

LOWBANDS.
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTIST CO-
OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

My dear Children,
It was my intention to have written you something in addition to my last week's letter, which was not published; something connected with the frightful state of poverty and destitution of this fertile and lovely parish, perhaps one of the most heartily spots the mind can imagine, but our friend, "THE WHISTLER" has afforded me such an opportunity of BLOWING HIM TO THE FOUR WINDS OF HEAVEN, that I am tempted to devote the space to him. His letter, upon which I am about to write, is in John Bright's paper of the 26th of December last, so, of course, he had not seen mine of the same date in the "Star," and he had not, at that time, received the lash that James Taylor, painter, gave him in last week's "Star"; nor, indeed, is it likely that he would be turned from his JESS if he had.

Bright and the "Economist" have, no doubt, calculated upon the danger to their slave trade if, for £2.12s. 4d., their slaves could purchase their own manumission, and at the same time somewhat loosen the rivets in the chains of others, whose labour would become proportionately more valuable by diminished competition. This greedy man, like many others, too anxious to recommend themselves to their masters, has done too much for the money, and has done it in an unscrupulous manner—he is like the devil's apothecary—DOUBLY DILIGENT. Perhaps you remember Baron Rolfe's observation, when the informer Griffin stated that the Editor's only fault with him, was that he WAS TOO INDUSTRIOUS. "Gentlemen," observed the just judge, "perhaps the Editor may think the SAME NOW, as OUR DILIGENCE NOT UNFAIRLY LEADS TO SUSPICION." Then, in analysing the mechanism and workings of a conspiracy, that just man beautifully remarked, and it is worth repeating, "Gentlemen, in case of conspiracy, the guilty parties generally make choice of the most astute and artful men they can procure to carry out their illegal designs, and you will say, whether unsophisticated men like Pilling, and many others of the defendants, are of that stamp that would be likely to serve such a purpose, or whether it is not more probable that they acted of their own free will, and the more especially as all who have addressed you appear rather to glory in the part they have taken than to repudiate the charge."

Never did Judge more completely sacrifice all party and paltry consideration to truth and justice, than did Baron Rolfe in giving expression to the above simple, but searching and sound truth. I shall now proceed to contrast SUMMERVILLE with Griffin, as regards his OWN INDUSTRY, and shall prove that Bright and Co. are conspirators, and the Whistler their accomplice.

THE WHISTLER, in his first letter after visiting Herringgate, was nauseously fulsome in his praise of the beauties of the spot, and BIG WITH HOPE in the success of so splendid an undertaking, "the first step in the right direction the working men had taken." I mentioned to more than one friend, Mr. Clarke among the rest, that the source, the MANCHESTER EXAMINER—Bright's paper—was suspicious; and that he might rely upon it, the OLD SOLDIER was only bating his trap. In fact, the first letter was too fulsome; and it was against my wish, and only in compliance with that of the Directors, that I allowed even the extract to be published. Well, the second letter makes its appearance, and is mainly answered by Mr. Taylor's short reply in last week's Star, in which he wholly contradicts every assertion made by the DEVIL'S APOTHECARY. Next comes the letter upon which I am now commenting, and from which I select the following extract, as proof of the Apothecary's great, if not over diligence:—

"After further inquiries I got a book at the office, for which I paid half-a-crown, on 'The Practical Management of Small Farms,' by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., barrister-at-law. At different booksellers' shops I tried to get the book, but without success, and at last I sat down with such a book as I could obtain, and read them all. I soon perceived what the obstacles to the registration of the society had been, by the great number of great things which the society was to do besides the cultivation of small farms. That the society was utterly unsound and worthless as a mere business speculation, was apparent. And though unsound companies are registered and put under the protection of the law, so far as giving their shareholders the means of redress from their trustees and from one another, I doubted if the Chartist Land Company could be so registered."

"To resolve that doubt Chancery Lane was visited, and from that locality I found my way to the office for the registration of joint stock companies in Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street. At that place I was told that the company was registered. I asked to see in what form, for what purpose, and who of its shareholders were registered. A book of indices was handed to me. I found that the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, and at least I sat down with such a book as I could obtain, and read them all. I soon perceived what the obstacles to the registration of the society had been, by the great number of great things which the society was to do besides the cultivation of small farms. That the society was utterly unsound and worthless as a mere business speculation, was apparent. And though unsound companies are registered and put under the protection of the law, so far as giving their shareholders the means of redress from their trustees and from one another, I doubted if the Chartist Land Company could be so registered."

"I repeated the number to one of the clerks, who said, 'One shilling, if you please.' Whereupon I paid one shilling, and he, going to a shelf and finding the number on the back of a very thin book, laid the book before me. It was a very thin book indeed, containing only four pages, and only one of the leaves being written with the little scribbles of the pen, and a good deal less than should have been written if the Chartist Co-operative Land Company had been 'placed under the protection of the law' to 'give increased confidence to persons about joining the society, and to secure due diligence and honesty on the part of the officers.' I shall come to the words and names which were registered before I quit the legal trash of this subject. But I proceed now as I proceed then.

