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My FRIENDS.—It was my intention to have addressed you at some length upon the resolutions passed at Glasgow, Lancaster, Manchester, and Birmingham, relative to the opening of a new Land Company, but my apology for postponing that address until next week, must be found in the fact that during the whole of this week I have scarcely had time to eat my meals; next week, however, you shall have my notions upon the subject. In answer to several correspondents, who have written to me upon the subject of the Tea Party, to be held at the National Hall, on Wednesday night, I beg to say that I shall have great pleasure in attending there. And to all who are anxious to understand the position of the present Land Plan, and the prospect of the members being located, I beg to refer them to the forthcoming number of the "Labourer," for the fullest explanation upon those subjects. Your faithful friend, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

RESURRECTION OF BIRMINGHAM.

GLORIOUS MEETING IN THE TOWN-HALL. Not since the celebrated times of Birmingham's most palmy days of agitation, has such a scene been witnessed in that town as was presented on Tuesday night last.

THE DEAD CHARTISTS, entombed by the Scotch pedlar in 1839, have once more taken the field in the Reform garrison. The Commissioners kindly seeing the inefficiency of Free Trade, granted the Free Labour League the free use of their own building, the Town-Hall—to hear an address from Fergus O'Connor, Esq., and to welcome him with a sight of their revival.

The working men, now capable of distinguishing between their friends and their enemies, selected Mr. Town-Councillor Baldwin—who did not wait for the days of their strength, to assist them in their struggle—to take the chair. The vast building was crowded in every part to suffocation, although the seats were all removed, and many who could not procure standing room climbed the posts, and remained in that awkward situation during the whole proceedings. It was a most magnificent sight; enough to make the heart of every persecuted Chartist jump with joy.

The Chairman, in introducing Mr. O'Connor, congratulated his townsmen upon the splendid display they had exhibited in honour of their principles. He said, that like himself, every other man of his class, and of all classes, should take advantage of that and every other opportunity afforded for discovering any means, no matter by whom propounded, for improving the condition of the people. (Cheers.) For himself, he was not astonished that the great inducements promised from increasing trade had seduced many farmers, and others of the agricultural class, to abandon the pursuits of their ancestors, and try their fortunes in the more fascinating and promising speculations. There was one thing clear, however, and that was that no man could now shut his eyes to the two-fold necessity of securing a sufficiency of human food, and remunerating those who produced it. (Loud cheers.) He had every confidence in the wisdom and discretion of his townsmen, and, therefore, he rested satisfied that his duty would be one of easy performance, because, like himself, all others constituting that meeting had come there to hear the value of a new principle propounded, and he had; much pleasure in introducing Mr. Fergus O'Connor to their notice.

