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

# The Northern Star

## AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

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### IRLAND.

#### NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM MCGREGOR.

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 pursued 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 distillation 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 confusion far 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 ruction at Crief, sure the troopers and the Captain has been there, and but Jim and Nedden 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, not of suspense, but of paralysis, two youths rushed into the room almost frantic with fear, horror, and surprize, and ejaculated together—

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

The Rev. Mr. 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 is 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 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 cave, by which we passed.

We were met at the little gate leading from the road, by the uncle of Phelim, who implored us to read 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 body, 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 death bed 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 mainly beauty was the parish pride, and his parent's boast. As I approached the corpse, my heart sunk within me, while the house of death presented, for Ireland, an unusual sight, nothing audible but a deep-suspressed tone, all being cautioned to spare the poor mother's feelings. The priest kissed the cold lips of his kinsman, 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 hung 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 sat 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 Catepole and two more that was with him, 'Seize that cow and driver her on the road, while I go down and distract the corn.' Well, my jewel, sure the three runs at Phelimien and begins driving the cow, and he says, standing before them, 'Where are ye going with that cow?' 'I distract her in the name of the Queen and the law,' said the Captain, and by virtue of a decree. 'There's enough to satisfy you without taking the drop of milk from my sick brother 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 life first.' 'Do you resist them,' says the Captain. 'I do,' says Phelim. 'Now, Mr. Spilsky,' 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 foreinst his own door, and but, indeed, I thought my heart was in my mouth when I see him fall, for sure, I thought, 'they wouldn't fire so ready, but the Lord helps us, it's often said that he'd save Phelim out of this way or that way, and said the uncle with a sigh, you has it all, and it didn't last longer than I'm telling it, and sure when they laid their will of the craythur, 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

O'Donnells and the Crief boys were mustering in all directions over the hills when they see the troopers, and sure they weren't hardly gone when the lane was full, and, indeed, only for Tim Mahony there would be bad work, and sure, I suppose, we didn't hear the end of it yet.

Having heard this frightful narrative, we returned once more to the room of death, where Mr. O'Farrell, approaching the bewildered father, in whose lap Kathleen's face was still buried, and putting his arms around the aged man's neck, and kissing him, he said, while the tears rolled quickly down his cheek—

"O'Donnell, yours is a sore trial; but you must hear the will of God with forbearance and resignation."

"Oh, God is good," responded the old man, adding, "and God's will be done; but holy and blessed Redeemer! isn't it a sore case to see my fine boy that was well and hearty at nightfall a coward corpse stretched on the door, for trying to keep the drop of milk with his poor sick mother?"

During these ejaculations, the sighs of poor Kathleen were frequent and heart-breaking, and, no longer able to restrain her grief, or conceal her feelings, she rose, and looking towards her brother's corpse, she gave a death-like shriek, and fell back motionless upon her father's neck.

"What—what's that?" said a faint voice from the inner room. "What's that—and where's Phelimien from me all this time? He never was so long without bringing a drink after milking before. Where is he?—Where is he?"

An appalling silence was the only response to this appeal; when the sick voice again asked—

"What, are ye's all dead, that no one will come near me? Where's Phelim, I say?"

Still no answer; when, to my horror, the door of the sick room slowly opened, a spectre, supported by the jamb, looked wildly round, and, with a sudden and elastic bound (though she hadn't walked for several weeks), she sprang to the side of the corpse—she raised the cold hand, which by a broken nail she recognised as her son's—she threw herself upon the body—fore every vestige of covering from the cold corpse, flew to the fresh wounds, from which the young hot blood still gushed; she sucked, disgorged, and sucked again; until, at length, exhausted and overcome, she stood up, looked frantic at all round, gave a hideous death yell, and fell back lifeless in the arms of the Rev. Mr. Farrell!

The barrier to loud grief removed, the house resounded with the wailing of death, a dismal howl which still rings in my ears. It is a thrilling song yell, a constant howl of Hulla-gone! Hulla-gone!!! Hulla-gone!!! Here, then, is a subject for the painter or the poet. My pen can but feebly sketch the outlines.

O'Donnell, like a petrification, sat chained to the chimney corner, Kathleen swooning on his neck; the mother, but a moment before electrified by nervous apprehension, transformed, as if by magic, from a rheumatic cripple to a bounding fairy, and as suddenly spell-bound and cold as a corpse to the ground, still disgoring her dead son's blood and that son the darling of her heart, the prop of her house, and the hope of her old age. Poor Kathleen was but restored to consciousness to lose her reason, she flung herself from her aged father's neck, and, in the attempt to embrace her brother's corpse, she fell over her dead mother, rose and laughed and sung, and, with her long flowing auburn locks streaming on her shoulders, she waved one hand to the mourners, and, placing her finger on her lips, with a wild and frantic look she muttered, "Hush, or the Captain and troopers will come and take my mother and brother from Kathleen."

She threw herself wildly upon her brother's corpse, and smiling upon all around exposed the fresh wounds, telling them to look how many mouths her Phelim had, and how rosy and warm the lips were that the Captain and the troopers made for him, and then she'd slap his face, and laugh and exclaim, "You're not my Phelim, you're an ugly fellow, my Phelimien was the pride of the parish, and would smile on his Kathleen, but you look sulky," then turning round to her mother, she said, "Get up mother and take a drink of the milk that Phelim brought you. Heigho, sure Phelim is married and I must dance at his wedding," and she sung some sweet wild air and danced around the corpse till flesh and blood could no longer bear the sight, and, with the assistance of the female mourners, the broken-hearted priest prevailed upon her to go to bed, and it was daylight before we left the house of mourning. On our arrival home, the worthy pastor, who had not tasted a morsel during the previous day, took a cold bath, as was his custom, and in less than an hour he was on his holy mission. I gave vent to my sorrow in a flood of tears, after which I lessened my own load of grief by imposing a portion of it on poor Mrs. Mahony, who assured me the job wouldn't end there, for, as sure as life, there would be a black list jury, and but the O'Donnells would have blood for blood if it was in twenty years, and but the Captain might as well fly the country. The old man is delirious, and Kathleen frantic said I, "Wisha, the craythurs, God help them, sure no wonder for them" says she, giving vent to her feelings in a flood of tears.

(To be continued.)

