

late; prices in advance from last week. Beef 5d; Mutton 6½d to 7d. Cattle imported into Col from the 15th to the 22d April:—Cows 1384; 835; Lambs 367; Pigs 3775; Horses 29.

Charist Intelligence.

BOLTON.—One of the most numerous and respectable meetings ever held in this town, assembled in the Temperance Hall on Thursday evening, April 15th, for the purpose of hearing an address from our friend and patriot, Mr. J. M. F. Farlow, on the subject of the Ten Hours' Bill, the Masters and Servants' Bill, and the Irish Registration Bill. The meeting was convened for eight o'clock, but long before that time the spacious room, which is capable of seating 5,000 persons, was crowded to suffocation. The meeting commenced by reading the placard convening the meeting, and apologised for the absence of Mr. O'Connor, but assured them that that gentleman would arrive by the last train from Manchester. In the meantime he would call upon Mr. Jones, of Liverpool, who no doubt would occupy their attention very agreeably till Mr. O'Connor arrived. Mr. Jones, who was seated with the greatest calmness, then addressed the meeting. He had spoken for upwards of an hour, when the arrival of Mr. O'Connor was announced. As Mr. O'Connor entered the Hall, every man rose from his seat, and the cheering of hands and cheering of the people surpassed anything ever seen. Mr. O'Connor commenced by addressing the placard, which was headed, "Down with the Tories." He stated that after being in their pay for three years, he was now come to put them down. He asked, as there ever set on him as a Tory, to pay a man for the purpose of kicking himself out of office? But so it was, and he could not help it. Mr. O'Connor spoke at considerable length on the Ten Hours' Bill, showing the difference of treatment of the children of the rich and the factory children. In speaking of the Masters and Servants' Bill, he said that that Bill would now have been the law of the land had it not been for that terror of the Tories, Mr. O'Connor, and the people would have been in a worse state of vassalage and slavery than any people on earth. The Irish Registration Bill was a question that required the attention of the English as well as the Irish; it was allowed to pass, they might as well to Charism—farwell to Reform—farwell to anything but Toryism, in all its diabolical and ungodly thirteenth for power. When Mr. O'Connor sat down, a vote of thanks was read from the Operative Committee. Mr. O'Connor, Mr. O'Connor, &c. for the distinguished manner in which he advocated their cause. It was then moved by Mr. William Howard, and seconded by Mr. James Lord, "That the meeting be adjourned to the 22nd inst. at 8 o'clock, to hear Mr. O'Connor on the subject of the Ten Hours' Bill." A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated. The sum of 18s. 9d. was collected for the Executive, which was afterwards increased to 41s. 6d.

POTTERIES.—The following sums have been received from Mr. Sale, delegate to the Conference for the Potteries:—London, per Mr. Wheeler, for James Oldham, 2s. For Richard—Females of Rochdale 11s. 6d. from Carlisle 8s. 6d.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday last, Mr. Samuel Rydall addressed the people of the Charism, in the Charism, on Monday, Mr. George White paid us a visit, and delivered an address, which was well received. Both addresses gave general satisfaction.

BIRMINGHAM.—At our meeting on Tuesday last, Mr. J. Mason gave a report of the Convention proceedings, and the following resolution was unanimously carried: "That the best of thanks be given to Mr. J. Mason, for his straightforward conduct in the Convention."

LONDON.—Charism, Register! Register! A Registration Committee is every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at the Charism, House, Leather-lane, place on the Register all tenants or lodgers paying four shillings per week. Charism localities requiring information, or proper printed claims, by applying on the above evenings can be supplied.

MARYLEBONE.—The Charism of Marylebone held their usual weekly meeting at the Burns Arms, Burn-street, when Mr. R. G. Gammage, of Northampton, delivered a thrilling and inspiring address to a numerous audience. Subject—Labour's wrongs and Labour's rights.

SOUTH LONDON LOCALITY.—The members of the above locality met as usual on Sunday morning last, and formed a committee for the purpose of getting as many persons put on the registry as possible. The Committee will meet again on next Sunday morning, at ten o'clock.

MANCHESTER.—CARPENTERS' HALL.—A large meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester was held on Sunday evening last in the above hall. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Balfour, Dorman, and Harrison. The addresses of the above gentlemen will not soon be forgotten by the people of Manchester.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT MANCHESTER.—A public meeting was held in the Carpenters' Hall on Friday evening last, to hear an address from P. O'Higgins, Esq. Shortly after eight o'clock, Mr. O'Higgins entered the hall, and was received by repeated cheers of applause. On the motion of Mr. D. Cox, Mr. J. Nuttall was unanimously called to the chair, who opened the meeting by a few appropriate remarks, and concluded by introducing Mr. O'Higgins. Mr. O'Higgins then gave a most interesting and cheering address, he addressed the meeting for upwards of an hour, interrupted only by the plaudits of the vast assembly. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. White and other gentlemen. Mr. Dixon then moved the following resolution: "That we the Charism of Manchester, in public meeting assembled, do hereby express our confidence in that true patriot P. O'Higgins, Esq.; and further tender him our thanks for the exertions he has made to spread a knowledge of the principles of the Charism among the people of Manchester." The resolution was seconded by acclamation, and carried unanimously. Thanks were given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

MINUTES OF THE DELEGATE MEETING FOR THE MANCHESTER DISTRICT, HELD APRIL 21ST, 1843.—Mr. D. Donovan in the chair, and Mr. J. Nuttall Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting having been confirmed, it was resolved: "That the local secretary plan be continued, and a necessary not 'That Mr. J. Nuttall and Mr. D. Donovan be appointed a Committee to draw out the plan; and that they see the money paid to Mr. Cobbett, as agreed to at the last meeting." The Secretary's bill for postage was paid; and that one halfpenny be levied on the members of the several localities in the district for the next month. "That the council of each locality meet immediately, to ascertain the names of the members of the district, and also the average number of paying members; and that they correspond with the District Secretary, stating the same." "That Mr. J. Nuttall be appointed to wait on the Treasurer, on Tuesday evening next, to report on the state of the district, and report the same to the next meeting." "That Messrs. Joseph Wood, Abraham Haigh, and Thomas Borthwick, of Rochdale, and Messrs. William Schofield, David Donovan, and John Nuttall, of Manchester, be placed upon the plan of local lecturers." "That this meeting stand adjourned until the last Sunday in May."

