

Large as this fellow's gullet is, I produced him a bolus this week, which even his voracious swallow could not gulp. This man ventured upon a number of assertions, of which I shall analyse, and as to all of which I will leave the reader to draw his own conclusions. There are some unimportant admissions, both with regard to himself and "THE LUCKY BOY," so truly characteristic of them and now positions, that I will leave them as written, merely wishing to impress upon more forcibly upon the memory. As to this man—Joshua Hobson—I have learned, from my visit to Manchester, that William Rider was perfectly correct when he asserted that the most humble man at that meeting would feel himself disgraced by associating with the said Joshua Hobson. "Like case, like rule," is a very good legal maxim, and the fellow is trying to play the same part as regards me, since his dismissal from my service, when he played to his old associates—the Socialists—when they dismissed him as printer of the *New Moral World*, for his MODE-EST CHARGES. This fellow mistakes cunning for ability, and reiteration of falsehood for confirmation. However, not to waste time with him, I shall proceed to the work of demolition at once, while, meantime, I could well afford to admit every one of his assertions as truth, merely meeting them with the admitted position of himself and "The Lucky Boy," and whose interesting narrative I shall give at foot, as the biography of Mr John Ardlill, written by the biographer who was the object of the two letters published in the *Star* of the 30th October, 1847, containing John's reputation of community when "the payments, gas, and coals—or partially so—were made."

I hope that every man, every woman, and every little child will preserve this interesting biography of "The Lucky Boy," and send it down to posterity as a proof of the value of the re-productive principle. For myself, I can only say, that such is its value, that, but for the pleasure of giving it a more extensive circulation than it could possibly have through the columns of the expiring *Manchester Examiner*, I should not have condescended to notice the ridiculous rubbish mixed up with this interesting narrative; but it would be a pity that the world should lose such an interesting sketch of so interesting a yeoman, and so stalwart a worker. Oh, that he had lived in the days of Ossian! and that poet of words would have characterised him as "Shane with the strong arm, with a cool head and calculating brain," who ever attached himself to promising speculations and undertakings, and plays abandoned them when they fell foul of dissolution. John's association with Joshua forcibly reminds me of the quaint old song—

Where have you been all the day,  
My boy Johnny?  
A scamping of my weekly pay,  
My good Josy.  
Was it brass or was it gold,  
My good Josy?  
It was brass and it was gold,  
But the sum it can't be told,  
My good Josy.

Now, really, the character that Josh. gives of John, of his relatives, his dependents, his stance, perseverance and strength; his powers of calculation, his perception and divination—which enabled him to select the most thriving clubs and speculations, wherein to nest his funds, and not to be seduced by the red-herring scent of failure, but by the evident marks of dissolution, to abandon those speculations, one and all, when his association with them, or his knowledge of their instability, cried out "Ware-hawk!"—would render him, at the present moment, the most fit and proper person to take the command of our monetary affairs, as his abdications would at least have the effect of wholesome warning. But to my purpose.—Here are Joshua Hobson's twenty-four assertions:—

- 1.—I have not watched the game that has been played in relation to the enrolment and registration without a grope, and I now tell those concerned, that if complete registration is not this time completed, I will institute proceedings to compel it.
- 2.—There were not nine columns of his "unmitigated rubbish" in the first Land Plan.
- 3.—I have called at the office of the Company to see correspondence, but could not see Mr O'Connor's bill; and he had it because he conducted the correspondence.
- 4.—In the *Northern Star*, of June 13, 1846, there appears in a letter from Mr O'Connor himself the following statement. It is made in reference to this same Land Plan question, and the letter contains a statement of his "abilities" and "assets," which shall often refer to in this discussion. All I need at the present is the following:—"In October last, I was very hard pressed for money; indeed I have always been so; and on my return from the Continent I was served with a writ in £2,464, and the very first writ I ever served with myself."
- 5.—While in York Castle, he was served with a writ at the suit of Mr Lloyd, printing-machine maker, South-wick, for the cost of a four-cylindered machine he ordered, and engaged to pay for partly before it was made, and the remainder when ready. He could do neither; and the party with the writ was admitted into his room at the castle to "make service," as is well known to the officials of the prison.
- 6.—He was also, after his release from York Castle, served with a writ at the suit of Taylor, the medallist, of Birmingham, for payment for the medal struck in commemoration of that incarceration.
- 7.—Mr Dempsey, the reporter of London, caused him to be served with a summons for a balance of account due; and I had the "pleasure" of settling the affair by paying for O'Connor both debt and costs.
- 8.—On May 19th, 1847, Mr O'Connor wrote a friend in London to pay £55, to his lawyers, Messrs Yates and Turner; and I was obliged to save him from being arrested in execution; but very day; for he had given a judge's order for the same, which was due. I have been twice that letter, and Mr Turner's receipt for the £55; and Mr O'Connor has seen them also.
- 9.—On April 6th, 1846, Mr O'Connor wrote to the undersigned, intimating that he would pay £55, to the same lawyers, to save him from another arrest in execution; which letter and the receipt for the money I have also seen; and so has Mr O'Connor.
- 10.—In addition to all this, he was served with a writ in the streets of Manchester, for a debt arising out of a transaction with the Messrs Hilton, furnishers of Darnley paper mills.
- 11.—In April, 1845, Mr O'Connor's present Land Plan was agreed to. In the May or June of that year, Mr G. A. Fleming and myself were appointed by the provisional committee of the National Association of United Trades (Messrs Duncombe, M.P., chairman), to draw up a plan of general organization for the society, and also for the allocation and employment of its members on the Land. In the prosecution of our duties, I had to point out to Mr Fleming the weak points of Mr O'Connor's scheme; and a reference to the plan that resulted will show that those weak points were not embodied in our scheme. That plan, slightly modified, was adopted by the trade-delegates in the town of York in July, 1845.
- 12.—That act did and does impose heavy penalties on persons acting in contravention of it, or trying to evade its provisions; every one of which penalties Mr O'Connor has rendered both himself and thousands of others liable to.
- 13.—The full extent of "relief" is set forth above; and it is a very small relief indeed! All the other gentlemen remain as they did, with some new and additional ones.
- 14.—There is not one word of truth in the representation, that the Attorney-General's consent must be had before proceedings can be taken under the Joint Stock Companies' Acts of 1844 and 1847. From the beginning to the end of both acts, there is not a line, or a word, that says that a promoter, director, or agent, on the contrary, the suing for the penalties is left as open as it is possible to be.
- 15.—In 1839, there was a balance due to him from Ardlill of £120. In July of that year, he (Mr O'Connor) was in York; in May, 1840, he was in London; and in September, 1841, this man, who had a salary of £100 a year, alleged that there was a balance due to him of £2,383.
- 16.—He informed me that he had spoken of it to several friends in the different towns, who had warmly approved the scheme; and several of them had recommended me to him as most likely to aid in the undertaking.
- 17.—What he there saw and learned, as to Mr O'Connor's circumstances, induced him to advise that the latter should be paid down the machine left the printer. This fact I had from Mr Coupland himself; a most intelligent man, now in business for himself in London.
- 18.—The machine was set up, the type "laid," men engaged; and at the latest moment (when arrears at the printing office had been found by a friend of mine, O'Connor not having himself said that the authorities would see it), with 3,000 stamps brought on the Thursday by Mr O'Connor himself on the coach, the *Northern*

