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THE NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.

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

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

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

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

The National Land and Labour Bank.

We may be told that Joint Stock Banks, Railway Companies, Mining Companies, Steam Navigation Companies, and all other undertakings introduced to the world with a fascinating prospectus establishing a fictitious amount of shares, and a mere nominal amount of call, present the desired opportunity to the small capitalist. The result, however, of attempting to engraft this fascinating reality upon an unheeded fiction, has been the ruin of thousands; and the effect has been as follows—Many a poor man, jumping at the promise of high interest, and uncared by the phantom of future calls, has paid the required deposit, which an inconvenient call compels him to sacrifice altogether, or preserve as a forlorn hope, at the expense of future contributions, until the society's affairs are wound up, and he finds himself liable to all losses; a few wily concoctors and solicitors taking his crippled child to nurse; and thus fattening upon his credulity. Hence, we show the simple value of Co-operation without industry, while we assert, without fear of contradiction, that the carrying on the necessary operations of trade depending upon individual industry, is not restricted to three, four, five, ten, or even fifteen per cent. Indeed, the value of capital can be best appreciated by the enormous amount of wealth that its possessors have been enabled to accumulate out of hired labour.

Let us illustrate this position. A tenant holds a hundred acres of land at one pound an acre, and dear in its present state. It will require £500, or £5 an acre to drain it, and then it becomes worth £2 an acre—thus returning the tenant twenty per cent. upon the expenditure of £500, so that, had he given fifteen per cent. for the capital, he would still be a gainer of five per cent. by the transaction; while, through that amount of expenditure in labour the district absokepers would be benefited, through the domestic manufacture and merchant, and, through all, the government. But this source of speculation is stopped by the landlord's indifference to benefit his tenant, and the tenant's indifference to benefit the landlord; whereas if it belonged to the occupier the work would be done. But how much more pointedly the fact will present itself to the reader, when the capital is applied to enable and encourage the small husbandman to prosecute his own industry. The summary of these observations is that

A Nation's Greatness

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

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

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

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

The National Land and Labour Bank

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

Deposit.

The Deposit Department to be open to all who wish to vest their monies upon the security of the landed property of the National Co-operative Land Company. and bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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

Suppose, for instance, an estate producing £600 a year over and above the Company's liabilities of £4 per cent. (upon the amount in the redemption department) to be occupied by the members of the company, who will each have received a conveyance in fee of his allotment, subject to a rent-charge proportioned to the purchase money and outlay; upon this estate, conveyed by the trustees as security to the bank, the directors would be empowered to raise £10,000, and would be liable to £350 a year interest at 3½ per cent. upon the borrowed capital of £10,000.

Each depositor of any amount not exceeding £10 would be entitled to draw that amount on demand.

A depositor wishing to draw any amount from £10 to £20, must give one week's notice.

From £20 to £50, a fortnight's notice; and from £50, to any amount, one month's notice.

The amount of deposit at any one time not to be less than two shillings and sixpence.

Redemption Department.

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

That each shareholder may deposit any amount not less than threepence at one time, and for which he shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This fund will be applicable to the purchase of Land or 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 in the redemption of his allotment at £7 rent. We state £25, but the depositor of any sum under that amount, down to £5, would be entitled to apply 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 consist of two and a-half per cent. in landed property over and above the liability of three-and-a-half per cent. payable as interest to the depositors. The profits from this department to be added to the redemption department, and equally applied to the purchase or reduction of the rent of shareholders who had been depositors in the redemption department; and to be applied in aid of the location of the poor occupant, to be repaid by them in easy and convenient instalments.

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

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

Expenses.

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

Mode of Securing the Means of Meeting Liabilities.

The Land Company proposes to locate its members upon two acres of land which shall have cost £18. 15s. per acre, or £37. 10s.: to erect a house which shall cost £30, and to expend in improvements, and give to the occupant, the sum of £15, making a total of £82. 10s., and for which preliminary expenditure the Company charges £5 a year; and five per cent. upon all monies above that sum expended in the purchase of the Land and the erection of a house; that is, if the land costs £30 an acre instead of £18. 15s., and the house £60 instead of £30, the occupants will pay £5 per cent. upon £22. 10s. the additional 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. 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 desi of the poor occupant to have a field whereon to expend his own labour.

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

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

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

The only means by which poor rates and workhouses can be made unnecessary;

The only means by which the national resources can be fully developed and profitably cultivated;

The only means by which famine—save that which is the will of God—can be averted;

The only means that can render man indifferent to foreign production;

The only means that can give an impetus to home trade and home industry;

The only means that can secure a national militia, who will fly to the cry of "My cottage and my country are in danger!"

The only means by which education can be encouraged, health secured, and violation of the laws of society, be considered crime

The only means by which the arts and sciences of Britain can be made to vie with those of any other nation upon earth.

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

LOWBANDS.

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

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

Bright and the "Economist" have, no doubt, calculated upon the danger to their slave trade if, for £2. 12s. 4d., their slaves could purchase their own manumission, and at the same time somewhat loosen the rivets in the chains of others, whose labour would become proportionately more valuable by diminished competition. This greedy man, like many others, too anxious to recommend themselves to their masters, has done too much for the money, and has done it in an unchristianlike manner—he is like the devil's apothecary—"DOUBLY DILIGENT." Perhaps you remember Baron Rolfe's observation, when the informer Griffin stated that the Editor's only fault with him, was that he WAS TOO INDUSTRIOUS. "Gentlemen," observed the just judge, "perhaps the Editor may think the SAME NOW, as OUR DILIGENCE NOT UNFAIRLY LEADS TO SUSPICION." Then, in analysing the mechanism and workings of a conspiracy, that just man beautifully remarked, and it is worth repeating, "Gentlemen, in case of conspiracy, the guilty parties generally make choice of the most astute and artful men who can procure to carry out their illegal designs, and you will say, whether unsophisticated men like Pilling, and many others of the defendants, are of that stamp that would be likely to serve such a purpose, or whether it is not more probable that they acted of their own free will, and the more especially as all who have addressed you appear rather to glory in the part they have taken than to repudiate the charge."

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

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

"After further inquiries I got a book at the office, for which I paid half-a-crown, on 'The Practical Management of Small Farms, by Pease O'Connor, Esq., barrister-at-law.' At different bookellers, shops I tried to get the other bookellers of the company, and at last I sat down with such a book, and read them all. I soon perceived what the object of the registration of the society had been, by the great number of great things which the society was to do besides the cultivation of small farms. That the society was utterly un sound and worthless as a mere business speculation, was soon apparent. And though un sound companies are registered and put under the protection of the law, no far as giving their shareholders the means of redress from their trustees and from one another, I doubted if the Chartist Land Company could be so registered.

