





THE NORTHERN STAR, AND NATIONAL TRADES JOURNAL.

Established in Leeds in 1837, and since then the leading Provincial Journal in the Kingdom, and the only one published at No. 34, Strand, London.

The object of the Proprietor in establishing the Northern Star was to furnish a fair and faithful organ for the representation of the Labouring Classes, whose interests from time immemorial have been shamefully neglected.

The removal of the Star to London has enabled its conductors to supply the reader with the latest intelligence, as well as the most interesting news; in consequence of which its number of readers have materially increased in the Metropolis, and its country circulation can be equalled by few, even the most extensively circulated Metropolitan newspapers.

From the extensive circulation of the Northern Star, together with the fact that it is read by all classes of society as the organ of the Labouring Classes, its proprietors will find it to be a medium of communication with the public at large worth notice.

Books and Publications for review must be addressed (post paid) to the Editor, 34, Strand, London. Advertisements for orders and papers to be addressed to Peckham O'Connor, 34, Strand, where all communications will be punctually attended to.

The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Returns for October, November, and December, 1843 (since which no returns have been made), show that the Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established London Weekly Journals:—

Table with 2 columns: Name of Journal, and Circulation. Rows include: Review of the World, Examiner, Morning Post, &c.

\* \* \* Observe the Office, 34, Strand, London.

The following Books are published at the Northern Star Office, 34, Strand, and may be had of all Booksellers and News Agents.

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Just published Price Fourpence (forming a Pamphlet of 16 pages demy 8vo, in a stiff wrapper).

THE THIRD EDITION OF

A FULL AND COMPLETE REFUTATION OF THE PHILOSOPHY CONTAINED IN A TRACT recently published by the MESSRS. CHAMBERS, of Edinburgh, entitled "The Employer and Employed."

This valuable little work contains the most complete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Machinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions.

The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr. O'Connor, for the publication of this Tract, for the publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues which have recently appeared in the Star, have determined him to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish of the Labouring Classes.

"The Employer and the Employed," \* \* \* by Feargus O'Connor, \* \* \* beats anything even of its author's."

Complete in one Vol., neatly Bound in Cloth, A PRACTICAL WORK ON SMALL FARMS.

Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

By FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ.

The desire of the author has been to furnish a valuable compendium of the most useful and practical knowledge every working man to become possessed of. It contains all the practical instructions, together with Plates, describing Farm-house, Offices, Tank, Farm-yard, &c.; with particular information requisite for carrying out all the operations.

N.B.—The above work may still be procured in numbers, price 6d. each.

"I have, within the last few months, visited every part of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are well clad, well fed, and merry; they are all employed on SMALL FARMS of their own, or on equitable tennants'—Vide Lord Clarendon's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct. 5th, 1843.

Those persons desirous of bettering their condition and becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the "Productive Labourer's Market," will do well to read "A Practical Work on Small Farms," by FEARGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ. It contains much useful information, invaluable to the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers will find many useful lessons in the new system of husbandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays great practical knowledge, and is written so that any one who reads may understand. Mr. O'Connor seems not to have any other object in view than to benefit the labouring man; he has not buried his meaning in technical details, which very few understand, but which most writers on agriculture seem so desirous of using. Perhaps they do not understand the practice of Farming so well as the author; and, therefore, mystify that which they cannot explain, by some long and needless sentences, yet we can understand the author's meaning, and we can see that his power of expression may pass over as a "hard word," hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced. The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toil of the labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, or, at best, the Sunday School. The work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Abolitionist, Tenant ought to be without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tillage and cropping is alike useful to all."—Extract from a Farmer's Letter.

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"Mr. O'Connor shows clearly, what will soon be apparent to all who read the work, that the labouring man, by the means of obtaining not only all that is physically requisite for man's progress, but also that which is necessary to his mental and moral improvement, may pass over as a 'hard word,' hard to pronounce, and harder to understand when it is pronounced. The reader will find that Mr. O'Connor has avoided all those hard names, and suited the language to the toil of the labourer, whose college is generally the workshop, or, at best, the Sunday School. The work is written for holders of Small Farms, yet no Abolitionist, Tenant ought to be without it; the valuable information it contains respecting tillage and cropping is alike useful to all."—Extract from a Farmer's Letter.

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Half-length portraits of the following distinguished characters may be had at the Office, price sixpence each.—Andrew Marvel, General Arthur O'Connor, William Cobbett, Henry Hunt, Richard Oastler, Thomas Attwood, James Brainerd, &c., and Sir William Molesworth, Bart.

