

Poetry.

HYMN TO LIBERTY.

Sweet Liberty, wake thee! too long hast thou slumbered—
Can thy dream be so deep that thou forgettest
Eastward thy glitt'ring chains, and the voices unnumbered
Of glad world that tell that thy thralldom is done!
Oh! shall not, ere long, that soiled mirror be shivered,
Which is dim with the signs of pale glory for thee—
And the bright Sabbath dawn, in which millions delivered
Shall lift their first hymn to the God of the Free?

Take the wings of the morning, fly over the world—
There is many a tyrant who slumbers in slumber
Yet, oh! shall not in old thy proud flag be unfurled,
And the tree of life give by thy cherubim-sword?

The Persian, who dared with the scourge and the fetter
Insult the free waves of the Hellespont-sea.
Did he, too, sacred Freedom! aught wiser or better
Than those who lay down to sleep in the arms of the sea?

To, thy dews will yet rise in their strength and their scorn,
To wash every vestige of slavery away;
And the thrones will grow pale in the light of thy morn,
As the night-stars are drowned in the gold waves of day.

One fold of redemption will sweep o'er the earth,
That thy own victor-ark on the deluge may ride;
And the peace-shedding sunbeams of the first birth
Of the world, when at length the proud waters subside.

Then, oh! then, shall arise, in its splendour millennial,
The sun of free truth o'er the mountains of time,
And earth shall again wear the verdure perennial,
And the anathema she wears in her paradise-prime.

Then at length in the wilderness free springs shall
Emanate,
While each year, as it passes, with rivet fast
Every bond of the night which the nations resume.
Say not, think not, the size, which the poets call golden.
Has passed from this world for ever away—
That no sunburst of joy, no ever embolden
Aught to mount to the throne of the day!

Already—already the thrones are starting
From the hands of tyrants who planned so long;
Already the beams of young Freedom are darting
On the statue they warm till it holds them in song!

In the West of the West the bright ensign of Union
Is floating o'er nations enlightened and free;
And soon will all join in the splendid common union
From the heart of the land to the isle of the sea!

Forbid it, that any unhallowed Alliance
Should hold the crushed nations for ever in thrall—
That the few should long bid their imperial defiance
To the reason, the faith, and the glory of all!

No, mankind will yet wake to a loftier day,
That shall witness the dawn of a new era;
And their eyes will be opened, though late, to the beauty
Of truth that embosoms, of Freedom that saves!

Thy first steps, lovely Liberty! sometimes may falter—
But thy march will not cease, nor thy banner be furled,
Till thy conquering hand shall have reared a proud altar
To the God of the Free, or the thrones of the world!

Reviews.

CONINGSBY: or, THE NEW GENERATION.
By B. D'Israeli, M.P. London: Colburn, Great
Marlborough-street.

We have somewhere read that the meaning of his
last "patriotic" author, is the borrowing of
his last word, reading it, and lending it to one's
entire circle of friends. The name of the work
by some-body, on some such principle that caused
us to receive our copy of *Coningsby* some months
after the date of publication. Unfortunately too,
when received, we were too busy occupied with
other and inferior duties to read it, and it was
immediate attention to Mr. D'Israeli's work, to
our apology to the author and our readers for having
seemingly neglected till now by far the most popular
Novel of 1844.

