

28 We have received a long letter from Mr. O'Connor, but the crowded state of our columns precludes its insertion this week.

IRELAND.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

NO. VIII.

I had spent many happy and highly instructive evenings in the society of my venerable host, Mrs. Mahoney contributing her fair share of hospitality and attention during his absence; and truth to say, the hospitable Pastor could not have been better represented than in the person of his housekeeper.

I devoted the greatest portion of each day to visiting the peasantry at work, or their wretched families in their wretched hovels, and had purposed devoting my present paper to a faithful narrative of what I saw, the existence of which would be doubted by all who cannot draw largely upon their imagination; my narrative, however, must be directed to another, and a more mournful subject, one which wrung my heart with deep sorrow and anguish, and stamped a scene of misery upon my memory which no time can efface, or circumstance obliterate.

One evening, after a long walk through the mountain's rugged and intricate windings, with which I had now become familiar, and after the return of my kind host from a day of more than ordinary fatigue, consequent upon the increasing cold and destitution of his flock, we had just sat down to dinner, when we were roused by a tramping of feet, followed by a loud yell and a knocking at the door: "Good God," said the anxious Pastor, "what can this mean?" when Mrs. Mahoney, with the colour of death in her cheek and the wildness of sudden fear in her eye, rushed, or rather staggered, into the parlour, unable to speak.

"Speak, speak, woman," ejaculated the affrighted Priest.

"I can't, I can't," she rejoined, "O my God, my God, there's a ruck at Crief, sure the troopers and the Captain has been there, and but Jim and Neddeen is outside, and says how they think Phelimien is shot or murdered, or hurt among them."

"Phelimien murdered!" exclaimed the Pastor.

"What," said I, "my guide, my companion, the young and hearty peasant-youth who accompanied me here but the other day; the prop of his aged father and mother, and Kathleen's only brother?"

While we were in a state of suspense, but of paralysis, two youths rushed into the room almost frantic with fear, horror, and surprise, and ejaculated together—

"Come, come, your reverence, come, or blessed be God, you won't find poor Phelimien alive—my God! my God! the troopers shot him."

The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell looked as I never saw mortal look before; he was calm, but his countenance presented a mixture of sorrow, anxiety, and wounded pride. Mrs. Mahoney, who had recovered from the first shock, asked if she should order the boy to get the mare—

"No," replied the priest, "I'll walk, the way I shorter; put some wine in a small bottle."

And which being done, he was rushing out of the door, when I asked permission to accompany him.

"As you please," he replied, "if you have a stomach for misery."

The consent, though repulsive, was sufficient, and I followed; Mrs. Mahoney having put the priest's cloak on my arm, asking me to give it to one of the gossamers to carry, as his reverence would miss it coming home. During the whole of our race, for such it really was, to the O'Donnell's house, the Priest never once opened his lips, and, strange to say as he subsequently informed me, for the first time in his life he omitted paying homage to the blessed cross, by which we passed.

We were met at the little gate leading from the road, by the uncle of Phelim, who implored us to make as little noise as possible for fear of alarming the poor old woman, who didn't hear it yet, as it would be sure to break her heart. We had now entered the cottage, where, but a few nights since, I, a stranger, had been received as a guest, and treated with generous, genuine hospitality, and when all about me was animation, hilarity, contentment, and joy, but alas! how changed the scene. As we entered, and just in front of the door lay the father's corpse, the mother's joy, and the sister's protector, a cold, lifeless, bleeding corpse, stretched upon a bench, with a pillow under his head, covered with a white sheet, and his dead hand hung round with linen. The effect of a gun shot wound upon the countenance is horrifying in the extreme, and cannot be conceived by those who have never witnessed it; it is of such a nature, that no living man could identify the sufferer by his countenance, and such was the appearance in death of him whose many beauty was the parish pride, and his parent's boast. As I approached the corpse, my heart sunk within me, like the house of death presented, for Ireland, an unusual stillness, nothing audible but a deep suppressed tone, all being cautioned to spare the poor mother's feelings. The priest kissed the cold lips of his kinman, and as he rose I observed the large tears following each other in quick succession down his pallid cheek. He didn't breathe a syllable. In the chimney corner sat the O'Donnell, in a state of subdued frenzy; while Kathleen knelt at his side with her head buried in his lap and motionless, and the relations and friends of the family long over the corpse in brooding vengeance and sullen silence, now and then exchanging looks and suppressed mutterings, significant of injury and revenge.

When the reverend pastor had recovered his nerve, he requested the uncle of Phelim, who met us at the gate, to communicate the whole transaction to him, but in such a tone as would not reach the sick mother's ear. He took the priest into an adjoining room, and I followed, when the uncle narrated the whole transaction, as follows:—

"Shortly before dusk I was standing at my own door, when I see the troopers pass, and the Captain riding with them. Well, I thought I'd follow them a bit, and seeing them turn down the lane to the O'Donnell's house, I mended my gait, and came across the short cut to the corner of the house just as they entered, and sure Phelimien was driving the cow home to be milked, when the Captain says to Kathleen and two more that was with him, 'Seize that cow and drive her on the road, while I go down and disarm the corn.' Well, my jewel, sure the three runs at Phelimien and begins driving the cow, and he says, standing before them, 'Where are you going with that cow?' 'I disclaim her in the name of the Queen and the law,' said the Captain, and a warrant of a decree. 'There's enough to satisfy you without taking the drop of milk from my sick mother that can't take anything else,' says Phelim, 'take the mare and the corn, but you shan't take the cow, you shan't have my first.' 'Do you resist her?' says the Captain. 'I do,' says Phelim. 'Now, Mr. Spilkey,' says he, turning to a young trooper that was with him, 'I order you to fire. And, my dear sowl, sure no sooner said than done, the word was out of his mouth, when the other says, 'Men, fire.' And sure, blessed be God, my poor Phelimien fell just forensaint his own door, and but, indeed, I thought my heart was in my mouth when I see him fall, for sure, I thought, 'He wouldn't fire so ready, but the Lord helps us, and we said that he'd save Phelim out this way, or that way, and, said the Captain with a sigh, 'It's all it, and it didn't last longer than I'm alive, it, and sure when they had their will of the creature, they went off and left the cow behind them, and, upon my conscience, if they had only waited one ten minutes longer, but not a man of them would go home to tell the story, as the

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THE NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

Recklessness, want of economy, indifference of the doubtful future during the prosperous present, have ever been the most unanswerable charges brought by the wealthy, the wily, and the fortunate against the labouring classes. We are not prepared to defend this wholesale charge in the abstract, while we contend that the want of thriftiness evinced by the many is a consequence of our institutions, both commercial and political, being framed and altered from time to time for the convenience, security, and protection of the hasty made capital of the wealthy, rather than for the accumulated savings of the daily labourer or slowly thriving shopkeeper. For instance, our *bank-note* and *commerce* preclude the possibility of the poor man becoming a competitor with the rich speculator, while our monetary system rejects him as an ally from the impossibility of qualifying himself as a partner or participant from his daily or weekly savings. The Savings Bank becomes his only alternative, the only depository for his daily or weekly parings, and from the fact of this department being his only source, the government charges a large profit in diminished interest for the convenience afforded by the institution. For instance, the speculator with thousands, or even with hundreds, in the commercial or money market can command the highest rate of profit or interest, while the poor man is reduced to the alternative of being his own depositor without interest, or accepting the highest rate that his gradual savings can command. Hence the man with a thousand pounds may secure four per cent. upon mortgage, the man with a hundred pounds something over three per cent. in Consols, while the poor accumulator during the process of saving, and who has not a sufficient amount to take advantage of any of these securities, receives no more than £2. 18s. per cent. secured upon his own industry and the dissipation of his thoughtless fellow-labourer. He is reconciled to this lower rate of interest—

Firstly.—By the fact that it is the only market open to him:—Secondly.—That it presents security.—Thirdly.—That it guarantees the power of withdrawal in seasons of necessity, but even this power is restricted by conditions sometimes harsh and inconvenient.

Thus we establish the value of co-operation without industry at one pound two per cent., that being the difference between the rate of interest received by the poor saver and him who can command a sufficient amount to insure the highest rate of interest.

We have been reminded to surfeit that the glory of England consists in the equal opportunity afforded to all in the market of speculation. We admit the fact, while we assert that the sun of England's glory would speedily set if all men were mere agents for the transfer of property, and none were producers of property. And it is in order that the latter class, which will ever be the large majority, may be armed with the power of co-operation as a means of placing them upon an equality in point of protection with the former class that we advocate the principle of co-operation, and propose to establish the only medium by which it can be efficiently carried out—

The National Land and Labour Bank.