"To resolve that doubt Chancery Lane was visited, and from that locality I found my way to the office for the registration of joint stock companies in Sergeants' Inn, Fleet-street. At that place I was told that the company was registered. I asked to see in what form, for what purpose, and who of its shares holders were registered. A book of indices was handed to me. I found the title 'Chartist Co-operative Land Company,' and a number placed against it. I repeated the number to one of the clerks, who said, 'One shilling, if you please.' When I paid one shilling, and he, going to a shelf and finding the number on the back of a very thin book, laid the book before me. It was a very thin book indeed, containing only four pages, and only one of the leaves being written, and very little being written on that leaf—a good deal less than I had expected. I asked if the Chartist Co-operative Land Company had been 'placed under the protection of the law' to 'give increased confidence to persons about joining the society, and to secure due diligence and honesty on the part of the officers.' I shall come to the words and names which were registered before I quit the legal labyrinth of this subject. But I proceed now as I proceeded then.

"Is this company legally registered?"

"Yes, it is." I asked to see the register.

"If anything is omitted which should have been registered, what will the result be?"

"We cannot answer legal questions here. If anything is omitted, the act provides that heavy penalties shall be incurred. You must consult the act of parliament providing for the registration of joint stock companies."

"Can I get the act here?"

"No; you can buy it at the Queen's printers; or of the law stationers in Fleet-street."

"What is the title of the act?"

"An act for the registration, incorporation, and regulation of joint stock companies."

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

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

the man in my life to my knowledge, although I sympathized with him, and made many bold speeches on his case, when he was flogged; and more than once used language in his behalf which should have insured a more straightforward course from him as regards anything I was concerned in. So much in proof of the conspiracy, and that THE WHISTLER is a hired spy; and now to prove him in the constant character of INFORMER. He goes to the Land Office, and shame! O shame to tell! sees three gentlemen with THEIR BACKS TO THE FIRE on a COLD DAY. He asks for the only work the Company professes to sell—the Rules—and he gets a copy—he then asks for a balance sheet, and he gets it, though the Company only professes to print it for its own members. He asks for other works, which he is told are out of print; and then he asks for others, which the cold gentlemen told him "are suppressed, in compliance with COUNSEL'S OPINION, until the Company was COMPLETELY REGISTERED." He then buys my work on Small Farms, but he has prudently abstained from comment upon that; friend Bright, no doubt, telling him that he had better not WHISTLE AT THE SPADE. Well; he is very inquisitive, and goes off to the Registration Office, and pays one shilling, and is handed a very THIN BOOK, just as thick, however, as it would be had it contained the mere PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION of a RAILWAY COMPANY TO THE MOON; but this meddling knave knows that the poorer class like a great deal being said and written about them, and, therefore, they should understand that provisional registration does not infer the writing of a book, but the mere preliminary step towards COMPLETE REGISTRATION. Well, having paid a shilling, which is no doubt an item in his account pro contra John Bright, he asks so many questions that the cold gentlemen in that office, like the weaver at Herringgate, were too busy to gratify his curiosity, though CHANCERY LANE was visited to RESOLVE that doubt, as our critic styles it. Well, that wasn't enough, but off he goes to the Queen's printer's, and actually pays 1s. 3d. for the Act, though they GAVE HIM THE WRONG ONE, and back goes the WHISTLER, "And is this the Act?" he says; bursting with anxious solicitude for the victims. "Yes," says one of the gentlemen; and then "says I" and "says he"—

I have now traced this conspirator, spy, and informer (if he could make anything by it), from Bright's lie shop through his maze and back again to the manufactory, and I ask any man of common understanding, to come to other conclusion than that he is a slavish tool employed by a slave owner, to do his bidding. Now let me tell him, and the reader, that the Act under which the company is provisionally registered, and will be COMPLETELY REGISTERED, was framed, not to aid informers, but to protect society; and that, before he could recover BLOOD MONEY, he should prove wilful neglect, or peculation, or dishonesty, against the officers. I tell him more, that the laws of the rich are not framed for the protection of the poor, and still more, that they are not so framed, any one of them, as to protect society against INFORMERS, for, as has been observed millions of times, you may drive a coach and four through any Act of Parliament, and if so inclined (which God in his mercy forbid) I would undertake to prove neglect and non-compliance with Statute Law against every society in existence—but I should not like to return to society with the brand upon me. And I tell the informer more, that every thing required has been complied with; and the Company being in existence before being provisionally registered, and the law not allowing more than a stipulated amount to be raised on each share, the amount of shares has been altered to meet the law, but not to affect the members. He forgets that, where he hoped to prove neglect, he was establishing vigilance, as he tells us that the COLD GENTLEMEN had suppressed some documents, in compliance with the provisions of the Statute. And now it is my duty to tell you, that it is your duty to put us and yourselves, as speedily as possible, beyond the reach of this and all other CONSPIRATORS, SPIES, and INFORMERS, by furnishing the Directors, WITHOUT DELAY, with the names, occupation, and place of abode of every member.

I always told you that enrolment or registration would hamper or perplex us—now you see it. You asked for it. The want of it gave our enemies a handle, and I resolved that I would not be thwarted by charges of dishonesty or concealment; but if the members had been left to their own judgment, they never would have required security beyond confidence in me, though all their property was vested in me and MY HEIRS FOR EVER; well-knowing that all their property would be conveyed to my heirs, as their trustees, to execute the several trusts conditioned with them. Thus I have explained all to you. It is now three o'clock on Wednesday morning. I am the only one up in the house, after having walked and re-walked every field of Labour's second estate, and at this hour of calm reflection I am not thoughtful of the stupendous responsibility I have imposed upon myself. I know that, at three to a family, THIRTY-SIX THOUSAND little children and their parents are, through sleeping, DREAMING confidence in me. I know that that would not in a BASTILLE before I would forfeit that confidence or lessen their scanty bread by a single crumb. I know myself, and feel determined to go on in spite of letter-lord, slave-masters, CONSPIRATORS, SPIES, and INFORMERS; and I envy not the cold-blooded reflections of the cold-blooded monster who, for hire, would write himself down a hypocrite.

I travelled here on Tuesday with REBECCA A and my old bailiff and family, who never saw a steamer before (as he terms the train), and already all have conspired against us, except the elements. We have FIRE, AIR, EARTH, and WATER, which they cannot keep from us; but the owner of the principal stone quarry has forbid his tenant to sell us stone; and the owner of the barren sand-pit, open to all for a century, will not allow me to have sand, nor will they allow us to have stuff for making roads; and I learn that the farmers will not send their teams to work, and my neighbour threatens to stop up a HIGH ROAD to prevent access. Read that, WHISTLER, and chuckle; but read this and tremble! I can get the best bricks in England for about £1. 5s. a thousand—that is, 17s. a thousand cheaper than at Herringgate. I can purchase carts and horses, or would wheel the bricks in a barrow. I have FOUND SAND ON THE SPOT, and in six hours from this time, I will have a clay-kilo on fire, burning clay to make roads—the finest material in the world. So, TYRANTS—I DEFEY YOU!!! INFORMERS—I DESPISE YOU!!!