Previous to the appearance of *Coningsby*, though
"Young England" was not unknown to fame, still
the party was anything but popular. Scarcely tol-
dered in Parliament: sneered at by the press; and
untrusted by the masses; the position of this section
was not at all an enviable one. The party was still
small—its position now is widely different to what
it was only six months past. The part taken by the
of the Young Englanders, particularly by the author
of *Coningsby*, in the discussions on the Factory Bill
and the Sugar Duties Bill, proved that this section,
though acting generally with the Conservative party,
were by no means the trammelled slaves of Peel; and
the independent tone and bearing assumed and main-
tained by Mr. D'Israeli and his companions, while it
aroused the hostility of the Conservative party, it
also secured the sympathy of the masses, and of a
greater number of the men of all parties; and Young
England will assuredly enter upon its legislative duties
in 1845, much more favourably situated to advance its
mission than it was at the opening of the session of
the preceding year. The conduct of the party, and
more ministerial friends of the Peel Government, have
dropped their sneers, and, on the contrary, have as-
sumed a tone at once conciliatory and approbatory
towards the Young Englanders. The masses, too,
at any rate so far as favourably predisposed by the
Manchester and Bingley demonstrations as to offer
a willing ear to what the apostles of the "New Gen-
eration" have to advance. True, they are by no
means satisfied with the conduct of the party, and
"manner, not laws," that they must look for their
redemption from slavery and misery; still they are
willing to believe that Young England means well,
and, only, perhaps, too young—*green*—to rightly
fathom the hand of destiny, and to guide the
means by which they may be remedied. With this
feeling the masses, therefore, now regard rather
hopefully than hostilely the movements of their de-
clared friends. The future will tell whether this
feeling is destined to be rewarded or disappointed.

It must not be supposed that we ascribe the altered
position of Young England to the publication of
Coningsby. Its appearance has doubtless tended to
popularize the party, and to give it a more con-
spicuous position; but other circumstances, some of
which we have named, have been the principal causes
of the altered position of that party. We have dwelt
upon that favourable position, because, although
Coningsby has by its sale, and the reputation of
the present standing of Mr. D'Israeli and his friends,
will undoubtedly, in the eyes of our readers, invest
with increased interest the work now before us.

We must not deceive our readers. If they antici-
pate a new and original work, they will be disap-
pointed. *Coningsby* is a sequel to the "Patriotic
Union," of the principles and plans of Young
England, they will be disappointed. We were so.
But we reserve any further general comment to
another opportunity.

The tale opens with the hero, young Coningsby, a
boy of fourteen years of age, loitering in the wait-
ing-room of a house in the vicinity of St. James's-square,
waiting the arrival of a certain personage, to whom
he has just presented introduction. The reader must
first give some account of the personage.

CONINGSBY.

He was the orphan child of the youngest of the
sons of the Marquess of Monmouth. It was a family
famous for its lineage. The eldest son had his father-
and, it was said in spite of the fact that his father
that father was attached, and with whom Lord Monmouth
then mediated a second alliance. This eldest son lived
at Naples, and had several children, but maintained no
connection either with his parents or his native country.
On the other hand, the second son, who was the
son, who had married against his consent a woman to whom
the son was devoted. A system of domestic persecution,
sustained by the hand of a master, had eventually broken
up the family. The victim, who died of a fever in a foreign
country, where he had sought some refuge from his
cruelty.

His widow returned to England with her child; and
not having a relation, and scarcely an acquaintance in
the land, she was obliged to seek a refuge in the arms
of a wealthy noble in England, and a man who was
prigal, and occasionally generous. After some time
and more trouble, and after being repeatedly, and
would-be seemed heart-rending solicitations, the
son of Lord Monmouth called upon the widow of his
father, and, informed her of his lordship's decision.
Provided she gave up her child, and permanently resided
in one of the remotest counties, he was authorized to
make her, in four quarters past, the yearly allow-
ance of five hundred pounds. The widow, who was
Lord Monmouth, who was the shrewdest accountant in
the country, had calculated a lone woman might very
decently exist upon in a small market town in the county
of Westmoreland.

By Lord Monmouth, the reader will understand, is
the late Marquess of Monmouth, the late Marquess of
Bristol. The unhappy mother of the young hero was not
long the recipient of his lordship's bounty.

Mr. Coningsby died the same day that his father-in-
law was made a Marquess. He described his history.
The four voices he had inherited in the House of Com-
mons had been increased by his father's volition and un-
sparing means; so that, and the very day he was raised to
his Marquessate he commenced saying-fare, corporations,
and was working for the strawberry field. His honours
were proclaimed in the *London Gazette*, and his decease
was not then more than a few days distant. The
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of Westmoreland.

Mr. Rigby is a still living personage, said to be a
more notorious Secretary of the Admiralty. The
fact is, however, that he is a man of a high order of
talent, and his name is a name of high repute. He is
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are received by him, and ready for delivery every Tuesday morning.