We may be told that Joint Stock Banks, Railway Companies, Mining Companies, Steam Navigation Companies, and all other undertakings introduced to the world with a fascinating prospectus establishing a fictitious amount of shares, and a mere nominal amount of call, present the desired opportunity to the small capitalist. The result, however, of attempting to engraft this fascinating reality upon an unheeded fiction, has been the ruin of thousands; and the effect has been as follows:—Many a poor man, jumping at the promise of high interest, and unsuited by the phantom of future calls, has paid the required deposit, which an inconvenient call compels him to sacrifice altogether, or preserve as a forlorn hope, at the expense of future contributions, until the society's affairs are wound up, and he finds himself liable to all losses; a few wily concoctors and solicitors taking his crippled child to nurse; and thus fattening upon his credulity. Hence, we show the simple value of Co-operation without industry, while we assert, without fear of contradiction, that the carrying on the necessary operations of trade depending upon individual industry, is not restricted to three, four, five, ten, or even fifteen per cent. Indeed, the value of capital can be best appreciated by the enormous amount of wealth that its possessors have been enabled to accumulate out of hired labour. Let us illustrate this position. A tenant holds a hundred acres of land at one pound an acre, and in its present state. It will require £500, or £5 an acre to drain it, and then it becomes worth £2 an acre—thus returning the tenant twenty per cent. upon the expenditure of £500, so that, had he given fifteen per cent. for the capital, he would still be a gainer of five per cent. by the transaction; while, through that amount of expenditure in labour the district shopkeepers would be benefitted, through them the domestic manufacturer and merchant, and, through all, the government. But this source of speculation is stopped by the landlord's indifference to benefit his tenant, and the tenant's indifference to benefit the landlord; whereas if it belonged to the occupier the work would be done. But how much more pointedly the fact will present itself to the reader, when the capital is applied to enable and encourage the small husbandman to prosecute his own industry. The summary of these observations is that

A Nation's Greatness

is better secured by individual prosperity than by commercial traffic, which must restrict industry. The duty of a government is to increase the national resources of the country to the highest state of cultivation they will admit; and of the way to insure this national good is, by the application of free labour, and the equitable (NOT EQUAL) distribution of its produce; while the error of the present system is, that those who possess capital have the power of resisting the cultivation of our national resources to that particular standard which insures them the largest monopoly of the produce. We hold it to be an indisputable fact that the application of free labour, which means the labour of the small proprietor to the land, the cultivation of our mines, minerals, and fisheries, can alone develop the national resources, and at the same time establish a satisfactory standard of wages in the artificial labour market, while the higher rate superinduced by well required industry in the natural market, could be borne by the manufacturer, the merchant, and trader, by the incalculable impetus given to domestic trade and commerce, through the increased consumption of the free labour class.

The industrious man who has contributed a long life's accumulation of property for others must start at the announcement of our present prime minister:—"That the criminal law is a problem yet to be solved."—"That the sanitary condition of the people is miserably deficient," and "That our whole system of education requires deep consideration and improvement." Now we hold that governments, and governments only, are answerable for the law's inequality and imperfections, for sanitary deficiency and educational regulation; and we further hold that free and well-required labour would render our criminal law, now a problem, if not obsolete, at least a thing of rare application to an improved and moral society.

That the free labourer can best educate his own children, ventilate his own house, and preserve his own and family's health. In the free labour market we estimate a man's labour cheaply, very cheaply, at £50 per annum, and thus, if we have a million of paupers whose strained labour is now worth £10 a year each, the nation loses £40,000,000 per annum, added to an expense of seven millions per annum wrung from the labour of the industrious, for no other purpose than to keep up an idle reserve at other people's expense, for the capitalist to fall back upon as a means of reducing and keeping down wages in the artificial market. Here then is a national sacrifice to class gain and individual monopoly.

In order, then, to illustrate our plan for creating a free and independent labour class, whose industry shall be applied to the cultivation of our national resources, we propose to establish

The National Land and Labour Bank

upon the following principle:—viz. That it shall consist of three departments:—A Deposit Department; a Redemption Department; and a Sinking Fund Department; and we shall now treat of those several departments each under its proper head.

Deposit.

The Deposit Department to be open to all who wish to vest their monies upon the security of the landed property of the

National Co-operative Land Company.

and bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum. The capital deposited to be regulated by the following scale:—that is to say,—that for every £60 payable as rent-charge by the occupants, over and above the amount necessary to pay the interest of £4 per cent. on the Redemption Fund, the directors will be empowered to receive £1000, thus leaving a sinking fund in this department, over and above the company's liabilities, of two and a half per cent.

Suppose, for instance, an estate producing £600 a year over and above the company's liabilities of £4 per cent. (upon the amount in the redemption department) to be occupied by the members of the company, who will each have received a conveyance in fee of his allotment, subject to a rent-charge proportioned to the purchase money and outlay; upon this estate, conveyed by the trustees as security to the bank, the directors would be empowered to raise £10,000, and would be liable to £350 a year interest at 3½ per cent. upon the borrowed capital of £10,000. Each depositor of any amount not exceeding £10 would be entitled to draw that amount on demand.

A depositor wishing to draw any amount from £10 to £20, must give one week's notice. From £20 to £50, a fortnight's notice; and from £50, to any amount, one month's notice. The amount of deposit at any one time not to be less than two shillings and sixpence.

Redemption Department.

The Redemption Department to be open to the members of the Land Company, and who, whether occupants or shareholders, will be entitled to deposit their funds in that department upon the following conditions:—

That each shareholder may deposit any amount not less than threepence at one time, and for which he shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This fund will be applicable to the purchase of Land or fining down of the occupants' rent-charge, at the rate of four per cent., or twenty-five years' purchase—that is, that a depositor having £25 in the redemption department when he is eligible for occupation, will be entitled to a reduction of £1 per annum from his rent-charge—that is, the member who, if not a depositor, would be liable to a rent of £8 a year, will, when he has paid up £25, be entitled to receive his allotment at £7 rent. We state £25, but the depositor of any sum under that amount, down to £5, would be entitled to apply his deposit to the reduction of his rent at four per cent. The additional half per cent. being guaranteed in consequence of shareholders who deposit their monies in the Redemption Department not being allowed to withdraw more than one-half the amount deposited, and being obliged to give a month's notice before they can draw any portion of their deposit from that department, which however would be equivalent to ready money as a transfer of the deposit less the month's interest (the lender receiving the interest) could be effected.

Sinking Fund Department.

The funds of this department would consist of two and a-half per cent. in landed property over and above the liability of three-and-a-half per cent payable as interest to the depositors. The profits from this department to be added to the redemption department, and equally applied to the purchase or reduction of the rent of shareholders who had been depositors in the redemption department; and to be applied in aid of the location of the poorer occupants, to be repaid by them in easy and convenient instalments.

We shall now proceed to consider the LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENCIES consequent upon the deposit department, and the Company's means of meeting them. We will presume that £5,000, or one half of the whole sum in the deposit department, was liable to be withdrawn on demand. The Company should, consequently, be prepared with that amount, to meet any contingency, and which it proposes to do in the following manner; that is to say, by the application of the Company's floating capital for carrying on building and other operations, and which would be always vested in a Bank, paying two and a-half per cent. as at present, and would be constituted of funds paid upon account of shares, and not belonging to any of the three departments.

The remainder of the funds in the several departments would be applicable to the purchase of land, erection of houses, and location of occupants.

Expenses.

The expenses of the Banking Department are amply provided for by the payment of one shilling per year, per share, payable by the shareholders in the Land Company, and the surplus in the several departments to be applied to the benefit of the shareholders upon the winding up of the section to which they belong.

Mode of Securing the Means of Meeting Liabilities.

The Land Company proposes to locate its members upon two acres of land which shall have cost £18. 15s. per acre, or £37. 10s.: to erect a house which shall cost £30, and to expend in improvements, and give to the occupant, the sum of £15, making a total of £82. 10s., and for which preliminary expenditure the Company charges £5 a year; and five per cent. upon all monies above that sum expended in the purchase of the Land and the erection of a house; that is, if the land costs £30 an acre instead of £18 15s., and the house £60 instead of £30, the occupants will pay £5 per cent. upon £22. 10s. the additional price of the Land, and £5 per cent. upon the £30, the additional price of the house, making a total increased expenditure of £52. 10s., thus making the rent of occupant in the latter case £7 12s. 6d. per annum; the same scale being applicable to any priced land and any priced house in a descending as well as ascending ratio—that is, if land shall be purchased at a less amount than £18 15s., an acre, £5 per cent. in rent shall be deducted from the reduced price of the land.