*Star* first saw the light, amidst difficulties and hindrances escapes "too numerous to mention."  
15.—In a few weeks I entered John Ardlill's home with myself, if he would come into my shop in the day-time, and I had a bed and board with me till he got one penny of money during that period.  
16.—Shortly after he had joined my table, Mr O'Connor brought us books and cables, Mr O'Connor through our arrangement, John was enabled to "put by the whole of his salary."  
17.—In May, 1840, O'Connor was sent to York Castle, before he was "brought up for judgment," he went round to all the Yorkshire and Lancashire agents, and secured them out of money. All that he could prevail upon to do was to do so. He got £400, from one agent in advance, and good thumping sums from others.  
18.—Nay more; one house in Manchester (which you will know) had a debt owing to them of £3,081. For paper supplied in 1838-9, and 40; the means which should have gone to pay for it having all been abstracted and made away with by Mr O'Connor. The result was that "I had not a cent of it."  
19.—I do not mean that the *Star* was itself bankrupt; on the contrary, it was the first to be a property; but from the first its means were abstracted away; and that, too, before they were realized. It was in constant necessity from the first hour of my connection with it to the last.  
20.—And while we know that O'Connor brought no money, we also know that he took plenty away. What he did with it is only known to himself. Our surmise is that he either increased it, or that he was deeply involved from his excessive costs; and that he was paying off as fast as he could.  
21.—I cannot conclude, though even for the present, without saying that for all the slanders and libels he and William Rider heaped on the head of John Ardlill at this Hall of Science meeting, O'Connor has, in the month of December last, apologized for and extracted—so to speak—from a prosecution! The letters of apology and retraction, in his own handwriting, are on my table whilst I write.  
22.—I now proceed to answer those twenty-five threats, guesses, and assertions, *seriatim*.  
1.—I wish Mr Hobson joy. He signed the deed the week before last in Manchester, and has, thereby, made himself *particeps criminis*, a participator in the crime attachable by law to the registered shareholders, and, therefore, when Mr Hobson proceeds, he must proceed against himself, as I would make him a co-defendant in any suit or action brought against the Company. So that Mr Hobson has rendered himself liable for all the legal penalties. How the wicked are sometimes caught in their own trap!  
2.—There were about sixteen columns of his "unmitigated rubbish," but the Conference cut it short to about six and a half columns, leaving out all the absurdities about births, deaths, marriages, burials, and so forth; and I was the person who gave it the most vigorous opposition in its original form, and was on the committee that clipped it of its original huge proportions.  
3.—The directors would be quite right in not allowing such a fellow to enter the office.  
4.—This investigator will never give you a more true picture of my pecuniary resources, as long as I was deprived of my reproducing power, than I have given you myself, and all of which will go to show you how an honourable man, surrounded by villains, can struggle against adversity, without committing one dishonourable, dishonest, or mean act. The writ with which I was served, was for a bill of 207, which I accepted for James Leach, to start him in a printing concern, and which, he assured me, I should never hear of more—had he would be prepared to take it up. The 24s. 6d. was for interest and costs, and all of which I paid, receiving principal and interest in slander and abuse; and so chary was I of the Land money, that I borrowed a portion of that amount from Mr Wheeler, and gave him an order upon one of the London agents of the *Star* to repay it, although I had several hundreds of pounds of the Land money in my own chest.  
5.—When Mr Lloyd made my second printing-machine—a double-cylindered one—it broke down the first night it was put to work, and Mr Coupland, the overseer of Mr Lloyd, told Mr Hobson that he had cautioned his "master," and assured him that the under carriage would not stand, and that Mr Lloyd's answer was, "That it was good enough for the money." Previously to this, I had ordered a four-cylindered machine, to cost 700l. Mr Hobson mentioned that Coupland told him, and I instantly wrote, in 1839, to countermand the four-cylindered machine. It cost me from 70l. to 80l. to repair the new machine before it printed a paper, and when Mr Lloyd found, in July or August, in 1840, that I was fair game when in York Castle, he proceeded against me for 700l., for a machine which, I believe, has not yet been commenced; and, knowing my chance against the law, I paid Mr Lloyd 300l. to let off the bargain, the law and the machine. Was not this a dishonourable act?  
6.—When I was in York Castle, Mr Taylor applied to me for the money, and Mr Ardlill assured me that it had been paid, and my affairs, I could know nothing about my affairs. However, I presume Mr Taylor was paid.  
7.—This was some arrangement with Mr Dempsey, made, I believe, by Mr Cleave or Mr Hobson, and if my present editor paid it, there is little doubt but he repaid himself, and he brought me in a bill of two, three, and four years' standing, when I dismissed him, (and of which I had never heard a word before,) for about 147l., and for which I gave the gentleman's receipt; and, whether the money was due or not to Mr Dempsey, I would have paid the amount rather than appear in such a case.  
8.—This £5l. was part of the costs due by me for the libel published on the Rev. Mr. Anstey, of Rugby, by Messrs Hill and Hobson, and which I never saw till I was sued. The letter was to Mr John Cleave, to pay the same to Messrs Yates and Turner—Mr Cleave THEN, AS NOW, owing me, according to his own confession, made before the delegates assembled in London, in April, 1845, a large sum of money.  
9.—This other application was to Mr Cleave, and this was the way that I was compelled to require the payment of monies due to me, and these were applied.  
10.—This proceeding was taken by the solicitor of the Manchester Bank, which stopped payment, having a bill of mine made payable to Messrs Hilton, papermakers, for between 400l. and 500l. I sent over 200l. in cash to Mr Ardlill, and Mr Ardlill sent the balance in little bills and notes, and which were not due, and other parties, and which were not due, and they are entered in my cash book as CASH PAID on my account. Now, what does the reader think of this dishonourable transaction, especially when I have a letter accompanying accounts forwarded by Mr Ardlill, showing that the bankrupt's estate was indebted to me to the amount of 230l. odd.  
11.—Mr Hobson tells you that his plan was modified by the Trades; it was rejected by the Trades; and a very pretty model for a Land Plan would have been Mr Hobson's proposition to the Trades, which, fortunately for the Trades, George White exposed and had rejected, and for which the fair-play loving Hobson threatened George with the exposure in the *Star*; and now observe the consummate insolence of this brazen-faced fellow. When the Trades' Conference was about to meet, in July, 1845, Mr Hobson was at Huddersfield, and had the matchless effrontery to send a long leader to the *Star*, recommending the postponing the Conference just about to be