The above portraits have been given at different times to subscribers of the Northern Star, and are allowed to be the most complete collection ever presented with any newspaper.

Price Two Shillings. FIFTEEN LESSONS ON THE ANALOGY AND SYNTAX OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, for the use of adult persons who have neglected the study of Grammar. By Wm. HILL.

Fifth edition, revised and amended. The Lessons in these works are intended solely for the use of natives. They are directed, therefore, of all those half-breath distinctions and unnecessary subdivisions in grammar, which, if at all useful, can only be of use to foreigners. The science of Grammar, which has so long enshrouded it, the absurd and unmeaning technicalities which pervade all other works on Grammar are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, and the lessons are arranged in a series of questions and answers, which, if at all useful, can only be of use to foreigners. The science of Grammar, which has so long enshrouded it, the absurd and unmeaning technicalities which pervade all other works on Grammar are exchanged for terms which have a definite and precise meaning, and the lessons are arranged in a series of questions and answers, which, if at all useful, can only be of use to foreigners.

By the use of the fifteen lessons, and the accompanying exercises, any one, in a few weeks, acquire a good knowledge of Grammar, without any of the disgusting drudgery which, under the present system, prevents nine out of ten from ever acquiring a knowledge of Grammar.

"A competent grammatical knowledge of our own language is the true basis on which all literature ought to rest."—Bishop Leach.

"Mr. Hill is evidently an original thinker. He attacks with ability and success, the existing system of English Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is encumbered. Justly condemning the too frequent practice of making pupils commit long sentences of Grammar to memory, he maintains that the only proper way to learn the grammar is through the understanding."—Lloyd's Weekly London News.

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THE SECRET COMPANION.

A MEDICAL WORK on nervous debility and the associated cause of the decline of physical strength and loss of mental capacity, with remarks on the effects of solitary indulgence, neglected gonorrhoea, syphilis, secondary symptoms, &c., and mode of treatment; followed by observations on marriage, with proper directions for the removal of all disqualifications. Illustrated with engravings, showing the evils arising from the use of morphia, and its influence on the body.

By J. BAKER and Co., Consulting Surgeons, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row; Mr. Noble, 114, Chancery-lane; Mr. Purkiss, Compton-street; Soho; Hanny and Co., 63, Oxford-street; Barth, 4, Bridge-street, Covent-garden; Gooden, 14, Leadenhall-street; London; Roberts, Derby; Sutton, &c.

By the late Dr. Roberts's will, Messrs. Beach and Barneby, who had been confidentially entrusted with the preparation of his medicines for many years past, are left joint proprietors of the Poor Man's Friend and Filioe Antisiphilicæ, &c., &c., with the exclusive right, power, and authority to prepare and vend the same. The utility of these medicines is fully testified by thousands of patients who have been cured by their aid. Amongst the numerous testimonials received, the following is selected:—

To Messrs. Beach and Barneby, Dr. Roberts. Gentlemen,—Amongst the many cures performed by your invaluable medicines, I may mention one—the person does not wish his name to appear in public print, but you may refer to me for the facts of the case. A man, whose disease had so affected his face that it was almost unrecognisable, and so disgusting that he was obliged to keep his house, and after trying several remedies, but all in vain, was induced to try your Poor Man's Friend and Filioe. After using a bottle and a box of pills, he seemed to grow worse; but through my persuasion he continued the medicine, and when he had used the fourth pot of ointment, and also the pills, he was completely cured, and has remained so ever since, now nearly six months.

Many other remarkable cures have been effected, and inasmuch as I positively think it is one of the best medicines I am acquainted with, for the diseases to which it is recommended.

Yours very faithfully, THOMAS MACADAM.

Dunannon, April 6, 1845.

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By the late Dr. Roberts's will, Messrs. Beach and Barneby, who had been confidentially entrusted with the preparation of his medicines for many years past, are left joint proprietors of the Poor Man's Friend and Filioe Antisiphilicæ, &c., &c., with the exclusive right, power, and authority to prepare and vend the same. The utility of these medicines is fully testified by thousands of patients who have been cured by their aid. Amongst the numerous testimonials received, the following is selected:—

To Messrs. Beach and Barneby, Dr. Roberts. Gentlemen,—Amongst the many cures performed by your invaluable medicines, I may mention one—the person does not wish his name to appear in public print, but you may refer to me for the facts of the case. A man, whose disease had so affected his face that it was almost unrecognisable, and so disgusting that he was obliged to keep his house, and after trying several remedies, but all in vain, was induced to try your Poor Man's Friend and Filioe. After using a bottle and a box of pills, he seemed to grow worse; but through my persuasion he continued the medicine, and when he had used the fourth pot of ointment, and also the pills, he was completely cured, and has remained so ever since, now nearly six months.