Agriculture.

IRISH FLAX.—At a late meeting of the Roscommon Agricultural Society, Mr. Hogg stated that he prepared forty-five acres of worn-out stubble for a flax crop, and though without manure, the crop was good. One acre of the same sowing produced a clear profit of £25, and he estimated that the whole acre of good flax at £120. This was received with great applause; but no steps, it appears, were taken to enable the farmers to follow out Mr. Hogg's successful practice. Through the agency of the Agricultural Society, and the good unions, with the Royal Agricultural Society at the centre, it is not to be cut, if the gentry were wisely liberal, to extend the growth of flax to every district in Ireland. One acre of the fine alluvial soil of Tipperary or Limerick would yield a more profitable return, with good manure, than the same acre of flax crop. The present time is peculiarly favourable to the flax trade. Railways will soon connect the most distant points of the island with the Belfast market, affording cheapness, facility, and safety in the conveyance. —*Traveller Chronicle.*

EXTRAORDINARY AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.—Messrs. Tootell and Co. seed merchants, 41, Westminster street, favoured us with a view of samples of African ham carrots and Swedish turnips, grown by John Gentry, land steward to Henry Murray, Esq., Mount Murray, near Mullingar, county of Westmeath. It is only necessary to say, in praise of the quality of the produce, that the average weight of the turnips is 102lbs., and that of twelve carrots 20lbs. Mr. Gentry had forty-seven tons of the turnips per Irish acre, and of the carrots twenty tons per ditto. The latter are now selling for three pounds per ton in London, and the standard of the quality is maintained the prize of the best mangold wurzel and Asheden turnip, at the Westminster Agricultural Show. The former he had sixty-one tons per Irish acre, the latter forty-one tons per ditto. We feel peculiar pleasure in giving the above statement, first, because it is a fine example of the soil so rapidly improved in our native country; and secondly, that Irish educated farmers (to which class we are informed Mr. Gentry belongs) are so successful. —*Evening Packet.*

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE AND SHEEP.—The ocean steamer, Captain Hast, belonging to the General Steam Navigation Company, arrived from Rotterdam, at the Brunswick Pier, Blackwall, on Sunday morning last, with a cargo of 100 tons of beef and cattle and 195 sheep, all in fine order. Captain Hast reports that a brig, with 45 head of cattle, had left the Brill for the same wharf, and might be

CATTLE IMPORTS.—The arrivals of foreign cattle by the steamers at Hull this week consist of forty-six head of very fat bullocks by the Leeds, and twenty-seven head by the Victoria, both from Hamburg, with sixty sheep by the Emerald Isle. The Queen of Scotland yesterday arrived with thirty-one cattle.—*Eastern Counties Herald.*

AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS.—The Rotterdam steamer has this week brought to Hull 100 qrs. of garden beans for seed, with about 940 bushels onions; sheep, swan-geese, and wild ducks—the birds, be believe, for the

THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.—This noble Duke, on Lady-day last, let some land of his at Waddesdon, in allotments for spade husbandry. It had been "dona bad" for years, and had "done up" the tenants instead of their doing that for the best. The lowest of it is let at 48s. per acre. It is rather a stiff rent for such stiff land, but still it is very desirable to working men, and will do them good. The parties did not take to their land till after Lady-day, and yet the duke sent his steward up this Michaelmas-day, who demanded of each tenant 12 months' rent. Sharp practice this, for poor men to pay six months in advance.

THOROUGH DRAINING.—An agricultural meeting and dinner took place in Gloucestershire the other

day, which exhibited nothing beyond the usual routine of such affairs—a good show of stock, and a strong desire on the part of landlords that nothing should be said or done to "offend" the political feelings of our Conservative Ministers. There was, however, one exception to this line of conduct, which, coming from a practical man, shows that the shoe is beginning to pinch.

“Mr. PETER MATTHEWS said, if the landlords would drain the land as completely as the farmers had been drained during the past year or two, it would be most effectually done.” (Great laughter and cheers.)

“Captain WATERS—Is that what you call thorough draining?”