held on an indefinite period, upon the plea that the mind of the Trades was not sufficiently matured and informed upon the subjects to be discussed. This was sent to me from the office in print, and I put it behind the fire. The "cunning boy" worked heaven and earth to impose the Socialist leaders as managers of the National Trades' affair.  
12.—By the thousands of others, of course, this fellow means all who have signed the deed, and which assertion is answered in my reply to proposition No. 1.  
13.—This is the funniest relief ever offered to parties looking for relief. It reminds me of the Peruvian Inca, who was mercifully told that if he turned to the true faith he should not be hanged. The Act of 1847, which repeals the onerous clauses in the Act of 1844, sets forth, that the promoters and founders of Joint-Stock Companies are relieved from all those penalties, and the amount of relief which Josh. tells you the act grants is the perpetuation of the penalties it repeals, with the addition of others and more stringent ones. If it wasn't for the fun of giving you a laugh at this fellow's knobstick law, I would content myself with referring you to the clause itself, and to the able treatise of a barrister, printed in the "Labourer" for November, and in the *Star* of last week; but as it is well to keep things clearly in view, here is the clause again:—  
"IV. And whereas by the said recited Act the promoters of any company formed for any purpose within the meaning of the said Act, are, amongst other things, required to return to the Office for the Registration of Companies a copy of every prospectus, handbill, or circular, or advertisement, or other such document, at any time addressed to the public, or to the subscribers or others, relative to the formation or modification of such company: And whereas the registration of such prospectuses and advertisements has been found to be very burdensome to the promoters of such companies, and it is desirable to relieve such promoters from the necessity thereof, and in lieu thereof to substitute the provisions hereinafter contained; be it, therefore, enacted, that so much of the said Act as is hereby repealed, before recited shall be and the same is hereby repealed.  
14.—My friends, it is really past patience to have the task of commenting upon this fellow's ignorance, imposed upon one whose time is precious. Read the 77th clause of the Act—and here it is to refresh your memory:—  
LXXVII. And it is enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person to commence or prosecute any Action, Bill, Plea, Information, or Prosecution, on account of the non-compliance with the provisions of any Act relating to the registration of any company, or to the registration of any prospectus, handbill, or circular, or advertisement, or other such document, at any time addressed to the public, or to the subscribers or others, relative to the formation or modification of such company: And whereas the registration of such prospectuses and advertisements has been found to be very burdensome to the promoters of such companies, and it is desirable to relieve such promoters from the necessity thereof, and in lieu thereof to substitute the provisions hereinafter contained; be it, therefore, enacted, that so much of the said Act as is hereby repealed, before recited shall be and the same is hereby repealed.  
15.—Now, nothing could be more foolish than this fellow's meddling with the *Star*'s accounts, and for this very reason, because it only induces me to look more minutely into them; and now I pray your best attention to the following fact. Up to June 1839, the *Star*'s accounts were kept by a practical accountant, and, observe, this was nearly two years of its most trying necessity; and next week I will publish for you the balances, as they appear in the cash book, from the beginning to that date, showing a large balance at the close of each month due to me, and not a single figure altered. I will also show you the entries of monies acknowledged to be paid by Mr O'Connor to the account of the *Star*; and this gentleman, who had been thirty-five years in a most extensive mercantile house in the City, was sent adrift by Messrs Ardlill and Hobson, because he kept the accounts too well; and from the very day that he leaves—when the circulation is largest—every figure in the cash book is altered, and in *three months I lose my balance, and once 2,345l.!* "Now, Timkins, figures is figures, but not immovable, I am sorry to say, Timkins; dates is dates, Timkins, and  
But it is a curious circumstance that the proprietor of a money-making newspaper should be the only person connected with it that was always in distress, while the publishers who have been transformed into capitalists have been the greatest, indeed, the only gainers.  
16.—Oh! Holy Moses! I received several letters from Huddersfield, where Josh. was best known, and from Barnley, where I originally intended starting the *Star*, cautioning me against having anything to do with Josh.  
17.—The money, without a second application, was paid to the machine, and what could Mr Coupland learn about me? May not even the most trifling affair be wrapped up in mystery by a disappointed splenetic rascal, whose glory and boast is that he is "AS GOOD A HATER AS COBBETT?" that I have heard him repeat over a thousand times.  
18.—This is not even a lie with a circumstance—it's a palpable lie—an unmitigated lie. I took Messrs Answorth and Halliday, (who knew me long and knew me well, and who were on my election committee in 1835), from Oldham to the Stamp-office at Leeds, and to the best of my opinion, neither of those gentlemen had ever set eyes upon Mr Joshua Hobson until that day. Now, what must this fellow think of himself, or what must the public think of him?  
19.—Was I wrong in christening friend John "The Lucky Boy?" There was an Irish Jockey who seldom lost a race—he'd spit in his adversary's eye, cross him or jostle him, but could not draw his money out of declining clubs, or watch the turn of the market, nor was he a calculator of figures, or of anything but a horse's speed, and they christened him "The Lucky Boy." Now just read this nineteenth proposition, by which it appears John gave his days to Hobson and his nights to me, and by an arrangement on the "community principle," by which the expense of insurance, coals, gas, and partly rent, fell upon me, "The Lucky Boy" was enabled, while receiving 100l. from me for his whole service, to put by the whole of that, by an arrangement made with his host Josh. "Fore Gad, but this Josh. has been a very hospitable fellow at my expense; all I know is, that I put by nothing, and when Cleave's case is disposed of I shall have to refresh the host's memory with a grateful return he received from his guest.  
20.—Now, follow me through the intricate labyrinth into which this incomprehensible ass has plunged himself. I was tried at York, I think, on the 17th of March—that was my second trial—after the trial I left for London, thence I repaired to Liverpool, thence I was to be tried again in April; after the Liverpool trial I repaired to London, thence to Hastings, where, from rowing without my coat, I got an inflammation on my lungs, and in consequence of which, the judgment passed by the Queen's Bench upon me was postponed for ten days or a fortnight. From thence I was taken to the Queen's Bench, and thence to York Castle. I didn't receive 400l. nor 40l., nor, in my soul I believe, a fraction more did I try, from any agent connected