"Is this company legally registered?"
A. "We cannot tell."
"If anything is omitted which should have been registered, what will the result be?"
"If anything is omitted, the legal penalties which shall be incurred. You must consult the act of Parliament providing for the registration of joint stock companies."
"Can I get the act here?"
A. "No; you can buy it at the Queen's printers; or of the lawstationers in Fleet-street."
"What is the title of the act?"
A. "An act for the registration, incorporation, and regulation of joint stock companies."

leaving which, I proceeded to the office of the Queen's printers, and paying 1s. 3d. for the act in question, took it back to the Registration Office, showed it to the Registrar, and enquired if that was the act under which the Chartist Co-operative Land Company was registered, and he, looking at it, said it was. He added that if the company was not registered in conformity to that act, they were liable to all the penalties set forth in it to prevent its infringement. I shall now quote from those portions of it which refer to the Chartist Land Company."

Now then, reader, what think you of all that disinterested research, and all published in the Journal of an Economist, who will vote for anything you ask him in PROPER SEASON, except THE TEN HOUSES' BILL. Now observe, he first goes to Herringgate from Manchester, 200 miles; he traverses the whole place for full three hours, on a wet, cold, peering day; he had heard all that he wished in his second letter, but withholds every sentence of it in the first—not a word about the fresh timber, and no water, and had roads, and drunken plasterers that he drank with in the Beer Shop; no, he was all hope—FULL OF HOPE, BURSTING WITH HOPE; he doesn't go back to the BUTTONESS BLACKGUARD at once; no, the sympathetic, industrious youth goes to London, and gives you an account of his enquiries, but not a word of truth. No, Oliver-like, and Castles-like, and Edwards-like, the spy MISREPRESENTS himself. He did go to the Land Office, but he represented himself as a magistrate for two Counties, with large landed estates, which he proposed turning to the same purpose as the Company's Land, and wished for a copy of their rules, and all the documents connected with their PHILANTHROPIC undertaking; and for a copy of Mr. O'Connor's work on Small Farms, stating that he was intimately acquainted with me, O'Connor, as I did at Herringgate, though I never laid eyes on

The Northern Star, AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. X. NO. 481.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

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 giant trade 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 bring 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 with drawal 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 unsecured 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 dear 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 of; and 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 indispensable 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 regulated 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 system—"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-regulated 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 funding 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 £3 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 £15 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 wherein 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 equitably 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, St. Martin's Lane, Haymarket

(Continued from the Second Column.)

of your infants' blood, and would sacrifice his seat rather than untrammel them, asks for YOUR VOTES! Land members! Bright has hired a tool to ruin your movement, and insolently relies upon your support. Voters! oppose him; non-electors! hoot him from the hustings. Don't believe him, if he dares the "Examiner," he is the PRINCIPAL PROPRIETOR; it speaks his sentiments, and must be opposed to yours, KICK IT OUT OF EVERY HOUSE OF RESORT. The Informer HAS NOT ACCEPTED MY CHALLENGE, he dare not, he cannot, rely upon my countrymen now to MURDER him.

My children, rejoice in the opposition all are offering me, else I might grow dull, and tame, and inactive. At the next election, the SPIT AND THE LEG OF MUTTON will be our watch word and our CRY, and let confident tyranny presume as I may, I tell you, that, when that time arrives, we will be better prepared and more resolute than our enemies may suppose. Our first duty is to strengthen Duncombe; our next is to weaken our enemies. Bright is one of our greatest. Good night.

Ever your faithful friend and baillif,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

LINES BY MALCOLM MACGREGOR ON THE BIRTH OF A FIRST CHILD.

The hope of being a mother,
The joy of being a wife,
The wish to add another
To the running stream of life;
The pride, the painful pleasure
When the mother sees her child,
No other heart can measure,
Is ecstasy run wild.
Is it son or daughter, nurse?
Is it like its father or its mother?
Can such a pleasure be a curse?
'Tis God's distinction rather;
And when the little helpless sucks
There comes a stream of fresh delight,
The thought of lambs and chicks and ducks,
To babies, the most pleasing sight.
All thought of other care is lost,
As in her arms her treasure lies,
Cheaply purchased at the cost
Of labour's pangs and labour's cries.
The little hand is soon held up
And kiss'd, and kiss'd, and kiss'd again,
Sweet joy still rising in the cup,
No thought of past or future pain.
And then the father, gently moving,
Stands beside the bridal bed,
Fond as ever and as loving,
As when he courted, woo'd, and wed.
Soon the little urchin prattles,
Then stumbles, tumbles, falls about,
Laughs and plays with toys and rattles
Till brother puts her little nose out.