### 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 participator in his daily or weekly savings. The Savings Bank becomes his only alternative, his 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 depository 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 disposition 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 his 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—

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We may be told that Joint Stock Banks, Railway Companies, Mining Companies, Steam Navigation Companies, and all the 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 unbedded 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 fettering upon his credulity. Hence, 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 benefited, 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 small workman to 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 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 ingenuity 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 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 £8 a year, will, when he has paid up £25, be entitled to receive his allotment at £7 rent. He may, if he chooses, deposit 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 redemption 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 which 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 £32. 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 an 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 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 the 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.

(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 flattery of the Cabinet, the quibble of the Judge, or the prejudices of the Jury, shall dare to enter, where murder will be such, but by construction of human law or political ingenuity.

After the oration, the vast assembly 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. Coroner Poole, who threatened to commit him, with a terrific kick upon the back from the table, and with a terrific kick upon the head from the basket of packed orangesmen selected as jurors to the ceiling, and before the faces terminated Messrs. Jones and O'Brien, coroners, arrived, Mr. O'Connor having dispatched 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 Ricer, Major Collins, and Captain Poole, the latter being the only one who actually signed the bill of indictment. It was upon the Grand Jury, before whom the case was tried, that the Grand Jury, before whom the case was tried, 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 briefs, elevated to the Bench for his high church and Tory principles, was judge. According to the proceedings, the foreman of the Grand Jury, in his direction, "immediately appeared in the Grand Jury gallery, and smiling triumphantly at us who attended to prosecute the murderers, announced with flourish and exultation, by the orange men, the bill, and were commended by the orange men judge. The writer saw the widow Ryan upon the same day, when she told him that the Grand Jury only made game of her, and asked her if Mr. O'Connor and the priest would support her. The writer further moved three resolutions in the House of Commons upon the subject, early in the year, and the Whigs were restored to office. Mr. Daniel O'Connell and Mr. Joseph Home requested him not to hamper the Whig government with the subject, and neither would second 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 Herring-gate 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 every thing 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 to 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 dig, or to delve, or to spin;  
But the laws of the rich perplex me with strife,  
And teach me obedience to them as 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 MACHUISHA!—MY BABY!—MACHREE don't you die.

I would cheerfully struggle thro' life's rugged maze,  
And would be the wild world, and my wife, with thee;  
I would never complain 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 Heaven! thy son's gone, my own baby ashore,  
And I'm left in this strange wretched world alone.

I'm raging!—I'm frantic!—I'm long for the grave;  
And feel strength enough now to contend with the foe;  
Sure, my God won't refuse to accept what he gives,  
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 the wall,  
She kissed the dead bodies and pierced her fond heart,  
As the father came back to his desolate hall.  
His life's blood flowed 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 have murdered the poor of this illustrious nation,  
You must answer to God when you meet them again,  
For the famine is yours, and not God's disposition.

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 "sign."

J. SWEET 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 abolitionists throughout the county of Nottingham, would imitate the example of the above sterling democrat. 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 ARNOLD begs to acknowledge the receipt of £d. from a friend, for Mrs. Jones, also £d. from Mr. Farrer, 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.

MACHUISHA CARPENTER'S STRIKE.—NOTICE.—All persons holding subscription Lists or Tickets in aid of the late Carpenter's strike, are requested to send them immediately to John Bush, 1, York-street, Lambeth, or their names will be published as defaulters in the balances sheet.

SARAH THE SAKON.—No room.

J. A. C. STUPEP received and thanks, but his proposition for the purchase of two small pigs is not admissible by the rules of the company.

T. B. SHELTON, Staffordshire.—His excellent letter and plan shall be forwarded to the Editor of the Miners' Gazette, 13th of May.

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

RECOVER THE AMOUNT.—The committee has been handed over to the Directors.

JAMES CHAPMAN.—Appears to forget our Warminster Label. 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 contrary to law and the children would be illegitimate.

Mrs. Jones.—Thomas Dale, 3, Basinghall-street, City wishes Mrs. Jones to communicate her address to him.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON.—The members of the Land Company in this district will see that the meeting they suggest will take place on Monday eve next, at the rooms, Dean-street, Soho.

H. PAGE, Bath.—Received; shall be attended to.

H. PAGE, Bath.—We should be most happy to JOHN WELLES, Spilsky, who should 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. BEELEY, Accrington.—His letter has been received with pleasure.

JAMES NUGENT, Park Road.—On his visit to Scotland Mr. O'Connor will pass his friends at Edinburgh without a call, of which which shall be the subject of W. CONN, JUN.—Should be satisfied with our notice of last week.

ASTONISHING EFFICACY

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

The testimony of a City-groom vouching to seven cases of Cures by these Wonderful Pills. Extract of a Letter from the Rev. George Prior, Curate of Me... London, 10th Jan. 1816.

Mr. T. Gardiner, of No. 9, Brown-street, Grosvenor-square, had been in a very bad state of health for a long time, suffering much from a distended stomach, very impaired Digestion, with constant pain in his chest, was extremely nervous, and so greatly debilitated as scarcely able to walk one hundred yards; during the long period of his declining health he had the advice of four of the most eminent physicians in London, from whose aid he derived no benefit whatever; at last he had recourse to Holloway's Pills, which he declares effected a perfect cure in a very short time, and that he is now as strong and vigorous as ever he was in his life.

Extract of a Letter from John Thompson, Esq., Proprietor of the Morning Guardian, 18th April, 1816. Sir—There is a person living in this city a Sergeant, who had been for many years in the army at Kabul, in the East Indies, from whence he returned in September last. On his way home, from the change of weather, he fell ill with a most violent and dangerous fever, which was attended with a violent colic, which rendered case of Asthma. In December last he commenced taking your Pills, and by the use of two boxes, he was cured of his Asthma, but he also became so strong and vigorous, that he has since that time he could not run the Mall, with any person he pleased, and that he never got any medicine equal to your Pills and Ointment.