with the *Northern Star*, nor had I time to traverse Lancashire and Yorkshire. Now what do you think of this gabby? He thinks with Sheridan, "That a lie is as good as the truth as long as it lasts."  
21.—Now for a finisher. In October, 1839, there was a large bill due to Messrs Wrigley and Co., for paper, as the winding up of my transaction with that house, and to procure money to meet this bill, in order that the *Star* SHOULD NOT BE CRIPPLED, I went to the whole herd, let my dairies to dairymen at ten per cent, under the value, upon condition of receiving ready money; sold corn, potatoes, hay, and stock; came to Manchester to Messrs Wrigley out of my own property, not receiving the fraction of a farthing from the *Star*, and this I did because I was 'to be in the veridict of "guilty," found guilty, at me, York in July, 1839. And before I went into York Castle I met a Mr Cartright—I think it was his name—who was the traveller for Hill's ton's house, and I arranged my account up to that period with him; and yet, by the settlement of my accounts, when I came out of York Castle, it would appear "as if I owed over 4,000l. when I was put in there."  
22.—I have shown, as far as the accounts are concerned, or, rather, I shall distinctly show from figures, next week, that during the time that Mr Williams was my clerk, up to June, 1839, there was always a large balance in my favour at the end of each month, while there's not a single entry in the cash book of one fraction advanced by Ardlill, or Hobson, or any man living but myself. In very truth it was in constant jeopardy, from the very first hour of this gentleman's connection with it, from the hour that I got rid of my staff to the present hour the *Star* has been a profitable property, and I think that this is the fitting place to offer a comment or two upon the general management of the *Star* from the week that it came to London till the week that Messrs Ardlill and Hobson left the establishment, and from that week to the present.  
The readers will remember that the delivery was late, four weeks in five; they will remember the same page being printed twice over in the same number; they will remember the four and five column leaders of rubbish about Old Fellows, the Grey Family, Tulips, and other subjects—leaders written at the hour when the paper should be at press, Mr Hobson sitting between *Cobbett's Register* and the *Times* newspaper for the week, making a hash of the past and present, and then spicing it to the amount of 4l. odd in one week charged for editorial corrections, additions, and alterations, and not unfrequently from 3l. to 8l. paid by the printer for late postage of the papers. Such was the management of the *Star* under those gentlemen, all my servants giving weekly without their wages, receiving I O U's from Mr Ardlill; while, again, in April 1845, it appeared that I owed this gentleman a further sum of between 700l. and 1,000l., and for 500l. of which he preferred my editor's security to my own, or rather requested him as joint security, his library being valued at 600l. or 700l.; and from that hour, till I got rid of him, he received every fraction of the money due by the agents, and I did not receive 50l. from that day till I got rid of him, which was eight or nine months, and when he left me, as the books show, he had to pay me a balance of 8l., after receiving all the money; and when I was pressed, wrote to Mr Heywood of Manchester not to advance me a farthing. This, the whole case, I submitted to counsel, along with my books and the agreement, and I read counsel's opinion for Mr Ardlill, in presence of my nephew and Mr McGowan, and which, I believe, induced Mr Ardlill to settle. A copy of that opinion is at the service of the *Manchester Examiner*, but I did not act upon it, and I also transmitted a copy of the case and opinion to Mr Ardlill.  
Now, since those gentlemen left the *Star* has been a different paper—the delivery has rarely been late, the servants have never left the office on Saturday without their full wages, nor has there been a dispute or an angry word spoken at the office. But, while upon this branch of the subject, let me turn it to the more material, the more glorious purpose,—to the purpose of convincing the world how, in the midst of these trying circumstances, with thousands of the Land money in my possession from April, 1845, to Christmas, of the same year, I was giving this man security, and borrowing money rather than touch a fraction of that which had been committed to my trust. Is that an answer for you, ruffian? Or, have you a swifter large enough to gulp that?  
23.—I was ousted by an election committee in July, 1835, and let the ruffian write to Messrs Yates and Turner, who were my solicitors, then, and have been ever since, and ask them whether ever ousted member paid the whole costs so promptly as I did; or if I owed them a fraction in 1835, much more in 1837, '38, or '39. And now, as to my sailors' and shoemakers' bills that came to the office from Ireland and London;—the day I started the *Star*, I didn't owe 100l. in the world, nor half that money. But if this fellow doesn't know what I did of the money, I do.  
24.—I did write an apology to John Ardlill at that date, and offered to pay for its insertion in the *Leeds Mercury* and in the *Star*; and I received a letter in answer from John Ardlill, saying that the apology was more insulting than the libel, and one from his solicitor, stating Mr Ardlill's readiness to submit the case to arbitration. I then wrote another apology, again offering to pay for its insertion, but it never was published; and I wrote that apology upon the grounds that, for the first time, I understood Mr Ardlill was willing to submit the accounts to arbitration, and to go fairly into them, thus leaving the field clear of prejudice for all parties. I then put the affair into Mr Roberts's hands, when Mr Ardlill appointed Joshua Hobson, of Leeds, ACCOUNTANT, (bless the mark!) as arbitrator upon his part, and I appointed a gentleman upon my part, objecting to Mr Hobson, under any circumstances, as well from incompetency as malevolence. It was then proposed to submit the accounts to Mr Richard Ostler, and to this I acquiesced; but I am now resolved, as soon as Cleave's case is over, to submit them to a court of justice.  
As to William Rider's slander and libel—as it is called—there was much of it I never heard before, and he stated his willingness to take his oath as to the correctness of his every assertion.  
I have now answered those several propositions, and I'll make a flying commentary upon matters that are mixed up with the "Lucky Boy's" interesting biography. With regard to Mr Bower, who supplied the type—I never was sued by him; I never saw the man three times in my life. I never had an angry word with him or a dispute; but I'll tell you what happened. Josh. purchased 500l. worth of printing materials upon my account, and on my return to London, I mentioned the amount—being wholly ignorant of the matter myself—to the printing department of the *True Sun* newspaper, where he opened his eyes and said, "Good God, sir, for a weekly newspaper?" I replied, "Yes." "Impossible, sir," he answered. However, I paid it, and very shortly

after Josh., who borrowed 10l. to bring him to Leeds, started a splendid printing establishment; and, curious to say, an immense quantity of type called Long Primer, useful to printers, and which was only used for the *Star* up to the 9th of March, 1838, (four months after its establishment) vanished from my side of the street to Josh.'s side of the street. In 1840, I made him a present of a printing press, that, as well as I remember, cost me 100 guineas. When I wanted to purchase new type for the *Star*, I made a contract myself, and purchased more than enough for 84l. And this bill of Bower's does not include CASES, and many other things which Josh. ordered in Bradford, charging me 12s. 6d. for going there (ten miles from Leeds). And here, as a stopper and an extinguisher to the oft-repeated assertion, that I had written laudatory letters of both Hobson and Ardlill, my answer is—and it's a finisher—that I was not aware of their doings until they left me, and until, for the first time, I got hold of my own books. And here, I may observe, that I never could tell how I stood, because not a column was added up until shortly before Ardlill left me. And as to the other about my entering John Ardlill's office, the fact is this—he came to the office the 6th of November, and I did not write till the 6th; and I did not engage him there till the 6th; and I did not engage him there till some time after the *Star* was established—he engaged himself, and this fact I am able to prove from the variance of one word in a sentence published by Hobson in last Saturday's *Examiner*—that is, the *Examiner* of the 13th—and from which I undertake to convict him of a piece of monstrous villany, such as the greatest fiend would blush at.  
To conclude my observations upon Hobson's letter in the *Examiner* of the 6th of November, I must only say, that I wish him extreme joy, if he is still proud of his connection with Mr Ardlill, after reading his two "community" letters published in the *Star* of the 6th inst., and I shall now proceed to remark upon one single piece of villany practised by Mr Hobson in the *Examiner* of last Saturday. He says—  
"I am obliged to a correspondent in last Tuesday's *Examiner* for setting me on the scent of a pamphlet published by Mr O'Connor himself, at the latter end of 1845, entitled 'Reply to Mr Hill's Scabbard.' In it I wrote some of the facts which I have stated myself in my statements. For the present I content myself with the extracts that correspondent gave. They fully bear out—and expose the KNAVE who could write them as he did, knowing the facts to be untrue; or who could say any thing to the contrary."  
It is necessary to remark that it is to Mr Hill that O'Connor is writing in the following extracts:—  
"Mr Ardlill, who has been in my employment since the *Northern Star* commenced, had some money of his own unemployed, and which he kindly lent to some friends who could make use of it; and among the number, in process of time Mr Ardlill entered into some extensive speculations of his own. He purchased a plot of ground and some buildings, and erected about fourteen good dwelling houses as well; he took a large farm and stocked it, and furnished his house. He also entered into the card-making business, purchasing the requisite machinery. These speculations absorbed all his capital, and made it necessary for him to call in what was in the hands of his friends; years among the rest. You know that he gave you notice to that effect; and you know that you were obliged to meet his demands. What was your case, was also the case with others. And there was Mr Ardlill, with plenty of money of his own, locked up in your hands and in the hands of others, yet unable to meet his own demands, and the demands that I had upon him.—Reply to Hill's Scabbard, page 14.  
Now, then, prepare your ears for the exposure of the blackest piece of villany ever practised by a mortal man. The portion of my pamphlet written to Mr Hill in 1843, to which the above paragraph refers, was in consequence of an assertion made by him that he had been a party to procure a loan of 500l. for me, from the Rev. Mr Scholefield, and that John Ardlill had also been a party to the same transaction; and never having heard a sentence of it, as soon as I read Mr Hill's pamphlet, I instantly enclosed it to Ardlill and Hobson for explanation. And now mark the source from whence this supposed laudation of John Ardlill by me came. Here I print from the manuscript of Joshua Hobson himself, attested by a number of credible witnesses, the very matter which he charges me with having written, and which he thanks a correspondent for having sent! I give you it unaltered, together with his letter accompanying it, and while it stamps him as a rascal, you may also call some perfumed words from this sentimental writer, who repudiates the use of vulgar language. Here is the letter—  
LEEDS, Monday night,  
January 12, 1844.  
DEAR SIR,—Enclosed you have Ardlill's answer to Mr Hill's attack upon him. The first is as though it was from your pen, we thinking it would be more forcible in that shape; and the reply to the second edition, is in the first person, from Ardlill himself.  
Of course you can make what other comments, on either head, you please. Here you have the FACTS—  
Here is the manuscript from which Hobson's quotation is taken:—  
"I now approach your last 'fact'; your 'one fact more.' And here I must confess my utter want of words to describe your meanness; your unparalleled baseness, treachery, and infamy. These are far beyond all that I ever conceived of, much more met with in actual life. But we will first have your own words; and damning and damnable words they are. Here is your 'fact.' \* \* \* \* \*  
When I read your 'fact,' I was amazed. You know that every word of it, every scintilla of it, was perfect news to me you know that of the transaction which you have thus cooked-up for me, I was entirely, utterly, absolutely IGNORANT. You know that to me it was a perfect blank; for you knew that I had been purposely kept ignorant of the little foundation even that you had for your 'fine story.'  
It was natural, therefore, that I should inquire, and endeavour to learn what 'it was all about.' I have inquired; and found you to my sorrow that the transaction proves you to be the veriest rascal—the most ungrateful and incomprehensible scoundrel on earth.  
The 'facts' are as follow:—That Mr Ardlill, who has been in my employ almost ever since the *Northern Star* commenced, had some money of his own unemployed, and which he kindly lent to some of his friends who could make use of it, you amongst the number. In process of time, Mr Ardlill entered into speculations of his own. He purchased a plot of ground, and some buildings, and he erected some fourteen dwelling houses more. He also entered into the card-making business, purchasing for that purpose the requisite machinery. These speculations 'absorbed' his capital, and made it necessary for him to draw in what was in the hands of his friends, your's amongst the rest. You know that he gave you notice to that effect; and you know that you were unable to comply with his demand. What was your case, was the case with others; and there Mr Ardlill