NOTTINGHAM.—A public meeting was held in the Temperance Hall, Nottingham, on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Sweet was appointed Chairman, when a petition to the House of Commons on behalf of Thomas Cooper was adopted; and Mr. Dorman gave his report of the proceedings in Conference, which proved highly satisfactory. He received a unanimous vote of thanks for his faithful discharge of the duties assigned to him. The petition was ordered to be sent to T. S. Duncombe, Esq. for presentation. Thanks were given to the Chairman, when the meeting dispersed.

THE BRON WARE LOCALITY.—A public meeting was held on Monday evening last. Any locality in the Nottingham district wishing for the services of Mr. Dorman, can apply to Mr. J. Sweet, Goosegate, Nottingham.

ASTON-UNDER-LYNE.—Mr. Aiken has been forwarded to Mr. J. M. F. Farlow, 2s. 6d. for the benefit of Mr. M'Donnell. Received from Moseley £1; Holey Hill Charism 5s.; Some Ashton Charism £1 3s. 6d. total £2 2s. 6d.

LEEDS.—On Monday night, a meeting was held in the Bazaar, Brighton, when Messrs. Ross and Shaw delivered in reports of the proceedings at the Conference, which gave great satisfaction. Votes of thanks were given to the delegates for their efficient services in the Conference, and to the retiring Executive for the able manner in which they have conducted the business of the Association during their term of office. The men of Leeds stand in a proud position at the present time. With the exception of the Workhouse Board, there are Charism in all the localities in the town, and before many days have elapsed, a yearly meeting will be held for the purpose of appointing a select vestry, to set along with the overseers at the Board. There is not the least doubt but that the Charism will again be triumphant; and that they will appoint men who will feel for, and sympathize with, the poor.

DEWBURY.—A meeting of the Charism body was held in the Room of the Co-operative Store on Sunday afternoon, to hear from the delegate a report of the proceedings in Conference. A friend from Wakefield was in the chair. Mr. Hartfield's report gave full satisfaction. The thanks were unanimously awarded him. The result of the deliberations of the Convention is likely to be productive of great good in this district. Confidence and energy will no doubt take the place of distrust and apathy.

LYNN.—A meeting was held on Monday evening last. Mr. Cisset in the chair, to hear the report of the delegate to the Convention. The report gave unanimous satisfaction, and a vote of thanks to the delegate, and of approval of the Convention's labours, closed the meeting.

MONEY RECEIVED TO ASSIST IN DOCTOR M'DONALD'S RETURN.

BY MR. NATHANIEL MORLING, BRIGHTON.		£	s.	d.
1844.	A Friend, Brighton...	...	0	1 0
April 7	Mr Dwyer, Ditto...	...	0	1 0
14	Mr Grant, Ditto...	...	0	1 0
17	Todmorden Recreation Class, per Mr. Richard Close...	...	0	10 0
—	Bolton, collected by Mr. William Fulton...	...	0	13 6
18	Northampton, per Mr. J. M. Farlow, from Long Bunchy, per Mr. D. E. Leven...	...	0	3 7
—	Mr. Gurney...	...	0	0 3
—	Northampton, collected by Mr. W. Hollowell and J. M. Farlow...	...	0	17 4
—	By Mr. Wm. Willmott and From Wm. Hollowell, being profits arising from the sale of Breakfast Powder...	...	0	5 0
Total		...	1	7 3
Money Order...		...	0	0 3

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1843.

THE CONVENTION; AND THE NEW PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

To the Report in another column, of the main result of the labours of the People's Parliament, we beg to direct the best attention of every working man into whose hands this sheet may happen fall: we mean to the PLAN OF ORGANIZATION adopted by the Convention Delegates, after much deliberation, and mature thought.

It will be found that the Plan merely relates to the political movement; and about the Object there can be no mistake. It is set forth simply, plainly, and clearly: it is "to secure the enactment of the People's Charter by peaceful, legal, and constitutional means."

Under all the circumstances in which the Delegates found themselves placed, and particularly the fact that there was no prospect of being able to enforce the EXHIBITION of the last plan (and without such EXHIBITION it was utterly valueless)—it was deemed prudent and wise to adopt the Plan which we this day set forth. Indeed, to have the Society legal, and its members free from heavy "pains and penalties" no other course presented itself. Local societies have been talked of, and have, in some respects, their recommendations; but with them we can have no combined effort without concert; and for such societies to act in concert, renders all connected with them amenable to the law: therefore the only safe course is to have an Organization which will enable its officers to direct public opinion generally, without the possibility of the interference of Attorney-Generals.

This will be fully accomplished by the Plan of Organization, to which we now direct attention, if it be fully and fairly carried into operation. But we must warn the reader, that he cannot divine all the machinery necessary for effective action, from a bare reading of the Plan. That Plan but deals with generalities. It can do nothing else. A reference to the Report will show that the Executive Committee are charged with the duty of preparing a HAND BOOK of instructions to their officers and the members, setting forth fully and explicitly how all are to proceed in carrying the respective portions of the Plan into operation. We trust that they will see to this being done as speedily as possible. No moment should be lost in the preparation of such an important document. Without it, all will be confusion and uncertainty; with it, if the instructions be as they ought to be, be clear and precise, all will be orderly and stable. The sooner therefore the document is ready for the members, the better for all concerned.