Chartists! the man who has scoffed at your principles has hired a spy to break up the movement that would give to each of Labour's sons a neck and labour-field. Slaves! the master who makes money

(Continued to the Sixth Column.)

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

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

Ever your faithful friend and bailiff,
FRANÇOIS O'CONNOR.

Chartist Intelligence.

THE CHARTISTS OF EDINBURGH.
The Quarterly General Meeting of the Edinburgh members of the National Charter Association was held in Palmer's Hall, Carriker-close, High-street on the evening of the 21st ult.

Mr. John McDonald was unanimously called to the chair, who, in a brief but excellent address, opened the business of the meeting.

Mr. Alex. Grant, sub-Treasurer, then read the minutes of the preceding quarter, and entered at length into the position and prospects of the branch. He remarked that the cause now occupied a respectable and honourable footing; and that it required only energy and perseverance to produce great and permanent results. He was confident of great assistance to their members if a system of constant agitation was kept up.

The following gentlemen were then elected to serve as members of general council for the ensuing quarter:—Messrs. William Meachin, John Grant, James Cumming, John McDonald, James Morton, James Robertson, William Murray, Alexander McDonald, John Watson, Walter Pringle, David Watson, Duncan M'Dougall, Robert Renton.

Mr. Archibald Walker was re-elected Treasurer by acclamation.

Mr. Alexander Grant was proposed, and unanimously approved, as sub-Secretary; but he distinctly stated that he could not accept the office again, as he found that he could not command time sufficient to discharge the duties of sub-Secretary with satisfaction to himself with benefit to the branch. He was never in the habit of doing anything by halves; and he was the less disposed to do so in connection with the great and paramount question of the political salvation of the country. He would do all he could, save the office; and the council would find him always at their disposal if he had a leisure moment to spare. He thanked them for the honour proposed to be conferred upon him; and as he could not accept it for himself, he would propose as his successor a young, able, and promising gentleman, sufficient to benefit the branch, and who would be expected to have the benefit of the experience of older friends yet he doubted not but his general aptness would quickly conquer the objection. He concluded by proposing Mr. Alexander Black as sub-Secretary.

Mr. Archibald Walker brought the subject of the Repayment Fund of Mr. O'Connor under the notice of the meeting, which was received in the warmest manner, and a resolution was carried that a voluntary subscription should be commenced, to continue for six weeks.

The motion being seconded and put, was carried by acclamation.

Mr. James Morton addressed the meeting on the propriety of inviting Mr. Pease O'Connor to oppose Bingham M'Cauley at the next election for the City, which, from the present position of political parties, was thought to be near at hand. The subject was referred to the council, in the meantime to be considered by them, and prepare for a special general meeting.

A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the chairman; after which the meeting broke up.

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

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

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

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

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

TO THE PEOPLE.
Dixon Hotel, Manchester, Jan. 6th 1847.

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

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

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

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

Faithfully yours,
FRANÇOIS O'CONNOR.

A BILL.—Was there ever a better bull perpetrated than the following one?—

"A new stove had been invented, and a gentleman soliciting order for it was praising its comfortable and economical qualities, in the highest terms to Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who listened with the greatest attention. As an ultimatum to his eulogium, the interested party declared that the purchaser of one of the said stoves would save the purchaser one-half the quantity of fuel he at present consumed.

"Do you mean to say," earnestly inquired Mr. O'Shaughnessy, "that one of the stoves would save half my fuel?"

"Most decidedly I do. I will answer for it."

"Then give your hand, my friend," said he, delighted, "and I'll tell you what I'll do: I'll have two stoves and save it all."

"And how could his friend get over this antipodean arithmetic? Would not Cooker himself, that if one stove would save half the fuel, two stoves would save it all?"

TRANS-ATLANTIC CONTEMPT OF COURT.—A learned justice was supported on his right and left by his worthy associates, when Mrs. P. was called upon to give evidence. "Take off your bonnet, Ma'am," said rather not, "Sir," said Mrs. P. "In public Madam, take off your bonnet, I say." "In public assemblies, Sir, women generally cover their heads. Such I am sure is the custom elsewhere; and therefore I will not take off my bonnet." "Do you hear that, gentlemen? She pretends to know more about these matters than the Judge himself! Had you not better, Madam come and take a seat on the bench?" "No, Sir, I thank you, for I really think there are old women enough there already."—American paper.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

wonderful Cure of dreadful Ulcers on the Face and Legs, and of the most obstinate Rheumatism...

I, HUGH MACDONALD, of the County of Kent, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment...

The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Kent, is personally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicine, I thought his case utterly hopeless...

Cure of a Desperate Case of Erysipelas. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Giddon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

Sir,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Ointment and Pills...

Cure of a Desperate Case of Erysipelas. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Joseph Giddon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent, near Spalding, Lincolnshire, 8th April, 1846.

Sir,—I think it to be an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several cases of Ulcerated Sore Legs, with a considerable time had been spent in vain...

Holloway's Ointment will cure all kinds of Ulcers, Sore Throats, Sore Glands, Swellings, Corns, Stiff Joints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Bruises, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Itch, Scabies, Piles, the Bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-flies, Chigoees, Foot, Yaws, Cocks-eye, and all Skin Diseases...

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED DYSPEPSIA OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on Human Fertility.

A MEDICAL WORK ON THE INFIRMITIES OF THE GENITIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an enquiry into the concealed cause that destroys physical energy, and the ability of the system to propagate life...

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM. Intended to relieve those persons who, by an immoderate indulgence of their passions, are afflicted with plethoric states, or are affected with any of those previous symptoms that betray its approach...

THE CONCENTRATED TERRESTRIAL ESSENCE. An anti-syphilitic remedy for searching out and purifying the diseased humors of the blood; conveying its active principles throughout the body...

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. THE BEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR THE DYSPEPSIA OF THE GENERATIVE ORGANS.

CONSTITUTION.

To persons entering upon the responsibilities of matrimony, and who are in the habit of indulging in the use of spirituous liquors...

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH. A curious affair has recently occupied the attention of the public...

THE STOCKPORT IMPROVEMENT BILL. A curious affair has recently occupied the attention of the public...

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, AND ALL ASTHMATIC AND PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Upwards of thirty years experience has proved the infallibility of these Lozenges in the cure of Winter Cough, HoarseNESS, Shortness of Breath, and other Pulmonary Maladies.

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS. The following Testimonial of a Cure of a Cough of twenty years standing, and recovery of strength will be read with much interest...

Mr. Keating, 35, Paul's Church Yard, London. I have had a Cough of twenty years standing, and recovery of strength will be read with much interest...

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CRAOVC.

BY JOSEPH MAZZINI. It is finished! The last fragment of that brave nation, whose body was riddled with wounds in the name of Liberty...