THE Earl of Alborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint. Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Alborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 1816—

Sir—Various circumstances presented the possibility of thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time, to add that your pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my liver and stomach, which all the most eminent of the faculty at home, and all over the continent, had been unable to effect; and yet not over the waters of Aix-la-Chapelle, besides five courses of the waters of Spa, and a bottle of the ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Four most obliged and obedient servant. (Signed) ALBOROUGH.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following diseases—

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Part II. contains an enquiry into the causes of venereal diseases, either in their primary or secondary state, arising from infection, showing how numbers, through neglect to obtain complete medical aid, entail upon themselves years of misery and a curative.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is intended to relieve those persons, who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, have ruined their constitutions, or in their way to the consummation of it, are affected with any of the various affections, such as dyspepsia, flatulency, indigestion, acidity, flatulency, obstructions of certain organs, weakness, total impotency, barrenness, &c.

This medicine is particularly recommended to be taken before persons enter into the matrimonial state, lest, in the event of procreation, the innocent offspring should be born afflicted with the physical characters derivable from parental vices.

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Poetry

THE GATES OF ROME—THE GATES OF HEAVEN.

BY LADY DEFFERIN (From Fisher's Drawing Room Scrap Book, 1857.)

Fling wide thy solemn gates, O Rome! A Kingly guest draws near, Whose slightest frown in his far home...

A BAD DEFENCE OF A BAD CAUSE.

(From the Charivari.)

The perpetrators of the wilful murder of Cracrox are trying to justify and to defend their abominable act. To this there is nothing to object; it is a necessity of position with people who, like them, incur a responsibility which necessitates their appearance in a court of justice.

Varieties.

PICTURE FOR THE PRESIDENT'S BED-ROOM.

"IS THIS WAR?" "Monterey, Oct. 7, 1846." "While I was stationed with our left wing in one of the forts, on the evening of the 21st, I saw a Mexican woman busily engaged in carrying bread and water to the wounded men of both armies."

General Intelligence.

Good.—A plan has been tried for five years past at Birmingham, of binding young offenders to masters when these can be found to receive or apprentice them. Instead of committing to prison, the number of such apprentices, up to last Michaelmas was 113. Of these 40 had returned to bad courses: 20 were doubtful; and 44 had entirely reformed.

THE WHITE SQUALL.

On deck, beneath the awning, I dozing lay and yawning; It was the cry of dawning, Ere yet the sun arose; And above the funnels' roaring, And the fatal wail's deploring, I heard the cabin roaring, With universal noise.

MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

CORN EXCHANGE, DECEMBER 28. At this day's market the supply of English wheat was only moderate, and met a brisk sale at a further advance of 2s to 2s per quarter over the currency of this day week.

Reviews.

THE YULE LOG FOR EVERYBODY'S CHRISTMAS HEARTH.

CHRISTMAS HEARTH; SHOWING WHERE IT GREW; HOW IT WAS CUT AND BROUGHT HOME; AND HOW IT WAS BURN'T.—By the author of "The Chronicles of the Battle." London: T. C. Newby, 72, Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

CO-OPERATIVE LEAGUE.

A party professing to take their principles from the "Letters on Labour" by William Lovitt, which appeared in the People's Journal some months ago, has come into being under the above designation.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, &c.

On Monday a most numerous party of ladies and gentlemen visited this admirable place of entertainment, where science reigns paramount "day by day," to witness the wonders of modern invention and listen to lectures on subsequent exploits, and the valuable addresses delivered by Dr. Bacheffner on the electric telegraph.

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SCOTT, BYRON, AND SHELLEY.

When the Northern Romantic threw the bright armor of his magical genius over the rusty cuirass of antiquity, weaving therefrom with fairy links, the creations of his vivid fancy, the reading world had already become weary of the tedious rhapsodies, unartificial plots, and sickly sentiment of the school of Richardson, and Hannah Moore.

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bold, persevering and able Mr. Duncombe may be it is scarcely possible, that constituted as that House is at present, he can do what is absolutely required to give effect to his wishes. He ought to have supporters upon whom he could rely, instead of being obliged on all great questions of principle to fight almost single-handed. During the Session, he is long or short, we are certain that he will slip no opportunity of advancing the popular cause, and of stripping the Whigs of any disguise they may assume; but in order to achieve effective measures, we must have a dissolution, and at the General Election be prepared to speak at least twenty members, who will think, speak and vote for the people under his leadership. If Russell plays the game he is suspected of intending, namely, that of coquetting with the Protectionist party, and showing the cold shoulder to the "Liberals," in order to persuade the first that he is a "safer" minister for them than Peel, such a Jesuitical policy must be met by determined measures. Protract as they may, by all the arts in the power of the Whigs, the termination of the Session will bring the natural death of the present Parliament, and the country will then have the opportunity, as far as its present electoral constitution will permit, of pronouncing an opinion on their deserts and fitness for office.

The rumours as to the Government being prepared with a series of effective and radical measures for Ireland, have died away as suddenly as they were circulated. The ministerial papers have nothing to say on the subject of a definite character, and rapidly as we are nearing the meeting of Parliament, that may be taken as an indication that such measures, if contemplated at all, are not yet agreed upon.

The copious extracts we have given from the Irish papers show that the gloom which hangs over that devoted country grows denser and darker. Scarcely a ray of hope penetrates it. Such scenes of wholesale famine and death from destitution as are now commonly reported, may well make us question whether we live in the middle of the 19th century of Christianity, and whether these are evidences of our boasted advance in civilization, refinement and wealth?

The worst has evidently not yet come. We have long and hard winter months before us. The poor, starving, destitute, and almost naked wretches, whose claims for support cannot be denied, will be, by the present mode of administering relief, exposed to all the bitter inclemency of the season, and will die in yet greater numbers from its effects, conjoined with the want of proper sustenance. It is also confidently asserted that tillage is neglected, and that next winter will be a repetition of the present ghly in a worse degree, and on a more extended scale. One thing is certain, that at present, the demands for Ireland for food cannot be supplied, the mills working night and day cannot grind corn fast enough.

At home, prices of all sorts of provisions seem to be rising; an indication of either actual or anticipated scarcity, which, in connexion with the deplorably depressed condition of several of our staple manufactures, cannot but be severely felt by the industrial classes.