Mr. O'CONNOR, on rising, was received, with the most enthusiastic feelings of welcome and joy, which were repeated again and again. He said—Men of Birmingham, this night affords me a great and a glorious triumph. There was a time when it was dangerous for me to stand upon this platform—in the days of your Free Trade madness. (Hear, hear.) And as I find you are penitent, and as you now stand in front of the labouring people of England, upon their behalf I am ready to forgive you, and give you absolution for the past, provided you will never again swell the triumph of the tyrant. (Cheers.) Provided that you will never again disgrace the cause of Freedom and of Labour, by following the Free-Trade law—which you could not procure even a slice—with gaping mouth and delusive cheer. There is no town in England that has indicated a greater wound upon the cause of Freedom and Labour, than the town of Birmingham. Ever ready to transfer its power from quack to quack, from deluder to deceiver, until, at length, the force that carried the Reform Bill, became the jest of the oppressor, (Cheers.) I thought the day would arrive when I would have lived down prejudice, and when the solid principles that I advocated, strengthened by persecution and oppression, would establish a safe standing place for themselves upon this platform. (Cheers.) And now, I would ask, where is the other principle from which so much was expected, and from which so much was promised, that could secure such a gathering as this? (Cheers and "None.") Yes; but there was a time when you witnessed seven ruffians lying upon my chest, and threatening to murder me upon this platform; there was a time when I was obliged to march the National Guard of Bilston and Wolverhampton fifteen miles, under a broiling sun, into the town of Birmingham, to save it from its own madness. (Cheers.) There was a time when the Edmondsons, the Salts, and the Douglasses, denounced me as an Irishman and an alien, and dared me to stand before the people of Birmingham. I accepted the threat, however. I came, stranger and alien as I was. I stood upon this platform, in the midst of 10,000 people; and, stranger and alien as I was, I dissolved the union of freemen—(loud cheers)—and exposed the treachery of my accusers. Now, that was something in dangerous times, when you were blindly following those who had no earthly object in view but their own interests; and as soon as the Reform postman left their tickets for soup at their doors, they deserted you, and, like the Radicals of old, they said—Why do we not desert? What do you want? Have we not desert? (Loud cheers and laughter.) And where, now, was the flaming George Edmondson—the physical force Kerry Douglass—when he, the destructive, the deluder, was able to stand before their townsmen? (Loud cheers.) The threat of a hundred thousand Birmingham men-at-arms marching to London, and affrighted the isle from its propriety, the Iron Duke out of his wits, and the Opposition out of the Reform Bill. (Cheers.) But he (Mr. O'Connor) would much rather see a hundred thousand men-at-arms marching in quest of their own sentry-box and their own labour-field, than on a crusade to gain power for others. (Loud cheers.) He understood that the Peace Preservation Society had been disappointed in their intention to hold a meeting in that Hall, and, no doubt, they would have edified their hearers with long orations against the barbarity and injustice of war; but he asserted that they never would relinquish that power which they possessed of making Labour tributary to their jurisdiction. (Cheers.) He (Mr. O'Connor) was more really and sincerely opposed to all war, to all cruelty, to all bloodshed, than any member of that society, but he considered death from starvation the worst description of death, and, therefore, he had propounded a great national principle, around whose standard so large an amount of national force had rallied. And the people of this country would never be endangered the success of that principle by justifying the oppressor in the application of physical force. (Cheers.) No, the people of this country have grown too wise to be the oppressor with the deadliest of all weapons—the presumed justice of using them.