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THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF THE PRESENT TIME.

THE USE OF ETHER IN SURGERY. We noticed last week a method of rendering a patient insensible to pain during the performance of surgical operations...

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POISONING OF A YOUNG FEMALE IN ESSEX.

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DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

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

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DEATH FROM IMPURE AIR IN A LODGING.

An Inquest was held on Monday night at the Red Lion, Shoe Lane, on the body of a man unknown, who died suddenly in a common lodging house in Field Lane, Holborn.

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BRUTAL CONDUCT OF A BALIFF.

An Inquest was held last week, at Hanley, on the body of an elderly man, named Underwood, who had been kept days in his old age had fallen into misfortune.

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DUNDEE HERALD'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER. ENLARGEMENT OF ONE THIRD ON THE MESSING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE DAILY NEWS. London Morning Newspaper, in Time for the Morning Mails. It is remarkable, that more than a century since there were sixteen papers published in London.

IMPORTANT TO PHOTOGRAPHERS. An application was made on the 22nd September, to the Vice-Chancellor of England, by Mr. Beard, for the registration of his photographic process.

DOMESTIC MONITOR. On Saturday, January the 2nd, was published, Price One Penny, No. IV. of THE DOMESTIC MONITOR.

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED. At the great western emporium, 1, and 2, Oxford-street, Ubbell and Co., practical tailors, are now making beautiful suits of superfine black for £2 10s any size.

RIGHTS OF INDUSTRY. On Monday, Tuesday, and Friday evenings, January 11th, 12th, and 15th, Mr. JAMES BRONTERRE O'BRIEN, A.M. will lecture at the Literary Institution, John Street, Fitzroy-square.

THE CO-OPERATOR. This work, which is published in Super-Royal Octavo, furnishes weekly reports of every movement going forward in the country of a co-operative character.

THE FAMILY JOURNAL. Beautifully illustrated, as large and elegantly got up as Chambers' Journal, Price One Penny, containing a variety of original romances, tales, and literary and scientific Essays.

THE LABOURER. A Monthly Magazine of Politics, Literature, Poetry, &c. Edited by FRASER O'CONNOR, Esq., and ERNEST JONES, Esq., (Barristers-at-Law).

NEW EDITION OF THOM'S POEMS. Just Published, RHYMES AND RECOLLECTIONS OF A HAND-LOOM WEAVER.

THE NORTHERN STAR. SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847. THE STARFAR.

It may be, and appears to be, that the working portion of the community has not yet seen the effect of a total change in the views, prospects, calling, and speculations of the governing and heretofore dominant class.

TO TAILORS. LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR THE WINTER, 1846-47. By READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

By approval of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and this Royal Highness Prince Albert, a splendid print richly coloured and exquisitely executed.

By approval of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and this Royal Highness Prince Albert, a splendid print richly coloured and exquisitely executed.

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either by agreement or FAMILY custom, to which pride and honour binds the lessor; the overseer of the trade lord has no tenure beyond the recommendation of tyranny.

THE LABOURER OF THE TRADE LORD is as the exotic, imported for the owner's convenience, and removed from the conservatory when withered or unheeded; no refuge from the mill of his capricious master.

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IRELAND.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

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After I had unbarbened myself to Mrs. Mahoney, the worthy dame insisted upon my taking "a strong cup of tea, and throwing myself upon the bed, till the Priest would come home."

Foreign Review.

President Polk has been playing some curious pranks of late, and seems thereby to have roused the jealousy of the European Monarchs, who, fearing they may be outwitted by their Yankee rival, are just now coming out strong in their old characters.

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lands of Chief, where the decree was to be executed, and upon entering the grounds of decayed, the bailiffs, in the most courteous manner, proceeded to detain a cow, then driven by deceased, whereupon he resisted; the captain remonstrated in the most friendly and benevolent language, pointing out the inevitable result of his perseverance, but the resolution of deceased appeared strengthened by the forbearance of the captain.

Coroner.—"Did he offer any forcible resistance to the civil authorities?"

Witness.—"Why, certainly, his gestures were most menacing, and his attitude and language reached the most determined defiance."

Coroner.—"Yes; but did he use force—was he armed?"

Witness.—"Yes, certainly."

Coroner.—"With what?"

Witness.—"Why, he had a very large club."

Coroner.—"Such as persons use to drive cattle?"

Witness.—"Yes, it may be used for that, certainly; but it would also cause death."

Coroner.—"Well, sir, what happened then?"

Witness.—"Well, then, when the captain had remonstrated in vain, and seeing an immense concourse of persons flocking from the hills in all directions, he gave me orders to fire, and I obeyed, and I do not know what happened."

The Coroner asked if there were any other witnesses to be examined, and whether the friends of the deceased were represented there, or had any witnesses to produce, or observations to make, and receiving no reply, he addressed the Jury as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the Jury,—It will be for you to say, after the evidence you have heard, whether deceased came by his death lawfully, that is, whether, from the evidence of Mr. Spilby, you believe the resistance offered, if such it can be called, was sufficient to warrant Captain Squeezetant in ordering the military to fire, or whether unnecessary force was used."

"Gentlemen, it is my duty to tell you that the conclusion to which I have come is, that no sufficient cause for the taking away human life has been proved, but, on the contrary, that there has been a most illegal, unconstitutional, and unjustifiable use made of those great powers committed to the magistracy; and, gentlemen, whatever your verdict may be, I have no hesitation in saying that a jury of your countrymen would, upon the evidence of Mr. Spilby—which, I must say so solemn and awful an occasion, has been given in a careless, off-hand manner, anything but creditable to that youth; and, as I was observing, I have no doubt but a jury of your country would upon his evidence alone find a verdict of WILFUL MURDER against Captain Squeezetant and his youthful accomplice; and further bear in mind, gentlemen, whatever your verdict may be, it is still in the power of the friends of the deceased to seek justice by an open trial in a court of law, and where they will be entitled to see the evidence of Mr. Spilby against the accused. However, gentlemen, the case is now before you, and you will return a verdict according to your oaths, upon the evidence you have heard."

The witness's pause, when the Foreman, without consulting his fellow-jurors, took a scrap of paper from his pocket, and read the following:—

"We find that the deceased, Phelim O'Donnell, of Crief, in the Barony of West Carberry, in the county of Cork, came by his death from gun-shot wounds, inflicted upon him while resisting Her Majesty's Forces, and the civil authorities, in the lawful execution of their duty."

The reading of the verdict was followed by unbroken silence, the other jurors banging their heads as if ashamed to look up.

After a short pause, the Coroner told the Foreman to hand him the verdict; and on receiving it, he examined it closely, and taking a note out of his pocket, with which he compared the hand writing, he asked the foreman, first turning down the name, if he was the writer of that note. He replied in the negative, when the Coroner observed:—

"Captain Squeezetant, how is this? Will you have the goodness to explain this mystery? This note purporting to come from you to me, and delivered by your servant, and calling upon me to sign this inquest, and the verdict of the jury, are written in the same hand, and what is very remarkable is, that in both is spelled 'DISAISED.'"