Indeed, we take it that the preparation and issuing of this document must be the first work of the newly appointed body. We are beginning again. The names of all members of the society will have to be enrolled. It is passed by the Convention, that the Executive Committee shall issue to their officers in the several localities, uniform books of account, that the proceedings of the whole Association may be systematized. But before such books can be issued to such officers, the officers must be nominated and appointed; and as in the nomination and appointment of such officers, instructions to the members are needed to secure uniformity and legality, the HAND BOOK becomes a necessary not to be dispensed with. We trust, therefore, that the Executive Committee will speedily have it ready for publication.

It will be seen that the Convention have taken no steps relative to the LAND PLAN. As the enrolment of the rules agreed upon at the Birmingham Conference could not be procured, it has been deemed the wisest course to leave the LAND Question disconnected with the Charter agitation, leaving it for those who desire to see a successful experiment on the LAND, to show the beneficial application of it under proper and just arrangements, to pursue their own course; to act on independent grounds. We have reason to believe that steps will be taken to accomplish such a desirable end. Means can be adopted, by which the prosecution of this object can be made subsidiary to the Political Movement; nay, efficient aid may be rendered under proper arrangements; and this we shall rejoice to see.

We cannot conclude this notice of the labours of the Convention, without congratulating the country on the improved tone of feeling and bearing manifested throughout its whole deliberations. Not an unkind word was uttered; not a single snarl or uncourteous remark heard; but all was courteous and forbearance from beginning to end. We know that we but set forth the feeling of every Delegate that has returned to his constituent body, when we say that a more orderly, better disposed, higher principled, or more honest set of men, attached to any cause, never yet assembled together. From first to last a universal desire to promote the main objects in view—the emancipation of the working millions from the thralldom of slavery, and the placing them in a position of INDEPENDENCE and SECURITY, was evinced, and never once lost sight of. There was no admixture of selfish personal interests; no paring down of principle to accommodate personal position or individual selfishness; but a constant and never-varying attention paid to the interests of ALL, and means devised by which ALL can speedily be made partakers of universal good.

It now, therefore, remains, with the people to perfect what has been so well begun. The PLAN OF ORGANIZATION is before them: THEY can make it operative, by organizing under it. The Executive Committee is appointed: it is for the country to accord them due support, to enable them to fulfil their mission. That mission is to extend a knowledge of Charism where the voice of Charism has not yet been heard; and to direct the efforts of Charism so as to produce the greatest possible effect on the public opinion of the country. To accomplish this, they must be furnished with MEANS. Those means the Charism public can furnish; and if they are withheld, the withholders will have much to answer for. If proper support be rendered, our Movement will soon obtain and maintain a position superior to any it has yet occupied; and Charism will be made to occupy the Municipal Chamber, as well as the Legislative Council of the nation.

LORD ASHLEY AND THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

MUCH space has been devoted to the consideration of Lord Ashley's "Ten Hours' Bill," and cheering as our announcements have been from all parts of the empire upon the subject, yet we have felt the difficulty of keeping pace with the rapid strides everywhere made in the onward march for female and infant protection. While listening to or circulating the fixed resolutions of the hardy sons of toil, an over estimate of their power might have betrayed us into over sanguine hope. Had the public voice been fairly represented in the House of Commons, we might have exclaimed: "Hold, enough! we are wasting more strength than is requisite for the attainment of our object." But knowing the parties that we had to deal with, and cognizant of the means by which represented Capital can contradict, if not refute, the assertions of those who are governed by its rule, we felt the necessity of both parties joining issue upon some given proposition; and also of strengthening the popular view. To oppose the right measure, the economists turned philanthropists, and the saints put on the mask of "humanity"; the former basing their opposition to a limitation of the hours of labour upon the injury which must inevitably follow a reduction of wages; and the latter skipping over all the recognised rules of the science, and justly calling out for "humanity." One rule of political economy was overlooked or disregarded by all: that which would leave the labourer at liberty "to dispose of his labour where he pleased." We presume that the nicest philosopher will extend the rule also to "for what he pleases." The points were too fine however to be lost by the economists or the saints, and have consequently been debated without reference to the ruling maxim. The questions at issue were, firstly, whether or not a restriction in the hours of labour would result in a reduction of wages; and secondly, whether the working classes did or did not approve of the proposed limitation, taking all the chances of the threatened evil.

To our mind it appears that the value of the debate up to Easter consisted in the agreement upon those points upon which the contending parties were at issue, with a thorough conviction that the Commons, as the rightful arbiters, would step in and appoint a committee to hear and decide upon issue thus joined.

The bold and "courageous" statements relied upon by the union of Manchester masters, and the volunteer championship of their slaves by their representative, Mr. MILLER GISSON, was met and successfully repudiated by the great body of operatives themselves; but still, we could not expect that even such a preponderance in favour of unrepresented public opinion against mere selfish fabrication, and voluntary mis-statements of represented Capitalists, would have its due weight upon the House of Masters; but we had a right to expect that both parties would be heard upon the disputed points. In order to accomplish this desirable object, Mr. DUNCOMBE suggested the appointment of a Committee to hear evidence on both sides; and in doing so he expressed his opinion without reserve as to the prudence of the course pursued by Lord ASHLEY. Let us hear Lord ASHLEY's reply.