Suppose, then, the occupant, whose land shall have cost £30 an acre, and whose house shall have cost £60, and who shall have received £15 capital, that occupant will have cost the Company £135, less £2 10s. the original amount paid for the share—thus making the Company's expenditure £132 10s. without taking credit for any portion of the £135 capital expended in operations of husbandry or other improvements which increase the value of the holding. For this £132 10s. the Society receives £7 12s. 6d. in the shape of rent-charge, or within a fraction of 5½ per cent. upon the outlay, without any margin for the increasing value secured upon the expenditure of a man and his family's labour to that amount of ground. In the case of a man holding four acres of ground, and whose house would cost £80, the Society's profit would be reduced to about 5½ per cent. upon the outlay.

This scale shows the equity of the standard upon which the rent of allotments has been established, and, perhaps, may be met with the assertion, that it is a high per centage upon the outlay, and which assertion we meet thus—

Firstly.—Without co-operation the occupants could not procure a single allotment. Secondly.—An individual carrying out the scheme would charge rent according to the retail value, amounting to about £15 per cent., regulated only by the convenience and desire of the poor occupant to have a field whereon to expend his own labour.

Thirdly.—The individual would not convey the convenient allotment in fee, and consequently the occupant would be liable to a periodical increase of rent as a tax upon his own industry.

Fourthly.—All profits consequent upon saving of rent over interest is divided equally amongst the several shareholders.

Fifthly.—A small proprietary class is the only possible means by which the fair standard of the price of labour can be established in the artificial market.

The only means by which poor rates and workhouses can be made unnecessary; The only means by which the national resources can be fully developed and profitably cultivated;

The only means by which famine—save that which is the will of God—can be averted; The only means that can render man indifferent to foreign production;

The only means that can give an impetus to home trade and home industry; The only means that can secure a national militia, who will fly to the cry of "My cottage and my country are in danger!"

The only means by which education can be encouraged, health secured, and violation of the laws of society, be considered crime; The only means by which the arts and sciences of Britain can be made to vie with those of any other nation upon earth.

The only means by which the good in each man may be developed, and his evil propensities kept in subjection by the wholesome chastisement of public censure and disapproval.

William Hewitt, Publisher
16, Great Windmill St. Haymarket London

(Continued from the Second Column.)

Mr. O'Connor concluded a heart-rending oration in the following words:—

"You are heroes now, but the day will arrive when the murderer shall stand in the awful presence of that great God, into whose councils neither the dictum of the Cabinet, the quibble of the Judge, or the prejudice of the Jury, shall dare to enter, where murder will be such, but not by construction of human law or political ingenuity."

After the oration, the vast assemblage departed in sullen silence to deposit their slaughtered friends in the cold grave. We understand that Mr. O'Connor has had a very angry contest with Mr. Cooney, who threatened to commit him, upon which he drew back from the table, and with a splendid kick upset all, sending the hatful of packed orangemen selected as jurors to the ceiling, and after the fracas terminated Messrs. Jones and O'Brien, co-revellers, arrived, Mr. O'Connor having disparted a chair and four for each, when he discovered the partial manner in which the proceedings were likely to be conducted.

Let the reader also bear the following facts in mind. After an inquest, which lasted 13 days, Mr. O'Connor succeeded in obtaining a verdict of "Willful Murder" against Archdeacon Rider, Major Collis, and Capt. Bagly. Lord Berkeham was High Sheriff, and the Grand Jury were Major Collis to serve upon against him for Willful Murder. James Smith Barry, a noted orangeman, was foreman of the Grand Jury, Baron Foster, a fool, who never held a dozen bribe, elevated to the Bench for his high church and Tory principles, was judge. According to his direction, the Grand Jury, "not to inconvenience the defence," and smilingly appeared in the Grand Jury gallery, and smilingly triumphed at us who attended to prosecute the murderers, announced with fiendish exultation, that they had ignored the bill, and were complimented by the orange Judge. The writer saw the widow Ryan upon the same day, when she told him that the Grand Jury only met to grant a verdict of "Willful Murder" against the priest, and would support her. The writer further moved three resolutions in the House of Commons upon the subject, early in the next session, when the Whigs were restored to office. Mr. Daniel O'Connell and Mr. Joseph Hume requested him not to hamper the Whig government with the subject, and neither would accept his resolutions, and thus has the Rathfriland massacre, like all other Irish grievances, been BLOWN TO THE FOUR WINDS OF HEAVEN. ED. N. S.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

Sir,—In reply to your application, I beg to say that I am the person who showed

"One who has whistled at the plough," over the Herringgates estate, and that not one word in his account is true, from beginning to end, except that the weaver's wife did say that the roads were bad; but she meant for the season of the year. He told me he had come over three hundred miles to inspect the estate, and if I had any thing to conceal, which I had not, I would not have been very communicative to him, as I formed the opinion in my own mind from his curiosity, that he was a spy or some such thing. I never said one word to him about windows, or the timber they were made of, nor did we try to shut any of them, nor did I make a single complaint of the drunken plasterers, or of there being but little water in the well. I told him it was over one hundred and sixty feet deep, and he did not see a single apprentice, nor has one worked on the estate. He said he was very well acquainted with you. He put everything he heard in the public-house down in a book, and I mentioned to others that I thought him a spy; he said he would return on the following Thursday for more information, but he appears to have made what he could not get here. He said the place was most beautiful. The apprentices he saw in the school-house were grubbers, waiting for the snow to give over to go work.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES TAYLOR, Painter.

LINES UPON READING MR. CUMMING'S LETTER TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

(From The Labourer.)

O! merciful father, the giver of life,
I'm willing to die, or to deliver, or to spin;
But the laws of the rich perplex me with strife,
And teach me obedience to thine is a sin.
I'm starving, O God! while my famishing brood
Are dying around me, in squalor and filth;
I would work, I would toil, I would slave for their food,
Their bed's the cold clay, without pallet or quilt.
Hush, hush, my own babe, till your father comes in,
You'll break my poor heart with your pitiful cry,
Drink, drink, my life's blood, till my suck comes again,
But MACHUSHA—MY BABY—MACKRE don't you die.
I would cherish struggle thro' life's rugged maze,
And would beg the wide world, sweetest baby, with thee;
I would never biter the longest of days,
Or though bitter the blast, or the cold wind might be.
Your brothers and sisters lie dead on the floor,
And your tender young limbs are as cold as a stone,
O Heavens! I shud's gone, my own baby ashore,
And I'm left in this strange wicked world alone.
I'm raging—I'm frantic—I long for the grave;
And feel strength enough now to contend with the for;
Sure, my God, would I could accept what he gave,
Or consign me to hell, if I strike the last blow!
She hugged her cold baby, unwilling to part,
And grasped a cold dagger that hung by his wall,
She kissed the dead bodies and pierced her to the heart,
As the father came back to his desolate hall,
His life's blood recalled when he saw the sad sight,
And he laid himself down by the mournful pile,
Cold, famine, and fever, deprived him of might,
He heaved a deep sigh, and thus ended his toil.
You princes and nobles, and cold blooded men,
You have murdered the poor of this ill-fated nation,
You must answer to God when you meet them again,
For the famine is your's and not God's dispensation.

To Readers & Correspondents.

E. N.—Dewsbury and Others.—We shall not issue the forthcoming plate to any but regular subscribers. We have nothing to do with the number of persons who "join."

J. SWERT begs to acknowledge the receipt of £s. 2d. for the Petition Convention, and also a sheet of signatures from Mr. Alexander Burgin, of New Radford, and he hopes that all who profess to be Chartists throughout the county of Nottingham, would imitate the example of the above sterling donation. Parliament will shortly assemble, and no further time must be lost in obtaining signatures to the National Petition. Petition Sheets and headings, can be obtained on application being made to Mr. J. Sweet, News Agent, Goose Gate, Nottingham.

JOHN ABNOTT begs to acknowledge the receipt of £d. from a friend, for Mr. O'Connor's "The People's Friend," from Mr. Farn, Somers Town, for Veterans, &c.

Mr. JOSEPH MARRIOTT late of 23, Bow-street Covent Garden, will oblige by forwarding his address to John Arnott, 8, Middlesex-place, Somers Town London. MACHETER CARPENTER'S STRIKE.—NOTICE.—All persons holding subscription Lists or Tickets in aid of the Law, Carpenter's Strike, connected to send them immediately to John Bayly, 1, York-street, Lambeth, or their names will be published as defaulters in the balance sheet.