(Cheers.) But, upon this point, let him not be misunderstood, as, in the worst of times, he had never coined ideas to suit the taste of the fastidious; but had advocated principles upon the same grounds, whether threatened by strength, persecution, and lewdness, or tolerated by weakness and terror. (Cheers.) For these reasons he had never preached the blasphemous and debasing doctrines of unconditional passive obedience and non-resistance, or of unconditional loyalty. (Cheers.) No, he could not understand the description of loyalty that was due by the millions of his poor countrymen who were starved to death. (Great sensation and cries of "Shame.") He could not understand the policy which demanded unconditional loyalty from the Irish people, who were compelled to starve in the midst of abundance created by themselves, and he (Mr. O'Connor) proclaimed, before that meeting of Englishmen, that, as an Irishman, he would not dishonour justice, disgrace himself, or insult his country, by professing unconditional allegiance to the monarch that governed her or the laws that persecuted her. (Tremendous cheering.) Yes, he was proud of being an Irishman, and he repeated that to no meeting of Englishmen, that if he could prevent it, they never should possess their liberty an hour before his countrymen had possessed theirs. (Great cheering.) The Irish were called barbarians by their oppressors to justify their oppression; but Ireland was a civilized nation centuries before England was discovered, and was made barbarous by English laws. (Cheers.) He would now inform them of his expectations from that great National Plan, of which he had been the propounder. He found England, that is the English industry, paying forty millions of money in little less than a year for the produce of other countries, which they might have more beneficially secured from the land of their birth—(cheers)—and this incus borne by the industrious portion of the nation, for no other assignable purpose than that the speculators in labour may close the free labour market, create a degrading dependence, and make England tributary to the foreigner, and a beggar at his door, for the food her sons could produce at home, if every man was allowed to live in the sweat of his own brow, instead of, as now, the industrious starving and the idler's luxury simultaneously increasing. (Great cheering.) Their worthy chairman had proclaimed a great and irrefutable truth, when he told them that the fascinations of trade had seduced the husbandman from his natural pursuits, and they would soon discover that this system of drying Nature's pap would lead to the starvation of Nature's children. (Cheers.) The Earth was our mother, and if our tender nurses or guardians compelled us to depend upon the foreign breast, our strange nurses may wean us—nay, famish us—whenever they pleased. (Cheers.) But the worst was not the mere expenditure of forty millions in what we might have produced ourselves more profitably at home, but the grievance was augmented threefold, by the fact that the abstraction of that amount of money from productive uses at home led to diminished foreign trade—to diminished domestic consumption—and to the diminution of English wages to more than one hundred millions. (Loud cheers.) Now that's the enemy, that's the hobgoblin, against which my system contends. My system proposes to make every man his own producer and his own consumer. My system proposes that every man shall be capable of judging of the value of his own free labour, so that when the capitalist requires to hire it, if the free labourer discovers that he can earn 3l. a week as his own master, he will not work for 15s. a week for another master. (Cheers.) But in this plan, as in our attempt to secure political equality, we have been most frustrated by those who have measured labour's right by the comparative, instead of the positive scale—by those aristocratic tradesmen who, receiving 30s. and 2l. a week themselves, scoffed at my battalion of fustian jackets, blistered hands, and unshorn chins, who had but the alternative of entering the competitive labour market, or the poor law bastille. (Cheers.) Now, however, the demands of an increasing idler class upon the exchequer of a diminished labour class, has puzzled the wits of our rulers, and they are unable to make both ends meet. (Cheers.) Yes; these things would never be accomplished by a House of Fools, who were wholly ignorant of all labour questions; and he would make bold to assert, that he would select from the labour community 658, who would make fools of the 658 philosophers in the House of Commons—(cheers)—I include myself. One principle of political economy tells us, that when one channel of industry is closed, another, as if by magic, is opened; but now that the necessity of importing a large amount of food has closed all artificial channels against labour, where is the possible outlet, save in the return of man to his natural pursuits at agriculture? (Cheers.) But then I am told that he could not be trained to the performance of agricultural work. How silly! when we know that God created the land, and man to till it; and God created machinery, and decreed man to be ground by it. When we know that it takes seven years to learn to make a coat, and not seven minutes to learn how to stick a caliche. (Great laughter and cheers.) That it takes seven years to learn how to make a pair of shoes, and not seven seconds to learn how to dilute a grain of wheat. (Cheers.) But every principle is difficult in its practical details, when its object is the improvement of the industrious; but the most complicated are simple and manageable, which declare man to be born in the Custom House, and buried in the Exchange. (Cheers.) No system of taxation which requires the enforcement of means for idlers to live upon, is complicated or difficult; but every system is visionary and impracticable, when its object is labour's benefit. (Cheers.) You have been studiously kept in ignorance of the value of the land, while, from it is produced, by the simplest, most healthy, and remunerative labour, everything you eat—everything you drink—everything you wear—everything you eat off of—everything you lie upon—everything you lie under. (Laughter.) Now are you not ignorant, when you appear astonished that your bed and bedclothes, your table, your chair, every stitch upon your back, is all produced from the Land; and that man's labour, applied to that source, constitutes his bank, wherein he can coin his sweat into the most valuable produce, that can be exchanged for every article of luxury produced in other climes, or manufactured by machinery. (Cheers.) That is not the sole value of the Land Plan, because it further tends to diminish the competitive surplus in the labour market, and thus increases wages, by opening up this new channel for the employment of reproductive labour. (Cheers.) For instance, the dismissal of thousands of hands from railways and other works, has thrown a great competitive surplus into the labour market, and yet with this power to diminish wages, I have not reduced the wages of my men in any one department, consequently upon that point, (loud cheers)—but, on the contrary, the Plan progresses as I have every reason to expect, before the summer passes I hope to be able to employ ten thousand labourers at my remunerative employment. (Tremendous cheering.) What ministry, or what power of the press—the corrupt, the profligate,