"Lord Ashley said it had not been his intention to make a single remark, but the observations of the Hon. Member for Finsbury (now Lord Ashley) had led him to do so. He had read to the House three lines of a letter received by him (Lord Ashley) that morning. The Hon. Gentleman said that the operatives considered that he (Lord Ashley) had deceived them—that his conduct was, in fact, tantamount to a surrender. Now he (Lord Ashley) believed that the operatives of England were quite as judges of what was for their own good as the Hon. Gentleman the Member for Finsbury (now Lord Ashley); and he was quite sure that they had amongst them ten times more justice and ten times more candour than had been exhibited by that Honourable Gentleman (cheers and laughter). The letter from which he was going to quote, was written by the author of the Central Short Time Committee in Lancashire, in answer to what they had heard of what he (Lord Ashley) had stated as to the course which he had taken, and which they had seen in all the public journals, and which public journals the Honourable Gentleman had evidently been studying, with a degree of accuracy, care, and diligence, which did him great credit (laughter). The words of the letter were, 'My Lord, we are all of opinion that the course you have adopted in reference to the interests of the working classes is the best which, under the circumstances, could have been adopted; and we shall give you all the support that lies in our power.' That (Lord Ashley) thought was a sufficient answer to the Hon. Member for Finsbury."

It has been the great failing of the working classes to allow men, upon strong professions, to gain a position, to maintain which they lacked all the other requisites to constitute leadership; while they (the people) have looked with a foolish jealousy upon all who would keep their leaders in the straight course by close watching and proper censorship. The people have, till recently, allowed their trust and best friends to be sacrificed by expediency-mongers; and relying upon the fallacies of old, Lord ASHLEY fancied himself in a position to school the people's best friend in the House of Commons. But the Noble Lord may rely upon it that, however his bit of nobility, his bit of morality, his bit of sanctity, and bit of drollery may procure for him the passing cheers and laughter of his brother saints at the expense of Mr. DUNCOMBE, that his ungenerous, uncalculated, and unprovoked thrust at the "Justice and candour" of the Honourable Member for Finsbury, will find a scabard in every working man's breast in the kingdom.

We shall take the trouble of analysing the position of the respective parties who have so nobly ranged themselves on Labour's side in this mighty struggle for protection to the most defenceless and oppressed. The party consists of an Executive, a representative, and a constituent body. By common consent, RICHARD OASTLER has been appointed to the office of Executive. The representative honour has been vested in the hands of honourable, just, and humane persons of all parties, without reference to creeds or politics. The constituent body consists of those whose interests are contended for; and from them the Executive and representative powers are derived. So well satisfied were the people with the exertions of their Executive, that during his whole term of incarceration, now contested the office with "Caged Lion," because none could have reviled him out, or have burned him out, of those tender hearts upon whose account it was well understood he was suffering. These several elements, merged into a great National Movement, of which Lord ASHLEY became by accident, position, and circumstances, the Parliamentary leader. He derived his authority from them unitedly, and from them alone. There is no history upon record of so great a national battle as the Ten Hours' Bill being so fairly fought, notwithstanding the opposing elements of which the forces were constituted. It has been fairly fought by the forces; but not by the leader. Lord ASHLEY has allowed either his weakness, or his love of class and order, to triumph over his better judgment; and now he would fain kick, in his dying struggle, at the man who would redeem his lost position by the refutation of those fallacies to which he is supposed to owe his defeat. We have said that the executive and representative bodies in this movement owe their power to the constituent body; and in reply to Lord ASHLEY's self-gratulation, arising from a communication from a section of the Short Time Committee, we beg to refer him to a unanimous vote of censure passed upon him by the chosen representatives of the whole constituent body, assembled at Manchester. Now Mr. DUNCOMBE possesses the entire confidence of the whole constituent body; ninety-nine in every hundred of whom are Charists; and does Lord ASHLEY foolishly or vainly suppose that they will not only submit to the desertion of their cause, but to a Parliamentary enemy at their best friend as well? The very anomalous position in which the several parties were placed with reference to the Ten Hours' Bill, was a skin too complicated to be untangled by Lord ASHLEY. He had support, upon conditions which he did not understand; and he knew not how to make

the best use of the discordant elements for a moment at his command. He was opposed by Liberals and supported by Tories. He lost the Liberals by his wavering; he justified the Tories in their defection by his tinkering. So between wavering and tinkering, his Lordship has come to the ground.

One Liberal newspaper stands pre-eminently distinguished for its bold and manly course upon this question. The Sun has established for itself a just title to the thanks and support of every lover of justice and humanity. It has boldly stepped out from the fold, and manfully taken its legitimate position as the leader of Liberal opinions upon this all important question; and as a consequence we find some of its articles upon the Ten Hours' Bill written in a spirit that warms the heart of every sufferer, carrying conviction to the minds of the opponents of the measure, if not ensuring their co-operation.

Lord ASHLEY has stifled the Bill for the present; but we trust that Mr. DUNCOMBE will survive the attempt of his Lordship to send him with it to the grave.

We would ask the Noble Lord, what in the name of common sense he supposed must be the result of his intended "lurch"? He proposed to allow all the pistol shots to be fired in committee, in the absence of the artillery; and then, when time had been wasted, when divisions had been taken, or terms agreed upon, comes the Noble engineer with his "infernal machine," and asks, as Mr. DUNCOMBE will put it, for leave to have one flying shot at the game which he had lost the opportunity of bagging.

Lord ASHLEY will find the resolution to which we have referred in our report of the Convention proceedings (and of those who voted upon that resolution) many had been members of the Short Time Committee, for periods varying from ten to fifteen years, and had taken as active a part, and as honest a part, as the section who appear to be perfectly satisfied with the retreat of the Noble Lord.

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY?

"Liberty is the power which belongs to a man of doing all that which does not injure the rights of another: it has nature for its origin, justice for its rule, and the law for its protection; its moral bounds are defined in this maxim—Do not to another that which thou dost not wish he should do unto thee."—French Constitution of '93.