The Captain, however, at whose side sat Mr. Grubb, declined giving any satisfaction, when the Coroner, addressing the foreman, asked him to be kind enough to write his name to the verdict, and he scrawled "John Simpson," in a hand scarcely legible.

The Court broke up, Captain Squeezetant, Coroner Spilby, and Mr. Grubb taking their departure, escorted by a squadron of Her Majesty's Royal Hussars; and I subsequently learned, that the foreman was the gardener, and the other jurors were all tenants in arrear to Squeezetant, and were summoned by himself.

Unwilling to believe that the higher courts of justice could be so corrupt as the inferior tribunals, I ran breathless to O'Donnell to communicate what the Coroner had said, as a balm to the feelings of the afflicted father; and when he heard what I had to say, he replied:—

"Wish, then, I'll engage we won't be up and down with the Saxon law; adding, "sure, my God! isn't that what they're for, to shoot and exterminate the poor old Irish? Sure, isn't it often I hear Father O'Farrell toll how there was fine reward for shooting a wolf when there was fine for killing an Irishman; and it was MAYRUS HIBARNIGUTS, they're called to call them. Sure, if we'd go to law, isn't it his friends and relations, and comrades that would be on the jury? and sure, maybe half of them would have committed the same deed, or would be thinking of doing it. No, no," said he, "the Saxon laws wasn't made for us."

"Well, but," I observed, "I imagined you would seek some justice for your son."

"Never fear," he replied, "we'll have justice."

"With pleasure—with sorrow, rather," said I, correcting myself—"but willingly."

"Thank your honour kindly," said the old man, again grasping my hand, "to-morrow at twelve he'll leave the house."

Not wishing to disturb Kathleen, and lest my appearance should lead to any commotion in the house, I retraced my steps to the hospitable mansion of my host, who, however, had not yet returned from his daily duties. Mrs. Mahoney welcomed me heartily, and after making anxious inquiries about the "crauthurs," she asked me if I would not write an account of the story to Captain Burford, as Phelim was the one his honour would always take out with him when he'd go shooting, and courting, and fishing, and if I did not forget to give her best respects to the dear Captain."

About an hour after dark the Priest and his coadjutor came home; he made anxious enquiries after the O'Donnells, and thanked me most cordially for having visited them. Worn out and tired, from the day's toil and the previous night's excitement, the worthy Pastor retired to bed at an early hour. I followed his example, and rose up betimes to make sure of keeping my word with the O'Donnell. I attended poor Phelim's remains to their last home, and, subsequently, by the kind interference of my friend Mrs. Mahoney, I succeeded in gaining admission (incognito, however), to the black list Jury, and of whose proceedings, and the funeral, I shall acquaint the reader in my next communication; satisfying myself, for the present, with merely stating, that, in the whole course of my life, I never witnessed a more solemn affecting proceeding, and never contemplated the possibility of so just a tribunal being constituted out of such apparently inappropriate materials.

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

The hope of being a mother, The joy of being a wife, The wish to add another To the running stream of life; The pride, the painful pleasure When the mother sees her child, No other heart can measure, It is ecstasy your wish.

Is it son or daughter, nurse? Is it like his father, Is it such a pleasure to be cursed? 'Tis God's distinction rather; And when the little helpless sucks There comes a stream of fresh delight, The thought of lambs and chicks and ducks, To babies, the most pleasing sight.

All thought of other care is lost, As in her arms her treasure lies, Gladly purchased at the cost Of labour's pangs and labour's cries, The little's head soon held up And his'd, and kissing signs to the one, and Sweet joy still rising in the cup, No thought of past or future pain, And then the father, gently moving, Stands beside the bridal bed, Fond as ever he is loving

As when he courted, woo'd, and wed, Soon the little urechin prattles, Thus stumbles, tumbles, falls about, Laughing and plays with toys and rattles, Till brother puts her little nose out.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

J. SWERT begs to acknowledge the receipt of 1s. for Mrs. Jones, and 1s. towards the debt due to Mr. O'Connor, from Mr. Charles Merchant, also 1s. 2d. from Mr. Hight, for the Petition Expenses. All persons holding petition sheets and subscription books for the National Land and Labour Bank, are requested to lose no more time in obtaining signatures to the one, and money for defraying the expenses to the other, which they will please to forward to J. Swert, News Agent, Nottingham.

NOTICE.—THE LABORERS.—We have a great number of orders by us for the Laborer, which we cannot conveniently supply, without subjecting the parties sent to great expense in carriage.—IF YOU BE ABLE TO ORDER FOR THE MAGAZINE, MUST BE GIVEN THROUGH THE LONDON BOOKSELLERS, instead of being sent to this office.

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

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

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

MR. DRUMMOND, Preston.—We do not print any time in the country papers. W. H. B. wants to know where he can procure a copy of Colonel Maccaroni's book on "Street Fighting." JOSEPH GEORGE, Belper.—Yes, in full by the person taking out the order.

A VERITABLE DEMOCRAT, and X. Y. Z.—We cannot answer your questions. E. T.—Birmingham.—Next week. E. J. H. & E. B.—Edinburgh.—Received. M. MITCHELL.—Ipswich.—Received. A. WALKER and J. BEATTIE. Received too late for insertion this week. W. FRANKLAND. Received.

CURIOUS TREATMENT OF A SERVANT GIRL BY HER MISTRESS.—On Monday, an inquest was held on the body of Mary Ann Campbell, aged 14, who, it was alleged, died from ill usage she received from her mistress, Mrs. Ann Levy, fruiterer, of North-row, Covent-garden. Ann Campbell, 19, Church-court, in the service of Mrs. Levy, in Covent-garden for the last eleven weeks. On Wednesday, December 18th, Mrs. Levy, who keeps the shop next to Mrs. Levy, came and told witness that the deceased was being dreadfully beaten by her mistress, and to interfere with her, she would not have her killed. Witness went, and found the deceased in the shop, screaming. She asked what had done to her, and the deceased answered that her mistress had kicked her in the back, and that while she was scrubbing the floor, she (her mistress) had put her head under the grate, and burnt her forehead; she showed witness the scars still on her hair. Witness went up stairs to Mrs. Levy, and asked what she had done to do so severely to her, and the reply was, that she (deceased) would not clean the place, and that she had not been treated bad enough. As her mistress promised not to beat her again, she was left away, leaving the deceased; but at twelve o'clock witness returned to her home, and immediately upon entering the room fell down in a fit. After recovering a little, she vomited a large clot of blood, the size of her hand. Her back and shoulders were quite red and black with bruises. Deceased remained in bed for several days following, attended by Mr. Brooks, the parish surgeon, and on Wednesday she was taken to King's College Hospital, in which she died the next day. Mrs. Eleanor Hughes, fruiterer, said she resided next door to the deceased, in Covent-garden. On Wednesday night, she heard deceased cry out, "Oh! don't beat me," and "Oh! don't beat me," at the same time heard Mrs. Levy make abusive and threatening language. Mr. Walter Gill, house physician of King's College Hospital, said, the deceased was admitted on Wednesday last. He found a yellowish mark upon her back, the effect of a bruise. She was then took to a large cot, and was kept gradually sinking until the next day, when, about 10 o'clock she died. The Coroner said it was absolutely necessary that the cause of death should be proved by a post-mortem examination, and adjourned the inquest for that purpose. On Tuesday the inquest was resumed, when medical evidence was tendered, upon which the jury, after a long deliberation returned a verdict, with the following remarks:—"And we are of opinion that there was great cruelty on the part of Mrs. Levy, in her conduct to the said Mary Ann Campbell."