was, with plenty of money of his own, (locked-up in your hands and in the hands of others); but yet unable to meet his own demands, and the demands that I had on him. It therefore became a serious question with him what he was to do. He consulted with you; and another mutual friend. By all three it was deemed, the most advisable course to open a banking account for Mr ARDILL, so that money could be procured from thence, till Mr Ardlill could get his own out of the hands of his friends. It was at that conference that words were used by Mr Ardlill, which you have twisted so horribly to bear against me. Mr Ardlill explained that his affairs had come to such a pass, that if he had not help from somewhere he must stop. He said "I must either force the payment of the monies due to me, or sell my property, to enable me to meet the engagements I am bound to meet; if this account with the bank cannot be procured;" and he further explained that if such account could be opened, he would not press those who had his money for payment, but allow them to retain it to a more convenient season—you amongst the rest.  
To get this banking account, a security for some three hundred pounds was wanted. It was arranged that you should apply to a friend you named. You went for that purpose. You had to go several times. Before the matter was closed you were discharged from the *Star*. You went once after that, telling Mr Ardlill that my conduct towards you had made no difference in your friendship for him; and that if you could serve him (and yourself) you would. Still you failed. You did not prevail on your friend to give the security asked for. You know that that security was procured by another person; and you know also that that fact made no difference in Mr Ardlill's conduct towards you. He allowed you to retain money you had in your hands belonging to him.  
Now you will know that of the entire of this transaction I was profoundly ignorant; and purposely kept so. You know that you asked to give security that I did not know of it; and you even requested him not to tell me. You know that the account was opened at another and a different bank from that with which I dealt. You know that the necessity for it arose as above stated, and that with that necessity I had nothing to do. You know that it was solely to accommodate Mr Ardlill and yourself, that you went all your journeys, and took all your pains, (and which, by-the-by, Mr Ardlill paid you for); and now you would represent that the necessity was mine; and that you had endeavoured to do the favour for me. Out upon you! you Rev. rascal!  
The infamy of this affair consists in the attempt to ruin other parties—and parties too who have befriended you—to get at me; to ruin them by blasting their credit. Your purpose was to alarm the bank Mr Ardlill dealt with; to alarm his security; to get them to close upon HIM, in the faint hope that their doing that might possibly reach me! Commend me for GRATITUDE and *deftiness* to a "Parson," whether Snob or "legitimate!"  
Now, my friends, need I say more? Have I not fully exposed "the knave who would write then as he did, knowing the facts to be untrue, or who could say and write now as he does, knowing the facts formerly put forth to be true?"  
Just allow me to ask you, what the most degraded wretch living must now think of Hobson; he writes a letter for me, in 1844, of which I was purposely kept ignorant, and in 1847 he quotes the most savage and crushing extract from this, his own letter, as though it was written by me; but read Hobson's note of the 14th January, 1844, in which the manuscript from which the above is printed was enclosed, and say if a more cunning rascal lives. Also, mark the strong evidence it affords against the possibility of Ardlill advancing money for me; he speaks OF HIS LIABILITIES TO ME, and tells you how his capital was absorbed in speculations; and always bear in mind that Hobson writes the above as ARDILL'S ANSWER TO HILL. Perhaps there never appeared in print a more complete conviction of an accuser; yet, as I am resolved to leave no part of this whole subject unaverted, I promise you a finish of this affair in next week's *STAR*, and with which I close, and in that I will not only analyse every one of this fellow's last assertions, but I will convict him, out of his own mouth, of high crimes and misdemeanours, and offences; and I promise him a revelation for which he is but little prepared. I have received numerous letters about other cunning backers of this fellow at Huddersfield, whose Emigration Scheme I spoil, and who had much better mind their own affairs.  
There are a good MANY GOODIES IN AND FROM HUDDERSFIELD, who have done their little best, but I wish them joy.  
I promise you that there shall be no more of this in your paper, as I shall finish all next week, and it has been my pride that, since I dismissed my staff the "STAR," has ceased to be a receptacle for the abuses of disappointed men. You will observe that I have given more of Hobson's and Ardlill's reply to Hill than Hobson has published from the pamphlet; and you will also see that its authenticity is vouched by Mr Harney, HIS sub-editor, Mr Rider, HIS clerk, and Messrs M'Gowan, printer of Hobson's articles.  
I have yet ten folios of the joint production of Ardlill and Hobson, the manuscript from which my reply to Hill was printed, and if I haven't been as good as my word, when I promised Josh. a bolus that he wouldn't swallow, no pledge has ever been redeemed. I now leave this filthy beast in his filthy mire. I have convicted him out of his own mouth, for "MINE ENEMY HATH WRITTEN A BOOK."  
I remain,  
Your faithful and unassailable friend,  
F. O'CONNOR.  
P.S.—Now, my friends, you must see the tax that the exposure of such villany imposes upon both you and me—it monopolises my time, which may be more profitably employed for you, and it imposes a small amount of trouble upon me; and, therefore, having now finished Tom Bailey, the "Whistler," and Hobson, I shall leave them to your tender mercies after next week, to deal with them as you think they deserve. It is now nearly three o'clock Monday, and at half-past four I am about to start for Liverpool with Mr Doyle to purchase thirty spanking horses at a bankrupt's sale, to work for weavers, and tailors, and operatives, and then I shan't have enough! What will Tom Bailey say to that? I sit up all this night travelling from Liverpool to London; and on Thursday, I take my seat in the Senate House of the Nation.  
F. O'CONNOR.  
We, the undersigned, have compared the said extract with the MS. from which it has been printed, and being well acquainted with the handwriting of Mr Joshua Hobson, we certify that the MS. was written by him, and that this extract is a verbatim copy.  
G. J. HANCOCK,  
W. RIDER,  
D. M'GOWAN.