“Mr. Matthews—(Bursts of laughter.)

“Mr. MATTHEWS—Thorough draining it is, and no mistake.” (Continued laughter.)

It is satisfactory to think that thorough draining principles are now understood by at least two agriculturists in the country.

MARKEET INTELLIGENCE.

LEEDS CORN MARKET, Tuesday, Nov. 26.—Our supplies are good of all grain this week; wheat is not in great demand, but the prices of latest harvest are supported for best dry qualities; damp and secondary descriptions slow sale at rather lower prices. The barley trade continues in a dull inactive state,

more particularly for bad qualities, which are difficult to work off except at a further decline in value. Beans, both old and new, as well as oats, are now offering more freely, and are the turn lower.

THE AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, FOR THE WEEK
 1904

ENDING NOVEMBER 26, 1844.											
Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.						
Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
41 57	11 37	37 3	0	432	20	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2	6	3	14	2	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
						2	1	3	1	1	9

LEIDS CLOTH MARKET, Thursday.—There appears to be a shade of improvement in the cloth markets, though the stocks in the cloth halls are much greater than they were a few weeks ago, indicating a falling off in the demand.

STATE OF TRADE.—(Owing to the advance of the season, the demand for yarn (which has been so ex-

ceedingly active during the last few weeks) has now somewhat abated, and rather lower prices were yesterday accepted for certain descriptions of warp and of cop-weft, which had previously commanded higher relative prices than other sorts. For all the ordinary shipping numbers and qualities, however, the prices remain quite as high as heretofore. For goods, the demand is still limited, with a slight tendency to a decline in prices, in some few fabrics.—*Manchester Guardian* of Wednesday.

RICHMOND CORN MARKET, NOV. 23.—We had a very heavy corn market to-day of all kinds of grain. Wheat sold from 65s. to 75s.; oats, 2s. to 3s. 6d.; barley, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; beans, 4s. 9d. to 5s.

YORK CORN MARKET, NOV. 23.—There is great bustle and noise, owing to the fair-day; but the business transacting in grain is trifling. Wheat, in condition, and the best malting barley, are nearly worth the rates of last week, but inferior qualities are 1s. per qr. lower. Oats have declined one farthing per stone, and beans 6d.

MALTON CORN MARKET, NOV. 23.—We had only a short supply of all kinds of grain offering to-day's

market. Fine wheat and barley sold on much the same terms as last week; inferior rather lower. In oats no material alteration.—Red wheat, new, 44s. to 48s.; old ditto, 50s. to 52s.; ditto white, new, 50s. to 54s.; old ditto, 52s. to 56s. per qr. of 40 stone. Barley, 28s. to 33s. per qr. of 32 stone. Oats, 9½d to 10½d per stone.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, Saturday, Nov. 28.—
We had again a large supply of wheat at market to-
day from the growers, as well as a fair show of samples

coastwise, and the business transacted was at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per qr. on last Saturday's rates; but duty-paid foreign met a moderate demand, without any alteration in value. For barley the trade ruled extremely dull, and to effect sales of all except the finest malting qualities, lower prices must have been submitted to. Oats were in good supply, and command late rates. Malt must be quoted a shade lower, in view of the fact that little will be done and

lower. In ryewe had very little passing. Beans and peas were taken off on similar terms to last week. The arrivals of flour are large, and prices 6d. to 1s. new, and 4s. to 5s. old.

per sack cheaper.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, NOV. 23.—At our market this morning Wheat met an extremely limited sale, and we repeat, nominally, the quotations of this day's night. There continues to be an absence of all activity in the demand for every description of sack Flour, and on even the best qualities a decline of fully 1s. per sack was submitted to, whilst on that of middling and inferior manufactures a fur-

their reduction would have been made had buyers come forward. In the value of Oats no change can be noted; and 25s. 6d. per 240lbs may be considered the top price of choice cuts of oatmeal. There was not much inquiry for Beans, and the tendency of prices was towards a decline.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET. MONDAY, NOV. 25.—With the exception of Flour and Oatmeal, of which we have had good supplies, the imports of Grain, &c. for the last seven days are of limited amount. The