In a late No. of the National (Paris newspaper) the Editor, commenting on the English Factory Question, spoke of the recent defeat of the Tory cabinet, as "a triumph of Democracy." On this the Editor of the London Times says:—"Democracy of all things in the world! Democracy, whose principle it has ever been to leave people to take care of themselves, to regulate national duty, and do nothing gratuitously humane!"

Advocating Democracy ourselves, we were rather startled at this definition of our favourite theory, thrusting, as it does, principles upon us which we are certainly not inclined to take to, and which, with all respect for the Times, we must beg permission to "repudiate."

That "people should take care of themselves" we admit to be one of the prime articles of the Democratic faith; nay, we will go further, and admit it to be the basis of Democracy; but not in the sense implied by the Times. Not that each who has the power to protect himself shall do so, leaving others who are powerless without protection. Not.

The good old way, the simple plan, That they should take who have the power, And they should keep who can."

Such is not Democracy; but such is the principle to which every Aristocracy owes its origin; the principle on which Oligarchies, whether composed of brigand landlords, or plundering profit-mongers, have ever, and will ever, while Oligarchies shall be allowed to endure, continue to be based.

Democracy is for "people taking care of themselves," and it purposes to do so by the only just and sensible method: that of giving to all equal political privileges, and equal guarantees for the enjoyment of social happiness. Democracy supposes that the rights of each individual of the community is necessarily bounded by the rights of every other individual; and in this sense there can exist no oppression which is not the consequence of the ignorance or criminality of the parties who, possessing the power, refuse to protect themselves. The Times says that "certain persons now in power are so imbued at heart with the principles of Democracy, that they will not help people who appear incapable of helping themselves, and who possess no legislative suffrages, but only their claims on justice or humanity." Think of that, Charists! Sir R. Peel is so "imbued with the principles of Democracy" that he is pledged to the death to resist your demand for the Charter! The factory workers are deprived of democratic privileges; "they have no legislative suffrages"; they have "only their claims on justice and humanity"—(which claims are of precious little account in our aristocratical legislature)—THEIR CLAIMS ARE SPURNED, and at the same time "legislative suffrages," which would enable them to enforce justice for themselves, are denied them! And this, according to the Times, is Democracy! The Times, upon many questions, is undoubtedly an authority without a rival; but on the question of Democracy. On that subject, as we have just shown, the wisest nonsense is put forth as incontrovertible truth. "Prose run mad!" forms the entire staple of what the "Leading Journal" no doubt considers very clever argument.

The Times asks: "Is slavery inconsistent with Democracy? We answer, yes! Try it by the test of the principles enunciated at the head of this article, copied from a 'Constitution' the most democratic the world has ever yet heard of—a Constitution which received the assent of 5,000,000 of adult Frenchmen; and what becomes of the calumny that Democracy can be accountable for the curse of slavery? We grant that slavery has existed in many countries where Kingscraft has not reigned; but it does not follow that therefore the principles of Democracy flourished. In the boasted Republics of the ancient world, where slavery existed, the privileged classes were oligarchs; as much so as those of the aristocracies of Venice and Poland. In the Southern States of the American Union, where slavery, planted by Monarchy and Aristocracy, still flourishes, Democracy does not exist. Democracy comprises all; the negro as well as the white man; the African as well as the American. The cart-whip ruffians of Carolina are as truly aristocrats as ever were the Norman brigands that followed in the train of the bastard WILLIAM. Democracy, indeed! Democracy spurns them as the worst violators of her principles; the most infamous of all her selfish and heartless enemies.

While upon this subject we cannot avoid noticing the disgraceful defence set up by the slavery-defending Judge O'NEILL, whose "letter of vindication" will be found in our American news. Our readers will remember that a man named Brown was recently convicted and sentenced to death in one of the Southern States, on a charge of assisting a female slave to escape from slavery. This case, the outrageous sentence, and the brutal address of the Judge, O'NEILL, to the prisoner, when ordering him for execution, excited one thrill of horror in the public mind of this country, and the most indignant feelings on the part of the friends of universal liberty on this side of the Atlantic. Nor was America altogether silent. A public meeting, it seems, has been called at Pittsburgh; and resolutions were agreed to, nobly denouncing this infamous outrage. This has called forth Judge O'NEILL's vindictive letter, on which we have not patience to comment, but from which it will be seen that Brown is not to be hung, but only to be publicly flogged! There is one consolation; so disgusting an outrage cannot be perpetrated without producing results wholly opposite to those

intended by Judge O'NEILL. Every drop of blood that may have oozed from the scourged and tortured back of Brown, will be so many witnesses before earth and heaven of the hellish nature of slavery; so many appeals to all that is pure and holy in the States to do the utmost that can be done to hasten the downfall of that wicked and abominable system.

A word to our American brethren. The press of this country, in commenting on Judge O'NEILL's letter, says: "Such are the tender mercies of a land of liberty! The practical comment on the text that all men are born equal! LET THESE TAUNTS SINK INTO THE BREASTS OF THE FREEMEN OF AMERICA! Let them think of the serious injury done to the cause of liberty by these hideous inconsistencies, and strive, with might and main, to save Democracy from the calumnies of her interested and bitter opponents."

The recent debates and divisions of the legislature have called forth other strictures upon the Democratic principle. The New Moral World cites the contradictory divisions in the House of Commons on Lord ASHLEY's motion, as a proof that "Mob legislation; whether that of the rich or the poor, can effect no real amelioration of the condition of humanity." "Such is the character of modern legislation on the most important and widely ramified questions of the age; and the practical working of the representative system!"