The agitation for the Ten Hours Bill has crossed the border. Mr. Oastler has addressed crowded, enthusiastic, and influential audiences in the leading towns; and what is deserving of remark, although in the first instance invited by the working classes, his arrival in each town was the signal for the minister of the kirk, as well as other religious denominations, and influential gentlemen, merchants, Bankers, and manufacturers, to rally round him. At Edinburgh, where he and Mr. Ferrand addressed a meeting, summoned by the operatives, Sir J. Forrest, late Lord Provost of the City, presided; and at the earnest solicitation of Sir James, backed by many influential inhabitants, among whom may be mentioned the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, the venerable advocate of the claims of labour consented to hold another meeting, principally for the purpose of explaining the question to the upper classes of the aristocratic society of "Modern Athens." Mr. Oastler appears to have had a triumphant progress through the country, and to have everywhere put opposition to flight.

A campaign of the same description will, we understand, be immediately commenced in Lancashire. A meeting of delegates from various towns in that county was held last Sunday at Manchester, at which resolutions of a most uncompromising character were passed, and a temporizing letter of Mr. Hindley's recommending the operatives to accept an Eleven Hours' Bill "as an instalment" on their claims, was unanimously scouted. In short, there is every prospect of a vigorous and successful agitation of the question. It is in the hands of men who are in earnest; who will not stop to consider whether the course they are pursuing will suit the interest of this minister, or that party. Oastler and Ferrand will not only teach the operatives their rights and their power, but enable them to secure the one and exercise the other. On the subject of the agitation, the Times has a somewhat striking article from which we take the following *morceaux*. It will be useful afterwards when it may serve "the Thunderer's" purpose to invoke the strong arm of the law to put down other agitations to which it is not so friendly as the Ten Hours Movement. For instance, a general agitation in favour of the Charter or the National Trades Association. When it does so it will be well to answer it with our own words:

As for the manner in which the present agitation is likely to be carried on, we presume that most depend very much on the character of the market place, and how to take the lead. For our own part, we have no objection to a good fervid harangue, or an hour or two's party and local gossip, delivered in good mother-tongue, with a few provincial decorations. We have no objection to that general mode of viewing an interesting subject which makes it flourish and ramify into endless kindred, and certainly not less delicate topics. Shades of old Cobden who will say, in this day of our prophetic triumph, with Ireland almost coming upon your heels, that your rough invective and home-spun rhetoric were a waste of energy and language? For our own part, we have no great horror of meetings to which the predominant fashion gives the tone. How many such have met, and spoken, and resolved as became Britons and freemen, without doing altogether one hundredth part of the mischief perpetrated and bequeathed to all future times by the polite encyclopedists and academicians of Paris? We have no objection to committees of delegates, or even to conventions, threatening, as they seem to be the peace and tranquillity of masters, and such things must and will be. Matters will combine, and so will operatives. Union, if not always actual strength, is at least the refuge of weakness. All that we would look to, and further to the utmost of our humble power is, that such meetings, such mode of operating, should be purged as far as possible of dangerous leaven, and their objects should be good.

The italics are the "Times" own, and they help considerably to emphasize the passage, as well as to fit it for future use. From the same article we also take the subjoined:—

It is no friend of the higher powers, or of any power, high or low, who is always for weighting the scales in favour of the great industrial society. The issue of self-protection and the law of progress are fixed in every class of human society. Once suffer the mass to imagine their "betters" a mere combination against them, and you have thrown up the reins to ignorance and discontent. You have lost your hold on the multitude. You have damaged your strength, and your guidance. Therefore, we think that nothing contributes so much to the common weal, to the enlightened control and safe progress of the lower classes, as well as to the substantial peace and security of the higher, as to discuss these delicate and reliable, but you will get drunk—our motto is, "Don't let them get drunk," said a captain down at the Rio Grande to one of his soldiers. "Captain," replied Tom, "you cannot expect all the virtues of human nature for seven dollars a month."

EXTENSION OF LIBERAL POLITICS.—We do not know a pleasanter and more convincing proof of the rapid advance of liberal politics, than the extent of the immediate success of our contemporary, Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper; and we are glad to see, in the downright principle of liberalism, he is about to enlarge it one-third, as may be more fully seen by our advertising columns.

NOR LIKELY.—"Tom! you're an excellent fellow, brave and reliable, but you will get drunk—our motto is, 'Don't let them get drunk,'" said a captain down at the Rio Grande to one of his soldiers. "Captain," replied Tom, "you cannot expect all the virtues of human nature for seven dollars a month."

from the Crown downwards, in the more civilized moiety of the world. Therefore another no agitator will at least have assumed the most violent and incendiary character; "and even then, in the very worst case, remember that they are not brute beasts, but rational beings and fellow-Christians, with whom you have to deal."

Amen! But what can have come over our "bully Bottom" to make him thus "war as gently as any sucking dove—as 'twere any nightingale?"

With the present paper we close one year and commence another. The past year was an eventful one when regarded in a political aspect, that on which we have just entered promises to be still more fruitful in events of importance. If the flow of the great current of events is closely watched, it will be seen that, however appearances may fluctuate on the surface, one strong steady tendency is observable, and that is, the throwing of more and more power into the hands of the masses. We are approaching nearer that great goal of every patriot and freeman—the realization of the principle of self-government. What 1847 will do for that object remains to be seen. We hope much; and looking back kindly and gratefully on the OLD, we heartily welcome the NEW YEAR, wishing that it may prove to all our readers better than any previous year of their lives.

MR. W. S. O'BRIEN, AND THE RENT.

We have given very copious extracts in the columns devoted to Irish affairs, from a letter in which Mr. O'Brien gives a history of his connection with O'Connell and the Repeal movement, with reference to that document Mr. O'Higgins truly says in a letter to us:—

Every Charist in Great Britain should have a copy of Mr. O'Brien's admirable letter. How completely it demolishes the sophistry of our Irish scoundrel! "What a charm there is in truth!" and in Mr. O'Brien's letter the whole truth is simply, plainly and beautifully told.

Mr. O'Higgins adds it to be regretted for the sake of the cause which Mr. W. S. O'Brien is virtually if not really the leader, that he did not add another sentence to the eighth paragraph in his letter, viz.,

"That it shall hereafter be an invariable principle of the Repeal policy to keep the Irish nation wholly independent of English parties opposed to Repeal." To this he should have added—that we shall walk with delight the accession to our ranks, every inhabitant of Great Britain who shall co-operate with us in achieving the Repeal of the Legislative Union.