Many other remarkable cures have been effected, and inasmuch as I positively think it is one of the best medicines I am acquainted with, for the diseases to which it is recommended.

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Dunannon, April 6, 18







## THE BONE-KNAWING ATROCITY.

In another place will be found the report of an investigation into certain allegations made in Parliament by Mr. WAXLEY, relative to practices obtaining amongst the poor in the Andover Union. It will be found also that those allegations have, to the eternal disgrace of this Government, been borne out *fact*; and that human beings, in this Christianised England, are forced by law-produced poverty to a law-administered "charity," to turn *cannibals*! These facts we dare not at present comment, but must content ourselves with giving the following indignant

reprobation of the particular transactions, and of the system that leads to them, from the *Times* of Thursday :-

Notwithstanding the horrors and atrocities to which the Poor Law has given birth, we could not have believed it possible that even the measure we have named could have led to anything so utterly revolting as the facts stated in our paper of yesterday have occurred in the union workhouse at Andover. A short time before the prorogation of Parliament Mr. Warkley asked the Home Secretary if he had heard " that the paupers of a union in Hampshire were employed in crushing bones, and that while

employed they were engaged in quarrelling with each other for the bones, in extracting marrow from them, and in gnawing off the meat from the extremities." To this question Sir James Graham replied that he had heard nothing of the sort, and he further went on to say, that "if the facts alleged were true he was quite satisfied that they would have been represented to him." "He could not believe that such an abuse existed, for,

that case, he would have heard of it. Here the matter might have ended, had not Mr. Wakley suggested to the Home Secretary that it was his duty to make inquiry into the subject; and his inquiry having been made, the statement of the late member for Finsbury is not simply confirmed, but the facts are found to be even more horrible than himself was at the time conscious of. It appears from the investigation which has taken place in this truly shocking affair, that the paupers are employed in crushing bones collected from various sources, including frequently the bones of horses

well as of other animals, and "occasionally" suffered from *churchyards*. Now, we admit that the supposition of human beings having been starved into such a state of brutal degradation that they could not satisfy the cravings of hunger from such a disgusting source is altogether past belief, and if we had not seen evidence of the fact we could not have considered it possible. We have read of nothing in the accounts of sieges or shipwrecks, nor even in imaginative descriptions of the worst horrors which these calamities entail, that can be compared with the dreadful truth that has just been brought to light at Andros.

Though we cannot help turning with loathing for the contemplation of an act so sickening as that which the paupers have at this place been driven to, must feel the greatest pity for the wretches who very nature has been thus brutalized by the system which the Poor Law of this country is administered. They must have been ground down by hunger to condition as low as that of the very dogs, for we find it in the words of the paupers themselves that they are "ready to fight over the bones" and, "as soon as one sees a good bone which is unobserved by the others he contrives to steal it away," and hides it till he gets an opportunity of gnawing it. Mr. Munday, of the guardians, and a borough magistrate, to w

We have lately had occasion to refer to the atrocities committed by the French in Algeria, but our neighbours may indeed retaliate upon us by paying to the inhuman barbarities that our Poor practices. Although the atrocity of Pelissier was horrible enough, it may well be said that the destruction of life is not so great an injury to the degraded man literally to the level of the

which has been the result of the Poor Law at  
over. It is incumbent on all who are concerned  
for the honour of their country, to repudiate a  
ten which must become a national disgrace which  
leads to such facts as those we have been speak-  
of. What must the sufferings of these wretched  
persons have been before they were driven to ar-  
for which in no accounts of wars or famines, ship-  
or shipwrecks—facts, or fiction,—in nothing we  
have heard or read, have we ever met with  
parallel? Even the conduct of Pellissier has been  
parallel supplied by a countryman of his own,  
a reduction of human beings by starvation to  
a degraded state that they have been render-  
facts.

from churchyards—is an offence that stands a  
and the Poor Law is the only law that could  
given rise to it.