NOTICE TO DISTRICT SECRETARIES AND TREASURERS.

All District Secretaries and Treasurers to the Chartist Co-operative Land Company are hereby strictly enjoined to attend the following regulations in all transactions with the Directors, under circumstances will be admitted as a reason for departing from these rules in any case where they apply.

A scrutineer shall be appointed by each branch on the first meeting night of every month, whose duty shall be to attend the meetings, and receive the subscriptions. The Secretary shall, before the discharging of each meeting, send up the receipts, when the scrutineer shall immediately hand them over to the Treasurer. He shall keep a check book against the Secretary and Treasurer, and present it at the annual meeting of the branch, and report to the shareholders as to their correctness.

REASON FOR NARROW WALKS.—The environs of Tours furnish the most agreeable walks. Immense fields and among the knolls and copses. These walks are, however, very unattractive, for they are not wide enough for one. But this was explained to me, by a French demoielle, to be better; "because," said she, "if you notice who is behind you a gallant thing, you may either hear or not as you please; and in case you wish to be irretrievable."—Ingle.

LICENCED TO CARRY.—"A woman's heart is licensed to carry two ways, one inside."

Second.—Every branch shall appoint two auditors, whose term of office shall be six months; their duty shall be to examine the Branch books, and report thereon at the first meeting in every month.

Third.—Letters enclosing money must distinctly set forth the respective funds to which the whole amount belongs.

Fourth.—In all letters requiring certificates it must be stated whether they are for members of the first, second, or third section. And if the second, the number of the first must be given. The certificates will not be sent to the registrars of letters in which this rule is not observed.

Fifth.—All communications, whether enclosing money or otherwise, must be addressed as follows:—"To the Directors of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company, 83, Dean-street, Soho, London."

All monies must be remitted in Post Office Orders, or by Bank Order payable on demand to Feargus O'Connor. All Post Office Orders must be made payable at the General Post Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, London, as none other will be acknowledged. The person's name applying to the local post office for the order must be written at full length at the top of the order, and who must see the order properly stamped, and the order must be made payable to Feargus O'Connor. All letters containing money must be addressed as follows, for

THE DIRECTORS, Land Office, 83, Dean Street, Soho, LONDON.

By Order of the Directors, PHILIP M'GRATH, Corresponding Secretary.

RECEIPTS OF THE CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

PER MR. O'CONNOR, SECTION No. 1.

Richard Sparrow .. 2 1 4
Thomas Moore .. 0 4 6
Brighton, per Flower .. 1 10 0
City of London .. 1 13 0
Oxford .. 0 10 6
Worcester .. 0 2 6
Hindley, per Cook .. 0 2 6
Hyde .. 0 4 6
Bury .. 0 2 6
South Shields .. 2 9 8
Wigan .. 0 2 6
Kidderminster .. 0 2 6
Hull .. 0 4 1
Barnley .. 0 2 6
Stratbridge .. 0 2 6
Liverpool .. 0 17 6
Manchester .. 0 16 6
£28 9 9

SECTION No. 2.

Kennilworth .. 2 12 0
George Martin .. 0 2 6
Mr. Freedy .. 0 8 0
Wigan .. 0 2 6
Lynn .. 3 10 0
Lynn, per Scott .. 1 3 4
Barnley .. 4 8 0
Glossop, per John Lewis .. 0 2 6
George Terry .. 0 2 6
Kirkcaldy .. 1 14 2
Barnley .. 10 19 0
Middleson .. 0 2 6
James Moore .. 0 2 6
Wigan .. 0 16 0
Charles Thimble .. 0 2 6
Rochester .. 27 1 0
Westminster .. 0 12 0
Peter Campbell, do .. 0 1 0
Brighton, per Flower .. 4 7 2
George Dunham .. 1 0 0
London, per W. Thorne .. 0 2 6
Oxford .. 0 12 0
G. Allison, Westminster .. 0 1 4
Wigan .. 10 16 0
Hindley, per Cook .. 0 10 0
A. Wilson, Lincoln .. 0 2 4
Camberwell .. 0 2 6
Bury, per W. Thorne .. 0 2 6
Mr. B. Savage .. 0 10 0
Hyde .. 0 8 0
Houghton Green, per Mr. Hough .. 0 13 0
Lancashire, per W. Thorne .. 0 13 0
Norwich .. 1 5 6
Nottingham .. 13 10 11
St. George, Southwark .. 1 3 2
St. George, Southwark .. 1 3 2
St. George, Southwark .. 1 3 2
Mr. Hague .. 7 10 8
Bury .. 1 0 0
W. Beaton, Buckingham .. 1 0 0
Lancashire, per J. Pilling .. 1 0 0
Kidderminster .. 1 0 0
Birmingham, Ship Inn .. 1 1 3
Nottingham .. 0 19 6
Wolverhampton .. 5 4 0
Southampton .. 5 4 0
York .. 26 19 0
Warrington, per Hough .. 3 11 6
Wigan .. 1 13 0
Oldham .. 1 1 6
Kirkcaldy .. 0 15 0
Nottingham .. 0 2 0
James Topp .. 1 0 0
Chelsea .. 0 2 0
Oxford .. 42 11 11
Manchester .. 19 19 0
£192 9 9

TOTAL LAND FUND.
Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 1 .. 28 9 9
Mr. O'Connor, Section No. 2 .. 192 9 9
£215 7 9

NATIONAL LAND AND LABOUR BANK.
Mr. Goddard, Sheffield .. 3 0 0

REPAYMENTS TO MR. O'CONNOR ON ACCOUNT OF DEBT DUE BY MEMBER FUNDS.
Received by Mr. T. M. Wheeler.