The hearty, sincere, and effective aid of nearly half the male population of Great Britain, was scornfully rejected by the old political knave, who never desired the Repeal of the Union; but merely made use of it for no other purpose than that of promoting the interests of his own family.

It is not possible that any man could be the honest advocate of the measure, and at the same time reject the co-operation of more men than there are male inhabitants in Ireland. There are not 3,500,000 male inhabitants in Ireland; yet a petition signed by 3,500,000 inhabitants of Great Britain for a Repeal of the Union was contemptuously spurned by the great advocate of Repeal! And why? Because he knew that the English people would keep him to it whether Whigs or Tories were in power.

PATRICK O'HIGGINS.  
Dublin, Dec. 27th, 1846.

T. S. DUNCOMBE, ESQ.

We have no ordinary pleasure in being able to announce, that it is the intention of the Associated Trades of London, and the Chartists, to entertain their noble champion and chief at a splendid tea party, on Monday, the 18th of January, 1847, the night previous to the meeting of Parliament, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, and that no Weymouth-claptrap Whigging will be invited, lest interference of expression, provoked by unnatural excitement, should render him unacceptable to slaves without principle.

TO FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.,  
GLoucester, ENGLAND.

MINERAL POINT, WISCONSIN,  
November 21st, 1846.

Sir,—A pleasurable excitement is always created in the minds of all liberal men, throughout the civilized world, by the reports of the progress of the Chartist party, as conveyed through the medium of the press in general, and particularly your own Northern Star. But at no time have our hopes of the speedy triumph of your principles assumed so substantial a character, as since the publication of your "Jubilee" on the 17th of August last. Now we know that you have attacked the monster "Monopoly" in the right quarter. Get the Land—and all turmoil of faction, all the brutality of a bloated aristocracy, all the cunning of a grasping, monopolizing shop-ill-ocracy will be unable to subvert your cause. The Jews will vanish. Your ship will be chained to an anchor, which will neither part, snap, nor drag. Well it is, that this light has broken upon the world! "That all Reform must have a solid, tangible foundation;" that the working man's cottage, built upon the occupant's own soil, is worth a thousand Philosophers' Castles built in the air.

The Liberals in these States begin to understand this truth; and as it spreads out before the people by their prints (increasing in number daily), you can scarcely have an adequate idea of the avidity with which their doctrines are imbibed by all conditions of men. Labourers, mechanics, farmers, professional men—yea, Legislators!—take a pride in professing themselves believers in Reform principles, and proclaiming them to the world. In two years from now, our own Wisconsin, just now forming a State Constitution, will be a reformed country.

There will be a race through the next age, among the civilized nations of the earth, who shall arrive first at the goal of perfect civilization; by giving plenty and contentment to all, and thereby causing good will from each one to all others. All eyes from this quarter are directed to England.

There is none of the sentiments proclaimed on your "gala day," that seems to us as well deserving of admiration as that in which you declare yourselves "No Levellers, but Elevators." The distinct declaration of this motto will not only raise the standard of the aspirations of the oppressed, but also reconcile those favored ones, who fancy they must lose by a change of system; dispel their vain apprehensions; and, perhaps, bring them over to your cause. You accomplished a great deal, when you spoke those words!

We make this sheet the messenger of our heartfelt joy over your prosperous state, and especially that most laudable of all undertakings—"The Co-operative Land Society." May your successes out-number a thousand times your reserves; may your determined spirit, and that of your "co-operatives," move obstructions like chaff before the wind; may your persuasion, and your practicable demonstration, encourage the faithful, confirm the doubters, warm the indifferent—fill millions of joy from the shades of O'Connell, norville, and its thousands of offspring, proclaim to the world the freedom of England, and the liberation of the world.

Bless you, O'Connor; bless all your friends! and be assured of their good will, and of their sincere and ardent wishes for your welfare and success, by

The Reformers of Mineral Point.

L. B. Van Derin, native of America.  
Thos. A. Turner " " " "  
Stephen Holmes " " " "  
Richard Asham " " " "  
Math. Schaff " " " "  
Nelson Angell " " " "  
J. S. Walker " " " "  
James Hugo " " " "  
Robert Whitney " " " "  
James Johnstone " " " "  
James Hoffman " " " "  
John Wootton " " " "  
Gilbert Bennett " " " "  
Edward Coraisa " " " "  
Samuel Jenkin " " " "  
M. P. Silverburgh " " " "  
James Kenny " " " "

EXTENSION OF LIBERAL POLITICS.—We do not know a pleasanter and more convincing proof of the rapid advance of liberal politics, than the extent of the immediate success of our contemporary, Douglas Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper; and we are glad to see, in the downright principle of liberalism, he is about to enlarge it one-third, as may be more fully seen by our advertising columns.

NOR LIKELY.—"Tom! you're an excellent fellow, brave and reliable, but you will get drunk—our motto is, 'Don't let them get drunk,'" said a captain down at the Rio Grande to one of his soldiers. "Captain," replied Tom, "you cannot expect all the virtues of human nature for seven dollars a month."

LATER NEWS FROM INDIA.

TERMINATION OF THE WAR IN CASHMERE.

This morning an extraordinary express from Trieste, has brought news from Bombay to the 2nd of December. The Bombay Times of that date says:—The insurrection in Cashmere is now fairly over; the Sheikh Emam-ool-Deen surrendered himself into our hands on the 31st of October, and the troops advancing on the lately disturbed country were immediately ordered to return to quarters. Sir John Littler's force commenced their retrograde movement on the 4th, and reached Lahore on the 12th—the General himself having quitted them on the march, and proceeded to Looliana. The troops from Ferropore to occupy for a time the Seigh capital, moved out on the 9th, and took their way in the direction of the Sutlej.

REPRESENTATION OF MIDDLESEX.—Mr. George Byng, after having represented the County of Middlesex for the unprecedented long period of fifty-six years, has just published an address to the electors intimating his intention of retiring, at the close of the approaching session, from public life.

PRICES OF MALT LIQUORS.—In consequence of the high prices of malt and hops, the Metropolitan Brewers came to the resolution, yesterday, of raising the prices of ale and porter per barrel to the trade. Of course, the publicans will now raise their prices. PATRIOTIC DISTURBANCE OF QUEEN ANNE'S BOWERY OFFICE BY FIRE.—This morning about three o'clock a destructive fire broke out in one of the lower rooms of Queen Anne's Bowery Office, Dean's-yard, Westminister. The Chandos-street London Establishment, various other engines soon arrived, and water was abundantly procured, when every exertion was used by the firemen, but the building was nearly reduced to ruins. The documents are saved.