The *Andover* case cannot rest where it is,  
though Sir James Graham omitted to make any  
sion to the result of the inquiry, which he must  
know before Parliament was prorogued, pro-  
pition will pronounce itself on a matter respect  
which the Home Secretary preferred remain  
silent.

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## To Readers & Correspondents

G. CAVILL, SHEFFIELD.—Such rumours as he speaks are utterly without foundation; and we trust he is not injured thereby. The reason why he did not receive his *Stars* in proper time lay entirely with us, explained to him in a letter posted previously recording his. To several other agents who have written us, we reply, that after using every possible care we could not complete their orders in time, from defect in the machinery.

COMMUNICATIONS for the YORK CHARTISTS must be addressed to George Jefferson, York's Church-yard, Layer York.

SAILORS' WRONGS.—THE "CHIMING" SYSTEM, EDITOR OF THE "YORK COURIER."

article respecting the sailors and their wrongs: we now say that one of the wrongs complained of has lately attracted the attention of the legislature and passed a law to prevent crimping. As a result of your readers may not be aware what "crimping" will not be of course to offer a few observations on the subject. A sailor, when out of employment, is a fish out of water, (stuck in, Jack!)—he knows where to go, or what to do—he asks a Jew, or a Gentile slopper, who asks Jack does he want a ship? "Yes," says he. "Then come with me and I will get you one." The raschel takes him to a home-made glass of *whiskey, opium, and vitriol*, and a speedy Jack is asleep. The "crimp" is

then runs off and speaks to a captain in war-  
crew—he bargains to bring the men on board  
(the master) wants them. The Jew then gets as  
promissory notes as the captain wants hands—the  
cash is paid in the amount of £25, or £20, or £10.  
If the sailor goes in the ship, the Jew, or "crim-  
master," or "crimp," is all the same, then gives  
another dose of whiskey, opium, and vitriol, and a  
jacket, manufactured on purpose out of devil's  
plug of contraband tobacco, an old pair of shoes  
left by some poor sailor, who when going away  
not find them; and, thus supplied, goes back to  
the ship. The "crimp" makes the advance-  
ment and draws the wages of the sailor, the

he has sailed away, that is, one month's advance on his wages. Another villainous system is, a number of the smart honest men, to all appearance "gentlemen," keep what they term "shipping offices." These take a gross portion of the sailors go there to seek employment, because the shipmasters patronize "crimps." Jack applies: he is told yes—tolerate employment with Captain So-and-so, but the sailor has promised to give him (the crimp) 100 berth, but if he will give a pound he shall have a poor fellow, perhaps with a family of young children crying for bread, has to sell or pledge some of his furniture to satisfy the cupidity of this set. The act lately passed is to prevent the fee be-

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s will be  
the sums  
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ay up the  
y trifling  
sufficient  
promise

dreams of the rascality of the landsharks who actually done for. Let him live and learn—fully, J. FIELDS.

J. L. JONES, MANCHESTER.—Thanks for a "spangled Banner." The articles on "Ag Chemistry," published in the *Star*, are not only a separate publication. The only way in friend could prove the death of his father in the States, would be by some one going over to collect the proofs.

C. J.—Not any particular width—but the use of highways are put require that they be wide enough to accommodate the traffic over them.

W. I. BALFORTH, MANCHESTER.—Thanks for letter. We have made use of some portion of it, to use the remainder next week.

J. H. ROTHERHAM.—We have not the means at hand to answer his questions with certainty.

JACOB TRUST.—Letter I. next week. Can he let Letter II. by Thursday?

HENRY SMITH, LIVERPOOL.—Our endeavour is to *star* generally interesting to the general readers. This we believe to be in some degree by the observance of the rule which has the exclusion of mere local "addresses" for the last past; a rule which we do not feel disposed to alter to gratify the querulousness of any par-



SUNDERLAND ELECTION.

THE NOMINATION.—Hastings, High Street, Sandwich, August 13.—While I now write there is such

pose of dividing Colonel Thompson's forces, and of interrupting the Colonel's proposer, while addressing the multitude. The splendid banner they carried was thrown to the ground in a moment, and in a short space of time torn to ribbons; the poles were broken and laid over the shoulders of the bearers of them. Mr. Hudson's party, the first thing at the hustings to-day, commenced the battle of the arm and they have surely been worsted. One or two of Hudson's bullies have been taken into custody.

ous. From the Bridge Hotel down to the George (the space of nearly a quarter of a mile) is one day's

Cotton balls are now flying about in the crowd. The cotton balls are emblematical of an affair of

gentlemen on Whitbourne Sands.

strong is popular feeling in favour of the Colonel than by a possible means can Mr. Hudson's hire friends (and he has a good number of them) maintain their place in front of the hustings.