To Readers & Correspondents

J. SWEET begs to acknowledge the receipt of 1s. for Mrs. Jones, and 1s. towards the debt due to Mr. O'Connor, from Mr. Charles Merchant, also 1s. 2½d. from Mr. Biggott, for the Petition Expenses. All persons holding petition sheets and subscription books for the National Petition, are respectfully requested to lose no more time in obliging signatures to the one, and money for defraying the expenses to the other—which they will please to forward to J. Sweet, News Agent, Nottingham.

NOTICE.—THE LABOURER.—We have a great number of orders by us for the Labourer, which we cannot conveniently supply, without subjecting the parties sending to great expense in carriage.—IN THE LATTER ALL ORDERS FOR THE MAGAZINE, MUST BE GIVEN THROUGH THE LONDON BOOKSELLERS, instead of being sent to this office.

MR. A. LEIGHTON.—Haworth.—Your letter shall be laid before Mr. O'Connor, on his return to town. Several other communications must stand over for his inspection.

THE ASSIGNED Rules of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company are not yet ready. All orders must be addressed to the Company's Office, 83, Dean Street, Soho.

MR. GANDISON, Linlithgow.—The plate shall be sent. MR. ROBERTSON, Alva.—Write to the Secretary of the General Post Office, if the Postmaster at Alva, again delays your parcel.

MR. DAUMOND, Preston.—We do not print any in time for the country parcels.

W. HILTON wants to know where he can procure a copy of Colonel Maccaroni's book on "Street Fighting." JOSEPH GREGORY, Belper.—Yes, in full by the person taking out the order.

A VENTURE DRAGON, AND X. Y. Z.—We cannot answer your questions.

E. H. T.—Birmingham.—Next week. J. HARRIS, Edinburgh. Received. E. MITCHELL.—Indismissible. A. WALKER and J. BEATTIE. Received too late for insertion this week. W. FRANKLAND. Received.

Chartist Intelligence.

SUNDERLAND.

The Chartists and members of the Land Company held a New Year's Festival on the 1st inst. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Irvin and Dublin. A very happy evening was passed.

PRESTON.

A special meeting of the Preston branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company will take place on Monday evening next, Jan. 11th, at Mr. Hoof's, Temperance Hotel, Lane-street, to elect auditors and scrutineer, in accordance with the Rules issued by the directors.

BOLTON.

A public tea party and festival was held here in the Chartist Association Room on the evening of New Year's Day, in honor of P. O'Connor and E. Jones, Esqs. The room was tastefully decorated with evergreens and portraits of patriots of by-gone days, and those of the present. After tea the tables were removed and the amusements commenced, which were kept up until early in the morning.

LONDON.

A few friends to popular government have recently opened a subscription, which having already amounted to £12, they resolved to forward the same to the Central Registration and Election Committee, to aid and assist in returning to the ensuing Parliament twelve men imbued with talent, energy, and public principle, sufficient to enable them to assist T. S. Duncombe, Esq., in effecting the enfranchisement of the millions.

Books for the reception of subscriptions, of any amount, are still open at the house of Mr. Isaac Hammerley, York-street, where the committee meets every Sunday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

TO THE PEOPLE.

Dixon Hotel, Manchester, Jan. 6th 1847.

DEAR FRIENDS,
Some very annoying mistakes have occurred in the arrangements announced for my lectures, by which great inconvenience, and loss of time have ensued. No answers have been sent me from Halifax, Rochdale, or the Potteries. Hence any disappointment which may have been felt should not be attributed to negligence on my part. I have always endeavored to be punctual to an appointment. I regret the misunderstanding, as to Sheffield, and will do away with that by lecturing there on Sunday the 17th, and Monday the 18th, if these days will suit them.

I will also remedy the disappointment at Rochdale by lecturing there on Sunday, the 10th, without fail. I have accepted the invitations from Accrington, and Blackburn, and will lecture in the former town, on Monday, the 11th, and in the latter, on Tuesday, the 12th.

I propose visiting Preston, on Wednesday, the 13th, as a friend informs me a room can be had. I can also be at liberty to deliver a lecture in Chorley, on Thursday, the 14th. I hope the above arrangements will prove satisfactory to the people, and beneficial to the cause.

Answers had better be forwarded in all cases to me if up to Monday, the 11th, at Dixon's, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester, or to the above mentioned places in Lancashire if later.

Faithfully yours,
in the cause,
P. M. McDONALD.

CITY LOCALITY.

On Sunday evening a meeting of this body took place, Mr. Catghin in the chair.

The necessity for more energy and vigour on the part of the Chartist body was brought forward by Mr. Tucker, who was of opinion that the Land movement was diverting public attention, from the Chartist agitation.

