Bastille, in the Rue de Montreuil, at the *Boulevard du Front*, on the *boulevards* *Moëland* and *Boucicaut*, the *back* of the arsenal and the castle of *Vincennes*, the Government has resolved on making extensive additions to the barracks of the *Célestins*, which has been considerably augmented during the last two years. The formidable works about to be added to the building will enable it to contain a garrison of 3,000 foot and horse Municipal Guards. The military establishments which were to be converted into a real citadel are to be surrounded by a wall pierced with loopholes. It will be the first barracks of the kind constructed in Paris.]

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THE REBECCA MOVEMENT.
(Continued from our seventh page.)

OPENING OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

Carmarthen, Wednesday Night, Oct. 25. This most important Commission appointed for a full inquiry into the cause of the discontent and outrage in South Wales, was opened to-day in the Town Hall, the proceedings at which, as far as they are known to the public, have excited very considerable interest.

At ten o'clock, the Right Hon. T. F. Lewis and Mr. W. Cripps, accompanied by the Secretary to the Commission (Mr. G. E. Rickards), entered the Town Hall, and took their seats on the bench. Among the gentlemen present, I observed Colonel T. M. P. Vic. Lieutenant of the county, M. D. Morris, M. P., Dr. James, Captain Phillips, Dr. Lawrence, the Mayor of Carmarthen, Dr. Bowes, Captain Scott, &c.

The court being opened, the Right Hon. Chief Commissioner proceeded to read Her Majesty's Commission, and having finished, said—

"Gentlemen.—Having had the honour and duty to read Her Majesty's Commission, it is perhaps right to say for ourselves that we are deeply impressed with the difficulty and importance of the duties intrusted to us, and that it is only by relying on the assistance of the gentlemen of the other countries that we can visit that we can hope to be able to discharge our duties, or to effect the objects of the Commission;—but that nothing shall be wanting on our parts to pursue diligently, and I hope effectually, the inquiry intrusted to us; and, in order that we may do so, we are ready to exert ourselves to the utmost. In reading her Majesty's Commission, you must be struck with the wording as to the definition of its objects, for although her Majesty's Government, who I believe, and in fact are firmly resolved to meet with the strong arm of the law all attempts and put down outrages by the persons in possession of power on their parts; still at the same time they are most anxious desirous to ascertain whether there be any real causes of grievance existing, in order that by the powers of the Executive Government, or of Parliament, or both combined, a legislative remedy may be effected, for which purpose it is that we are here. Gentlemen, I think her Majesty's Government have done wisely in distinctly stating in the Commission, that it is the duty to inquire into the laws relating to turnpikes, roads, because, and I am informed, the first turnpike which took place in this country had for this object, by improper and unjustifiable means, to effect a remedy for alleged grievances with regard to turnpikes. I think, therefore, the Government have very properly directed our attention first to that object, in the hope that by proper inquiry a legislative remedy may be effected. Gentlemen, the Commission also contains other and larger powers, pointing to other causes and circumstances which are liable to acts of violence and outrage, and which open out a large field for inquiry. I will not allude to any of these causes individually, but by indicating some I might give them an impression which do not deserve, and lest I may be thought to have excluded others that some persons may think substantial grievances. I will, therefore, only say, that we will hold ourselves open to receive every species of information from persons acquainted with the country, come from whom or where it may, in order that it may be shown to us what have been the real causes of the disturbances that have taken place in this country. Be that as it may, I will open my ears and shall be open to receive, and it will be subject to a proper and full inquiry, in order that a remedy may be found. Let no person shut his eyes to the important command issued by the Almighty Creator. 'Then shall not steal.' If men are not to steal, it is clear that there must be something belonging to another that is not to be taken. Thus even the Creator himself recognised a right in property; and it is this foundation on which Society is built—the object of all government being to secure to every individual a free and undisturbed control and enjoyment of that property, which by his labour and industry—(hear, hear)—he may be justly entitled to, in the nature of things that the property required for the consumption of our fellow-creatures cannot be obtained if he who sows is not secure to reap—if he who plants is not entitled to gather. Gentlemen, society itself is so constituted, that the industrious, thrifty, and careful people are by the will of God tolerably secure of their reward; whilst, on the other hand, improvidence, wastefulness, and wanton outrage are certainly bringing distress and misery, with all the ruinous consequences that follow in their train, of those persons who are unwise enough to perpetrate them.

Let us only add, that with a most sincere and earnest wish to accomplish the object which her Majesty's Ministers had in view in advising her to issue this commission, we shall, with a little delay as possible, apply ourselves to the different points of the inquiry, and I feel assured, gentlemen, by your presence, here-to-day, that you will render us every assistance in your power, that the inquiry may be as full a one as possible.

Colonel Trevor asked the Commissioner if it would be convenient to them to state the course they intended to pursue.

Mr. F. Lewis replied, that they should now pursue the inquiry here, which would probably occupy several days. He, of course, could not say what time the inquiry would take at each place; but they would take Carmarthenshire first, Pembrokeshire next, and they could not say what county would follow.