Why the poor, who are rigorously excluded from "legislative suffrages," are to be charged with the rich as participants in the errors of present legislation, we cannot understand; and we most emphatically dispute the conclusion that the ignorance, inconsistencies, and oppressions of the House of Commons as at present constituted is any fair test of the representative system. We assert directly the contrary. To go no further than the Ten Hours' Bill question, we assert that had the masses of this country possession of "legislative suffrages," the Ten Hours' Bill would at once become law. This, it will be said, is merely assertion. But not so. The great mass of the thousands who have attended the recent public gatherings in favour of that measure, and who are the leaders of public opinion on that question, are almost universally composed of that party called Charists—men who are seeking "legislative suffrages" as a means to certain ends—ends some of which are already clearly understood, and some of which are still in the womb of the future.

This writer says: "Arrangements have been repeatedly explained by which present evils might be annihilated, and the attention of the Government and legislature as repeatedly called to them. But neither can act in the matter by their very constitution." Change the constitution say we; make the government and legislature the reflex of the popular will; and just in the proportion that general knowledge advances, and public opinion is enlightened will the government and legislature adopt measures similar in spirit to the Ten Hours' Bill to correct past wrongs and present evils. Just as rapidly as you can convince the public of the feasibility of your schemes for national regeneration, just so rapidly will you find law-makers anxious to carry out your views under a system of democratic government; but under the present system, you may arrange your plans, and explain them as clearly as you please, the ruling classes deem themselves interested in opposing you. With them, therefore, you fail; while with the masses, denied "legislative suffrages," and therefore powerless, you fail also. Change the constitution of your government and legislature, and you have nothing between you and complete success but the labour of enlightening public opinion.

But we are bid to look to the United States. There we are told the masses have all that we are seeking; and yet are none the better for it. Their condition is rapidly deteriorating; and with Universal Suffrage they bid fair to be soon as socially enslaved as we are, that "attribute all the evils now endured to class legislation," and are clamouring for the Charter. This proves nothing against democracy, other than that the possessors of "legislative suffrages" in the States, have not as yet been sufficiently schooled by experience to teach them how the rights they not may be best exercised. Reasoning from the fallacy that because the representative system has not done for America all that it might have done, and is, therefore, an evil, or at the best but a worthless delusion, would lead us to the conclusion that the very antipodes of Democracy, Muscovy despotism—must of necessity be the best form of government!

The writer in the New Moral World is altogether wrong when he supposes that the Charists believe that if they could "acquire political rights, they would, at the same time, secure social emancipation and enjoyment." They believe nothing of the sort. They believe only that the acquirement of political rights would enable them to protect themselves by measures conceived in the spirit of the Ten Hours' Factory Bill, and aid them in the carrying out of the principle of the American Agrarian League; thereby securing for themselves the possession of "property" acquired by their own industry, and that "social influence" which would be at once the consequence and support of their political rights.

'Tis no answer to tell us that such is not the case in America. It may be if the people will it. Twenty years ago it might have been asserted that the working classes of this country would never think of a Ten Hours' Bill, because they were then ignorant of, or indifferent to, any such measure. Behold the difference now. Twenty years ago, who, in New York, thought of an Agrarian League! Yet how mighty, and of what universal import, may the effects of that League not yet be!

It was our intention in commencing this article to have commented upon the different parties now agitating the public mind of the United States; more especially that party to whose now-formed existence we called attention in our last—the subscribers to the American Agrarian League. We had also designed to have said something upon the very able and most important document which will be found in our seventh page, under the head of "Great and Important Movement in the United States." Both must be deferred for the present. So much has been said to the depreciation of American institutions, through the medium of the English press, by mistaken friends and avowed foes, that we have deemed the above observations necessary. They conclude, however, any further remarks from us this week, other than that we hope this most important "Report" of the American working men will be read at every Charist meeting in the country. It shows that machinery unregulated, and competition unrestricted, is PRODUCING THE SAME RESULTS there as here. It will also show our readers that their American brethren are, like themselves, fast learning the secret of their deliverance; that it is to the LAND they look as Nature's resource, to which they must betake themselves as a refuge from man's oppression; and that the Land they are determined to have.

Lastly, the slave-class of England will find in this "Report" no little encouragement to persevere in their noble struggle for the obtaining of "legislative suffrages." In America, the people feel the evil, see the remedy, and as citizens and freemen are preparing, through the peaceful medium of the ballot-box, to take and enforce that which justice and necessity demands. Hurrah for the Charter! It will enable the workers of England to do likewise!

TRUCKISM.

On many occasions we have had to expose the machinations resorted to by the Profit-Mongering class to get at the wages of Labour, and deprive the toiler of even that poor pittance which our many "improvements" have left him, as the reward for untried industry. Amongst those machinations, the horrible system of Truck has been most pre-

minent; and the most prominent Trucksters, as far as we have had to do with them, have been those who pretend to be, *par excellence*, the "FRIENDS OF THE POOR."—Free Traders—advocates of the "BIG LOAF."

In relation to this THIEVING practice, we have received the following communication from a Correspondent at Holmfirth; evidently written by one of the poorest of the poor; but one who feels the grinding nature of the evil of which he complains. We give it just as we have received it, that the complaint may appear in the narrator's own language: convinced that that course will be more effectual for the writer's purpose than if we altered his phraseology, or even his orthography. The curse he complains of is one that is bearing down the worker to the earth. To remove it is the object of the writer. To accomplish this, it is requisite that public attention should be arrested, and brought to bear on the infamous practice; and we know of no means so likely to arouse that attention as the publication of such communications as the following from the sufferers themselves, in all their simplicity:—

TRUCKSTERS V. FREEDOMISM.