Kirkcaldy, per J. Sime .. 0 8 6
Ipswich, per J. Garrard .. 1 10 0
J. J. & E. B. .. 2 10 0
Newington, Montgomeryshire, per J. Griffiths .. 0 11 0
Belper, per J. Geogory .. 0 11 0
Sutton-in-Ashfield, per C. Meakin .. 1 1 3
Foston, per W. Liddle .. 0 2 6
A few Chartists, Bomber Bridge, per W. Liddle .. 0 1 0
Mr. T. Whiteoak, Arthington .. 0 1 0
Mr. M. J. Kelly, Waterford .. 0 1 0
Mr. J. Kelly, Waterford .. 0 1 0
Holbeck (Leeds), per J. Wilkinson .. 0 19 0
£7 15 2

Received by Mr. T. M. Wheeler.

John Walker Cole .. 0 2 0
John Walker Cole .. 0 2 0
J. C. Payne .. 0 1 0
Charles Payne .. 0 1 0
Charles Payne .. 0 2 0
Thomas Barrett .. 0 2 0
Old Shildon .. 0 6 0
Mr. M. J. Kelly, Waterford .. 0 1 0
Atherstone .. 0 2 0
Mr. Woakes .. 0 2 0
Mr. Webb, Bromham .. 0 1 6
Mr. Webb, Bromham .. 0 2 0
Westminster, John Sparrow .. 0 2 0
Worcester .. 0 7 0
Mr. H. J. Kelly, Waterford .. 1 10 0
Isaac Delany .. 0 2 0
James Topp .. 0 2 0
Mr. T. F. Kelly, Waterford .. 0 1 0
Mr. T. Kelly, Waterford .. 0 2 0
£13 10 4

Per Mr. Christopher Doyle.

Camberwell .. 4 11 0
Manchester .. 0 10 0
J. J. & E. B. .. 0 10 0
Wigan, per Thos. Heaton .. 0 10 0
Robert Gittins, Darlaston .. 0 6 0
Henry Anderson, Warrington .. 0 1 6
£10 3 0

FOR MR. JONES.
Whittington and Cat .. 0 3 4
Manchester, per Radford .. 0 6 6
Hyde .. 0 7 3
Bristol .. 0 9 6
£19 9 9

FOR MR. TROST.
Mossley, per James Griffiths .. 0 5 6

FOR WILLIAMS AND JONES.
John Clare, Warrington .. 0 1 0

FOR ELECTING TWELVE CHARTIST MEMBERS.
Jane End, per Mr. Amison .. 1 2 0
£1 2 0

RECEIPTS OPERATIONAL CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.
Liverpool .. 0 13 0
Bristol .. 0 6 6
£19 8 6

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO WISH TO POSSESS THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

At a meeting of the Central Election and General Registration Committee, held at the Assembly Rooms, 83, Dean Street, Soho, on Tuesday evening, the 5th Mr. John Milne in the chair.

The President of the South London Registration and Election Committee, brought forward, according to notice, a synopsis of the Reform and Registration Acts, also a letter prepared for the overseers of the parishes of England. It commenced by saying:—"The subject of registering the compound householders occupied my mind for some time past, and I am happy to say that success has attended my labors. Gentlemen, I contend that if you pursue the same course that I have done, you might cause that righteous document, the People's Charter, to be enacted in the space of three years. In the parish of St. Mary, Newington, the County has been divided; and in the parish of St. George the Martyr, Southwark, one thousand five hundred electors have been placed on the list of voters in one year. In the year 1845, I called together a few friends, we then formed a Registration Society, we met regularly every week, and attended the meetings of the various parishes. A deputation attended the parishes, and its immediate parochial authorities then present to their duty, as it regards the placing of every compound householder in the parish on the rate book; and every compound householder or occupier of property of the clear value of not less than ten pounds per annum on the list of voters for members to serve in the Common House of Parliament. We also waited upon and corresponded with the overseers of the parish, and informed them that a society was instituted to watch their proceedings. We were received, both at the vestry, and by the respective overseers with great courtesy; and at our suggestion they honorably performed their duty as by law required, and canvassed the whole of their parish, and placed the qualified persons on the list of voters, which passed the Revising Barristers Courts. We acted only partially on the parish of St. George's, and we therefore obtained the right for the thousand five hundred persons. So you see the plan is very simple, and very efficient; if the parochial authorities neglect to do their duty, your next step is to arrange them before the Barristers Courts, and also before the Courts of Westminster."

Mr. Milne then recommended that the Rev. Mr. Milne should be requested to procure the energies of the Chartist Executive to lay themselves out whenever opportunity serves to carry out this most important movement. The speaker concluded by submitting the following circular to the Sub-Secretaries of the National Charter Association.

The Central Election and Registration Committee feel themselves guilty of a dereliction of duty, in not having at this juncture collected a list of names to make an appeal to the country for carrying out the principles of the Charter into the Legislative Assembly of the Empire. The dissolution of parties, and the perplexities of class legislators, offer a fair field for contesting and carrying elections in favour of the Charter. The Committee therefore desire to appeal to you, and the Chartist public, the propriety of adopting the following measures without delay, in furtherance of this great and desirable object:—

I.—The formation of Election and Registration Committees in all Chartist localities, not only where the franchise is not yet established, but also in those where it is, and where it is not contemplated, thus to take the sense of the community, and promulgate the principles of the Charter.

II.—The raising of Funds.—The Central Committee are in correspondence with several boroughs where the party possess sufficient resources of power to ensure success, but are not possessed of commensurate pecuniary resources for the legitimate expenses of a contest. Some such plans have collected large, but not adequate sums, and the committees will see the necessity of a general subscription to make available the local power of such boroughs.

III.—The carrying of the registration of compound householders and others into effect, thousands being deprived of the franchise, through the neglect of the parochial officers. The Central Committee refer to the fact, that in the parish of St. Mary Newington, and St. George the Martyr, Southwark, voters have been put upon the registration lists, who were hitherto disfranchised, owing to the neglect of the Parochial officers.

The local committees will be put to neither trouble nor expense, since the parochial officers are bound under severe fines and penalties, to carry into effect the amendments of the Reform and Registration Acts, for the purpose of better enabling you to define the powers and provisions of which, a synopsis of the same is subjoined.

Enclosed you will receive a circular letter, which you are requested to send without delay to the parochial officers, and to the local committees.

The effect of a general revision of claims before the revising barrister at his court, should an election not previously have occurred.

The committee cannot conclude, without expressing their earnest hope that this appeal will be suitably responded to. Now is the time to prepare for the contest, and to make arrangements for the future, before the usual duration of Parliament has expired. It will soon be too late for adequate preparations. Again you are reminded, let the opponents find us not only willing but ready for the contest.

THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION AND ELECTION COMMITTEE, 83, DEAN STREET, SOHO, LONDON.

PRESIDENT—THOMAS SLINGSBY DUNCOMBE, M.P. Vice President—Thomas Wakley, M.P. Secretary—James Grassby.

The Local Registration and Election Committee Chairman—Mr. J. M. P. Sub-Secretary—Committee Room.