William Hewitt, Publisher,  
16, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Handwritten signatures and notes on the right margin.

AN EFFECTUAL CURE FOR PILES, FISTULAS, &c.

ABERNETHY'S PILE OINTMENT.

What a painful and noxious disease is the Piles! and how comparatively few of the afflicted have been cured by ordinary means...

CORNS AND BUNIONS.

In a sure and speedy Cure for these noxious affections, without causing the least pain or inconvenience...

Abnerth's Pile Ointment, Paul's Corn Plaster, and Abnerth's Pile Powders are sold by the following respectable Dealers...

KING'S RESPIRATORY LOZENGES.

A PRODIGIOUS and immortal relief, in all cases, arising from a deranged state of the respiratory organs...

All persons desirous of using KING'S RESPIRATORY LOZENGES, are requested to particularly observe the following directions...

London Wholesale Agents—Bridley and Sons, 10, Pall Mall; and Messrs. G. and W. Colburn, 7, Strand.

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ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

In introducing the following Testimonials to the notice of the public, I beg to inform you that we are daily hearing accounts of the good effects of Parr's Life Pills...

THE GORDIAN KNOT OF SYRIACUM. A never-failing preventive of infection. Used in accordance with the printed directions, it affords a safeguard against the approach of disease.

THE CONCENTRATED DETRIMENTAL ESSENCE. A never-failing preventive of infection. Used in accordance with the printed directions, it affords a safeguard against the approach of disease.

THE GREAT SALE OF ALL MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE. A Cure of a Dangerous and Dangerous Case of Erysipelas in the following remarkable case the Lady had been long suffering from the violence of the complaint.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS. A Cure of a Dangerous Scorbatic Eruption of long Standing. Extract of a Letter, dated Waterbury, the 10th of Feb. 1847, signed by Mr. Simpson, Waterbury.

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS. AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR BILIOUS, LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINTS. This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-continued fame for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels.

HEALTH AND LONG LIFE. O, blessed Health! thou art above all gold and treasure; 'tis thou who enlarge the soul, and openest all its pores to receive instruction and to relish virtue.

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A FREE NATION.

The People's International League held a meeting at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, on Monday last. The meeting was summoned for eight o'clock in the evening, but suddenly changed to six o'clock in the afternoon.

Colonel Thompson rose to move the first resolution. (Cheers.) He said that as a free nation to inform itself fully upon all matters bearing on the conduct and policy of our government, whether at home or abroad; and that our relations with foreign nations, and their social and political manifestations and progress, demand at the present time an especial and increased share of our interest and consideration.

Mr. P. A. Taylor seconded the resolution, and made a strong attack on the Times, which journal he accused of wilful and interested misrepresentation.

The Chairman then read the resolution and put it to the meeting. Mr. W. Wilson, a working man, moved an amendment in reference to the first part of the resolution.

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ROBBERY AT THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY STATION.

One of the most important robberies ever perpetrated in the metropolis, involving the loss of a large amount of property, took place at the Great Western Railway Station, on the evening of Sunday last.

The booking office for first and second class passengers runs parallel with each other, both being entered by distinct doors from the front yard, and both affording direct access to the platform of a crossing which the train starts. The booking office for first class passengers is entered by a folding door, the clerks in each being enabled to pass too and fro without leaving their positions behind the counters over which the money is paid.

The booking office for second class passengers is entered by a pair of folding doors, which at night are fastened by a single bolt from the inside, running up into the top of the door frame. The inner door is fastened by a single bolt from the inside, so as to fasten to the door has been found necessary, and unfortunately, from the fact of the two doors not meeting very closely, nothing was more easy than to unfasten this bolt from the outside; thus any person, first having obtained admittance on to the platform, might with the greatest ease, by the insertion of a crooked nail or some such instrument, obtain admittance inside the booking office. This is exactly what appears to have been done.

As the most opportune moment for the perpetration of the robbery, the thieves appear to have selected the period of the arrival of the last train on Sunday night, viz., half-past ten o'clock. At this time, of course, all the booking clerks were absent, and the exception of the few whose duty it was to receive the incoming train, had left. The thieves, no doubt, had previously secreted themselves among the carriages always remaining at the station, and there is every reason to believe that they did not commence operations until all the passengers were busy in attending to the passengers' baggage on the train. They appear, then, having obtained admittance into the booking office, to have gone behind the counter, and, forcing in succession all the tills (six in number) open, and to have cleared them of their contents. This done, they passed into the first-class office, where they did precisely the same thing, every one of the passengers' baggage on the train. They appear, then, having obtained admittance into the booking office, to have gone behind the counter, and, forcing in succession all the tills (six in number) open, and to have cleared them of their contents.

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IRISH DEMOCRATIC CONFEDERATION.

This body met on Sunday evening, at Carwright's, Mr. Dwin in the chair. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. O'Connell:—That this confederation having been formed for the purpose of cementing a union among the people of Ireland, and as well as all those of religionists; we are of opinion that the introduction of questions involving a difference of opinion upon any capital order of religionists, is a deviation from the spirit of this confederation, and should not be tolerated by any of its members.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. O'Connell, and carried unanimously. Mr. O'Connell then proposed a resolution in relation to the proposed meeting of the confederation at Carwright's, on the 21st inst. Mr. O'Connell proposed that the meeting should be held at Carwright's, on the 21st inst. Mr. O'Connell proposed that the meeting should be held at Carwright's, on the 21st inst.

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DESTRUCTION OF MESSRS BRIDGLAND'S PIANOFACTORY.

On Tuesday night, shortly after eleven o'clock, a fire involving a serious destruction of valuable property broke out in the pianofactory belonging to Messrs Bridgland, in Wardour-street, where they were situated nearly 70 feet, from which they extended back to the houses in Wardour-street. At the time of the disaster the place was well stored with goods, some finished and others partially so. Such was the progress of the destructive element, that before a single fire engine had time to arrive, the first and second floors of the extensive building were completely wrapped in flames, and the fire was rushing to the roof and windows with such impetuosity as to threaten the whole of the surrounding premises. The inhabitants of Wardour-street and Noel-street, being apprehensive that their own habitations would be consumed, commenced removing their furniture into the open street in order to save it from being destroyed. Many persons will be serious losers by being so great was the crowd that the police were unable to keep the firemen from running over the things removed. It was not until half-past twelve o'clock, when the fire was fully extinguished, that the firemen succeeded in getting the fire so far subdued as to allow all fears of its further extension. The damage, as far as could be ascertained, was to the amount of £10,000. On Monday, the 20th inst., Messrs Bridgland were at Clark's rooms, 114, Edgeware-road, a few doors from the Harrow-road, a public meeting for the purpose of re-organizing the West London Anti-Burglary Association on more efficient principles. It was to make laws and elect officers. The meeting closed at eight o'clock precisely.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A WIFE BY HER HUSBAND, AND SUICIDE OF THE LATTER.