J. Wright, Esq., is now addressing the people, but not one word, I am sure, can be heard at three paces distance.

Richard Spoor, Esq., now attempts the same in possibility.

I firmly believe popular feeling has never been so strongly inclined in favour of any man living as it has been in favour of Colonel Thompson at the present election.

Mr. Thompson now rose, and said: "Electioneering has been the popular candidate very long, but it is no fault of mine. He might have waited a little longer, and seen how popular feeling was. There have been a thousand pounds offered to me of my friends and committee-men to let us be in a minority for the leading twelve hours—not by the Tories, but by railway speculators—this not for the purpose of robbing speculators of their money, but to give the vote to the purchasers of railway shares?" The noble speaker only a few minutes, and was attentively listened to.

Mr. Hudson attempted to speak, but not a word could be heard.

The show of hands has been taken, and is in proportion of a hundred to one in favour of the man of the people. More than a hundred hands were not up for Mr. Hudson, while many thousands were held for the Colonel.—*The Sun*, Thursday.

**WARRICK EXTRACTS.**—In consequence of the postponement of Sir Charles Douglas to the effect of Commissioners of Greyhound Racing and Sir Charles being subsequently having to vacate his seat for this borough, election to supply the vacancy caused thereby took place on Wednesday last. There was no opposition and the election excited scarcely the slightest interest. The usual moving and seconding having been gone through, Mr. John Gifford, one candidate being proposed, Sir Charles Douglas was declared to be duly re-elected.

**GUTHRIE'S ELECTION.**—Guthrie, Robert, August 1.—The appointment of Guthrie, Robert, Esq., as Clerk of the Ordinance having involved the loss of his office, a new election took place for this city yesterday, at Guildhall, before Mr. H. Silverlock, the Mayor, Lord Arthur Lennox had offered him for recognition, and was supported. After the Bribery Act had been read, and the names of the candidates, who were Mr. Gifford, the town clerk, and other preliminaries duly completed, the Mayor put in nomination by Mr. R. Henry, and seconded by Dr. McCargh. His Lordship having been charged duly elected, the proceedings terminated.

**DUNDEE.**

**THE CHRISTIAN CHAMIST HOUSE** held a soiree at their usual place of worship, Campden Row Hall, Backs-street, on Tuesday evening, August 5th, in honour of Mr. John McCune's coming to reside in Dundee. The hall was gracefully decorated with flowers, and the hall was graciously occupied by gentlemen, ladies and children.

patriots who have suffered in freedom's cause. There was a full attendance of the sons and daughters too to welcome Mr. M'Crae as their future pastor and to know that he has been the unflinching and consistent advocate of the rights of labour from the first year. The evening was enlivened by an excellent vocal band, who charmed the audience with a number of pieces of sacred music, which were well performed. The chair was filled by Archibald M'Donald (late of Aberdeen), who, in introducing the speakers, spoke to the following sentiments:—  
 "The Christian Chartist Cause, may its glories flourish, may its triumphs be the happiness of mankind. May its principles ever be true and strict, and may its success attend the efforts made to promote its interests." The next sentiment was spoken by Mr. M'Crae:—"May the present struggle for freedom throughout the world pave the way for the spread of the pure principles of Christianity." By Mr. James M'Donald, the following was read:—"We hail the civil and religious freedom your Creator designed for us." By Mr. T. G. Mistrad, a gentleman in Filshire:—"May the prison doors of all political victims be speedily burst open, and the exiles brought in safety to their native land." Between the speakers the company was entertained by patriotic songs and a variety of other songs. The following national anthem—"Scots wha hae by Wallace bled" in which all joined, standing. The viands were served by Mr. Robertson, of the Railway Coffee House, Dock-street, and did him great credit. "The people's press, with its talented editor," "The voice and response, to wit with great enthusiasm," the name of the company was given, and the company drew down plaudits that lasted for some time, and when Mr. M'Crae favoured the company with the song "O'Connor's welcome to Scotland," cheering was again and again renewed, "fill the glass," he offers a dry clink. A great many patriotic sentiments were uttered during the evening, the meeting being broken up at the very short hour of twelve o'clock, highly delighted with this feast of reason, food of soul.