He moved the following resolution which was carried:—"That we the members of the City Locality, call upon the democrats of those places visited by Messrs. McGrath and Clark during their recent tour, to say whether the interest of the Chartist movement was attended to by them."

THE ROOT OF ALL EVIL.—How long did Adam remain in Paradise before he sinned? asked an amiable extra spouse of her loving husband. "Till he got a wife," answered her husband calmly.

Shenton retired completely abashed, and the jury pressed their thanks to the foreman for his well-timed observations.

"The deceased destroyed himself while in the effort to be piously innocent."

The Coroner refused to allow the bailiffs the usual perjury as witnesses.

POISONING OF A YOUNG FEMALE IN ESSEX

BARNET, Tuesday.—An inquest, which has occupied several days in the course of the last three weeks was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, before J. C. C. Lewis, the Coroner for the Western Division of Essex, at the village of Runwell, a few miles distant from this town.

The deceased's name was Lucy Southwell. She was a healthy looking young woman, aged 18 years, and was the daughter of a labourer, living at 13, St. Andrew's street, small village, situate six miles north-east of Barnet. Up to Michaelmas last she was in the service of Mr. John Blacklock, whom she seems to have become acquainted with while he was in the discharge of his duties as a constable. She returned to her parents at Hanningfield, and remained there until the 8th of last month, when she left on a visit to her sister, a Mrs. Yale, at Kew Green, near Hanningfield. She was then in the best of health and spirits, but in the course of the evening of that day she became suddenly ill, and died within

This was the substance of the evidence taken at the first meeting of the jury, when, in consequence of the witness being further entreated that the deceased was not a person of the kind he had represented, the Coroner directed a post-mortem examination of the body to be immediately proceeded with. Accordingly, Mr. Arthur W. Phillips, M.D., proceeded to the residence of the deceased, and after a post-mortem examination of the body, he found that the deceased was a person of the kind he had represented.

groom, made a minute examination, and stated the reason for the re-assembling of the Coroner and Jury, which showed that the unfortunate woman was not only in a condition suspected, but that her death had been produced by poison. This fact was established by the quantity of inflammation in the stomach. In other respects the body was in a most healthy state. Mr. W. was of opinion that the poison administered was of a vegetable description, and from what he had heard, believed it to have been taken with a view of procuring an abortion.

The Jury found the following verdict:— That the deceased died from the effects of a certain vegetable poison, unknown to the Jurors, but by whom administered, how taken, there was no evidence to show.

WESTERN RAILWAY.

A very shocking accident, resulting in the loss of two lives, occurred between one and two o'clock Tuesday morning, at the King's Langley station, on the line of the North Western Railway.

The circumstances in connection with the melancholy affair, as ascertained from an inspection of the scene of the accident, and inquiries among the

About twenty minutes after one o'clock on Tuesday morning, a coal train, from the Claycross and Staveley collieries, drew up alongside the platform at the King's Langley station, for the purpose of attaching some waggons of coal at that place. The

morning was very foggy, and the driver not being certain as to the exact position of the "points" stopped the train before arriving at the signal post and addressing the policeman on duty, said he had five trucks to leave at Langley, and should be glad to know whereabouts the "points" were. The policeman signalled him to come on beyond the signal post, and the train being in motion, the driver

brought to a stand just within the "crossing" of the up line. The policeman then turned on the red signal, and ran to the "points" with the intention of "shunting" the wagons; the breakman of the coal train meantime detaching the break wagon and pushing it some few yards back on the main line. While thus engaged, the policeman

ing the difficulty of observing the ordinary signals of the lamp through a dense fog, he ran back down the line waving his red hand-lamp as a caution to the advancing train to stop. Before he had run fifty yards he saw the light of an engine advancing at rapid rate, and the next moment he discovered that

unfathomable fact that a heavy luggage train propelled by two engines, the drivers of which had evidently been by neither of them observed the signals until too late, was to be of any service, was running at a fearful speed directly into the coal train. The driver and stoker of the first engine attached to the luggage train fortunately observed the policeman's hand signal and pulled up at once.

threw themselves off the engine on to the line happily without sustaining any material injury. The two poor fellows on the second engine appeared to have been wholly unconscious of their danger and as an inevitable consequence, when the collision took place, they were instantaneously killed.

The crash is described to have been most awful. The leading engine of the luggage train of course first struck the break waggon, which, offering comparatively no resistance, was knocked to pieces and thrown about the line in all directions. The second train, which consisted of about 30 trucks, was next struck, and being very heavy, the effect on the lu-

ge train was proportionably severe. The two engines with their tenders were crashed together in a manner which, without a personal observation, would be scarcely possible to conceive. Three or four coal wagons were knocked to pieces, and about the same number of luggage trucks were entirely destroyed. The disabled engines and tenders were abandoned at the scene of the crash.