Reading.—A poor woman, the wife of a blacksmith, resident in East-street, has been attempted to be murdered by her husband, who committed suicide immediately after the perpetration of the horrid deed. The name of the wretched author of the tragedy is James Hersey. He is in the employ of Mr. Rimeel, veterinary surgeon and shoeing smith, of Price street, in this town, and resided with his wife and four children (all boys) in a house in East-street, the scene of the horrid occurrence. It appears that, for some time past, he has entertained a suspicion of his wife's fidelity; indeed, he has publicly charged her with having had illicit intercourse with a man named on whom she was in the habit of attending as a charwoman. His accusations were emphatically denied by his wife, and it is ascertained that there never was the slightest ground of suspicion against her. However, gradually aroused by these denials, and it is only a few weeks since the deceased man thought he might be right in his suspicions, he held to help to keep the wretched man almost entirely neglected his wife, stating, as an excuse, that he was unwell. On Wednesday, the keeper of a beer-shop next door to his own house, having heard that he was poorly, inquired how he was, upon which he replied, "There's nothing the matter with me, but I have seen some things that are wrong, and I have started to think them out." Mrs. Hersey told him that he must be wrong in his head to imagine such a thing, on which the wretched man observed, "I'm right enough in my head—there's nothing the matter with me." On Sunday, he waited this same house two or three times, and at one of these visits he took a bottle of beer for his own and his wife's dinner. About the middle of the week he was again in his wife's dinner, but she quarrelled by the neighborhood, and during the altercation, deceased sent out his son Charles, who had just come home from school, to fetch his brother, then playing in the street. The poor little fellow, when he returned the right of steps in front of the house, when he was behind him, and he was looking back he saw his mother at the door, followed by his father, who, at the same instant, followed her to the earth with a poker which he held in his hand. The poor woman fell senseless outside the door, and the poor man, who was behind him, and he was looking back he saw his mother at the door, followed by his father, who, at the same instant, followed her to the earth with a poker which he held in his hand. The poor woman fell senseless outside the door, and the poor man, who was behind him, and he was looking back he saw his mother at the door, followed by his father, who, at the same instant, followed her to the earth with a poker which he held in his hand. The poor woman fell senseless outside the door, and the poor man, who was behind him, and he was looking back he saw his mother at the door, followed by his father, who, at the same instant, followed her to the earth with a poker which he held in his hand. The poor woman fell senseless outside the door, and the poor man, who was behind him, and he was looking back he saw his mother at the door, followed by his father, who, at the same instant, followed her to the earth with a poker which he held in his hand. The poor woman fell senseless outside the door, and the poor man, who was behind him, and he was looking back he saw his mother at the door, followed by his father, who, at the same instant, followed her to the earth with a poker which he held in his hand. The poor woman fell senseless outside the door, and the poor man, who was behind him, and he was looking back he saw his mother at the door, followed by his father, who, at the same instant, followed her to the earth with a poker which he held in his hand. The poor woman fell senseless outside the door, and the poor man, who was behind him, and he was looking back he saw his mother at the door, followed by his father, who, at the same instant, followed her to the earth with a poker which he held in his hand. The poor woman fell senseless outside the door, and the poor man, who was behind him, and he was looking back he saw his mother at the door, followed by his father, who, at the same instant, followed her to the earth with a poker which he held in his hand. The poor woman fell senseless outside the door, and the poor man, who was behind him,









THE O'CONNOR FESTIVAL AT NOTTINGHAM.

The friends of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., having determined to celebrate his return as member for Nottingham, held a festival on Monday evening at the Exchange Hall and Assembly Rooms...

he enlisted under his banner—have a parcel of ribbons stuck in his hat, and then he made drunk again, and taken before a magistrate; how long would his army have kept together? It was centred in one man that made it what it was; and the Land Plan is based on that man...

workhouse; I saw him with his five children, a wretched and miserable as ever I saw five children in my life. (Cheers.) And the Rumbler having stated to you that I was a man and a freeholder...

the God of Nature intended it for few to enjoy—the many to endure! Did God see his curtains of light in the skies, that man should look up with the tears in his eyes?

There were certain classes in this country who invariably declared themselves the friends of what they called abstract truth. One of the speakers who had preceded him had referred to men who called themselves 'Charlists in the abstract'...

the other to harass him till he is worn out. If he were ruined with expense, and his physical powers destroyed, then his enemies would be gratified; but it was the duty of the people to fight with him in his battles, and if they could not win, to die with him. (Applause.)

After the assembling of the Assembly Rooms were again passed, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., then rose, and was received with universal applause, which having subsided, he delivered an address of considerable length. He never in his life was more desirous than on this occasion to be like Sir Boyle Roche's bird, to be able to be in two places at one and the same time...

that land at £10, the year, which additional £10 would be paid as a tax. In that case the landlords would pay nothing; but the tenant instead of making only £10 extra, would make £100 extra, and thus get £90. A tenant who has a labourer, I venture to say, labourers would be a great deal more than would be drawn out of the savings bank, and all the available capital a man had would be thrown into the land, to improve it, as though it were his own property. (Applause.) How much better would it be for men thus to enjoy the produce of their own labour, than to work for a master for a few shillings a week. (Hear, hear.) After a few other remarks, in illustration of his views on the condition of working men, he said—You have here to do and to do to amuse yourselves, and not to hear speeches. I will therefore conclude by returning thanks for the honour you have done me by returning me to Parliament, and in attending in this room; I shall come and give an account of my stewardship, and then my resignation, as you succeed to the office according to your wishes, in a few days I will cut your connexion, and leave you. If I carry out this determination to your satisfaction, it will be hazardous for any man to come and oppose me at this election.—(Prolonged cheering.)

Mr Roberts said, he had forgotten to name while he was speaking, the name of Sir Peter Laurie. He signed the deed, notwithstanding his pretended fears of pains and penalties. Mr O'Connor would do doubt give immortality to his act in the pages of the Northern Star, next week. The Chairman then proposed, 'The Northern Star, the Nottingham Review, and all the democratic newspapers which have supported their cause.' The Rev. W. Lawson rose amidst loud applause, to respond to the toast on behalf of the Nottingham Review, but would not make a speech to delay the night; he said he would enjoy a trip on the Great Northern Railway, for which they had as long as they could, and received with three hearty cheers, after which a vote of thanks to the chairman was passed, being moved by the Rev. W. Lawson, and seconded by Mr O'Connor.

The Chairman returned thanks, and directly afterwards the merry dance commenced.

Mount Vernon, Ontario, Nov. 11, 1847. Dear Sir,—I have engaged in the noblest work a man can undertake, and I have done so, I trust, to the satisfaction of the artisan and the labourer—in fact to place the poor man above the influence of bad laws, and a crushing system of monopoly—whilst thus engaged, I see you have been assailed by an organized conspiracy, set up for the purpose of crushing your exertions, and your system by destroying your credit. Under these three circumstances I feel myself called on to declare that I have known you since you left school, and I have never heard of any act of yours derogating from the character of a gentleman and a man of honour.

P.S. Wishing you every success in your intended action at law against the conspirators, I send you my subscription to assist in bringing your assailants to justice. To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., &c. Dublin, November 15, 1847. My Dear Sir,—I cannot command language to convey even an idea of the disgust which has been excited amongst your friends here by the vile, cowardly, and lying attacks which have recently been made upon you by the polluted pages of the English press. Every one expects that you will prosecute that press, not on account of any injury it has done or can do you in the estimation of those who have long known you; but for the protection of others, who like yourself may plant their feet on the real political ground, and the amelioration of the condition of those who were trampled upon, oppressed, plundered, and despised, until you quit your own rank in society, threw yourself heart and soul into their, and sternly and unflinchingly espoused and advocated their cause.

Your unflinching honesty as a reproach to them, and so it is—therefore hate you. Those slanderous accuse you of a design to cheat the working people of England. It is a novel mode of cheating, to put a poor man in possession of a house and land, who never had a house or land before.