**Forthcoming Meetings.**

LONDON.—City Chartist Hall, 1, FINSBURY LANE.—Mr. Cresswell's second lecture, Thursday, June 1st, half-past seven precisely, next Sunday night (the 3rd inst.) subject—Ancient Greece; her patriots

did achievements in the fine arts: Themistocles, Aristides, Miltiades, and the victories of Mar-

institutions of Sparta and Athens: Pericles, Socrates, and their oratory: Aristotle, and their schools of wisdom: Homer, the father of poetry, and his illustrious successor, the Phili, and the corruption of Greece: Alexander the Great, and the fall of Athens. Singing and after the recess.

**CITY LOCALITY.**—The members of this locality requested to meet in the Hall, Turnagain-lane, Sunday evening next, at five o'clock precisely.

**LAND SOCIETY.**—All persons who have taken shares of this Society in the City district, are requested to meet at the Hall, Turnagain-lane, Sunday evening next, at six precisely, to elect their own officers for the district.

**THE CHARITISTS OF MANCHESTER** will hold an evening this (Saturday, August 19th), in connection with the executors of the *Feeling of August*, when a drunken and infuriated yomachy crew butchered our fellow countrymen on the *St. Peterloo*. The meeting will be held in the 1st Science, Camp-field, when those distinguished gentlemen, *Mr. Wm. B. Denham*, *Mr. Wm. Denham*, and *Mr. P. McGrath*, will address the meeting. A chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock evening.

**THE SOUTH LANCASHIRE CAMP MEETING** will be held on Sunday (to-morrow), near the Grand School, Middleton, when the following gentlemen will be present and address the meeting: *Mr. Wm. Denham*, *Mr. Wm. B. Denham*, *Mr. D. C. A. Murray*, *Mr. F. A. Taylor*, *Wm. Bell*, and *Mr. D. McGrath* to be taken at one o'clock precisely. A chair will be taken for the Manchester Charitists.

future must be addressed to Mr. Richard R. No. 8, Violet-street, Wilmore-street, Halmes.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—This branch of the first Co-operative Land Society meets in the hall of the Marine Lodge, Sun Inn, side, every Sunday evening at six o'clock.

MANCHESTER.—On Mr. P. McGrath will address the Committee of Manchester in the Carpenters' Hall, Cannon-street, on Sunday, August 24th, at half-past six o'clock evening.

HALIFAX.—The committee meets every Wednesday night, at eight o'clock, to enroll members in the first Co-operative Land Society.

OLDHAM.—On Sunday (to-morrow), a lecture will be delivered in the Working Man's Hall, High-street, by Mr. Philip McGrath, of London—"The Land, as a means to the Charter." It will be taken at half-past six o'clock in the evening discussion invited.

MOSSLEY.—The members of the Mossley branch of the National Co-operative Association are requested at the Association's Local Executive Committee Tuesday evening, August 19th, at eight o'clock.

BRADFORD.—On Sunday the Charter Committee meet in their Room at ten o'clock in the morning. A public meeting will be held in the Large Butcher-worth-buildings, on Monday evening, at eight o'clock, when Messrs. Alderson, Wilcock, Smyth and others will deliver addresses on the Land question. On Sunday evening a meeting will be held at Dabry's, Great St. Mary, Wincifield. Christiana takes the chair. The members of the first Co-operative Land Society, resident in Bradford, will meet for the transaction of business at the house of Mr. Sugden, on Monday evening at eight o'clock. The committee of the Power Loom Weavers will meet on Saturday evening, at eight o'clock.



**NORTHERN CIRCUIT.**

Thompson, Manchester, hosiers; T. Gaden, W. L. C. & J. C. A. Adey, Poole, coal-merchants; R. T. and W. C. K. Kirwood, Old Cavenish-street, tailors; F. Bradbury, M. and S. Sugden, Haslingden, Lancashire, drapers; as far as regards S. Sugden—J. M. Kromheim, W. Stephens and F. W. Sutton, Earl-street, Blackfriars, City, type-stereotype-founders; as far as regards J. M. Kromheim—J. Gibbon, J. Muddiman, and J. Hennell, Coventry, ribbon-manufacturers; as far as regards J. Hennell—J. Spooner and F. Smith, Gloucester-street, Bayham-street, Camden Town, pianoforte-makers; J. Barford and Co., Wood-street, City, dealers in plate.