A WOMAN KILLED BY A TRAIN.—An inquest was held at Broadheath, Worcestershire, on Monday, on the body of an old woman, named Sefton, who left her home, to seek alms, at a distance of nine miles, and wandered about in the frost and snow till she lost herself, and was found dead on Sunday, five days afterwards, by the side of a bye-road, in the parish of Hallow. The jury returned a verdict of "Found dead, having, it is supposed, lost her way, and been frozen to death by the inclement weather."

Chartist Intelligence

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, DEAN STREET, SOHO

Notwithstanding it being holiday time these rooms were very numerously attended on Sunday Evening, December the 27th, to hear a lecture from Mr. C. Doyle, on "The Progress of Chartism and the Land Question in Scotland." Mr. Doyle gave most interesting and cheering details of his recent tour in that country, and the great progress made in the Charter and Land movements.

At the conclusion, Mr. Julian Harney moved the following resolution:—

"That considering the labours of Mr. Christopher Doyle in Scotland to have greatly advanced the Chartist movement, and the objects of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, we return him our grateful thanks, at the same time, we urge our Scottish brethren to make vigorous efforts to establish Chartism in more than its former power.

The resolution was unanimously adopted. The meeting then separated.

OLDHAM.

On Sunday last Dr. McDonnell delivered two very interesting lectures in the school-room of the Working Men's Hall, in which he shewed the great advantages to be derived from co-operation, both socially and politically. He answered the "Whistler at the Plough" in a masterly style, so much so that the "Whistler's" notes will lose their charm. These lectures are likely to do a great deal of good here. The audience were numerous and respectable. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the lecturer for his able and argumentative lecture, and the meeting broke up highly satisfied.

OXFORD.

CHARTIST TOWN.—The vacancy for Town Councillor in Oxford was filled up by the late death of Mr. C. Dudley, was filled up on Monday, the candidates were Mr. William Albutt, tailor, and Mr. Richard Chaundy, seaman, the former an out-and-out Chartist, and the latter a Whig; the polling was kept up with spirit until the last minute allowed by law, and although Mr. Chaundy was well supported by the Conservatives of the ward, Mr. Albutt, at the close of the poll, headed his 14 votes; the numbers being for Chartism, 190; for Whiggism, 178.

TO THE PEOPLE.

FRINDS.—A number of my old and intimate friends seem to be in the best town in which to practice my profession, and in accordance with their wish, it is my intention to return to London, and remove my family to Manchester for a short time, until arrangements are made for my settling in Oldham finally. In the meantime, I shall lecture in Stockport on Sunday afternoon, and in Manchester on the evening of the 3rd of January. On Monday, the 4th, I shall lecture in Rochdale. On Tuesday, the 5th, Manchester. On Wednesday, the 7th, in Hanley in the Tottes. On Friday, the 9th, in Town. The Bilston, Wednesbury, &c. friends, as well as those of Long Bucky and Daventry, if they desire me to lecture in these places, will be kind enough to communicate with me, at Mr. Dixon's Office House, Great Ancoats Street, Manchester, up to Tuesday, the 5th.

GENERAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE.

At a very full meeting of this body, at their usual place of meeting, the Assembly Rooms, Dean Street, Soho, on Wednesday evening, the 27th of December, the Sub-Committee brought up their report with circulars to the secretaries of the various local Registration Committees, and parochial officers, but in consequence of the Barrister to whom the synopsis of the Reform and Registration Acts were submitted, not having yet revised it, it was again referred to him, with a request that he will have it ready by the next meeting, when the Committee trust they will be enabled to issue it to the public.

Mr. J. Shaw reported from the local Committee of the Town Hamlets.

Messrs. McGrath, Shaw, and Slater, was appointed a deputation to wait on that body.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

On Monday a meeting was held here, when a subscription on behalf of the debt due to Mr. O'Connor was commenced, and placed in the hands of Mr. Skerrington, who will be happy to receive subscriptions from all friends.

Ten shillings was voted to Mrs. Ellis, and the like sum to Thomas Rayner Smart, and the Committee adjourned until Wednesday evening, January 13th.

NATIONAL VICTIM, WIDOW, AND ORPHANS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of this body, held in the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, Mr. John Shaw in the chair, on Wednesday evening, December the 30th.

Merry, of Hampstead, came forward and offered a waistcoat piece, to be submitted to a meeting, for the benefit of Eliza Jones, the wife of the late patriotic patriot, William Jones, his offer was accepted with thanks, and Mr. Merry has undertaken to make up the waistcoat for the holder of the ticket.

Mr. James Slater also offered a yard of rich green silk velvet for the same purpose, which was also accepted with gratitude, the time and place will be announced, when it will come off.

Fortcoming Meetings.

LIVERPOOL.—A lecture on the principles of Philanthropy will be delivered by Mr. Smith, on Sunday evening, January 3rd, at the Free Hall, Temperance Hall, No. 4, Cannon-street. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow) Mr. Daniel Donovan will deliver his third lecture on "Irish History" in the Working Men's Hall, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

MANCHESTER.—The members of the Chartist Land Company, residing in the Blue City, meet every Sunday, at two o'clock, at the Blue City, Foss Gate.

COCKERMOUTH.—The Land cause is getting on rather better, and is, (apparently,) every way likely to progress with great rapidity. Our Society is every way satisfied with the proceedings of the late Conference.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE Land Company of Nottinghamshire and County, will be held at the Seven Stars, Barker Gate, on Sunday, January 10th, at 6 o'clock in the evening, when all the members are respectfully requested to attend.

MANCHESTER.—On the afternoon of Sunday next, the monthly members meeting of the National Charter Association, will be held in the People's Institute, to commence at 2 o'clock.

On Sunday evening next, Dr. P. McDonnell will lecture in the People's Institute. Chair to be taken at half-past 6.

MANCHESTER UNIVERSAL DENIGATING SOCIETY.—The lecture at the Free Hall, on Sunday, January 10th, will be held on Sunday evening, January 3rd, at Mr. Dixon's, Temperance Hall, 93, Great Ancoats Street. Chair to be taken at 6 o'clock.