The names of the unfortunate deceased are Thomas Assp and George Mathers; the former the driver of the engine and the latter the stoker of the engine No. 11. Both men are understood to be married.

THE ICE IN SHIELDS HARBOUR.—A BRIDEGROOM A FIX.—On Sunday morning week there was some ice in the river at Shields owing to the break-

the necessity of dropping anchor midway in her passage between north and south, and

"There she lay
Till mid-day."

three hours at the least, with all her passengers on board, doing penance for the peccadilloes of the past.

eding week. The turn of the tide brought relief, and the Tyne has since enjoyed a Christmas holiday that she might undergo repairs, and be in no danger of "breaking up" for a holiday at the new year. A few sculler boats, we understand, seeing their "brother" at a stand, had the impertinence to attempt the enterprise which he had failed to achieve, bearing

in mind the injunction "to make hay while the sun shines," but they were speedily arrested by icebergs and locked up in an arctic prison. One of the wrecks was a mournful affair. The sculler's fare was a venturesome bridegroom, whose future partner in life awaited him on the opposite shore. Surrounded by obdurate ice, which even the fire of his life

by the side of old Charon, and wondering what the bride would think of his absence. Once he thought of Ilero and Leander, and was half inclined to swim to shore; he was also inclined to remember where he was, and not try his swimming powers in competition with so many ice floes; so Leander's feet was not collared by our "Ilero." An aqua-

ance, recognising him from the quay which he
quitted, accosted him at the top of his voice, cry-
"Assay! Bob, mun! try to wauk back over the
an' gan round by the railway!" But the unhap-
man, dreading lest in making the attempt, he
should be chance to be a "bob" in the water, st-
to the boat. It were better, thought he, to b-

married man on Monday than food for business on Sunday. Folding his arms, therefore, he kept safe seat in the stern for three mortal hours, wrapped up in his reflections and his new coat.

GLORIOUS PROSPECT.—A person who advertises a morning paper for a clerk, holds out this inducement:—'A small salary will be given, but

It behoves us always to be on our guard, when we should watch our thoughts, when in society our guests, and when in our families our tempers. And upon our properly guarding the last depends much of our social happiness and domestic comfort taking care

counteract that continued irritability of mind which is the precursor to ebullitions of passion. But our mental position is so intimately connected with our physical condition, that what is frequently considered ill-temper or peevishness, is in reality but the result of a derangement of the digestive or other organs of the body, and requires medicinal not mental remedies. To such we recommend with confidence Frampton's Pill of Health.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—An authenticated case of a fearful case of Piles.—John Thompson, Esq., the respectable editor and proprietor of the "Armagh Advertiser," an Irish newspaper, vouches as to the fact of an extraordinary cure of a case of Piles of the most distressing nature and of some years' standing, which was effected by these medicines when every other means had failed. The case is alluded to in a very liberal and laudable manner.

great influence in the county of Armagh. No one
suffer very long from Piles, Fistulas, and what is
a "bearing down," if they will have recourse to these
famed remedies.

Chartist Land Company.

Charlottesville Land Company.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CHARL-
VOTTE LAND COMPANY, IN THE LEIGHS-
BOROUGH DISTRICT.

DEAR SIR,—

There is one more point upon which the late Con-
ference have decided, to which I wish to direct your
special attention. In the original plan it was pro-
posed to convey the Land to you as leasehold, with
the right reserved to you of converting the same into
freehold by purchase, at a certain price, by instal-
ments, whenever you had the pecuniary ability so to
do. This was certainly a great advantage, and a
strong inducement to industry and sobriety, and
the removal of slavery was pivotted round

[illegible]

Andover Union upwards and downwards, v

and wine and crawl at the feet of your oppressors
 as a beaten spaniel, and like the same spaniel lick
 the feet of those who have trampled upon you, and
 curse, and can anger nothing but from the past and
 present, and I ask you, with sadness at heart,
 can it be at your most ardent friends how when your
 rights are obtained for you, when they see with
 regret that neglect those already in your power are treated?
 No, my friends, for the sake of Heaven and of
 mankind then, for the sake of Heaven and of
 mankind, rise again in your moral dignity, renovate
 the hopes of those who love and care for you, and
 add the consternation and dismay which already reign
 among those who have another duty to perform, which I cannot
 by means omit: it is to bring before you the situa-
 tion of Mr. O'Connor. To recapitulate what he, re-
 verend Father, has done for the millions who toil,
 to dare to doubt your memories, or depreciate your
 understanding. It is sufficient to say, that no phi-
 lanthropist of the past or present time, has never
 done so much for the poor as this man, a plan so
 significant as he has not only established, but
 carried out to an extraordinary extent, for the
 present and never ending advantages of the operative
 classes of this empire; nor is there, I am well per-
 suaded, and physical power to be found possessing equal
 mental and moral powers for carrying it out to its
 full extent, and for the good of the human race.
 out of free or reward at the present or prospective
 time. In the future. In the present of this object he
 expended thousands, and is now necessitated to
 expend upon us. And for what? Not for a pecuniary
 gain, but for the payment of a debt incurred on our
 behalf, and for the good of the human race, but the de-
 mands of duty and of justice. And shall this appear
 to you as a small thing? No. Let me not hear of inability;
 the will and not the amount. The divine
 Father of our religion preferred the mite of the
 poor to the treasures of the rich. It is not per-
 mitted to the rich to be proud of their wealth,