SAMUEL THE SAXON.—No room. J. A. C. Stamps received and thanks, but his proposition for the purchase of two small pigs is not admissible by the rules of the company.

T. B. SERRON, Stationer.—His excellent letter and plan shall be forwarded to the Editor of the Miners Advocate, 15, of Man.

JOHN MITCHELL, Beverley.—Yes! There is a very summary way of making those Gentlemen vigorous, and that is, by employing W. P. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor, 8, Princes-street, Manchester, who will very speedily recover the amount.

HENRY BRIDON, Delegate Meeting.—Their communication has been handed over to the Directors. James Chapman.—Appears to forget our Warmister Libel. We are not to be made a convenience of any more, nor do we think it very creditable for anonymous writers to ask us to publish what they are afraid to put their name to.

George Williams.—No. The marriage is contrary to law and the children would be illegitimate. THOMAS WILD.—We should be very sorry to publish the very foolish account he gives of himself, if he had consulted us in November last, we would have saved him £8, but the fact is, the people are fond of a bit of law. We trust he has now purchased sufficient dew bought experience, to teach him that the laws of the landlord do not recognize the tenant's convenience.

L. PACE, Bath.—Received: shall be attended to. JOHN WHEATON, Spilkey.—We shall be most happy to forward his views, but he must see that it would be wholly out of our power to comply with his request.

W. BERRY, Acclington.—His letter has been received with pleasure. JAMES SERRON, Bath Road.—On his friend O'Connor will not pass his friends of Bath Road without a call, of which they shall have due notice.

W. CORN, Jcn.—Should be satisfied with the number of last week.

he Government would send over a large swarm of these "locusts" to "eat up every green thing" on the mission.

shillings! How can men who produce nothing have shillings, unless they take them by force or fraud from

read, kept the poor Irish, who are dying of starvation, at least at bygone's length from the common necessities of life, and if they ask for bread they are treated with bullets, and yet, O shame! the man to marshal those forces against his famishing countrymen are O'Connell's best friends, and to their "PARNELL" he has sacrificed their hopes of political redemption.

Mr. O'Connell seems, however, to have had forebodings of what must come at last. He knew that sooner or later the people would perceive the want of political power in the result of the debasement, and would have a semblance of doing something towards raising up a national being, he propounded with his usual inconsistency, his numerous but ridiculous and unmanly

(1) of his treatment of the forty shilling freeholders, and in compensation for the failure of the household suffrage of the Reform Bill, he would give Ireland the advantages of a host of Suffrages, from the test of "Manhood," down to the last new sample of "complete" Man. He would give them a "fixity of tenure," and heaven knows what else beside—anything but the one thing needful and inalienable, the SUFFRAGE OF THE VOTER! If he would give "Manhood Suffrage" to the nation, why would he not grant the same to the associates of the "Land Improvement Association"? Why did he establish a privileged system of class privileges in Conciliation Bill, or allow the mouths of the MEN who paid their shillings, and allow others, who possess little trace of humanity, to have their share, to vote upon questions, merely be-

and a little more money? Surely he will admit there were men among the Associates in Dublin and in England, and yet who communicated them from his pale for exercising the privilege to which they were intitled, that of expressing their sentiments in a manly manner? Why all this unprovoked "lurking" of many most noble of privileges? Is he as great a tyrant as Nicholas,—and all his Subjects, his figures, and his nostrums, are not worth the trouble of it? Would he take to rectify them? So instead of oppressing you with a rectal theme, I was procured to know you how you may have certain benefits, and would place you in a position, that she will care to consider the rules, so long as she is happy. And which you say it is happiness the now wants, and which you would aid her in fruits obtaining. When the Charter shall

er, then will be an end of tyranny on the one hand, and
each on the other. The slave market will close
every man in Ireland, and there will be a guarantee that
every man will partake of a just share of the products of
his labour, and that those who now live upon public
under, will either have to DIG or BEG for subsis-
tence!! God grant it were to be so before to-morrow
has been the result ETERNAL Justice has
been decreed.

I am, Right Rev. and Rev. Sirs,
Your most obedient Servant,
W. H. CLIFTON.

R. O'HIGGINS AND THE YOUNG IRELANDERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHEAST STAR.
SIR.—For some time back I had entertained the fond hope that Irishmen had learned sufficient in the school of experience, under the tuition of Mr. O'Connell, that they would shortly be enabled to set up in a respectable and honourable way for themselves, but, I must confess, at the origin of the correspondence relative to Mr. Higgins in last week's *Star* leaves an impression on my mind very different from any thing that I should be inclined to term either respectable or honourable. I should not have expected that a gentleman who but the other day advocated a "clear stage and no favour," would so suddenly metamorphose himself into a new character, to use a new law term, "step from the dock to the witness box."

any other question altogether. I look upon it as an unbearable intrusion to insult a great principle by charging a gentleman with being a physical force character, because he happens not to be a favoured great person, merely invited to a public platform, and who, perhaps, had inclination to place himself in such a pillory, to abuse "before God and the world" the doctrine of physical force; and by one, too, whose own veracity had just refused to come forth from such an awful ordeal! If gentlemen in committee have been for the last four years sapping the rotten foundation of a pro-fligate system, they should not condemn the miners outside, who have worked openly and manfully in a more dangerous shaft as well as discerning

the late victory at the scullion were thrown into a
 confusion, it would be found that the more self-
 and substantial graces were contributed by the
 indefatigable exertions of Mr. O'Higgins. I have endeavoured
 to aid the Young Ireland party for the same reason
 I offer this meed of merit to Mr. O'Higgins, because
 they were misrepresented and belied; but it
 would be inconsistent, nay, more treacherous adulation
 to approve of that conduct in Mr. M'Gee, which has
 arisen from a high place in a people's affections the name
 of O'Connell!

Charlemagne is an unjust-wield in human society. The
 feeblest of our unhelped brethren, and must, for
 that, at least, uncondemned for insult while in the possession
 of their faculties. O'Connell has set priest against priest,
 and Bishop against Bishop, and has thus done more to

"Wait like the rustic till the rivers dried,"
I am, Sir, your's truly,
T. CRANE

THE "WEEKLY DISPATCH."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

So that emaculated liberal newspaper, the *Dispatch*, has made an attack on democratic principles "for all nations," by stepping aside and raking up youthful speeches, warm, ardent, sincere, and impassioned, when remarking on the horrible tyrannies of the oligarchy to a patient, industrious, and plundered people.

When reflecting on the increasing poverty of the people, and their slow murder or imprisonment in a cruel battle—a people willing and anxious to labour—rejoicing

his sinews; whose blood does not boil? and, in youth, he has such a fragile soul as not to pant for the immediate extinction of such injustice and cruelty? Did not Eli, Mussanelli, Washington, and others once Oglethorpe, now, no excuse to be made for the ardour of youth, more especially when in ripened manhood that individual is at the remotest and most incessant to accomplish the fulfilment of his aspirations of all right-minded men—liberty all over the world? Does not he labour to produce the same result—the *Dispatch* pretends to? Yes, but he does it by the force of the *Dispatch*-hypocrite. Had the *Dispatch* been able to attend the meetings where it had been so generous to afford the speakers a free speech, it would have sought with equal avidity the spirit and aim of the addresses, and would have been equally ready to suggest and attack.

noble sympathy for the banished and brave Poles.
 The *Dispatch* declares it never advocated *Universal*
Franchise, Annual Parliaments &c. As the *Dispatch* is
 a liberal economist, it would stand by and allow two
 thirds of the dinner of every industrious labourer to be
 taken from him, and not permit a remittance upon
 the *poor* to be made. Our poor man, who is not
 educated. Our upon him, trifling, such patterning.
 such destruction, such tyranny, only desire one thing.
 I had better that I might enjoy the future, I should like the
 paper of the *Dispatch* to enter the hands of every
 honest Society of working men, many of whom could
 neither read nor write, and let the learned editor tell
 them they are too ignorant to vote who shall be
 their society, or how their money should be spent. Po

be, a nation but a Benefit Society, where all contribute, and where all should have a voice?

But the Dispatch is writhing with disappointment as a scandal is treated with contempt. The misfortune of its former editor and the deaths of its original *Publica* and *Concensor* have placed it as an imbecile animal in the army of the press. The *Sunday Times* has supplanted its sporting notoriety; Lloyd supplies its anecdotal trash at half its price; and the *Northern Star* has crushed the power of the patriots who once believed the Dispatch to be the voice of the people. Thus, it now flies with clipped wings, with tattered feathers, with shrunken support wings, with tattered and shrunken support wings, the latter being its stain and its dish wherever patriotism and truth are not connected to the narrow compass of the *Dispatch's* intellect.