only change in the rates of duty on foreign produce is an advance of 1s. per quarter on Rye. With a moderate demand, we have to report the trade generally firm: the little relaxation as to prices for new Wheat and Oats, observable on Tuesday last, was recovered on Friday; fine samples of the latter brought 3s., good mealing 2s. 11d. to 2s. 11½d. per 45lbs. Flour and Oatmeal each quite as well sold. No change in

the value of Barley. Irish new Beans have sold at 40s. to 42s., Egyptian at 34s. to 35s. per 480lb.; and a few lots of Baltic white Peas have been taken for the country at fully last week's rates.

LIVERPOOL, CATTLE MARKET. MONDAY, Nov. 25.—We have had a large supply of Beasts at market to-day, the greatest portion of second-rate and inferior quality. The supply of Sheep has been small, which

were all sold at an advance in price. Any cattle or sheep either in Beasts or Sheep were eagerly sought after, and sold readily at advanced prices. Beef 4^d. to 5^d., Mutton 5^d. to 6^d. per lb.

ON THE REMOVAL OF THE "STAR" TO LONDON.

Mr. Editor.—Allow me to add my feeble note to the merry chorus of popular voices that welcome Labour's organ to the metropolis. As a simple unit of the heterogeneous mass of which our motley population is composed, my communications will appear but as one man's opinion. When we consider that classes are influenced and led by individual conceptions, I desire no more prominence than the value of my suggestions may achieve; while, if I can turn error into the course of truth, and aid knowledge in the accomplishment of its greatest object—the redemption of the working classes from the slavery to which ignorance, disunion, and neglect has consigned them—I shall, stimulated by a proper vanity and laudable ambition, struggle for that place in fame's record which my services may entitle it.

The first step towards reclamation is repentance for past offences; and the greatest protection that can be thrown round a public man is to be able to discriminate between his friends and his foes. You have commenced the work of reclamation well, by closing the columns of an organ which should create and represent the harmony and union of its supporters against selfish complaint and interested denunciation; while, by its removal to the Capital, you manifest a manly disposition of submitting your actions to a more vigilant popular control. To enable you to distinguish between your friends and your foes, shall be the object of this, my first communication.

Mixing in all societies, I have frequent opportunities of learning the sentiments of each. The aristocracy believe that the Northern Star promulgates "sedition," and aims at plundering through anarchy; while they affect to believe that but for its influence over the working classes they would be able to resist their great enemy—the League—without detriment to their own interests. The middle classes deny the capability of the people to achieve any great political change by their own strength, and therefore disown the Northern Star as a false light—as the herald of hopes and anticipations that cannot be realised; while the dependency of a large portion of the working classes upon the aristocracy and the middle classes induces the leaders of those sections to cater for an easy livelihood by subscribing to the dogmas and carrying out the plans of their respective masters.

In truth, it is curious to see how both the aristocracy and middle classes are, after all, compelled to seek supporters for their own crochets from the ranks of the working classes. And this I take to be the greatest proof that it is not the power of either, or of both unitedly, within their own ranks—but the power which they derive from the working class, that constitutes their strength. Hence we may come to the legitimate conclusion that the strength of the aristocracy and the middle class is a consequence, not the soundness of their plans, or belief in their integrity, but of the effect of their money upon the easy consciences of the working-class propounders of their schemes and theories.

Those two powerful classes are, then, your bitter, unfeeling, and irreconcilable enemies; and their interest is augmented and perpetuated by the interest which the working men in their employ have in misrepresenting you, whereby the value of their services in opposing you may be enhanced. Your friends, your true friends, are those who labour for their daily bread; and in order to prove the fallacy of those who deny the capability of the working classes to work out their own salvation, it will now become your greatest duty and most constant care to organise and unite the sons of labour, so as to make them inaccessible to the threats, the gold, and the persuasion of the seducer.