[illegible]

Your faithful Servant,
T. R. SMART.

35, Sanney Gate, Leicester,
5th Jan., 1847.

BILSTON.

The Bilston branch of the Land Company met on
Friday last, January 3, when a committee, auditors,
and treasurer, and a secretary were appointed.
The ensuing six months.

The committee will meet every Sunday and Tues-
day evening for the enrolment of members, &c.

BATH.

The members of the Land plan here have agreed to
conduct their business in future at No. 1, Margaret-
street; and at adjourned meeting held at the said
place on Wednesday, Dec. 30th, Mr. Nicholls in
pursuance of directions, a scrutineer were appointed
for also a sub-treasurer and sub-secretary. It was
resolved that a meeting should take place there every
Tuesday evening at eight o'clock, for the purpose of
receiving monies, and otherwise carrying on the
business of the locality. A reading room was also
provided, and classes are forming for educational
poses.

SHEFFIELD.

On Tuesday, December 20th, a general meeting of
the members of the Land Company was held in the
Democratic Temperance Room, 35, Queen Street, for
the purpose of passing the accounts, and electing
auditors, scrutineers, and arbitrators.

In the motion of Mr. Paulie, Mr. Samuel Taylor
was unanimously called to the chair.

After a long observation from the Chairman, the
secretary read the quarterly accounts.

In the motion of Messrs. Goddard and Owen, Mr.
Cooper and Mr. Henry Taylor were duly elected
auditors for the ensuing six months.

In the motion of Mr. Charles Leavelly, seconded
by Mr. Joseph Taylor, Mr. Henry Richardson was
elected scrutineer for the ensuing six months.

The report of the auditors being given in, Mr. Good moved, and Mr. Leevsley seconded, that accounts are satisfactory and be received.

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

Mr. T. Clark lectured in support of the above company, at the Hall of Zethus, White Lion Street, Kingsgate, on Tuesday evening, January the 5th, pointed out the great advantages likely to ensue in the universal adoption of its principles, and the aid the projected National Land and Labour Association would afford in propelling on that desirable object. The lecturer was repeatedly cheered, and at close a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded him.

CHELTENHAM.

At a general meeting of shareholders of the Co-operative Land Company, held in the Unitarian school-room, on Monday evening, January 4th, 1847, Mr. Willey in the chair, it was resolved—

That Messrs. Adams and Kingswood be a branch for six months."

That Mr. Willey fill the office of scrutineer for month."

That Mr. Kelley fill the office of sub-treasurer."

That Mr. Louch continue to hold the office of secretary, with a vote of thanks for his past services to the branch."

That every shareholder in this branch pay a levy of 1s. per quarter in advance, to defray the local expenses."

BIRMINGHAM.

At the weekly meeting of the members of the Co-operative Land Company, held at 111, St. Martin's Street, the following officers were appointed, in conformity with the directions of the Board of

THE CHARTISTS OF HULL will meet at the Ship Church Lane, on Sunday evening next, at 7 o'clock, when the following subject will be discussed: "The people's rights and the means by which they are to be obtained." The members of the Co-operative Land Company will meet every Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock.

TYDERMINSTER.—It is earnestly requested that every member of the Land Company, will attend on Tuesday evening next, at the Nag and Inn, at half-past seven.

OLTON.—A general members' meeting of the Chartists and Land Association, will be held on Sunday next, the 10th of January, 1847, on business and at importance. Chair to be taken at 11 o'clock.

UDDESFIELD.—A meeting of the Chartist Central Land Company in the Huddersfield district will be held at Turner's, Temperance Hotel, Chapeltown, on Tuesday the 12th of January, when it is proposed to form a second section, to give those persons who have made applications an opportunity of becoming members.

The Chartists of Bristol are informed that the weekly meeting of the association is held at Moore's Coffee-house, Rosemary Street, every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. They are specially requested to attend regularly.

MANCHESTER PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE.—The annual general meeting of the shareholders will be held on a large hall, Hylwood Street, Ancoats, on Tuesday the 12th of January, at 8 o'clock.