To the Overseers of the parish of GENTLEMEN,—I hereby inform you, that this above Committee was formed for the purpose of seeing the objects of the Reform Act, and Registration Act carried into effect by the parochial authorities, and by placing the names of compound householders and others on the rate book, and on the list of voters for members to serve in Parliament.

I am further directed to inform you, that by the Reform Act and Registration Act, 6 Vic. c. 18, s. 13, the duty devolves on the overseers of every parish (to be performed under the penalty of £5 before the 1st of January, 1847) of causing to be made out an alphabetical list of all persons who may be entitled to vote in the election of a member to serve in Parliament, in respect of the occupation of premises of the value of not less than £10, situate in the parish, and to perform this duty, they must necessarily place on the rate book the name of every occupier, as the foundation of such list.

By s. 17 of the last cited act, it is provided that all expenses incurred by the overseers in executing such duties, shall be paid by the ratepayers of the parish at the Court, where the list of voters shall be revised, and that it shall be lawful for the said overseers to receive the sum so certified to be due to them out of the rates of the parish, or to be collected for the relief of the poor in the said parish or township.

I am, gentlemen, on behalf of Committee, your obedient servant, Sub-Secretary.

The circulars having been read, seconded and adopted, a strong appeal was made for the funds to carry out the necessary operations, and secure the franchise as far as possible.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday evening, January the 12th.

HUMANITY OF BRITISH SEAMEN.—Lately, whilst the Majesty's steam-ship Bloodhound was lying at anchor in the harbor of a Turkish coast, a small skiff, laden with passengers, or slippers, was observed on board the steamer to have capsized off the Burrago Point, and three men and a boy were seen suffering from the current. Half a dozen British tars, as though with one accord, immediately jumped overboard to rescue the unfortunate beings from a watery grave. A stroke of the name of Rowe, showed himself to be the most expert of the party, being the first to reach the spot, when he had the satisfaction of seeing two men by the hair, whom he contrived to keep afloat until he reached the boat. The third man was also saved, and the boy from his dismal fate, not so, however, from the vessel; Captain Phillips, seeing that there was no chance to be lost, threw off his coat, and jumped overboard, and making direct for the scullion, reached him at the very moment he was sinking into the water. This act of gallantry was witnessed by several of the crew, and the Turkish captain, in his strange way, his Highness the Sultan, by no means parsimonious in costly gifts for services of much less importance, did not mark his sense of the gallant act in the manner which it richly merited.

NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF INDUSTRY.

"Union for the Million." The Central Committee of this "mounting" Association held their usual weekly meeting at the Assembly Rooms, 30, Hyde Street, Bloomsbury, on Monday, January 4th. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The financial accounts for the week ending on the 27th of December, 1846, were read and received, from which it appeared that the correspondence was a letter addressed to the President, of which the following is a copy:—

10, Quay Side, Sunderland, December 30th, 1846. Sir,—I hope you will excuse the liberty I have taken in addressing you, which I do at the request of the Sawyers of this town, upwards of 200 in number, at a general meeting held yesterday evening.

They are generally very desirous of uniting with the National Association of United Trades, and it was stated at the general meeting yesterday evening that the committee had been met by a deputation of Ship Carpenters, of whom there are upwards of 1,000 employed in this town, and a great number of them who also are desirous of being connected with the National Association of United Trades.

I was invited by a deputation of the Sawyers to attend their general meeting, and on hearing their wish expressed, I advised them at once to address you, Sir, on the subject, as I felt confident you would cause the requisite information to be communicated to them, ultimately it was resolved, that I should write to you on their behalf, I have, therefore, most respectfully requested that you would be pleased to refer to the information of the Sawyers and Ship Carpenters, the address of the public officers to whom they should apply for copies of such publication as contained the best account of the object and rules of the above named institution, together with any other information which you may consider expedient for them in the formation of a branch of the association in this town.

It may be necessary, also, for me to mention that parties on whose behalf I apply could obtain the assistance of a lecturer without being subjected to an considerable expense.

The zealous interest you take in the cause of the producers of wealth, Sir, I am glad to see, observed with approval by many of the most intelligent and reflecting working men in this part of the country, and I feel confident that the present movement to effect their social and moral improvement will ultimately be crowned with success.

The order of working men generally are becoming more alive to their own interests, and as they begin to reflect, vice and dissipation will decrease, and virtue and useful knowledge will spread; every working man of intelligent character has a degree of influence in his own sphere of life, and by such persons, some of the advocates of the United Trades Association throughout the country will take root everywhere where labour and mechanics are employed. Whatever good result therefrom you will have the satisfaction to know that it has been in a great measure promoted by your exertions, which are equally valuable towards your countrymen, and philanthropic towards the more numerous and poorer classes, by whom so many are employed.

I, for one, Sir, most respectfully and gratefully thank you for your zealous efforts to improve the condition of the working men, having been brought to my attention, I have seen much of the disadvantages to which the working classes are subjected, and I hope I can do and appreciate the kindness, consideration, and disinterestedness of a gentleman in your rank in society devoting your time and talent for the benefit of those of your countrymen who so much require your aid, and who are comparatively friendless, and either poor or wealthy classes, by whom so many are employed.

Any communication for the information of the Sawyers and Ship Carpenters on the subject above requested, addressed to me, will be thankfully received, and faithfully handed to them, with any assistance to them which I can effect.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant, JAMES DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P.

A letter was read from Mr. Peel, missionary, stating that he had been appointed to the office of Cotton Spinners, of Blackburn, and after being interviewed, they unanimously agreed to call a public meeting for Thursday, the 14th instant; he had an interview with the committee of the Power-loom Weavers, representing a body of 3,021, which resulted in a resolution to call a public meeting of the Spinners, of Blackburn, and after being interviewed, they unanimously agreed to call a public meeting for Thursday, the 14th instant; he had an interview with the committee of the Power-loom Weavers, representing a body of 3,021, which resulted in a resolution to call a public meeting of the Spinners, of Blackburn, and after being interviewed, they unanimously agreed to call a public meeting for Thursday, the 14th instant; he had an interview with the committee of the Power-loom Weavers, representing a body of 3,021, which resulted in a resolution to call a public meeting of the Spinners, of Blackburn, and after being interviewed, they unanimously agreed to call a public meeting for Thursday, the 14th instant; he had an interview with the committee of the Power-loom Weavers, representing a body of 3,021, which resulted in a resolution to call a public meeting of the Spinners, of Blackburn, and after being interviewed, they unanimously agreed to call a public meeting for Thursday, the 14th instant; he had an interview with the committee of the Power-loom Weavers, representing a body of 3,021, which resulted in a resolution to call a public meeting of the Spinners, of Blackburn, and after being interviewed, they unanimously agreed to call a public meeting for Thursday, the 14th instant; he had an interview with the committee of the Power-loom We