The real meaning of the assertion that the working classes of themselves are not able to effect any great political change will be found in the determination of the other classes to resist that union by which alone the proposed change can be effected. In illustration of my position, allow me to put the question thus—suppose the working classes, as a body, were thoroughly united, and suppose the body to have virtue enough to resist the soft persuasions of the other classes, leaving them to their own resources for lectures, spies, and disturbers; what possible obstacle could they offer to the accomplishment of any rational object upon which the national will had decided? The middle classes who deny the efficiency of popular combination are prophets with a power of fulfilling their own predictions. Instead of saying of the people, "you cannot do yourselves any great change," they should say, "you shall not—we will not allow you."

The reader may erroneously suppose that the will of those classes thus interposed would offer an irresistible and legitimate barrier in the way of any scheme propounded by themselves; whereas the power emanates from popular subservience, and not from the will, or the ability of the middle classes to resist it. And, although the wealthier orders are incessant and untiring in their promulgation of the error that the working classes cannot do without them, every vote proves the reverse—that they cannot do without the working classes. Not only do we see their weakness strikingly developed by as much of union as does exist in the ranks of the people, but we further discover that they see the necessity of sinking all minor differences, and of uniting all those elements of discord which would otherwise present themselves, from very fear of that popular combination, which, gathered and disjoined as it now is, rejects any and all the nostrums that the selfish and the sordid oppressor offers to poverty as the price of its support.

I am free to admit that the Northern Star has to a great extent prevented a union between the middle and the working classes; but then, upon the part of those who are modestly asked to surrender all to abandon the field, and leave the command to others—I ask, first, what invitation the middle classes, as a body, have ever offered the people, that justice, prudence, or honour would suggest the propriety of accepting? And, secondly, I ask if it is rational, reasonable, or even natural to suppose, that those who plunder will protect the plundered from the ravages of those who consider themselves legitimate distributors and appropriators of the plundered hoard?

While your removal to the Capital will be hailed with gladness by thousands and tens of thousands, you must not suppose that faction will leave a single stone unturned that can be relied on as an obstacle in your way. On the contrary, accustomed as you are to content against the rising aspirations of the envious and jealous; practised as you are in subduing the clamour of provincial discontent, you must be prepared for another and a greater struggle. Here it is the money; here is the will to spend it; and here the result of its power will be tried. Your attempt is bold and daring; and believe me that your way is strewn with thorns that will require a bold and firm foot to tread. Here you will meet capital, interest, and power, which never lack away when they will be to be done; and stout bowmen you may be, you must rally your friends round you to meet the assaults of interested capital, and to protect you from the assassin's stab of disappointed and interested capitalists.

To this end, as I stated in the outset, it should be your duty and your care to unite your friends by judicious management, whereby the union of labour may, at one and the same time, be enabled to protect its friends from the assaults of their enemies, and make each triumph a "rung" in Labour's ladder. We have heard so many flattering and fascinating schemes for creating and preserving a wholesome and profitable union amongst the working classes, that I shall abstain from entering into any consideration of the subject in my first letter, promising in my next to develop a plan so plain, so simple, so cheap, and so easily worked out, as at once to decide the question whether Chartism is "to be, or not to be."

Yours England.

Correspondence.

THE RECHABITES.

THE following communications have been forwarded to me upon behalf of the Rechabite Association. The letter of Grimshaw is admirable, able, and convincing; but the by-laws are not what I required as the ground-work of the establishment. I wanted the rules and objects of the Society as an individual society may have perfectly legal by-laws. From all I can collect I can come to no other conclusion than that the rules and objects of the Rechabites, being protective of the interests of the labouring classes, has made them an object of attack by Mr. O'Connell, who has lost an opportunity of striking a deadly blow at the Union and Societies of the Working Classes, which were calculated to manifest their strength and to yield them protection. What I now desire, that the rules and objects of this excellent society may be forthwith transmitted to me, so that if legal, the nervous and timid may be reassured from the treacherous and reckless and daring. I cannot banish the fact from my mind that every proposition of the English working classes has been preceded by an invitation from O'Connell to the Whip Attorney-General to strain the law against them.