water)—are formed by burning vegetables; and many

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, MONDAY, AUGUST 1.  
There has been a good supply of wheated flour from  
Ireland, but small of other articles. Since last Sat-  
urday the weather has been cold and unfavourable  
to the crops coming to maturity, and on Saturday  
had incessant and heavy rain, which continued  
the following morning; the appearance, &c. now  
is, with a rather high temperature, & the ground  
is very wet, and the floods during the week have  
been less extensive, the millers and dealers observing  
caution in their purchases, and on Friday  
articles were sold on rather easier terms. A  
good demand has been experienced for other des-  
tinations of grain and pulse for transit into the inter-  
ior. Irish oats have been sold at 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d.  
Canadian, including barley 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8s. 4d.  
Canadian, per 480 lbs. and 4s. 10d. to 5s. 10d. Indian  
2s. 10d. to 3s. 0d. and Egyptian beans at 3s. 6d.  
per 350 lbs., which is an improvement of 1s. 6d.  
quarter on, each. Oatmeal has brought a



of C. S. Batelle and the

of C. S. Ratcliffe, and the Board of Directors; one of whose grand schemes was to make an inglorious termination of the funds, &c., of every Lodge in the United States; suspending whole Districts, and threatening all others with the same sanguinary punishment, should they dare to dissent from bowing to their arbitrary will. Our General Laws state that all proposed alterations in them are to be referred to the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge has decided by a large majority, and circulated with the January Report of the Order, that "the principle of which is allowed by all to be essentially necessary to the well-being of a free community—has been violated at the late A. M. C. The executive have resolved among themselves to alter the Financial arrangements of the Order, and force the Financial self-opinionated views being thwarted, they merely made a slight allusion to their views, knowing well that had they been submitted to the test of being fairly canvassed through the Unity, that their intentions would have been approved. It would be a gross lie upon them

I desire to say that they are ignorant of the nature of our Order; they are no such things. They were not ignorant of the fact, that by altering our financial arrangements, they were trading upon the vitals of the Varsity, thereby endangering its very existence; and ere long, their motive for so doing will be glaringly apparent. And they (the executive) have been sincere in their views of the state of the Varsity, they would have recommended that the surplus fund of the Order should have been retained among those Lodges and Districts that were in a state of pecuniary embarrassment, and requested them to retrench their expenditure, and pointed out the vast sums of money they wasted on regalias and other things not necessary for our government. The following will perhaps shew the reasons :- From 1839 to 1846, the principal men of the executive

For clothing, printing &c, upwards of £30,000, independent of what they have received from private individuals. Why should we tenderly submit to be made the tools of men, whose sinister motives are so very apparent? They say you must support your Charitable Gifts. Do they hint in the least about your trenchering your expenditure on Reginia? No. Let reason be the cause. We wished justice to be done us, and for the purpose valued respectfully upon the District Officers (to threats were held out) to request them to call a general meeting of the District, in order that every man should understand how far the alterations affected him. They have since issued a circular, condemning us in no very respectful language, for daring to openly complain of the proceedings of the sinister proceedings of a body who have betrayed their trust.

Why did the District Officers refuse to call a meeting, more especially after the fact of the wrong feeling displayed at the last Quarterly Committee? I am sure that the members, who cry rhyme from fair discussion!—why uphold the conduct of men who have always been aliens in feeling to wards us? *They boast of being the poor man's friend!* forgetting at the same time, that the parties they uphold are appropriating as much of his earnings to themselves as they can get. *They cry of the poor man's friend!* One side appears a recommendation to the Board of an increase of salary to £300 per annum, for C. S. & Co. The other side a long statement of the poverty of the Unit. These are the men the District Officers are determined, whatever be the consequence, to uphold. We did expect, in a circular emanating from them, to have had some explanation as to the future Financial arrangement of the District. The following is the most we can glean: "It has been sug-

We are able to prove, that, by a trifling increase in the assessments, the same payments might be made. If an increase of the assessments were necessary, we can arrange that question without being coerced by the Board of Directors. They refer us to the Board of Directors of the District—granted; and it will be seen that the District was never in a more prosperous state than at present, and for the last three years we have been gradually decreasing our expenditure.

The District Officers have suspended the Duke of Norfolk and Union Lodges. We know not why they should have selected them; at the same time there are many others (which they are not ignorant of) of the same opinion.