the liberty-slaving press—will be enabled to re-put to him, but that the meeting was not called for discussion. Mr. O'CONNOR, however, requested that Mr. Smith might be allowed to proceed, when that gentleman continued, and said: That he was sure many felt equally disappointed as himself at not hearing the details of the Land Plan more fully developed. (Shouts of "No, no," and "Read the rules.") It was for that reason, and as he wished for more information upon the subject, that he proposed to adjourn the meeting to another night. Mr. O'CONNOR again came forward, amid renewed cheers, and said: It is not to my disposition to develop the Land Plan more fully, but to the impossibility of doing so at a meeting of this kind, that Mr. Smith is to be attributed the want of that information that he expected, but it is rather hard that after having written thousands of columns upon the subject—after having written a Practical Treatise upon the subject—after having made innumerable speeches upon the subject—and after having had his name printed upon the subject—(loud cheers)—that I should be called upon to enter into voluminous details and figures, as he states, when, in the state of unavoidable confusion, it would be impossible to pitch the voice in this vast assemblage so as to preserve a necessary unbroken line of argument. (Cheers.) But I am told that Mr. Smith's anxiety is based upon other grounds. I have learned that he himself is the propounder of a new and a rival plan. (Cheers and laughter, and a cry of "No.") I regret it, as I wish for all help upon this question. (Cheers and a cry from the same voice of "His plan is practicable, and yours is not.") Hisses. Well, I thank my friend for his rather incautious admission that Mr. Smith is the propounder of a plan, while the same person denied the assertion when I made it. (Great laughter and cheers.) Well, but that shall not prevent me from rendering all the assistance in my power to Mr. Smith, or any other person who will kindly volunteer to take a portion of the burden of my shoul- ders, upon the same terms that I bestow my labours. (Loud cheers.) And, in presence of this meeting, I beg to assure Mr. Smith that the columns of the Northern Star and my best assistance shall be at his command, free of charge, for the development of his plan. (Great cheering.) But am I to enter into details published in our files, for the information of all who will not take the trouble to read them? (Cheers.) But if it is any satisfaction to him and others, hoarse as I now am, I will state that the principle is, that every man who pays 42. 12s. 6d., is entitled to be balloted for two acres; that every man who pays 23. 18s. 6d., is entitled to be balloted for four acres; and every man who pays 15s. 4s., is entitled to be balloted for four acres; then, if he want fuller information as to the value of the system, let him read Mr. Sillett's admirable practical work upon the subject, and there he will find that Mr. Sillett gave 2396. for two acres of bad land, without a stone or building upon it; and that Mr. Sillett would not accept of 5l. a week to leave his two acres of land, and go to any other employment. (Loud cheers.) Again, let him read an account of the operations of Samuel Bridge, in the "Labourer's Friend," Magazine, wherein it is shown that this man paid an enormous rent for four acres of clay land, and which he cultivated in the rudest way, selling his wheat straw—and that that man, even upon the rudest system, was able to purchase his four acres, and to purchase over forty acres more land and erect buildings upon it, and all out of the produce of his own industry expended upon those four acres. (Loud cheers.) Let him read my letter upon the profit to be made upon the cultivation of three acres of land, and there he will find it shown, that after paying rents, rates, and taxes, and all outgoings for fuel, clothing, for family, and expense of implements, and after allowing 17s. 6d. a week for food for the family, that a man, from 157 days' labour, and after paying those outgoings, and living well, and educating his family, will have 44l. profit at the end of the year. (Loud cheers.) And then let it not be said that this is only my assertion because the "Farmer's Gazette," which reprints the whole letter, says in answer to a correspondent, "that very much more may be realised from three acres of land than what is stated by Mr. O'Connor." (Great cheering.) And then the editor of the "Gardener's Gazette" refers his correspondent to a treatise upon the subject, written by Mr. Gaird. But I do not even halt here, for when I am your neighbour, if Mr. Smith could insure me a sitting audience of a thousand or two thousand people who can hear, he shall have as many lectures as he pleases upon the principle, the object, and the details of the Land Plan. (Great cheering.) And with these observations I leave the question with you. The amendment and original resolution were then put from the chair, when the original resolution was carried; and upon the Chairman submitting for or against the original resolution, only two hands were held up against it. Mr. GOODWIN proposed, and Mr. O'CONNOR seconded, a vote of thanks to the Commissioners for the free use of the Hall, which was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Chairman, which was seconded by acclamation, and carried amid rapturous applause. The CHAIRMAN expressed himself thankful to his townsmen for the orderly and praiseworthy manner in which they had conducted themselves, and begged to observe, that in such a meeting as that, where the people were wedged together to suffocation, it was impossible to avoid those unintentional interruptions, which were wholly consequent upon the wearing of so dense a mass endeavouring to escape suffocation. He thought that it was due to his townsmen to say, that never, under all the circumstances, had he witnessed a better behaved, or more orderly or attentive meeting, and which he now declared dissolved. Loud cheers were given for the Chairman and Mr. O'CONNOR, and the meeting separated.

[A Birmingham correspondent writes us as follows:—"The Mr. Smith who tried to oppose Mr. O'Connor on Tuesday night, in the Town Hall, keeps the New Inn, in Brimsgrave-street, a market house, where the farmers, from the neighbourhood in which Mr. O'Connor recently purchased the Great Dudford Estate due on market day," and the writer assures us that the change expected to be produced in that locality by Mr. O'Connor's operations has driven the farmers out of their senses, and that they have put the landlord of the house forward as their saviour; but that the men of Birmingham are too wide awake now to be caught in the farmers' market trap.]