They were desirous to throw themselves open to the whole country, and into full communication from all classes of the people. He hoped that they could not be induced to proceed in open court, though, for himself, the greater the publicity which could be given to their proceedings, the more satisfactory it would be to him; but at the same time he knew that there were witnesses who would be embarrassed if they knew that an audience was present, or that their words were being taken down, instantly on their utterance by short-hand writers; still, as they were, they could be given to the reporters present, said he wished, through their means, to state to the whole of South Wales their anxiety to receive the fullest information from all classes of the community, and at the same time to say, that they had no instructions from the Government, but what were contained in the Commission. He would further state, that if any persons making communications wished them to be confidential, and concealed them, so that they might rely upon their being so used.

The Commissioners then retired into the grand jury room, and were occupied the remainder of the day in a preliminary examination of Mr. Stacey, clerk to the Main Trust, and the examination of various books and papers, with a view to show the working of the trust.

THE WELSH COMMISSION.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir.—Observing in your columns to-day a report of the opening of the Royal Commission to inquire into the grievances of the people of Wales, I notice the fair promise of the Commissioner, that he will you will permit me to express a hope that on this occasion the Government will not disappoint the expectations of the sufferers, and add to the power I grant I am very suspicious of these commissions, I have observed that they are generally used to build up a theory—so to afford an excuse for establishing a predetermined measure. Such was the Commission on the Poor Laws.

It was determined that the right of the poor to support themselves should be denied, and that the poor were to be abased, and disdained that they were really unworthy of support.

Sometimes a commission is needfully appointed for one object, but really for another. In that case, the evidence that supports the object apparently intended is buried, while that which supports the real intention is published.

The same is the case with the late commission issued to inquire into the grievances of the hand-loom weavers.

In that inquiry, the apparent object was the relief of the hand-loom weavers, by protecting their labour; but the real design was to make out a case in favour of the extension of our foreign commerce by the system of free trade.

On that inquiry Mr. Muggridge, the Assistant Commissioner, was to be called to Huddersfield. There found that Mr. Scott and myself enjoyed the confidence of the hand-loom weavers.

He examined me publicly, and afterwards told me a communication he had received from that excellent and exemplary man, Joseph Sturge (Hear, hear). The question is, that there lived a being with a pure mind and fine spirit; that he was a general abolitionist about him; that gave him the name of a champion. (Hear, hear). He had been snared at as an inefficient politician; but he was an honest, zealous, and persevering politician. (Hear, hear). He was at the head of a party, which the Chartist movement was.

I agreed to be called to him, that if my evidence was not published in the report of the Commissioners, I should be at liberty to publish it.

On these express conditions I submitted to a private examination that extended through several hours. When we were done, Mr. Muggridge thanked me for my frank and candid communication, and promised to send me a correct copy of the whole in four or five days.

I applied many times for the promised copy, and was often assured that I should have it. At last Mr. Muggridge candidly told me "he could not let me have it, because, having considered my

duty of the greatest importance, he deemed it his duty to forward it to the Government as soon as it was taken, before he could have it copied, and that now he could not obtain, either the original or a copy, have since app'd to Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Normanby, and Sir James Graham, the successive Home Secretaries, and have not been able to obtain the fulfilment of Mr. Muggridge's promise.

Not one word of that evidence is in the report, hearing, Mr. Muggridge promised to take that general's examination. On that question no person's opinion could be more important. Nor is there a word in the report of the long and most important argument of Mr. William Atkinson who enjoyed the confidence of the Spitalfields weavers, and who was expressly requested by the Secretary of the Commission to send his information to Mr. Muggridge. How many other friends of hand-loom weavers, who were favourable to protection, were thus entirely excluded from the report. I know not. But this I know, there is no want of anti-Corn Law evidence. Nay, if the anti-Corn Law League had written the Report of the Commissioners, it could scarcely have been more favourable to Free Trade.

Knowing, as I do, the disgust with which that report was received by the hand-loom weavers, the causes of whose grievance it was pretended to inquire into with a view to their removal, and observing the conduct of Mr. Frankland Lewis is just, and I am sure that it is the duty of the Government to use every effort to make it possible to discharge those duties, or to effect the objects of the Commission;—but that nothing shall be wanting on our parts to pursue diligently, and I hope effectually, the inquiry intrusted to us; and, in order that we may do so, we are ready to exert ourselves to the utmost. In reading her Majesty's Commission, you must be struck with the wording as to the definition of its objects, for although her Majesty's Government, who I believe, and in fact are firmly resolved to meet with the strong arm of the law all attempts and distasteful outrages by the persons in possession of power on their parts; still at the same time they are most anxious desirous to ascertain whether there be any real causes of grievance existing, in order that by the powers of the Executive Government, or of Parliament, or both combined, a legislative remedy may be effected, for which purpose it is that we are here.

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"The recent despotic proceedings of the Government; the wise and prompt measures taken by the leaders of the Royal movement to preserve peace; and their universal observance by the people of Ireland, under circumstances of exasperation that might have led to the most fearful consequences, all conspire to encourage a general disposition on this side the Channel to a more favourable consideration of their just claims.

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