BURNLEY GREEN.—Mr. Ernest Jones will deliver a lecture at the Whittington and Cat, Church-row, Bethnal Green, on Sunday next, January the 3rd. The lecture to commence at eight o'clock, p.m.

TOWER HAMLETS.—Mr. Thomas Clark, one of the executive committee, will deliver a lecture, at the Tower Hamlets, White Lion-street, on Tuesday evening, January 5th. Doors open at half-past seven, and the lecture to commence at eight o'clock precisely.

NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.—The Metropolitan members of this Company are informed that an aggregate meeting will be held in the A-sembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Monday evening next, January the 4th, at eight o'clock precisely, to hear a report from their delegates to the late Conference.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. C. Doyle will deliver a public lecture, at the Coach-poiners' Arms, Circus-street, on "The Progress of Democracy in Scotland," on Sunday evening next, January the 3rd, at eight o'clock precisely.

SOXENS' TOWN.—Mr. C. Doyle will lecture, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tombridge-street, New Road, on Sunday evening, January 10th. To commence at eight o'clock.

MANCHESTER.—A meeting of the members of the Finsbury branch of the National Chartist Co-operative Land Company, will take place, on Tuesday next, January 5th, to elect officers, and for the transaction of other important business.

MR. JOHN GATHARD, one of the prize shareholders, will deliver a public lecture, at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean-street, Soho, on Sunday evening next, January 3rd, "on Chemistry as applied to agriculture." To commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely.

LANCAHIRE MINERS.—The next general delegate meeting of Lancashire Miners, will be held on Monday, the 11th of January, 1847, at the house of Mr. John Miller, Glegg's Man Inn, Wigan. Chair to be taken at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The half-yearly conference of the general association, will commence at the above mentioned house, immediately after the termination of the county business, and will continue sitting each successive day till the proposal is sent from the various districts, are discussed, and decided. Delegates attending the Conference, will be expected to produce their credentials properly attested, and stamped with the seal of the district they represent. They must also come prepared with a faithful report of the present state, and future prospects of their constituents, together with the number contributing to the funds of the Association. All districts who are in arrears with the general board, are expected to pay them, on the day of sitting at the conference. Communications relative to the Conference, and applications from other counties for delegates, to be addressed to Mr. John Hall, 10, Evenham-lane, Preston, Lancashire. Several public meetings will be held during the sitting of the Conference, which will be addressed by W. P. Roberts, Esq., and other gentlemen.

TO THE MINERS OF GREAT BRITAIN.—Brethren,—The Conference of delegates in connection with the Miners' Association, is about to be held in Wigan, and the men of Lancashire would feel proud to see each county represented by men duly elected for the purpose. But as it is not likely the whole of the mining districts can accomplish an object so desirable under present circumstances, written communications, containing suggestions as to the best mode of arousing the miners from the apathetic indifference so lamentably prevalent, and insinuating into the minds of their brethren in Lancashire, will meet with the most respectful attention of the Conference. It is truly painful to witness the disregard manifested by the miners of other counties to their own interests, as if they were determined to leave men of Lancashire to fight the battle alone, they have done so for a great length of time, and are still willing to continue the struggle, they ask, and have a right to expect, the aid and co-operation of the whole of the mining districts. Let the new year commence with brighter prospects to the whole of the mining population, all being fully determined to raise themselves by their united energies to a proper position in society, peaceably enjoying the fruits of their arduous and dangerous toil, and an adequate remuneration as an equivalent.

Your's respectfully,  
WILLIAM GOSWELL,  
Secretary to the Miners' of Lancashire.

SOUTH LONDON CHARTIST HALL, 115, Blackfriars-road.—A grand concert and ball, for the benefit of Mr. J. French, will be held on Monday next, January 4th. When the friends of democracy are requested to attend. Tickets to be had of Mr. Stallwood, Mr. May, 3, Packer-street, Waterloo-road; Mr. Edwards, 2, Weston-street, Snowfields; Berners' Hall, French-street, 12, Snowfields; and of Mr. Knighton at the hall.

MOTTRAM.—The monthly meeting of the shareholders in the Land Company, will be held in the large room, opposite the Bulls Head, Mottram, on Sunday, January 3rd, at 2 o'clock.

THE CHARTISTS of Manningham, will meet in their room, on Sunday, at ten o'clock in the morning.

CITY CHARTIST HALL, Turgate-lane.—A special general meeting of the shareholders will take place at the County Court, Snowhill, on Sunday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

A BALL, CONCERT, &c., will take place at the Rose and Crown, Colville-court, Tottenham-court-road, on Wednesday, January 6th, for the benefit of a Chartist suffering from extreme illness and poverty. Tickets can be had of Mr. T. M. Wheeler, 83, Dean-street, Soho; Mr. Parkes, 21, Windmill-street, Fidelity; or of Mr. Bully Ridley, 13, The Strand, near the Strand-street, &c.

STONINGTON.—The adjourned discussion will take place, on Tuesday evening next, at Mr. Taylor's Railway Engine coffee-house, 122, Brick-lane, near Church-street. Subject—"Iris Trades' Unions benefited the Working Classes?" Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

CITY OF LONDON.—The members of this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, are requested to meet at the George, Goswell-court, Snow Hill, on Sunday evening, January the 3rd, at six o'clock precisely.

THE MEMBERS of the Spitalfields broad silk hand-loom weavers union are respectfully informed that the adjourned discussion relative to the statement which Mr. Sherrard is in-structed to compile, will be resumed on Saturday, January the 9th, 1847, at the Crown and Anchor, Waterloo Town, at half-past eight o'clock, when it is hoped that every member will attend.

A. E. DELAFORCE, Secretary.

3, Thurlow Square, Chester Street, BUNHILL ROW, St. Luke's.

On Monday evening, Mr. T. Cooper will lecture on "The Conquest of Difficulties in Learning and Science" as examples to working men.

THE FRATERNAL DEBATORS will assemble on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the German School, City Hall Meeting, Drury Lane, three doors from St. John's.

BURNING OF BRICKS IN A LOCALITY.—A special meeting will be held on Wednesday, January 6th, to appoint a committee and auditors to this branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company; it is earnestly requested that every member will attend.