MR. WILLIAM HARRIS has addressed meetings at the following places:—Methley, on the 10th, at Rothwell, on the 11th and 12th, at Wakefield, in the Griffin Inn, on the 13th, at Alverthorpe, on the 15th.

at Carr Gate on the 16th, at Lee Fair on the 17th, at Hunslet Carr, near Leeds, on the 18th of April. A public meeting near Wakefield, on Friday the 19th inst., Mr. Hudson in the chair. Mr. William Harris addressed the meeting in a very excellent speech. The meeting was very numerously attended.

HUBEAR, NEAR ROTHERHAM.—A public meeting was held at Hubear on the 22nd inst., Mr. William Givings in the chair. Mr. George Wood, from Barnsley, addressed the meeting. Messrs. Gashin and Wildgoose also addressed the meeting. About 1,000 persons attended.

STAINBRO' NEAR BARNSELY.—A tale has been propagated, that the Stainbro' miners have obtained their price and started work again. This is false. We are still out, and more determined than ever, to obtain that justice we demand. We likewise deny

the statement that is in the *Leeds Times* of Saturday last, that we were earning from 4s 6d to 5s per day, instead of which, our wages have been but from 2s to 2s 6d.

STAMPED LETTER PAPER.—Active preparations are making in the General Post-office for the introduction of stamped letter paper, which will be

ersal distribution of the stamped letter paper. It has been rumoured that the order for its issue, given some time ago, was withdrawn. We are enabled to inform you that the Government has no objection to the Government authority to contradict the rumour, no such intention ever having been entertained by the Government. The proposition is to have a fair trial. The issue has not, at present taken place, although the sheets are quite ready for distribution, and the sole cause of the delay is, that the Inspector of Stamps is waiting for preparations in the Post-office, which is expected, will be completed in about a week from the present date.—*Globe*.

NORTH DERBYSHIRE.—The following sums have been received, for which we return our grateful acknowledgments:—From a Miner 16s; a Friend 2s; a Friend 2s 6d; a few friends 9s; a Friend 10s; a Friend 2s 6d; from Sheffield, Robin Hood Lodge 26s 3s 11d; a gift from the Intake Lodge £1 10s; Ackington Sickle Grinders 10s; from Dronfield Lodge £1 5s; from the Old Ship Lodge £3 10s; from a friend at Branton 7s 2d; Waterhouse Factory 3s 5d; a Friend 18s 63d; a publican, Chesterfield £21 2s 6d; collections in Chesterfield £1 2s; Spittle

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Friday, April 19.

BANKRUPTS.

John Battye, of 8, Courtney Terrace, Kingsland, linen-
paper—Matthew Waller, of Percy-street, Tettenham
Court Road, and Birmingham, patent electro plater—

ohn Carpenter, of Rothwell, Northamptonshire, sur-
geon—James Joseph Iron Syer, of 29, Bridge-street,
Blackfriars, City, undertaker—Joseph Todd, of Hat-
field, Sussex, dealer—Richard Allinson, of Whitehaven,
Cumberland, ironmonger—Wm. Payne, of Newcastle-
-Tyne, builder—James Sack, of Hulme, Lancashire,
-itering machine manufacturer—George Rothery, of
Wakefield, currier—James Dowle, of Chepstow, Mon-
mouthshire, wine-merchant—John Atkins, of Aston,
Warwickshire, beer-house keeper—James Diment and
John Grimes, of Bristol, plasterers—James Malladien,
of Sowerth, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner—Joshua Roebuck,

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

John Morant Hervey, of Thames Foundry, Brick Lane, 1st dividend of 4s. in the pound, payable at 12, Abchurch Lane, City, on April 24, and two following Wednesdays.

Thomas Redshaw, of Bourne, Lincolnshire, saddler, 1st dividend of 4s. in the pound, payable at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, on Tuesday next, and any sub-

Frederick Peters, of Manchester, wine-merchant, first dividend is 63. in the pound, payable at 72, George-street, Manchester, on April 23, and every following Tuesday.

William Read, of King-street, Covent Garden, engraver, first dividend of 2s. in the pound, payable at 1, Sambrook Court, Basinghall-street, on April 24, or any subsequent Wednesday.

Andrew Jopp, of Cornhill, ship-broker, first dividend of 1s. in the pound, payable at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday.

Ewen Mackintosh, of the Haymarket, army accountant
maker, final dividend of 48s. in the pound, payable
at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday.
George Henry Bush, of Edgeware Road, upholsterer,
first dividend of 3s. 4d. in the pound, payable at 18,
Aldermanbury, any Saturday.
Richard Mitchell, of Leicester, hosier, first dividend
18s. in the pound, payable at 7, Waterloo-street, Bir-
mingham, any Thursday.
Samuel Wilson Saffell, of Birmingham, druggist, first
dividend of 73d. in the pound, payable at 7, Waterloo-

Joseph Taylor, of Middlesbrough, Yorkshire, collier, fourth dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, payable at 31, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.
Henry Featherstonhaugh, late of Bishopwearmouth, coal-bitter, first and final dividend of 2s. 7½d. in the pound, payable at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.
William Henderson, of Monkwearmouth, above, Day

Robert Waddington, of Boston, Yorkshire, grocer,
 at 16, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds.

Joseph Raphael and Aaron Nathan, of Kingston-upon-
 Hull, silversmiths, May 16, at eleven, at the Court of
 Bankruptcy, Leeds. William Whiting Robinson, of
 Beverley, Yorkshire, linen-draper, May 16, at eleven, at
 the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Enos Metcalf, of
 Middleborough, Yorkshire, currier, May 16, at eleven,
 at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. George Knowles, of
 Halifax, Yorkshire, corn-dealer, May 14, at eleven, at
 the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Joseph Robert Atkin-
 son, of Caistor, Lincolnshire, wine-merchant, May 14,
 at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. John
 Cook, of Leeds, iron-dealer, May 14, at eleven, at the
 Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds.

