

**NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN-
DUSTRY.**

— "Union for the Million." —

The Central Committee of the above flourishing and rapidly extending Association, met at their office, 30, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, December 28th. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed, the financial account read and received, correspondence was also read from all parts of the Uni of Kingdom, among which, was one from the Shoe makers of Denbigh, North Wales, in- forming the Central Committee that the employers of that town, taking advantage of the season, had reduced their wages as low as they were previous to the Central Committee have been sorry to see the shoe-makers of that town have not bent their levies paid up to the Associa in, although the Associa at considerable expense gained them an advance in the summer. The Central Committee are determined to act with strict justice to all parties, and cannot possibly give assistance to any trade that does not keep their payments up according to rule.

A letter was read from Mr. Peol, the Society Missionary, giving a glowing account of his tour among the Book Printers of Derbyshire, especially among the George Inn, New Mills. He especially mentioned the very excellent and successful meeting. He addressed them for an hour and a half upon the principles of the two associations—how they should look into each others hands, and the reasons for establishing two associations, was listened to throughout with the greatest interest.

was received at its termination with the most attentive and sympathetic attention, and in the most efficient, wise, and satisfactory manner. A resolution of confidence in the association, and a pledge on the part of the members to support and advocate it, was carried unanimously, and in honor to our honourable President, for his priceless services to our country and 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 and Lancashire Trades' Union, where he was elected 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 receive the adhesion of 420 Hosiery, 200 and 200 Cotton Spinners, and other bodies; he could not give the names of the authorized persons to assure the Central Committee, that the adhesion would be expected within the next quarter; he likewise proposes to hold a general public meeting of trades at Stockport on an early day in the town where the Mayor will be induced to grant the use of it. The following is Mr. Peel's rout for the next week:—

Monday, 4th January. Burnley, 7.30.
Tuesday, 5th, Liverpool.
Wednesday, 6th, Ransbottom.
Thursday, 7th, Manchester.

Friday, 8th, Edgeworth.
Saturday, 9th, Belmont.
Monday, 11th, Edgeworth.
Tuesday, 12th, Manchester.
Wednesday, 13th, Rochdale.
Saturday, 16th, Bury.
The meeting of the B.C. will be a general delegates' meeting from all the book printing districts. Mr. Jacobs, from Glasgow, reports, on Tuesday evening the district committee met at Mr. Gelepsi Don Quixote Tavern, Troughton, when he attended and reported the business of the late meeting of the district committee. It was decided that the more active agents of the City be entered into the purpose of extending the National Association. Mr. J. Laurie, ship-carpenter, was appointed District Secretary, and Mr. Corregon Dyer, was elected convener. After the arrangement of other preliminary business, the Committee adjourned to Monday evening next. Mr. Jacobs has succeeded in establishing

District Committee in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and London, Friday evening, the 23d inst. Mr. J. attended a meeting of the Glasgow, held in the Town Hall, on the National Association of Trades. The lecturer set forth in clear, convincing language, the nature of the matter, the principles of the Trades, and the only remedy, the National Association. The audience were so attentive, and frequently expressed their sympathy by cheers at the close. Mr. Johnson proposed a resolution approving of the principles and object of the Association, and that a Committee be formed to carry out the 23d, which was carried unanimously. After arranging the Committee, the meeting was parated.

Mr. LENEHAN, missionary, reported that on Monday evening, he attended a public meeting of the National Association. It was a splendid and instructive meeting. A resolution was carried, and the speaker therefrom. A Warrenton assured much good will and interest. A Warrenton assured much good will and interest. A Warrenton assured much good will and interest. The fire cutters would join the National Association as soon as some trade dispute was settled they had on hand.

On the 22nd, he attended a meeting of Tailors, very numerously attended, all parties were evidently delighted at his presence, and he was manifestly 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 Spinners, where after an address of the same he came, the solution of calling a larger meeting on a future date.

Mr. LENEHAN to be present.

On the 24th attended a meeting of fustian cutters, very well received, and at the close was warmly thanked. The speakers were about to be in a room, in a very short time.