HAIR AND BEARD.—The Annalist's Saxe, ad
ann. 1130, says that till about the year 1130 the Ger-
mans of distinction wore long hair, but those who
were then in camp with King Lothar had their hair
cut by lightning, and it became the fashion
thenceforward to wear short hair. The next morning
persuaded his fellow-citizens to shave their beards
and to have their heads shaved to posterity. It is said
that the people generally viewed that Duke as a
fool, even in hell, as his word had led to the destruc-
tion of his being saved. But Dante did not read the
history of shaving, for beards flourished long after

ence of a beard. The blacks of New South Wales, when the first convicts appeared among them, were much puzzled for some time about the sex of the strangers from their having no beards.

Foreign Movements. It is over—that it lies buried in the political coffin of its contriver and master spirit, Salas Wright. The aris-

the National Reformers, being understood that the latter will not be abolished by rank and class. This

a more or less immediate persons; that the aliena-

tion of our laws to any private persons or

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico may not be proper, as a war measure, to impose ra-

"And I will war, at least in words,
(And—should my chance so happen—deeds,
With all who war with Thought!"

T THE AMERICAN AGRARIAN REFORMERS. must advance or perish as a party. making way for the triumph of real democracy. The "Democrats" as and as the arrivals come to hand, we will duly announce their progress.

[illegible]

TO PRESERVE THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

It has been found by experience, that in consequence of combination of purchasers and other causes, a very small quantity of the public lands, when sold at public auction, commands a higher price than the minimum rate established by law.—The settlers on the public lands are, however, but rarely able to secure their homes and improvements at the rates of sale. The Government ought, if not at variance with the general principles of humanity, to be for the present maintained for their government, in all their relations to, and dealings with, such combinations.

It cannot be a sound policy to withhold large quantities of the public lands from the use and occupation of our citizens, by fixing upon them a high price. Experience has shown they will not command. On the contrary, it is a wise policy to afford facilities to our citizens to purchase the public lands at low and moderate rates, of freehold, to the owners, at low and moderate rates, and dependants of others. If it be proper to secure such lands, and to give them a value, in price, would be secured by the sale of such lands by speculators or capitalists, the sales may be regulated by the Government.

It was hoped that these outrages would cease

pervent a monopoly of the soil, as it is thus only method
c of preserving the sovereignty of the people. That our
e countless millions of acres of rich and fertile public lands
should be disposed of in small quantities either by sale or
w lease at \$10 dollar 25 cents the acre, is an act of gross
justice to the Landless millions of the present and
future generations. That they should be a source of
revenue to defray the expenses of the government is also
just. These lands belong equally to the rich and the
poor; they are the property of the whole people. The
true principle of raising revenue to defray the expenses
of governing the country is to tax the few who own six
times the ability to pay, or in proportion to the value
of the property each man has to protect. It is certainly
unjust to sell the lands of the poor, to protect the prop-
erty of the rich.

By putting down all competition, these combinations
of capitalists and SPECULATORS have succeeded in pre-
venting the purchase of the public lands, AND INCLUDING THE IMPROVEMENTS OF THE SETTLERS, at the mini-
mum price of the government, and either TURN THEM OUT OF THEIR HOMES, OR EXTORT from them,
according to their ability to pay, DOUBLE OR QUADRU-
PLE, the amount paid for them to Government.

After elucidating "the hardy pioneers of the West," he added that "they should be protected from the grasping speculator." He said no efforts
of government would deprive the homestead farmer of his land.

The French denigrate journals of the last few years have contained some excellent articles on the Polish question, but we have seen nothing like them

Hombay on the Tulu coast.
kingdom of Lahore and the new kingdom of Jummo represent them as both propped up by the British troops. In Jummo there are four armies besides the troops of the numerous mountain Rajas. The four armiees are—first, that of Gholab Singh, who is struggling to obtain possession of this purchased sovereignty, composed, as it is, of the most dissident natives; secondly, the army of the strength of which is unknown; thirdly, the Sheik Emaan-oodeen, who, secure in the valley of Cashmere, refuses to submit to Gholob; thirdly, the ruler under the Lahore general, Tej Singh, which has gone on the (to them) most repugnant mission of fighting for the traitor Gholob; and fourth, the two British divisions commanded by Generals Little-

said, witness when such claims were made so obvi-
ously by the British officers, according to their wages, should be allowed to interfere with the administration of their own laws. Even beyond those precincts the same practice should be followed in all cases, whether civil or criminal, in which the natives alone have any direct and immediate interest."

FRANCE.
A TERRIFIC STORM visited France on the 22nd. A number of vessels had been wrecked on the coast. Several towns have been inundated. The storm of wind and rain was accompanied by thunder and lightning.

The French democratic journals of the last few days have contained some excellent articles on the Polish question, but we have seen nothing like them

April 5, 1831, was concluded between the two R-publies ; but this hope soon proved to be vain."
The President then proceeds to relate the several attempts made by William Jackson and Van Buren to obtain redress, which was refused until after regular elections beyond fair promises on the part of the offenders. Negotiations between the two governments at length resulted in the convention of the 11th of April, 1839, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the Government of Mexico.
The mixed commission, was, according to the convention, held during eighteen months. At the conclusion it was found that only a portion of the United States' claims had been considered. The Mexican commissioners, however, admitted claims against their government

purposes of cultivation
ADDITIONS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.
I recommend your early and favourable consideration the measures proposed by the Secretary at St Paul for supplying fully the rank and file of the regular army, with efficient efficiency in the field, and for raising an additional force to serve during the war with Mexico.
I recommend to your favourable consideration the proposition to add to each of our foreign squadrons an efficient sea steamer, and, as especially demanding attention, the establishment at Pensacola, of the necessary machinery of repairing and outfitting the vessels of the navy employed in the Gulf of Mexico.

CONCLUSION.

land to take possession of as much as he could cultivate free of price, or at a price barely sufficient to defray the expense of a survey, it would derive more revenue from pursuing such a policy than it does from the sale of the land. In understanding this position of the Government who are not very far seeing, how this assertion can be proved. Let us state the grounds upon which we make the assertion. It will not be doubted that freedom of the Public Lands to those who wish to cultivate them would increase largely the number of tax payers. Thousands of acres have been in idleness in our great cities, and upon their clearing, having no means to purchase land, would, in a few years, become independent farmers, and tax payers. They would consume largely of imports upon which duties are laid; and it is no exaggeration to assert that in five years they would pay as much duty as the present holders of the same lands. The Government charges now for 160 acres of its best lands. The withdrawal of these landless men, from cities and towns, to become independent farmers upon the fertile soil of the great West, would greatly benefit the country in every class in the place where they left. There would be no longer a demand for the labor of those who did not choose to become farmers.

"One of the recent acts of the National Reformers has been the adoption of the following resolutions in relation to this inquiry—

Whereas, nearly twelve millions of acres of the People's Lands are now advertised for sale by the President, without understanding that said advertisement, and its auxiliaries throughout the United States have been for two years rearing against the traffic in the People's Lands; and whereas, the President himself has informed the people, in his first message to Congress, that the combinations of capitalists and speculators "by the aid of money and influence in our great cities," had the ability to purchase and render it impossible for the settler to compete with them in the market; and that "by putting down all competition, these combinations of capitalists and speculators are usually enabled to purchase the best lands at the lowest prices, and thus monopolize the minimum price of the government, and either turn them out of their homes or EXTORT from them DOUBLE or QUADRUPLE the amount paid for them to the government;" and whereas, we believe, as the President expressed himself in that message, that the settler was made to be benefited from the GRASPING SPECULATOR," therefore,

capital, which they have undertaken to protect for Ghoolab, while he himself is engaged in the field. The position of Ghoolab is ludicrous. He has no right or title to the sovereignty of the Allahach (or hill-country), save that he bought it from the British, who were never in possession of it; and as he looked upon as a traitor by the Sikhs, and as an infidel by the Mohammedans, he can have no hope, except through the big assistance of the British (Singh's treasury) and through the protection of the British. He has bought and paid for the government, but the Hill tribes, who are Mohammedans, refuse allegiance to him. The British authorities cannot waste blood and treasure in putting him in command of the hill country, unless he is able to hold it. It is becoming daily more and more embarrassed and indebted, and will have to yield the rule of his newly-acquired country to other petty sovereigns, who may, perhaps, pay him tribute for a few years.