Robert Barker, Newcastle, July 10, at eleven; at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. John Green and William Green, of Wetherby, Yorkshire, timber-merchants, May 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Leeds. Thomas Keetham, sen., of Stockport, Cheshire, surgeon, May 10, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. William Caton, of Preston, Lancashire, ironmonger, May 14, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Manchester. Edward Poore, of Bampton, Devonshire, agriculturist, May 15, at twelve, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Exeter. John Goss, of Devonport, draper, May 15, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Exeter. Job

James Bulman, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, oil-merchant, says 10, at one, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. J. Division, of Marton, Yorkshire, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, earthenware-manufacturer, May 11, at eleven, at the Court of Bankruptcy, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on the day of meeting.

Thomas Gates James, of River-street, Myddleton-square, builder, May 10. William Bourne, of Coleman-

East, City, and Regent-street, woolen-draper, may 10.
Edward Payne Best, of Crutched Friars, and Greenwich,
merchant, wine-merchant, May 10. John Aldred, of Not-
tingham, wholesale stationer, May 13—Thos. Greening,
Worcester, chemist, May 11—James Thomson, of
Fenton Park, Staffordshire, iron-manufacturer, May 28.
George Thomson, of Fenton Park, Staffordshire, iron-
manufacturer, May 28.

John Keaveley, of Hammond's Wharf, Queenhithe,
ry, commission agent. Henry Southgate, of 22, Fleet-
street, City, auctioneer. John Ballard, of Maidstone,
rent, brewer. Hewitt Fysh Turner, of Mylestone-
street, Clerkenwell, painted baize manufacturers. Thos.
Anders, of Ramsgate, Kent, shoemaker. Wm. Fuller,
Cotton-street, Poplar, coal-merchant. Samuel Billing-
ham, of Birkenhead, Cheshire, woollen-draper. Caleb
Hillamson, of 17, Regent-street, hosier. Thomas
Whyley Wright, of Nottingham, dyer. George Hack-
on Crowther, of Warrington, Lancashire, stationer.
John. Martin, Newmarket, Suffolk, saddler, wine-
merchant.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.—Catherine Coney and Margaret Chambers, of South-
Lancashire, lodging-house keepers—George M'In-
tyre, Robert M'Intyre, and James Dawson, of Salford,
Lancashire, engravers (so far as regards Jas. Dawson)—
Joseph Sutcliffe and Jesse White, of Bradford, York-
shire, worsted stuff manufacturers—Joseph Abbey and
Thomas Bradley, of Huddersfield, tallow chandlers—
James Davenport, Jonathan Grindrod, and Thomas
Kirk, of Liverpool, engineers—David Roberts and

Thomas Penlson, of Manchester, printers.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, April 23.

BANKRUPTS.

William Austin, builder, Bell-street, Edgware Road
Edward Graham, music-seller, Dover-street, Piccadilly
—Harry Channell, coal-merchant, Southampton-
—William Read and Enos Page, ship-builders, Ipswich-
—Friederick Heighington Ward, tallow-chandler, Arbour
—

rance, Commercial Road, Middlesex—George Sme-
 th, horse-dealer, Stratford, Essex—James Bagster
 and son, merchant, Newgate-street, City—William Brown,
 cotton-mercer, Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire—Abraham
 Gatty, innkeeper, Birkenhead, Yorkshire—Richard
 Jackson, machine-maker, Leeds—William Lloyd, wine-
 merchant, Liverpool—Samuel Brothers, currier, New-
 castle-under-Lyme.

BRETHREN IN BONDAGE.—We ven'ure to app

[illegible]

BRETHREN IN BONDAGE.—We ven'ure to app

[illegible]

arrived by the twelve o'clock train from Liver
The Coal Miners of the Charley district

In short every step on our parts shall be taken to secure confidence and satisfaction. Now then, work! Work upon the reason of one another. Use no coercion. The society is based upon science and just principles. We want men of principle, sepietics. Those who are convinced of the justice of our views, are the men to regenerate our fallen trade.

Any person desiring a copy of the rules can have the same by return of post, by enclosing four postage stamps.

We are, brethren,
Yours in the Cause,
F. PARROTT, President.
T. EAMES,
T. HAININGTON,

mination expressed of carrying it into effect to
 1 letter. Several new members were announced.

little speech, replete with argument and sound sense, moved the adoption of the petition recommended by the *Star* of the 8th instant. Mr. Joseph Richardson, shoemaker, seconded its adoption. It was carried unanimously.

Bristol.—A meeting of the operative wood sawyers was held at the Crown and Dove, Bridewell-street, on the 10th inst. The meeting was well attended, and the petition against the Masters and Servants' Bill was well filled. Mr. T. Jones was called to the chair. The meeting was ably addressed by the chairman, Mr. Wright, and others; and the petition was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, on behalf of the meeting, and forwarded to Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, Esq. for presentation. Messrs Rogers and Jacobs attended.

HUDDERSFIELD.—A meeting of mechanics, modern and other operatives, was held in the Guild

[illegible]

condent, writing from Paris on Monday states that secret societies are known to exist to an "alarming" extent.

EDS :—Printed for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. of Hammersmith, County Middlesex, by JOSHUA HOBSON, at his Printing Office, Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brigate, and Published by the said JOSHUA HOBSON, (for the said FEARGUS O'CONNOR,) at his Dwelling-house, No. 6, Market-street, Brigate; an Internal Communication existing between the said No. 6, Market-street, and the said Nos. 12 and 13, Market-street, Brigate, thus constituting the whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office.

her articles. Fine Wheat has been slow sale, the numbered samples rather lower. Barley continues

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ription of Grain, and our millers find great difficulty in making sales of Flour, the accounts from

whole of the said Printing and Publishing Office