Mr. LENEHAN states that in Warrenton the troops took him for a police spy, (in consequence of the

ated state of the trades in reference to the same commodities, but after showing them the signal of the President, Mr. Doncombe, to his credit, they were perfectly satisfied, (his the hon. p. den's) name being a token of strength to the trade 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, issued by the Central Committee to the different trades, to be by them given to the members of the Association, and to be placed on the books at the end of each quarter, so that should any trades dispute, or difficulty arise, the man will be eligible to receive the support of the Association who is not in possession of a pair of coloured card."

A letter was read from Mr. Moore, of Liverpool,

The following resolution was carried, viz.:-
 "The Central Committee deeply regret that the brother workmen of Newton have neglected to take moral and monetary advantage of the fact that the men determined to support their rights, but at the same time earnestly call on all members of the National Associations, and the workmen general of Great Britain and Ireland, to assist them by voluntary contributions, knowing full well that the more Great Britain that are organised to protect themselves.
 Any person or trades body desirous of contributing to the defence of those men, can send money to the office of the United Trades Association."

They may depend upon it being forwarded to the proper authorities.

The Committee then adjourned.

TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN RAILROADS ROUND THE MEN OF NEWTON!

For depend upon it the Free Trade Government of England will not be able to carry fully out its darling policy of leaving labour helpless and seething in despair, until they are completely crushed and crippled, the only barrier that now stands in its way—**Trades Unions.** The Landed Aristocracy of England, when it possessed a *monopoly of political power*, invariably used that power to the furtherance of its own aggrandisement; hence, the laws of Parliament, and entail, that enabled them to keep their titles and estates intact for their eldest sons, and generally quarantining their subjects from the family upon the nation. What the Landed Aristocracy have done, the Free Trade employing class of Great Britain do too, since they have succeeded

In disseminating the old party of power; laws of
 abundance and exalt will not suit them, the
 abolition of these laws depend all, broad
 Unioanists, this party will never rest satisfied
 they have completely prostrated labour at the
 cost of capital, and that they cannot successfully ac-
 complish every vestige of trades combination
 destroyed, or crippled and bound, as to the
 established for the purpose for which they
 were established.

For the rest these men—poor in your contribution
 to the defence, that they may have the first
 Right-hand of the battle and be enabled to crush
 "monsters" indelictment.

Yours, in the cause of Labour's Rights,
 An Unionist

**THE PLATE OF THE O'CONNORVILLE
 ESTATE.**

By next week specimens of the above plate w
 in the hands of our agents; and numerous ar
 ticles having been made by agents and parties
 subscribe weekly for a store to depend all the
 untity of possessing this magnificent and inter-
 esting; we have decided that all who shall sub-
 scribe to the paper from Saturday, the 9th of Janu-
 ary, February the 6th, when it will be ready for deliv-
 ery, shall be entitled to a specimen of the above
 to any thing that has ever been given with gold
 as will be admitted on inspection. The price
 of the plate and on inscribing, the price of
 coloured in the best style will be 2s. 6d.; and
 the same agents will be enabled to supply, as
 as possible, in order that no man will not

NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION
FOR THE PROTECTION OF IN
DUSTRY

"Union for the Million."

The Central Committee of the above flourishing and rapidly extending Association, met at their office, 29, High Street, London, on Monday, December 23rd. The minutes of the previous meeting read and confirmed, the financial account read and received, correspondence was also read from all parts of the Uni ed Kingdom, among which was one from the Shoe-makers of Denbigh, North Wales, inquiring the Central Committee that the employers of that town, taking advantage of the season, had reduced their wages as low as they were permitted to make; the Central Committee are sorry to say the shoe-makers of that town have not kept their levies paid up to the Associa ion, although the Association at considerable expense gained them an ad-

A letter was read from Mr. Peel, the Secretary of the Missionary, giving a glowing account of his tour among the Black Printers of Derbyshire, especially a meeting held at the Forge Inn, New Mills. He met with a very enthusiastic reception from a crowded meeting. He addressed them for an hour and a half upon the principles of the two associations—how they worked into each others hands, and the results for establishing two associations, was listened to throughout with the most

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 meeting to support and advocate it, was carried unanimously; also a vote of thanks to our honourable 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 district meeting on Saturday next; he also announced that at the commencement of the next quarter, the Com-

The following is Mr. Peel's rout for the next week :—
Monday, 4th January, Burnley.
Tuesday, 5th, Loverslough.
Wednesday, 6th, Ramsbottom.
Thursday, 7th, Tattinsbottom.