Sheik Emad-od-Deen, whose resources appear not to be unimpaired, has contrived by various shifts to put off the day of surrender until the snow fell in November. The latest news from Sir John LITTLETON'S

SPAIN.
The NEW CORTES.—The Court or Afrendado party, that is, the Government of its naming, should the present one fall, will have a majority of between 100 and 150 votes. The Cortes will have a large carrion have nearly been frozen to death, and contracted fatal pulmonary disorders, in consequence of not being permitted to wear their cloaks during the intensely cold weather we are experiencing.

PORTUGAL.
THE CIVIL WAR.—Nothing decisive yet. Baron CASAS, with about 2,000 of the Queen's troops, has been in the vicinity of Oporto, trying, by means of Spanish power in America to its annexation to the empire, to bring about the severing of Portugal from the attack; his plans, though favoured by some paid agents, covered with British privileges, have not succeeded, and the consequence has been the arrest of many people, and the discovery of a number of armed quantities of ammunition, which has led to the declaration of the king's army, and demoralisation of the Government, who have no confidence in the forces, but only trust to seduction. The citizens show no disposition to flinch, but, on the contrary,

one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty eight cents." Time to cash up was asked for by the Mexicans and granted. But the debtors have long since exhausted the patience of the creditors, and Mexico has "twice violated the faith of treaties" by "failing or refusing" to pay the money.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS
To the United States constituted no just cause of offence to Mexico. The pretext that it did so is wholly untrue, and irreconcilable with well authenticated facts connected with the revolution by which Texas became independent of Mexico.

The President then proceeds to relate the history of Texas from the time of the overthrow of the Spanish power in America to its annexation to the United States. After relating the events of its history, he adds:—"But there are those who, needing all this to be true, assume the ground that the west western boundary of Texas is the Nueces, instead of the Rio Grande; and that, therefore, in view of the claims to the east bank of the latter river, we passed the Texan line, and invaded the territory or Mexico."

To refute this assumption the President gives a

Washington, Dec. 8, 1846.
Since the dictate of the accounts by the packet ship Ashburton, the packet ship JEN. R. Skiddy, Captain LEWIS, has arrived in the Mersey with advices from New York to the 13th inst., inclusive.

The present accounts are not unimportant. The general aspect of affairs is not altogether material change. The operations of the American fleet have been chiefly confined to an advance against SALILO, the investment of Manzanera, and the garrisoing of Tampico.

Our accounts from Washington extend to the close of the 10th inst. The progress of the war, since the opening of the session on the 7th had been almost or entirely confined to the transaction of ordinary business; and a resolution of instruction to the Military Committee to inquire into the propriety of granting 100,000 dollars to each volunteer serving in the war, and of increasing the bounty to \$100.

Resolved, That we solemnly protest against the proposed sale of the People's Lands, on one side of the Columbia, and Brigadier Wheeler on the other, is to the effect that they were all disappointed at the non-surrender of the Shiek, which ought to have been effected before the 30th, but had not taken place. The United Laborers and British forces were delayed several days by heavy rains.

From Seinde there is no news important. Sir Charles Napier was at Kurrahee, where the climate was pleasant. Preparations are going forward for the Rio Grande was always the western boundary of Texas.

On the annexation of Texas, hostile demonstrations on the part of Mexico, induced the United States government to prepare for war. The United States forces proceeded to occupy the east bank of the Rio Grande. There they were attacked by Mexican troops, who crossed from the opposite side of the Rio Grande which had been introduced to organize a territorial government upon the Oregon. The proceedings of the House of Representatives were more interesting, and a sharp discussion upon the Mexican war took place on the 9th inst, upon a motion of Mr. Davis, calling upon the President for copies of all orders to generals and commanders relative to the establishment of civil governments in territories conquered during the war. On the 10th the discussion

Treasury, it would create a wider market for our domestic manufactures. It is a democratic measure, though it ought not to be a party one. It is so ably lately necessary to the perpetuity of the sovereignty of the people that "the Democracy of the Union will be forced to it."

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the President, and to each member of his Cabinet.

On the subjects of the "war" and the "sale of the public lands," *Young America* remarks:—

NEW YORK AND

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails. The removal of five native regiments from Scinde in the course of January or February next, unless their presence should be required by any disturbance without the frontiers.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevails. The removal of five native regiments from Scinde in the course of January or February next, unless their presence should be required by any disturbance without the frontiers.

But, after all the injuries we had received and born from Mexico, and after she had insultingly rejected a minister sent to her on a mission of peace, and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive, she consummated her long course of outrage against our country, and against our honor.

But, after all the injuries we had received and born from Mexico, and after she had insultingly rejected a minister sent to her on a mission of peace, and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive, she consummated her long course of outrage against our country, and against our honor.

make further demands of the President, calling on him to state, through the Secretary at War, whether the present war with Mexico was waged with a view to conquest, or to what extent he designed to prosecute it. After a short discussion the question was

is a form, in a long-established, but erroneous government policy, that cannot be delayed much longer. We live in an age characterised for its progress, and in one in which "the mere name of Democracy, without the substance, is fast losing its hold on the minds of the people."

Already two or three thousand poor men have been sacrificed in this aggressive Mexican war, and their wives and children, relatives and friends, throughout the country, are now mourning their loss, in numbers of which the election tables may enable you, Mr. Polk, to form some idea.

WELLINGTON, JULY 25.

The Native (or Maori) Chief Kapurahua, or, as he is familiarly termed by the whalers, Robulla, who is a relative by marriage of the rebel Chief Rangihaeata, has lately professed great emity and friendship to the Government.

SWITZERLAND.

The new ambassador of France in Switzerland, Count de Bois le Comte, presented his credentials on the 16th to Dr. Zehnder, President of the Federal Directory.

During the late war, the French Government, in using the blood of our citizens on our own soil, has been guilty of a crime of which the Government of the President then relates the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the various revolutions in Mexico within this last two years. He accounts for Santa Anna being permitted to remain in power, and to be elected President, as the 14th inst. This attack upon the Executive was thought to be the prelude to a more serious onslaught at some future and not distant period.

POLAND.

[illegible]

These remarks of ours, though they contain suggestions that we have long thought of, are intended as a mere introduction to the following letter we received last evening from a liberal minded man, and a pure Democrat, who resides in New London, Connecticut.

New London, Nov. 16, 1896.

...with the exception of a few dollars for the purchase of arms and ammunition for him. The result has been the arrest of Rauparaha and three or four others, together with thirty-seven stand of arms, and six or seven kegs of powder. The prisoners will probably be sent to Norfolk Island. A reinforcement of troops has just arrived from Sydney.

THE COMMUNIST ARRESTS.—We understand that the greater part of the persons arrested here at Berlin on the 9th of this month, on suspicion of seditious intrigues, have been already set at liberty, and only

...a certain finger for exact half the embowed in the original thirteen States of the Union, initiated by a considerable population, and much of it more than a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and commence our movements. By the blockade, the import and ex-

...and the more so because the late half-measure relative to the emancipation of the peasants seems to threaten their property and their personal safety. It has frequently happened that the peasants endeavor to realize by violence the promises which have

New York has convinced me that the Democratic party can no longer sustain its supremacy in this republic, on mere surface measures of reform. It must place itself on those which are deeply and thoroughly Democratic, or the Democracy will leave it and join some other party, as they are already too intelligent to be longer deceived with party names. They desire realities, possessing in-

democratic administration to "extend the area of freedom!" Will may the "Union" call public (specu-
lators') attention to the fact that no such opportunity will be likely again to occur of obtaining "such large bodies of fresh and fertile lands, at the land sales" for if the public attention were not already aroused to the stupendous iniquity of this government land-jobbing, most au-

Some important documents respecting the future government of New Zealand, have just been published, of which the most interesting is that containing the instructions from Earl Grey to Captain Grey, the Governor. This dispatch is accompanied by a copy of the New Zealand Charter, which, re-
gards that of 1849, and creates various, municipal

authorities announced to be most deeply implicated is a young merchant's clerk, named Ottensosner, who is accused of having read prohibited pomes in a public place.

GREECE.