FRANCIS O'CONNOR.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

RESPECTED SIR.—Your letter of the 28th ultimo, addressed to the Secretary of the Log Cabin Temperance Association, and containing your opinion, that the Order of Rechabites is an unlawful, vicious, and worthless institution, has been received with fear by some, with surprise by others, but by far the majority with feelings approaching to contempt; believing that your object in the publication of your letter was to show that the Rechabite Association has a tendency to create, and which every right-thinking man, instead of seeking to destroy, would endeavour to promote. I am not, however, about to impugn your motives, for you have shown your opinion in a very plain and direct manner, and your men and mine to surmise whether you have shown your judgment to be warped by prejudice, or have been misled, or have decided in ignorance, or have been actuated by sinister motives. Your letter contains four capital charges against the order of Rechabites, which are couched in the following terms:—

1st.—You say it is your opinion that every individual member of the Rechabite Society is guilty of a transportable offence.

2d.—That this order of Rechabites is calculated to do very great mischief, and to introduce a very bad spirit among the working classes.

3d.—That Father Mathew does not approve of the Rechabite Association, because he keeps himself clear of any society, taint or order, save the Temperance Society.

4th.—That the order of Rechabites is a vicious and a worthless society.

Upon the first charge, I presume you to have given your opinion as a lawyer, which opinion I unhesitatingly affirm to be founded in error; and that, therefore, the charge must be reversed. My opinions are grounded upon the following facts:—The Independent Order of Rechabites ranks in law with a class of societies, comprising the Odd Fellows, Foresters, Druids, Shepherds, Gardeners, and others. These societies are not only legal, but are one of the oldest orders, affords the whole; and as some of them have existed for more than half a century, and in times when it was dangerous to unite together for any purpose, without being interfered with by Government, they are entitled to the same respect and consideration as the law affords to the other societies. I differ with you in opinion, and I am unsupported by any facts, circumstances, or opinions, your assertions would have no weight with me. I have no confidence in your opinion, as a constructive one.

Whether the orders are consistent with law has not yet been tried in any court, but circumstances have arisen, and opinions have been given to an eminent lawyer, Sir John Campbell, which to my mind, and to thousands of others, confirms the lawfulness of such societies. The order of Rechabites is in law a class of societies, comprising the Odd Fellows, Foresters, Druids, Shepherds, Gardeners, and others. These societies are not only legal, but are one of the oldest orders, affords the whole; and as some of them have existed for more than half a century, and in times when it was dangerous to unite together for any purpose, without being interfered with by Government, they are entitled to the same respect and consideration as the law affords to the other societies. I differ with you in opinion, and I am unsupported by any facts, circumstances, or opinions, your assertions would have no weight with me. I have no confidence in your opinion, as a constructive one.

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regretted that the present state of Ireland precluded him from being instrumental in introducing so noble an institution into his own country. I find, by reports in the newspapers, that he reiterated the same sentiments at a large public meeting, held in Manchester, in July, 1843. Thus, it is evident that Daniel O'Connell knows nothing of the opinions of Father Mathew upon this subject, and is not justified in using the name of the Gentleman's name to assist him in effecting his present purpose.

4thly.—You say "the order of Rechabites is a vicious and worthless society. Again, I condemn your logic as very bad. You speak of 'the charitable works that constitute a portion of the Rechabite system,' and then you say, 'as I ask you, did you ever hear of the charitable works of a vicious and worthless society?' You never did, sir! You never can! The thing is as impossible as for you to establish your own infallibility. The Rechabite institution is not a vicious and worthless society, but a virtuous and noble one. It is a society that makes investments for sickness and death, without the temptations incidental to stock societies held in public houses. It is valuable to the poor, because it enables them, when they travel to seek employment, to receive assistance by the way, and to find friends who own them, wherever there is a town, and should they fall sick in a town at a distance from home, they meet with sympathy, and are provided for with as much care as if they were in the bosom of their own family. Rechabites are invaluable to the Temperance movement, as it keeps bound together a number of men whose interest it is to push forward the Temperance cause; and to Rechabites it will be indebted for its permanency. Rechabites teaches men of all countries and persuasions to be kind to each other, and to love their fellow-men. It is a society that makes investments for sickness and death, without the temptations incidental to stock societies held in public houses. 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