

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 unscrupulous manner—he is like the devil's apothecary—DOUBLY DILIGENT. Perhaps you remember Baron Rolfe's observation, when the informer Griffin stated that the Editor's only fault with him was, that he WAS TOO INDUSTRIOUS. "Gentlemen," observed the just judge, "perhaps the Editor may think the SAME NOW, as OUR DILIGENCE NOT UNFAIRLY LEADS TO SUSPICION." Then, in analysing the mechanism and workings of a conspiracy, that just man beautifully remarked, and it is worth repeating, "Gentlemen, in case of conspiracy, the guilty parties generally make choice of the most astute and artful men for procuring 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 is mainly answered by Mr. Taylor's short reply in last week's "Star," in which he wholly contradicts every assertion made by the DEVIL'S APOTHECARY. Next comes the letter upon which I am now commenting, and from which I select the following extract, as proof of the Apothecary's great; if not over diligence:—

"After further inquiries I got a book at the office, for which I paid half-a-crown, on 'The Practical Management of Small Farms,' by Feargus O'Connor, Esq., barrister-at-law. At different bookellers, shops I tried to get the other publications of the company, and at last I sat down with such a load of books, 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 unscrupulous and worthless as a mere business speculation, was soon apparent. And though unscrupulous companies are registered and put under the protection of the law, so far as giving their shareholders the means of redress from their trustees and from one another, I doubted if the Chartist Land Company could be so registered."

"To resolve that doubt Chancery Lane was visited, and from that locality I found my way to the office for the registration of joint stock companies in Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street. At that place I was told that the company was registered. I asked to see in what form, for what purpose, and by whom the shares were registered. A book of inquiries 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 should have been written if the Chartist Co-operative Land Company had been 'placed under the protection of the law' to 'give increased confidence to persons about joining the society, and to secure due diligence and honesty on the part of the officers.' I shall come to the words and names which were registered before I quit the legal labyrinth of this subject. But I proceed now as I proceeded then.

Q "Is this company legally registered?"  
A "We cannot tell."

Q "If anything is omitted which should have been registered, what will the result be?"  
A "We cannot answer legal questions here, if anything is omitted, that provides that heavy penalties shall be incurred. You must consult the act of parliament providing for the registration of joint stock companies."

Q "Can I get the act here?"  
A "No; you can buy it at the Queen's printers; or of the law stationers in Fleet-street."

Q "What is the title of the act?"  
A "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 they were 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, and for full three hours, on a wet, cold, peeling 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, indignant 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 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

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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 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 resource, 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. 6d. 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 as a whole would be benefited, through the domestic manufacturer and merchant, and, through all, the government. But this source of speculation is stopped by the landlord's indifference to benefit his tenant, and the tenant's indifference to benefit the landlord; whereas if it belonged to the occupier the work would be done. But how much more pointedly the fact will present itself to the reader, when the capital is applied to enable and encourage the small husbandman to prosecute his own industry. The summary of these observations is that

### A Nation's Greatness

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

The industrious man who has contributed a long life's accumulation of property for others must start at the announcement of our present prime 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-regulated labour would render our criminal law, now a problem, if not obsolete, at least a thing of rare application to an improved and moral society.

That the free labourer can best educate his own children, ventilate his own house, and preserve his own and family's health. In the free labour market we estimate a man's labour cheaply, very cheaply at £50 per annum, and thus, if we have a million of paupers whose strained labour is now worth £10 a year each, the nation loses £4,000,000 per annum, added to an expense of seven millions per annum wrung from the labour of the industrious, for no other purpose than to keep up an idle reserve at other people's expense, for the capitalist to fall back upon as a means of reducing and keeping down wages in the artificial market. Here then is a national sacrifice to class gain and individual monopoly.

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

### The National Land and Labour Bank

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

#### Deposit.

The Deposit Department to be open to all who wish to vest their monies upon the security of the landed property of the National Co-operative Land Company.

and bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Redemption Department.

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

That each shareholder may deposit any amount not less than threepence at one time, and for which he shall receive interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum. This fund will be applicable to the purchase of Land or funding down of the occupants' rent-charge, at the rate of four per cent., or twenty-five years' purchase—that is, that a depositor having £25 in the redemption department when he is eligible for occupation, will be entitled to a reduction of £1 per annum from his rent-charge—that is, the member who, if not a depositor, would be liable to a rent of £8 a year, will, when he has paid up £25, be entitled to receive his allotment at £7 rent. We state £25, but the depositor of any sum under that amount, down to £5, would be entitled to apply his deposit to the reduction of his rent at four per cent. The additional half per cent. being guaranteed in consequence of shareholders who deposit their monies in the Redemption Department not being allowed to withdraw more than one-half the amount deposited, and being obliged to give a month's notice before they can draw any portion of their deposit from that department, which however would be equivalent to ready money as a transfer of the deposit less the month's interest (the lender receiving the interest) could be effected.

#### Sinking Fund Department.

The funds of this department would consist of two and a-half per cent. in landed property over and above the liability of three-and-a-half per cent payable as interest to the depositors. The profits from this department to be added to the redemption department, and equally applied to the purchase or reduction of the rent of shareholders who had been depositors in the redemption department; and to be applied in aid of the location of the poorer occupants, to be repaid by them in easy and convenient instalments.

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

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

#### Expenses.

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

#### Mode of Securing the Means of Meeting Liabilities.

The Land Company proposes to locate its members upon two acres of land which shall have cost £18.15s. per acre, or £37.10s.: to erect a house which shall cost £30, and to expend in improvements, and give to the occupant, the sum of £15, making a total of £82.10s., and for which preliminary expenditure the Company charges £5 a year; and five per cent. upon all monies above that sum expended in the purchase of the Land and the erection of a house; that is, if the land costs £30 an acre instead of £18.15s., and the house £60 instead of £30, the occupants will pay £5 per cent. upon £22.10s. the additional rent of occupant in the latter case £7.12s. 6d. per annum; the same scale being applicable to any priced land and any priced house in a descending as well as an ascending ratio—that is, if land shall be purchased at a less amount than £18.15s., an acre, £5 per cent. in rent shall be deducted from the reduced price of the land.

Suppose, then, the occupant, whose land shall have cost £30 an acre, and whose house shall have cost £60, and who shall have received £15 capital, that occupant will have cost the Company £135, less £2.10s. the original amount paid for the share—thus making the Company's expenditure £132.10s., without taking credit for any portion of the £15 capital expended in operations of husbandry or other improvements which increase the value of the holding. For this £132.10s. the Society receives £7.12s. 6d. in the shape of rent-charge, or within a fraction of 5½ per cent. upon the outlay, without any four acres of ground, and whose house would cost £80, the Society's profit would be reduced to about 5½ per cent. upon the outlay. This scale shows the equity of the standard upon which the rent of allotments has been established, and, perhaps, may be met with the assertion, that it is a high per centage upon the outlay, and which assertion we meet thus—

Firstly,—Without co-operation the occupants could not procure a single allotment.

Secondly,—An individual carrying out the scheme would charge rent according to the retail value, amounting to about £15 per cent., regulated only by the convenience and desire of the poor occupant to have a field whereon to expend his own labour.

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

William Hewitt, Publisher,  
16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 9



























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