Lord Palmerston has been administering a "gentle reproof," to M. Colletti, denouncing the Greek

the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers. The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof of that our country can, under any emergency, eminently rely for the maintenance of her honour, and the defence of her rights, on an effective force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the

property, and attack the estates of their lords, who on their part complain that the government does not sufficiently protect them against the violence of the peasants. Every traveller, whether a foreigner or a native of Poland, is obliged to sign a paper in the Polish, German, and French languages, in which he declares that he has no letters, books, notes, &c., within his possession, but to be ready to produce them

at stateric institutions and usages have been engrained upon this government by wicked men, which must be laid off, or the government cannot stand. They are aware that machinery of this government and the machinery of our social system do not operate as they should, and are open to opposition to each other in the course of this mighty error. They know that this government is based on the sovereignty of the people, and see clearly that the moneyed power, sustains our social system, imported from monarchical England by our progenitors, and not changed when this government was established. It is fully obvious to the Democracy that our monarchical social system is rapidly destroying the sovereignty of the people of the Republic, and sinning thus to lead us to the degraded slavery, which has now ceased to exist. The amended pledge is as follows:

We have now brought this sketch of the history of the Agrarian Reformers down to the present time; a few words will suffice to conclude, and first as regards their principles:

Their bond of Union as has been already stated is a "Pledge" which binds the persons subscribing to it to vote only for the candidates for public office who will undertake to support and vote for the reforms set for in the Association's "pledge." The first "pledge," adopted at the outset of the society's existence was in our estimation faulty, because not going far enough; as, however, that "pledge" has been set aside for another and a better, and the only one to state our objections to what has now ceased to exist. The amended pledge is as follows:

Legislative, and administrative, by authority of the Queen. The following extracts will afford our readers a fair idea of the doctrine which contains more than an entire page of the daily journals. "The first relates to the establishment of the New Zealand Constitution—

"For the institutions established under the charter of November 1840, it contemplates the substitution of municipal corporations for the government of each separate district which is or shall be settled by colonists of European birth and origin. Every such district is to be governed in a borough; every such district is to elect a common council, from which are to be chosen a mayor and court of aldermen; every such common council is to elect members to serve in a House of Representatives,

says the English Minister has created "brigandage, oppression, murders, and insecurity of property." To this Mr Collett, with matchless assurance, replied, "Wherever, wherever, wherever, there are not encouraged by the fact that they are all unpunished. Everywhere, and always, notwithstanding numerous obstacles, the firm will of the Government has caused the laws to be respected. The life and property of peaceful and laborious men are in perfect safety." This specimen of political lying, is sufficiently exposed by the fact that the very arrivals which bring us Mr Collett's "reply," also bring the news of a long list of atrocious crimes, such as brigandage, and such like robberies, rapes, and murders, committed upon unhappy victims of both sexes, shine conspicuous. We have no room for the re-echo of the war will continue to be prosecuted with vigor, as the best means of securing peace. It is hoped that the decision of the Mexican Congress, to which our last overture has been referred, may result in a speedy and honorable peace. With our experience, however, the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities, in their refusal to furnish us with the energy of our military operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important

neighbor of the law. The *Frankfort Journal* of the 27th inst. publishes the following extract of a letter from Berlin, dated December 20.

"The fate of Poland is decided. It is to receive the title of New Russia, and is to be divided into two Governments; viz., that of Warsaw, and that of Lublin. Instructions is to be given in the Russian language. Prince Paskiewitch is to be replaced by Prince Gortschakoff."

THE CASE OF POLAND.

TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, We have heard with no other than the usual

turning establishments on the motley power of the
generative degraded and oppressed foreign
proprietors and workmen. In the agricultural dis-
trict, sordid tenants and sovereign landlords, sov-
ereign wage slaves and sovereign employers. On the
ocean, sovereign common sailors and sovereign officers.
In a word, they see in every direction the sovereign poor
and the sovereign rich, sovereign beggars and sovereign
millionaires, footless, clothless and shell-less sovereigns,
and sovereigns who pass sumptuously every day, are
clothed in purple and fine linen, and dwell in very costly
and splendid mansions. These sights, and the appalling
truths they manifest, are rapidly convincing the Demo-
cracy that the machinery of our social system must op-
erate in accordance with the fundamental principles of
our government, or the sovereignty of the people will
soon be destroyed, and the government become a complete

NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION PLEDGE.

We whose names are annexed desirous of restoring to
man his Natural Right to Land, do solemnly agree, that
we will not vote for any man for the Presidency or Con-
gress who will not pledge himself in writing to use all
the influence of his station, if elected, to prevent all
further traffic in the Public Lands of the United States,
and to cause them to be laid out in farms
for the free and exclusive use of actual set-
tlers; or for any man for the Governorship of the leg-
islature who will not so pledge himself to the freedom
of the Public Lands, to the limitation of the quantity of
land to be obtained by any individual hereafter in this
State, to the exemption of the Homestead from any
future debt or mortgage, and to a limitation to ten of the
hours of daily labour on public works or in establish-
ments chartered by law

sembly. For this purpose the whole of New Zealand is
to be divided into two or more provinces. In
every such Provincial Assembly, laws will be made
from the Province by the House of Representatives,
by a legislative council, and by the Governor, who
together will constitute the provincial legislature.
But as there are many topics of general concern to
all the inhabitants of New Zealand, respecting
which some uniformity of legislation and administra-
tion will be indispensable, it is further provided that
a General Assembly of the New Zealand Islands shall
be called into being by the Governor-in-Chief. That
General Assembly will be composed of himself and
members of a Legislative Council and of a House of Rep-
resentatives; but no one will be a member of the leg-
islative Council of the General Assembly who is not
also a member of one of the Legislative Councils of

the Colonies. The Governor-in-Chief will preside at
do not the Greeks kick out the imbecile Otto, and
the rascally agents of the old mischief-maker, Louis-
Philippe? There will be no repose for Greece till
this is done.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—PROGRESS
OF THE WAR.

The New York packet-ship, Ashburton, Captain
Howland, arrived in Liverpool on Tuesday.
The President's Message was delivered to Con-
gress on the 8th of December.

General Wool took peaceable possession of Mar-
ciaca on the 30th of October.

The armistice has broken up, and General Taylor
has again commenced hostilities.

MONKEY WANTED.

Near the close of your last session, for reasons
communicated to the Congress, I deemed it impor-
tant, as a measure for procuring a speedy peace with
Mexico, that a sum of money should be appropriated

to pay compensation to the provinces which have
been taken, until a definitive treaty of peace
shall have been concluded and ratified by the two
countries.

The war has not been waged with a view to con-
quer, but having been commenced by Mexico, it
has had to carry out the cruel policy of war, and
be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain
an honourable peace, and thereby secure ample in-
demnification for the expenses of the war, as well as
to our much injured citizens, who had large pecuniary
demands against Mexico.

WE THEREFORE SOLEMNLY DECLARE BEFORE YOU AND ALL
THE WORLD:

I. That the three European governments had no
right to mutilate, to divide, and dismember the

conquered Greece, Britain and Ireland! It is your
sacred duty to protect the honour and safety of
your country. No doubt it is a noble duty. We,
Poles, enjoying your hospitality will not, and cannot
interfere with your national rights; but we have our
sacred duties, our national obligations, our unalien-
able rights, to declare to our friends, and to defend
them against our enemies.

WE THEREFORE SOLEMNLY DECLARE BEFORE YOU AND ALL
THE WORLD:

I. That the three European governments had no
right to mutilate, to divide, and dismember the

In view of these mighty evils, and the dreadful consequences that will be produced by them, unless they are speedily destroyed, the Democracy, will insist upon the adoption of measures the most potent for good, the most profound, and the most efficient. Neither a high nor low road, but a straight and a true one, will be pursued.

We think this "pledge" is unexceptionable. The reforms therein set forth once established in the state of New York, will speedily be demanded and enforced throughout the Union. Should this happy consummation come to pass, America will have no need to war, rob, and murder to add to her terrible and ruinous pestilences. Henceforth will she be a member of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly who is not a member of one of the Houses of Representatives of the Provincial Assemblies.

For the purposes above mentioned five superior avowed and avowed resolutions, bearing witness that, without resistance on the 2nd of November.

It was rumored that another revolution had broken out in Mexico, and that the Santa Anna party had declared him dictator.

THE MESSAGE

that which had been made upon two former occasions, during the administration of President Jefferson. The reasons which induced me to recommend the measure at the time still exist; and I again submit the subject for your consideration, and suggest that which had been made upon two former occasions, during the administration of President Jefferson. The reasons which induced me to recommend the measure at the time still exist; and I again submit the subject for your consideration, and suggest

11. That the European governments in 1815, at the congress of Vienna, by sanctioning the former dismemberments of Poland, acted against all human and divine laws, and became participants of the rightly acquire that iniquitous usurpation.