LUZ.—The Chartists will meet on Sunday evening next, at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, at 6 o'clock, when a discussion will take place on—"What are the Rights of Man?"

OLDHAM.—A branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company has been in existence for two months at this place, which meets every alternate Saturday night, at Mr. Parker's house, Old Slidion, at seven o'clock.

THE EASTINGTON LANE branch of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company will meet at Mr. Hunt's Public-house, every Sunday afternoon, till further notice.

NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

"Union for the Million."

The Central Committee of the above flourishing and rapidly extending Association, met at their office, 30, Hrole Street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, December 28th. The minutes of the previous meeting were confirmed, the financial account read and received, and a copy of the same was also read from the pen of the Secretary, among which was one from the Shoe makers of Denbigh, North Wales, forming the Central Committee that the employees of that town, taking advantage of the season, had reduced their wages as low as they were previous to the late strike; the Central Committee are sorry to say the shoe-makers of that town have not kept their word, but have paid up to the Association, although the Association at considerable expense gained them an advantage in the summer. The Central Committee determined to act with strict justice to all parties; they cannot possibly give assistance to any trade that does not keep their payments up according to rule.

A letter was read from Mr. Peel, the Society's Missionary, giving a glowing account of his tour among the Black Printers of Derbyshire, especially a meeting at the Forge Inn, New Mills. He met with a very enthusiastic reception from all the Black Printers, and he addressed them for an hour and an half upon the principles of the two associations—how they worked into each other's hands, and the reason for establishing two associations, was listened to throughout with the most profound attention, and was received at its termination in the most enthusiastic and satisfactory manner. A resolution of confidence in the Association, and a pledge on the part of the Black Printers to support and advocate it, was carried unanimously, and also a vote of thanks to our honorable President, for his priceless services in behalf of the working man, when the meeting separated, highly instructed by what they had heard. He also attended a meeting at Stockport of all trades, at the Mersey Inn. After the meeting he succeeded in forming a district committee; five trades agreed to hold a first meeting on Saturday next; he also announced that at the commencement of the next quarter, the Central Committee would send an address of 430 Roller makers, and 200 Cotton Spinnars, and other bodies, he could not give information of. He is authorized to assure the Central Committee, that at least 6,000 may be expected within the next quarter; he likewise proposes to hold a general public meeting of the trades of Stockport on an early day in the town hall, if the Mayor can be induced to grant the use of it.

The following is Mr. Peel's route for the next week:—

Monday, 4th, Burnley.

Tuesday, 5th, Loughborough.

Wednesday, 6th, Ramotholm.

Thursday, 7th, Tottington.

Friday, 8th, Edgworth.

Saturday, 9th, Belmont.

Monday, 11th, Edgworth.

Tuesday, 12th, Manchester.

Wednesday, 13th, Redhead.

Saturday, 16th, Burnley.

The meeting at Burnley will be a general delegate meeting from all the block printing districts.

Mr. Jacobs, from Glasgow, reports, on Tuesday evening the district committee met at Mr. Gelespie's, Don Quixote Tavern, Trozange, when he attended and reported the business of the late meeting of the full committee in London, it was then agreed that a more active agitation of the City be entered into for the purpose of extending the National Association. Mr. J. Laurie, shipwright, and other bodies, District Secretary, and Mr. Corrogon Dyer, was elected convenor. After the arrangement of other preliminary business, the Committee adjourned to Monday evening next, Mr. Jacobs has succeeded in establishing District Committees in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, and Greenock. On Friday evening, the 25th, Mr. J. attended a meeting of the Trades of Port Glasgow, held in the Town Hall, on the National Association of trades, and the nature of the manifold grievances of the Trades, and the only remedy, the Nat'l Assn. The audience were most attentive, and frequently expressed their approbation by cheers at the close. Mr. Johnson proposed a resolution approving of the principles and objects of the Assn; it, and that a Committee be formed to forward the same, which was carried unanimously. After arranging the Committee, the meeting separated.

Mr. Lengann, missionary, reported that on Monday evening, he attended a public meeting of the file cutters of Warrington. It was a splendid and enthusiastic meeting, he feels assured much good will arise therefrom. A resolution was passed to the effect that the file cutters would join the National Association as soon as some trade dispute was settled they have on hand.

On the 22nd, he attended a meeting of Tailors. It was very numerously attended, and all parties were evidently delighted at his ardent and enthusiastic manner of explaining the principles of the two Associations. They declared their intention of calling a second meeting, to which they invited him.

On the 23rd, he visited the Cotton Spinnars, when after an address of some length, they came to the resolution of calling a large meeting on a future day, Mr. Lengann to be present.

On the 24th attended a meeting of fustian cutters, which was very well received, and at the close was informed that the fustian cutters were about to join in a body, in a very short time.

Mr. LENGANN states that in Warrington the trades took him for a police spy, (in consequence of the excited state of the trades in reference to the so-called conspiracy), but after showing them the signature of the President, Mr. Duncombe, to his credentials, they were perfectly satisfied, his (the hon. president's) name being a tower of strength to the trades of Great Britain and the working classes generally.

The Central Committee then passed a resolution to the following effect:—

"That quarterly cards of different colours, be issued by the Central Committee to the different trades, to be by them given to every member who are on the books at the end of each year, so that should any trades default, or difficulty arise, no man will be eligible to receive the support of the association who is not in possession of a proper coloured card."

A letter was read from Mr. Moore, of Liverpool, enclosing a pamphlet detailing the circumstances of the arrest of 17 mechanics and engineers at Newton in the Willow, and expressing a wish for the assistance of the Central Committee in raising funds for their defence.

The following resolution was carried, viz:—

"The Central Committee deeply regret that their brother workmen of Newton have neglected to join their ranks, and thereby avail themselves of the moral and monetary power of more than 70,000 men determined to support their rights, but they at the same time earnestly call on all members of the National Association, and the working generally of Great Britain and Ireland, to assist them by voluntary contributions, knowing full well that the Newton presentment, is a stain indirectly at the trades of Great Britain that are organized to protect themselves.

Any person or trades body desirous of contributing to the defence of these men, can send their money to the office of the United Trades Association, when they may depend upon it being forwarded to the proper authorities.

The Committee then adjourned.