ROCKFORD.—Mr. D. Donovan of Manchester, who here arrived at six o'clock in the evening, on the instant; subject—"Reply to One who has been enlisted at Plymouth." A meeting of the members of the National Chartist Association will be held in the room, at half-past two in the afternoon, where every member is particularly requested to attend, as it is of business importance to be brought before the Association.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Chartist's meeting, at the St. George's Hall, will commemorate the birthday of the late John Paine, by a public supper. Tickets and every other information may be obtained from the following persons:

THE LANCASHIRE CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.—The members of the first and second sections of the Land Company, are requested to attend the yearly meeting, on Sunday, at five o'clock p.m., on Sunday evening, at the house of Martin Ireland, Hornbush, Bury.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.—The members of this branch are requested to attend a meeting to be held in the house of Martin Ireland, on Sunday, at five o'clock p.m., on Sunday evening, at the house of Martin Ireland, Hornbush, Bury.

THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.—The members of this branch are requested to appoint two auditors for the ensuing six months, and to appoint a scrutineer for the election of members.

Members who are in arrears for local and general expenses, are particularly requested to attend an early meeting, for their arrears, for the local treasurer has long been very unsettled for post orders, rent of room, &c. Members that cannot attend are requested to transfer their arrears in postage stamps to Martin Duggan. Members are also hereby informed that another levy of 6d. each member will be commenced on Saturday, January 10th, to defray local expenses. Chartists of Newcastle and Gateshead are also respectfully informed that a voluntary subscription has been opened at the house of M. Jude, towards the clearing of the debt due to Mr. O'Connor on the D. & F. Fund Debt.

—On Sunday next, January 10th, a meeting of the friends of Dr. Mc'Dougal, in Oldham no

Booth Town.—The inhabitants of Booth Town, respectively informed that a branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company has been formed, and that meetings will be held every Sunday morning, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. David Thompson, in Booth Town.

on Monday, January 11th, at half-past 5 o'clock, at the house of Mr. William Smith, 55, Northam Gate, N.B.—All persons taking part in the "Northern Star" from the above Association are requested to send their orders to the following persons:—
At Conynoville, whether they want a coloured or white labourer. Any person desirous of taking the labourer, can have it by sending their order to the above Association.
DUNFERMLINE.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. EVERPOOL, on the Benefit of Co-operation, on Sunday, January 10th, at Mr. Farroll's Temperance Hotel, No. 4, Canaan-street. Chair to be set at seven o'clock.
DUNDEE.—A general meeting of the members of the Ship Inn locality, will be held, on Sunday next, (to-morrow,) at six o'clock, on Anderson's

THE WEST RIDING DELEGATE MEETING will be on Sunday, (to-morrow), in the Working Man's Ball (lose Lane, Halifax. To commence about twelve o'clock.

LIPSTADT. — Mr. Alderson will lecture here to-day (to-morrow) evening, at six o'clock, on "ECONOMISING MINERS."—The general delegate meeting of Lancashire miners will be held on Monday, January the 11th, 1847, at the sign of the "Man in Lun, Market-place, Wigan, chair to start at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. The half-yearly Conference of the general association will commence immediately after the termination of the business, at the above mentioned house, at seven o'clock, sitting each successive day, till the proposed next meeting.

decided. All the numerous localities are discussed. All communications for the Conference will be addressed to Mr. John Hall, Legs of the Market-place, Wigan. There will be several meetings during the sitting of the Conference, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen.

TEFFIELD.—The adjourned discussion on Co-operation will be resumed, on Sunday evening, January 12th, in the Democratic Temperance Room, 3, St. John Street, chair to be taken at eight o'clock p.m.

7.

The Anniversary of the Birth day of Thomas Paine, will be celebrated by a soiree in the Hall of the Temperance, Rockingham-street, Sheffield, on Tuesday, 2nd, 1847.

FEATHERHILL.—Mr T. Clark, Minister of the

Company, will lecture, at the Whittington on Church-row, on Sunday evening, at eight o'clock.

Market Intelligence.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

BAKFIELD CORN MARKET.—The arrivals this week good. There is a steady demand for each article, and a good amount of business done at an advance of 1s on wheat, 3s on barley, 1d per stone, on oats, 2s on shelling, and 1s per qr. on beans.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET.—At our market this morning confidence was exhibited by

ness passing in wheat was at an advance of 3s, the price of this day's selling of 6d to 3d per 70lbs. English, the price of good demand, at an amendment of 3s to 4s per bushel; and of the foreigner bushel.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.—We have had a moderate attendance of farmers at the market, with a variety of wheat offering, which was brought in from the millers at an advance of 6d to 10d per bushel.