Friday, 8th, Edgewille.
Saturday, 9th, Belmont.
Monday, 11th, Edgewille.
Tuesday, 12th, Manchester.
Wednesday, 13th, Rochdale.
Saturday, 16th, Bury.

The meeting at Bury will be a general deputation from all the local printing districts.

Mr. Jacobus from Gloucester, reports, on Tuesday evening the district committee met at Mr. Gledhill's Den Quixote Tavern, Tronzeate, when Mr. Gledhill reported the business of the late meeting of the full committee in London, it was then agreed that more active agitation of the City be entered into for the purpose of extending the National Association.

Mr. J. Laurie, ship-car, enter, was appointed District Secretary, and Mr. Corregon Dyer was elected convener. After the arrangement of other preliminary business, the Committee adjourned to Monday evening next. Mr. Jacobs has succeeded in establishing District Committees in the following places:

On Monday, August 12, 1902, the District Committees in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, Aberdeen, Greenock, On Friday evening, the 23d of August, 1902, a meeting of the District Committee of Glasgow, held in the Town Hall, under the auspices of the Association of Trades. The lecturer set forth in clear, convincing language, the nature of the matter at hand, grave violations of the Trades, and the only remedy, the National Association. The audience were very much interested, and frequently expressed their approval by cheering. Mr. Johnson proposed a resolution approving of the National Association of Trades, and that a Committee be formed to attend the same, which was carried unanimously. After arranging the Committee, the meeting separated.

Mr. Leneghan, missionary, reported that on Monday evening, August 11th, he had presided at a public meeting of the cutters of Warrington. It was a splendid and enthusiastic meeting, he feels assured, and will be of great benefit. A resolution was passed to the effect that the cutters would join the National Association.

On the 22nd, he attended a meeting of Tailors.

was very numerous attended, and all parties were evidently delighted at his ardent and enthusiastic advocacy of the principles of the two A's. At the second meeting, they decided to call a third meeting. On the 23rd, he visited the Cotton Spinners, w after an address of some length, they came to the solution of calling a larger meeting on a future date. He began to present.

On the 24th he attended a meeting of Justus cutters he was very well received, and at the close was informed that the Justus cutters were of assistance to him in a body, in a very short time.

Mr. LENOX states that in Warrington the traders took him for a police spy, (in consequence of the conspiracy of the trades in reference to the so-called conspiracy of the trades in reference to the signature of the President, Mr. Danvers, and the fact that they were perfectly satisfied, by his (the hon.

"That quarterly, one of the different classes used by the Central Committee to the different trades, to be by them given to the members are clear on the books at the end of each quarter that should any trades dispute, or difficulty arise, the same will be eligible to receive the support of associated class who is not in possession of a part of the same."

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

The following resolution was carried, viz.:-

"The Central Committee deeply regret the arrest of the mechanics of New-ell-in-the-Willows."

their ranks, and thereby avail themselves of the moral and monetary power of more than 700,000 workmen determined to support their rights, but that at the same time earnestly call on all members of official Associations, and the workmen generally of Great Britain and Ireland, to assist them by voluntary contributions, knowing full well that the Department prosecution, is a stab indirectly at the traditions of Great Britain that are organised to protect the

Any person or trades body desirous of contributing to the defence of those men, can send money to the office of the United Trades Association.

when they may depend upon it being forwarded to the proper quarter.

The Committee then adjourned.

TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN RALLIED AROUND THE MEN OF NEWTON!

For depend upon it the Free Trade Government of England will not be able to carry fully out its darling principle of buying labour cheap and sell it dear, until they have destroyed, or watered down, the only barrier that now stands in its way—**TRADES UNIONS.** The Landed Aristocracy of England, when it possessed a monopoly of political power, invariably used that power to the detriment

of its own aggrandisement : hence, the laws of Primogeniture and entail, that enabled them to keep their titles and their estate intact for their eldest sons, generally quartering the younger portions of the family upon the nation. What the Landed Aristocracy have done, the Free Trade employing Capital of Great Britain will do, since they have succeeded in

In disposing the old party of power; laws of monopoly and entail will not suit them, but the abolition of these laws. Depend upon it, brothers, this party will never rest satisfied until they have completely prostrated labour at the base of capital, and that they cannot successfully accomplish until every vestige of trades combination is destroyed, or utterly crippled and bound, as to render them useless for the purpose for which they are established.