It is fair to ask your accusers, what they have done, or proposed to do, for the working classes during the last century? And now, because, and only because, you are contending real, substantial, and unmitigated benefits upon them, their hirelings oppress you, and their hirelings oppress you, and enter into a foul conspiracy to destroy your character.

Now, then, while I enclose a Bank of Ireland pound note, as my subscription towards the expense of prosecuting those scoundrels, I hereby offer a reward of ten guineas to any man who can prove that you ever wronged a man of a single penny. There now, calculators, there is a reward for you, and at the same time, a 'thistle to chew.' Fear not, sir; persevere—emancipate the bone and sinew of England. You have dealt a blow on tyranny which has made it reel to the earth, never to rise again, unless the people betray their own cause.

Faithfully yours, Patrick O'Higgins. To Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P. LETTER FROM F. O'CONNOR, ESQ. TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

GENTLEMEN,—It has always been my opinion that the neglect of local business by representatives, has led to a great amount of dissatisfaction, which a better understanding would have prevented. I hold that the formality and excitement consequent upon a contested election, is a waste of time, and a neglect of the duty of the representative, no matter to what class of politicians he may belong, to take council from all, without distinction or reference to politics; I mean with reference to local matters; and if there be any charge more than another to which representatives must be held, it is that they do not attend to their duties, and that they neglect the local affairs of their constituents.

Gentlemen, in my opinion, neglect of local duty more than any other circumstance gives rise to an indelible political agitation, and undoubtedly creates local and national dissatisfaction. My motto should be to be distinctly considered in the sufficient bore to pay their respects to their constituents before a contest, and express their thanks and make his bow for their triumph.

Upon the contrary, my opinion is, that the honourable performance of local duty should be the representative's only recommendation. Indeed, I am convinced that the observance of local matters by members of Parliament would gradually and necessarily have its effect upon the Imperial Legislature. I am aware, Gentlemen, that I have been returned for Nottingham, and that I have called the attention of a large portion of the country to the feelings of a large portion of the country, and perhaps the foolish hatred cherished against me may induce those classes to withhold a knowledge of their wishes and their interests from me, to the end that they may hereafter charge me with ignorance of those wishes and interests. Gentlemen, I am resolved that the crime of ignorance shall fall upon him who is unwilling to learn, and not upon him who is willing to learn, and who is ignorant, that the want of knowledge may constitute the justification of his opponent's opinion.

Now, Gentlemen, I am not only willing but am ready and anxious to become fully acquainted with the views, the objects, and the wishes of the several classes constituting society, and with that view, as Parliament meets for the dispatch of business on Thursday week, I have resolved upon remaining at Nottingham during Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday next, the 10th, 11th, or longer, if needed, to take counsel with every class of my constituents; to learn, not to teach; to receive instruction—not to dictate. And in order to make my sojourn as useful to my constituents and profitable to myself as possible, I propose that the several interests shall appoint committees of their own, and plain spoken men to meet me in deliberation, and instruct me with regard to their several trades, professions, and callings; and as the monetary question just now absorbs great attention, I have to request that the views of the country upon that subject may be laid before me in a printed form, as a table of reference to be used as occasion may arise.

To all local matters I shall devote my very best attention, and shall leave to those to whom time is valuable, to name the hours of conference. I shall be prepared to receive the views of the several classes, and of course I will be a listener, and my instruction will be committed to plain, and simple language; the committee sitting round the table, and the speakers not rising. For this purpose I have taken the large room in the Ham Hotel, where I shall be happy to receive the views of my constituents, but of the inhabitants of Nottingham; and if, through their indifference, I should be liable to ignorance of their local matters, the crime will be chargeable upon them and not upon me.

'THE WHISTLER,' As he appeared in the WEEKLY DISPATCH OF August 15, 1841. BOKERVILLE and LAURIE, or LAURIE and BOKERVILLE. It has been said that without laws and magistrates there would be few honest men; but it is less broad and more true to say that, without laws and magistrates, there would be no honest men; and that, without laws and magistrates, there would be no honest men; and that, without laws and magistrates, there would be no honest men.

ALNWICK.—On Monday the 15th inst., the Alnwick branch of the Land Company held their fortnightly meeting in the Unitarian Chapel, when Mr Peter Murray, from Newcastle, in a clear and forcible address elucidated the principles of the Land Company, and the necessity of their meeting to be held in the same place on the 29th Nov.

ALNWICK.—On Monday the 15th inst., Mr Samuel Kydd delivered a lecture in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, on the 'Capabilities of the Soil, and the successful working of the Land Plan.' Mr Kydd's lecture was a treat which the people of Alnwick had seldom enjoyed, and which they will not soon forget.

ALNWICK.—The usual weekly meeting of Democrats took place at Mr Linney's, Malt Shovel, Bilton, on Sunday evening, and was numerously attended. Mr Chambers in the chair. After the reading of the Standard, Mr Linney read a letter from a friend in Greece, who occupied two hours and a half. The lecturer was listened to with earnest attention, and was warmly applauded at its close. Daddy Richards was invited to deliver a lecture on Sunday evening next, on 'The Why and Wherefore of the Hostility manifested by the League and the Press against Mr F. O'Connor's Land Plan.' The following resolutions were held at the above house on the 23rd of this month.

CHARTIST AND LAND ASSOCIATIONS AT LINCOLN.—On Tuesday week last a numerous and very respectable meeting was held in the Odd Fellows' Lodge room, at the Green Dragon, to form a Chartist and Land Association. Mr Holmes was called to the chair, and after briefly explaining the objects of the meeting, Mr Sharpe proposed the first resolution, to the effect:—'That the majority of the evils under which the artisan and labouring classes suffer, are owing to misgovernment; and that the only effectual remedy is the establishment of a republic, and the adoption of a National Charter.' He said it was the opinion of a few that there were a great number of Chartists in Lincoln, and that if they could be called together, the foundation of a large organization in Lincoln might be laid. There was no need of enforcing the fact that the labouring classes were very little inclined to returning members to the Legislature, and that they were entitled to the same rights and privileges which they ought to possess they were determined to attain by peaceful and orderly means. Mr S. then continued for the principle of Universal Suffrage, and that every man ought to be protected in the exercise of the franchise. The vote ought to be given to the man, and not to the property. But it was said that the working classes were not sufficiently educated to have a share in the representation. They were intelligent enough for soldiers; they were the navy, or construct railways. All he could say was, that if they were to go on as they are, a share in making the laws, legislators ought to excuse them, on the ground of ignorance, when they broke them. Mr S. then proceeded to define Universal Suffrage, and contended that Household Suffrage would be unjust as every person, however ignorant and illiterate, who spoke a chimney, would be entitled to a vote, whilst the man who had no property were only allowed to vote, and that the labouring classes had no stake in the country. Could it be supposed that the working man would build a house for himself and pull it down another? His Saturday night's earnings would be taken from him, and he might be represented as any other description of property. No Property Qualification was needed—a man's brain did not lie in his breeches pocket. In endeavouring to prove the fairness of the vote to the man, and not to the property, the speaker observed, in view of the present system, that the man who had no property, and who had no stake in Lincoln, had a vote, but that if he went to Gainsborough, let him pay what he might, he ceased to have the right. Mr Stewart seconded the resolution, and said that Chartism had become a stigma of contempt; but the working men who were determined to secure the principles of the Charter, were determined to secure the principles of the Charter, and were determined to secure the principles of the Charter.

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