GLoucester CORN MARKET.—We had a moderate supply of corn for the market to-day.—Wheat 3s, 5s, 6s to 8s; oats, 3s, 4s 6d; barley, 4s 3d to 4s 6d.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET.—We had a good show of day's market from the interior and from coasting vessels, but the holders demanded an advance of 1s in the last Saturday's rates, but the business transaction of a limited extent.

BIRMINGHAM CORN EXCHANGE.—During the present week English wheat has realised an advance of 1s.

CORN—The corn having been sold at 2½6 gd per 9 s. 10 R. 10 R. 10 R. 10 R.

GRAIN MARKETS.—At this day's market we had supply of wheat from the farmers, who were offering very extreme prices; our millers being free buyers, and therefore poor corn advance.

WHEAT.—During the past week there has been considerable transactions have taken place in Indian wheat, and prices have been creeping up daily. Wheat has met a limited demand, and is offering at 10 s. 10 d. per q., which is a slight reduction on last sale at 11 s. 10 d. per q.; Indian corn may also be expected to arrive, at 32 s. per barrel, including cost, freight &c. insurance. The business done in other articles is moderate, at the prices quoted last Tuesday.

By DOUGAL M'GOWAN, of 16, Great Windmill Street, Maymarket, in the City of Westminster.

WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 18, Charles-street, Br
n-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, N
rent, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No.
great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City
minster.

Market Intelligence.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

[From the Gazette of Tuesday, January 5.]

M. C. Johnston, Lamb's Conduit-street, draper.—W. Richardson, Old-west, road, near St. Snowden, Alton, Alton, joiner, painter, plumber, and glazier.—Terry York-street, Strand, licensed victualler.—J. Davis, Evesbury, Gloucestershire, haberdasher.—H. Green, Birmingham, button manufacturer.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A POLICE CELL.—An awful incident of the above kind occurred in one of the cells of the Vine-street Police-station, on Sunday morning. He deceased, whose name is supposed to be Thomas Jackson, was brought to the station about seven o'clock on the previous evening, in a state of intoxication. He was locked up in one of the cells, and was left by the jailor even a half hour during the night. On Sunday morning, when the jailor visited him for the last time, he found him dancing and singing, and told him to be quiet. The deceased made use of an incoherent expression, and turning round towards the jailor, fell to the ground with great violence. The jailor picked him up, and placing him in one of the cells, he was told that the man was dead. A surgeon was soon in attendance, who pronounced that death had taken place during a fit apoplexy.

FASHION IN DRESS.—"My Son!" said an old turned Turk one day, taking his child by the hand the streets of Cairo, and pointing out to him on the opposite side a Frenchman, just imported, in all the elegance of Parisian costume—"My son! look ere! if ever you forget God and his prophet, you may come to look like that!"

COMMERCIAL LAND AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

Central Office, No. 2, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.—Hill

A special meeting of the members will be held on Friday day, (of which each member will have due notice) for the purpose of examining into and rebutting the charges and misrepresentations contained in an advertisement, signed by W. Winkley, which person is invited to attend, and substantiate his charges. Men are further information will be found in THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

On the 19th, which will be issued early next week, price two shillings, stamped copies threepence, to be obtained at the office of the Association.

On the motion of Mr. Paulie, Mr. Samuel Taylor was unanimously called to the chair.

After a few observations from the Chairman, the secretary read the quarterly accounts.

On the motion of Messrs. Goddard and Owen, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Henry Taylor were duly elected auditors for the ensuing six months.

On the motion of Mr. Charles Levesley, seconded by Mr. Joseph Taylor, Mr. Henry Richardson was elected scrutineer for the ensuing six months.

On the report of the auditors being given in, Mr. Goddard moved, and Mr. Levesley seconded, that the accounts are satisfactory and be received.

THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

Mr. T. Clark lectured in support of the above company, at the Hall of Zethus, White Lion Street, on Tuesday evening, January the 5th, 1847. He pointed out the great advantages likely to ensue from the universal adoption of its principles, and the progress of the National Land and Labour Association would afford in propelling on that desirable object. The lecturer was repeatedly applauded, and at close a vote of thanks was unanimously awarded him.

CHELTEMHAM.

At a general meeting of shareholders of the Co-operative Land Company, held in the Unitarian school-room, on Monday evening, January 4th, 1847, Mr. Willey in the chair, it was resolved:—

That Messrs. Adams and Kingdon be elected to the branch for six months."

That Mr. Willey fill the office of scrutineer for six months.

That Mr. Kell fill the office of sub-treasurer."

That Mr. Levesley continue to hold the office of secretary, with a vote of thanks for his past services to the branch."

That every shareholder in this branch pay a levy of 1s. per quarter in advance, to defray the local expenses."

BIRMINGHAM.

At the weekly meeting of the members of the Co-operative Land Company, held at 111, New Street, the following officers were appointed, in conformity with the directions of the Board of Directors:

[illegible]