Rally round these men—poor in your contribution.

For their defence, that they may have the first trial by the English bar affords, and be enabled to crush "monster" indictment.

Your's, in the cause of Labour's Rights,
AS UNION

THE PLATE OF THE O'CONNORVILLE ESTATE.

By next week specimens of the above plate will be in the hands of our agents; and numerous applications having been made by agents and parties

subscriber weekly for a *Star*, to afford all an opportunity of possessing this magnificent and interesting engraving, we have decided that all who shall subscribe to the paper from Saturday, the 9th of January to February the 6th, when it will be ready for sale, shall be entitled to a plate of the plate is far more valuable to any thing that has ever been given with it, as well as will be admitted on inspection. The price of plate and paper will be one shilling; if the price of the coloured in the best style will be 2s. 6d.; and we request that agents will transmit their orders as soon as possible, in order that we may not incur any

Unionists, this party will never rest satisfied until they have completely prostrated labour at the altar of capital, and that they cannot successfully accomplish until every vestige of trades combination is destroyed, or utterly crippled and bound, as to render them useless for the purpose for which they are established.

Rally round these men—poor in your contribution for their defence, that they may have the first the English bar affords, and be enabled to crush the "monster" indictment.

Your's, in the cause of Labour's Rights,
 AS USHER

THE PLATE OF THE O'CONNORVILLE ESTATE.

tions having been made by agents and parties who subscribe weekly for a *Star*, to afford all an opportunity of possessing this magnificent and interesting engraving, we have decided that all who shall subscribe to the paper from Saturday, the 9th of January, to the 1st of February, shall be entitled to receive it.

February the 6th, when it will be ready for delivery, shall be entitled to a plate. The plate is far superior to any thing that has ever been given with any other as will be admitted on inspection. The price of the plate and paper will be one shilling; [the price of the coloured in the best style will be 2s. 6d.;] and the sweet that agents will agree to be the best of the

quest that agents will transmit their orders as
k, for as possible, in order that we may print accord

THE NORTHERN STAR.

The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico most ever since she became an independent power, and the patient endurance with which we have borne them, are without a parallel in the history of modern civilized nations. The following extract will give an idea of the

Scarcely had Mexico achieved her independence, which the United States were the first among the nations to acknowledge, when she commenced the system of insult and spoliation, which she has ever since pursued. Our citizens engaged in lawful com-

Intelligence.

It was hoped that these outrages would cease after the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation of April 5, 1831, was concluded between the two

"publics; but this hope soon proved to be vain." The President then proceeds to relate the several efforts of Presidents Jackson and Van Buren to obtain "redress," which were unattended with any success beyond fair promises on the part of the offenders. Negotiations between the two governments at length resulted in the "convention of the 11th of April

330, 'for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States of America upon the Government of the Mexican Republic.' The mixed commission, as, according to the convention, to sit not more than eighteen months. At the conclusion it was found that only a portion of the United States claims had been considered. The Mexican commissioners,

However, admitted claims against their government to the amount of "two millions, twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and sixty-eight cents." Time to cash up was asked for by the Mexicans and granted. But the debtors have long since exhausted the patience of their creditors; and Mexico has "twice violated the faith of treaties" by

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

The President then proceeds to relate the history of Texas from the time of the overthrow of the Spanish power in America to its annexation to the United States. After giving his own version of this history, he adds:—But there are those who, conceding all this to be true, assume the ground that the true western boundary of Texas is the Nueces, instead of the Rio Grande; and that therefore, in

The President then proceeds to relate the history of Texas from the time of the overthrow of the Spanish power in America to its annexation to the United States. After giving his own version of this history, he adds:—But there are those who, conceding all this to be true, assume the ground that the true western boundary of Texas is the Nueces, instead of the Rio Grande; and that therefore, in

To refute this assumption the President gives a simple statement of facts," intended to prove that the Rio Grande was always the western boundary of Texas.

On the annexation of Texas, hostile demonstrations on the part of Mexico, induced the United States government to prepare for war. The United States forces proceeded to occupy the east bank of the Rio Grande. There they were attacked by Mexican troops, who crossed from the opposite side of the river.