Measures must be put in operation that will permanently elevate labour and thus prevent the destruction of the sovereignty of the people. Legislation must cease to be a passive instrument of the monied power to rob the labouring millions and aggrandize the non-labouring thousands. Law is most do justice—perfect justice. It

rity; on the contrary, nations that we too deeply to "anex" on the understanding that they are to be equal sharers in her (then) glorious institutions.

The men who are engaged at the head of this movement appear to us to be fully competent to work out the great objects of their mission. George

pod clients was &c course de necessary.—The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor for each province, and a Governor-in-chief; but for the present all these offices will be combined in two persons, the superior remaining with Captain Grey, and the lieutenant-governors being given to Mr. Kyre, of Australia.

This document comprises ten closely printed columns of the *Morning Chronicle*, yet of all similar documents it contains the least matter worthy of being reprinted. Of the ten columns not less than seven are occupied with a defence of the Mexican war. It is impossible for us to do more than indi-

The President then recommends that Congress should immediately "provide by law for the trial and punishment as pirates of Spanish subjects who shall be found guilty of privatering against the United States." He adds the recommendation that Congress should

III. That the Polish people were not either abettors or participants of the treaty of Vienna in 1815, therefore the Poles are authorised by all civil and human laws to take arms against them.

tyrants in 1772, 1809, 1815.

to co-operate with those who obtain their bread of the sweat of their brows to democracise our monarchical social system, by the enactment of equal and righteous laws. The sovereignty of the people of this great nation must not be a falsehood, but a truth—practical, and not theoretical. Our property system must be based on the equal rights of the people, and operate in accordance with them. The slaves of capital must be emancipated

II. Evans, John White, Lewis Masquerier, W. J. Young, J. Comford, Lewis Ryckman, John De La Montagne, Henry Beeny, Egbert Manning, James Maxwell, Dr. Lagham, Ransom Smith, T. A. Deyrr, II. Beeny, M. T. O'Connor, Albert Brisbane, A. E. Bova, Mike Walsh, W. West, W. L. Mackenzie, and Herman Krige, are amongst the best known of a whole host of talented and energetic men who

cils will be appointed by the Crown.

With respect to the inferior, but hardly less important appointments, these, it seems, are to be entrusted to the colonial authorities. The despatch states, that from the institutions above described—

"Will flow all insubordinate powers, judicial, fiscal, magisterial, or of whatever other name they may be, into the general tenure of this monstrous message."

PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,—In resuming your labours in the services of the people, it is a subject of congratulation that there has been no period in our past history when all the elements of national prosperity have been so fully developed. Since your last session no

lets of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag.

After stating the receipts and expenditure of the Treasury for the past year, from which it appears that a debt of upwards of six millions of dollars has been contracted since March, 1815, the President proceeds to demand

ment, at every opportune time, for renegeing their ancient independence, their sacred nationality, and their imprescriptible rights as possessed before 1772. For those rights they fought in 1791, 1807, 1809, 1812, 1830, and 1846.

IV. That to invoke the treaty of 1815 against the seizure of the Caeanian republic, is to acknowledge the abdication of the American people.

is every part of this Republic, and the workers upon the land and the sea be placed in a condition to work for themselves. Bounds must be set to the rapid strides of avarice towards universal dominion; and the most industrious, most useful, and most virtuous portion of humanity be freed from its iron grasp. Land monopoly must be annihilated, and the people's land placed beyond the reach of avarice, and within the reach of labour. It gives these, these, these, these, these, these, these, these derivative organs of Government into such forms as the exigencies of society will require. To a great extent it will be competent to those Legislatures so as to mould even the institutions which the charter itself creates, by regulating the elective franchise and the whole systems of elections, municipal and legislative, care having been taken that

of possession, in limited quantities, by the cultivators and cultivators of the soil, and not by speculators; and effectual barriers must be set up, durable as time, against the inroad of capital upon it. On this land a foundation must be laid deep enough, broad enough, and strong enough, to sustain, permanently, a mighty Landed Democracy, without which a pure Republican government can no more exist than can a monarchical government.

In my humble opinion, measures less far-reaching and radical than the above named will not be approbated by the Democracy; I hope, therefore, that the Democratic party, as the party of reform and progress, will not only do them, but also all in its power to carry them into effect. By so doing, it will not only be the majority party, but will soon become the party of the millions in opposition.

The voice of America

Catholics are identified with the movement, and such cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., no likewise, are several papers published in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and other states. Mr. Devyr, besides the Anti-Slaker, is engaged with some friends in attempting to establish a daily evening paper at Albany; we suppose and hope that Mr Devery will be the editor; he has our warmest wishes for his success.

This matter is explained in the following extract :—
“The first and most important step which you will have to take with the view of introducing a regular system with respect to the disposal of land will be to ascertain distinctly the ownership of all the land in the colony. The extent and limits of all the lands now considered as the property either of individual persons or companies must be fully ascertained.”

It is a source of great satisfaction to know that the relations of the United States with all other nations, with a single exception, are of the most amicable character. Sincerely attached to the policy of peace, early adopted and steadily pursued by this Government, I have anxiously desired to cultivate and cherish friendly intercourse with every foreign nation.

recess, it is estimated that additional annual revenue of about two millions and a half amounting, it is estimated, on the 30th of June, 1818, to four millions of dollars, would be derived from that source ; and the loan required would be reduced by that amount. It is estimated, also, that should Congress graduate and reduce the price of each of the public lands as have been long in the market, it is estimated that an additional annual revenue of about two millions and a half amounting, it is estimated, on the 30th of June, 1818, to four millions of dollars, would be derived from that source ; and the loan required would be reduced by that amount. It is estimated, also, that should Congress graduate and reduce the price of each of the public lands as have been long in the market,

inalienable rights of the Polish people. If you offer your fraternal service, let those services be in accordance with the rights of Poland. Let those services be for the re-establishment of the ancient, entire, and independent Poland, not for the restoration of the now exploded and abominable treaty of Vienna.
Signed by the Committee of the British Association.

The party act wisely! I hope it will.

Your's truly,
CHARLES DOUGLAS.

After reading the above, can any sane man doubt the eventual triumph of the American Agrarians? The article in the *Globe* called forth the following note in the *New York Tribune* (of Nov. 21st) last:

"The spirit and habits of the American people are favourable to the maintenance of such international harmony. In adhering to this wise policy, a preliminary and paramount duty obviously consists in the protection of our national interests from encroachment or sacrifice, and our national honour from reproach. These must be maintained at any hazard."

The principles of the proposed system are therefore sound, and its adoption would be beneficial to all parties concerned. It would be annually, for several years to come, between half a million and a million of dollars; and the loan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed 18 or 19 millions of dollars—leaving in the treasury a constant surplus of four millions of dollars.

people, on behalf of the Gomada Praga.
To, BTRKIVICZ, Secretary,
J. SUCENKA, President,

16th of December, 1846.

Bankrupts.

The *Globe* of yesterday has an able and truthful leader on the necessity of a radical reform in the mode of leasing of the Public Lands, introducing a cogent letter from Dr. Charles Douglas of New London, Conn. urging the same truths, "which in substance have been re-peated in our columns." * * * The *Globe* candidly confesses that the reign of Slavery Democracy (the *Organ of the Whigs*), have been the first to cast their lot with the Reformers. This is well, this proves them to be thorough haters of slavery—white as well as black. By adopting the Reform principles, they will find that they have not only done right, but they have also done well; we are convinced that the true policy of the Abolitionists will be to unite with

THE WAR WITH MEXICO.

The existing war with Mexico was neither desired nor provoked by the United States. On the contrary, all honourable means were resorted to to avert it.

The President then proceeds to relate the causes which led to the war, asserting that—

"That the power of the Crown over land should never be employed for any purpose of patronage, influence, or favoritism; that the Crown shall not be at liberty to make a gratuitous alienation of any extent of land, however small, except with a view to public works, in which the whole society may have

passed last session "to reduce the duties on imports," and at some length eulogises the system of "free trade." These congratulations are immediately followed by the suggestion for laying on

NEW TAXES.

It is submitted for your consideration whether it

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, December 29.]

Mary Ann Skelton, Brewer-street, Somers-Town, sends me Enfranchisement—J. Coleman, Southampton, provision merchant—H. Brewer, Great-Wellington-street, Draper and cruser—J. B. Morris, Kingston-upon-Hull, boot and shoemaker—J. P. Moore, Plymouth, chemist and druggist—T. Norton, Birmingham, builder.