It would be tiring the patience of: the readers of this, were we to extend the argument to the length the importance of the case demands. It is in contemplation to hold a meeting of the members of the District, due notice of which will be given, when we hope that every member in the District, who possibly can, will attend. Bear in mind that if you tamely submit to the usurped power of the

Board of Directors, that the Widow and Orphan's Fund must be abolished, the Funeral Fund reduced to £10 for a member; 25 for his first wife; the widow of a deceased member nothing. We again call upon you to come forth now. Now is the time or never. The man who tamely submits to be enslaved deserves to bear any burthen his task-masters would impose upon him.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, OF LIVERPOOL AND OTHER DISTRICTS. GENTLEMEN AND BROTHERS, — Circumstances have arisen in the Order which call for immediate investigation.

The parties named below having formed themselves into a Party, and

into the hands of our Committees, for the purpose of examining and reporting on the workings of the Financial Schemes of the Glasgow A. M. C., we beg leave to state that they have carefully and fully weighed every part of the plans as submitted, and do not hesitate to pronounce them as a most unjust and unwise interference with the internal affairs of Lodges, and as guaranteed by the general laws of the Order, in the management of our financial arrangements.

We beg also to state that we do not wish or desire to up-root or destroy any of the useful parts of our valual<sup>d</sup> and esteemed Institution, but simply to remedy existing abuses, and to co-operate together for the purpose of managing "our own house at home" on the most economical principles; and to do this for the benefit of all without levying pen<sup>ty</sup> on the pockets of our brethren.

**FIRST.**—We propose that the Liverpool District secede immediately from the Manchester Unity.

**SECOND.**—That we establish ourselves as the "Independent Order of Odd Fellows," and we earnestly solicit the zealous co-operation of every Lodge and District in the Universe, so that the principles of our noble Institution may be fully carried out—free from exegesis and needless expenditure—free from the trammels of custom, and betrayed the confidences reposed in them, by their unequalled persecutions and utter contempt for the rights and liberties of the members of our Order.

**THIRD.**—That all the Lodges joining this United Order

Fourth.—That the scale of gifts be fixed by a committee of one or more members from each lodge.

Fifth.—That when properly organized, immediate steps be taken to enroll the Funeral Funds; and the Lodges be recommended to enroll their lay-Laws; and that proper officers be appointed immediately to carry the above objects into effect.

By order of the Provisional Committee,  
P. C. STANLEY, Secretary.

A grand aggregate meeting was to be held on Thursday evening, in the Queen's Theatre, to consider on the foregoing proposed resolutions. It was confidently predicted by our informant that they would be adopted. The Eccles District has joined the Manchester and Sord-Brethren, against the Board of Dire tors.]

CONSUME YOUR OWN SMOKE.—Several persons were fined 40s. each at Manchester Borough Council on Thursday, for not consuming the smoke of their steam engine furnaces.

SAMPLE FOR OXON GROVERS.—There are now growing in a garden belonging to Mr. Isaac, St. Andrew's bottom, of Mill Brook, in Staley near Staley, a sample of Oxon Grover.

**LEADS CLOTH MARKETS.**—In consequence of state of the weather buyers are cautious, and consequently there has been no moderate business during the week. In the cloth halls, both on Saturday and Tuesday, the demand for all descriptions of goods was rather flat.

**LEADS CORN MARKET, TUESDAY, AUGUST 12.**—Arrival of wheat this week has fallen to about average one, for which there is a moderate demand rather over the rates of last week.

small supply of oats and beans, both these articles held for more money. No alteration in either grain since Saturday morning it has rained heavily to-day; it has now abated, but still has a very steady appearance.

**SELBY CORN MARKER, MONDAY, AUGUST 1**  
Wheat, 23s. 6d.; maslin, 19s. 6d.; beans and 16s. 6d. per load; oats 22s. 6d. per quarter.

**MALTON CORN MARKER, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1**  
We have had a limited supply of wheat and oats to today's market, and no alteration in barley nominal. Wheat, red, from 52s. to white ditto, 55s. to 54s. per gr. of 50 stones; 11d. 4d. per bush.

YORK CORN MARKET, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9.  
 weather in this neighbourhood continues very  
 tled. We have a moderate supply of grain here  
 morning; that, combined with the very rainy  
 ings, causes our farmers to ask advancing pri  
 which the buyers generally are not inclined to co  
 with, consequently, we have but a small amount  
 business doing.

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WILLIAM HEWITT, of No. 13, Charles-street, Broad-street, Walworth, in the Parish of St. Mary, North, in the County of Surrey, at the Office, No. 1, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, City of Westminster