Thus, after all the injuries we had received and born from Mexico, and after she had insultingly rejected a minister sent to her on a mission of peace, and whom she had solemnly agreed to receive, she consummated her long course of outrage against our country, by commencing an offensive war, and shedding 'the blood of our citizens on our own soil.'

The President then relates the several "honourable efforts" made by him to obtain peace, and recites the various revolutions in Mexico within this last two years. He accounts for Santa Anna being permitted to pass through the blockading fleet on his return to Mexico on the ground that Santa Anna was believed to be friendly to peace between the two countries.

SUCCESS OF THE AMERICAN ARMS.
I congratulate you on the success which has thus attended our military and naval operations. In less than seven months after Mexico commenced hostilities, at a time selected by herself, we have taken possession of many of her principal ports, driven back and pursued her invading army, and acquired mili-

ary possession of the Mexican provinces of New Mexico, New Leon, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and the Californias, a territory larger in extent than that embraced in the original thirteen States of the Union, uninhabited by a considerable population, and much of more than a thousand miles from the points at which we had to collect our forces and commence our march westward.

movements. By the blockade, the import and export trade of the enemy has been cut off. Well may the American people be proud of the energy and gallantry of our regular and volunteer officers and soldiers. The events of these few months afford a gratifying proof of that our country can, under any emergency, confidently rely for the maintenance of her independence and the defence of her rights on her patriotic youth.

force, ready at all times voluntarily to relinquish the comforts of home for the perils and privations of the camp. And though such a force may be for the time expensive, it is in the end economical, as the ability to command it removes the necessity of employing a large standing army in time of peace, and improves that our people love their institutions, and are

THE WAR TO BE CONTINUED WITH VIGOUR.

over, of the unreasonable course of the Mexican authorities, it is the part of wisdom not to relax in the energy of our military operations until the result is made known. In this view, it is deemed important to hold military possession of all the provinces which have been taken, until a definitive treaty of peace shall have been concluded and ratified by the two

The war has not been waged with a view to conquest; but having been commenced by Mexico, it has been carried into the enemy's country, and will be vigorously prosecuted there, with a view to obtain an honourable peace, and thereby secure ample indemnification for the expenses of the war as well as

to our much injured citizens, who hold large pecuniary demands against Mexico.

MONEY WANTED.

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

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

The President then recommends that Congress should immediately "provide by law for the trial and punishment as pirates of Spanish subjects who shall be found guilty of privateering against the United States." He adds the recommendation that Congress "should immediately provide by law for letters of marque and reprisal against vessels under the Mexican flag."

After stating the receipts and expenditure of the Treasury for the past year, from which it appears that a debt of upwards of six millions of dollars has been contracted since March, 1845, the President proceeds to demand

In order to prosecute the war with Mexico with vigour and energy, as the best means of bringing it to a speedy and honourable termination, a further loan will be necessary to meet the expenditures for the present and the next fiscal years. If the war should be continued until the 30th June, 1848—being the end of the next fiscal year—it is estimated that an additional loan of twenty-three millions of dollars

will be required. This estimate is made upon the assumption that will be necessary to retain constantly in the treasury 4,000,000 of dollars, to guard against contingencies. If such surplus were not required to be retained, then a loan of 19,000,000 of dollars would be sufficient. If, however, Congress should at the present session increase the revenue

duty on the principal articles now embraced in the free list, it is estimated that an additional annual revenue of about two millions and a half, amounting, it is estimated, on the 30th of June, 1848, to four millions of dollars, would be derived from that source; and the loan required would be reduced by that amount. It is estimated, also, that should

Congress graduate and reduce the price of such of the public lands as have been long in the market; the additional revenue derived from that source would be annually, for several years to come, between half a million and a million of dollars; and the loan required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would

The President then proceeds to speak of the act passed last session "to reduce the duties on imports," and at some length eulogises the system of "free trade." These congratulations are immedi-

NEW TAXES.

required may be reduced by that amount also. Should these measures be adopted, the loan required would not probably exceed 18 or 19 millions of dollars—leaving in the treasury a constant surplus of four millions of dollars.

The President then proceeds to speak of the act passed last session "to reduce the duties on im-

It is submitted for your consideration whether it