THE O'CONNOR TALK.—A meeting of the Ham-mersmith district of the Land Company and friends, will be held on Sunday morning next, January 30th at ten o'clock, to establish a clothes and hat club, with a view of bringing the O'CONNOR tarian into use, and creating mutual employment among the members of the club. The meeting will be held at No. 2, Little Vale-place, Hammersmith-road.

REAR.—The members of the Chartist Association are requested to attend a meeting on Sunday (to-morrow), at half-past one o'clock, in the usual place, Clerk-street.

Chartist Intelligence.

BLACKBURN.—On Sunday, the 28th inst., Mr. D. Donovan lectured in the Old Size House, on the subject of the Land Plan. After a short address to the lecturer and the chairman, the meeting proceeded highly satisfied, and we fondly trust he has left an impression on many minds that will never be effaced.

BRISTOL.—A branch of the National Chartist Association has been opened at the house of Mr. John Stainbank, Hara and Hounds Inn, New Field, near Byers-green. A lecture will be given by a friend on Saturday night, the 29th of January, at seven o'clock in the evening.

CHARTIST INTELLIGENCE.—The Chartists of this locality are up and doing: their weekly meeting, held on Sunday, January 23rd, Mr. Robert Carr was elected delegate to attend at the delegate meeting at Sunderland, on Sunday, January 30th. A series of resolutions were adopted in favour of agitating the district.

BURKLEY.—These Chartists are very active, and addressed a meeting of his fellow townsmen in the Chartist Room, Hamerton-street. His address gave universal satisfaction.

BRISTOL.—On Monday evening the usual weekly meeting of the National Chartist Association, at the house of Mr. Joseph Jones, or Mr. John Shovel, in the Old Bond, for the purpose of enrolling members of the National Chartist Association. Several new names were entered. Nearly the whole of the iron trade were present, and consequently the meeting was a most successful one. Mr. Carr and Mr. Fennell were present, and Mr. Carr was elected house, Back-hill, Hatton-garden, January 23rd, Mr. Thomas Antill in the chair. Messrs. Allnut and Fennell gave in their report from the Metropolitan Delegate Committee. Report received. Mr. Carr moved, "That the delegates to be sent to each member of this locality, and that they be required to use their best exertions to get them filled and returned." Seconded by Mr. Elijah Nobbs. Carried. Mr. Fennell moved, and Mr. Livsey seconded, the following resolution—"That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the outlay of a portion of the press, of a French invasion, is brought forward with the object of diverting the attention of the nation from those reforms which are so urgently required, and so long delayed, with the view of raising a permanent army, and of having a fresh refuge for the destitute younger sons of the aristocracy; and to maintain an unnecessary and unconstitutional standing army at home, to suppress the struggle for liberty, if it should be treated as a government, and to further considering the sum of twenty millions sterling annually voted, to be applied sufficient for the defence of the country, if properly applied, we call upon the Chartists of the United Kingdom to firmly, unitedly, and determinedly protest against this waste of labour and money, not only in consequence of the enormous sum of money so expended, but also in consequence of the fact that the sum of 'No vote—no musket.' Supported by Messrs. Carr, Elijah Nobbs, Allnut, T. Salmon, and Wm. Salmon. Carried unanimously. Mr. Carr moved, and Mr. E. Nobbs seconded, the following resolution—"That the National Chartist Association be requested to petition in demanding and taking 26s. instead of 14s., the usual price, from the Chartist body for the use of the hall belonging to that institution, as highly censurable, and deserving the condemnation of every honest and fair dealing man." Supported by Mr. Carr, and Mr. E. Nobbs. Carried. Meeting adjourned to January 30, at half-past six in the evening.

COOPERAGE.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.—The Co-operative Society of this place held their tenth annual meeting on the evening of the 3rd inst., when after a most interesting and successful session, it was resolved that a soiree be held on the 18th current, being 'Hazel Tuesday,' and that Mr. McCrae, the people's M.P. for Greenock, should be invited to attend. In accordance with the above resolution, the meeting was held in the Strathmore Hall, when Mr. McCrae, who had arrived at about four or five hundred persons, Mr. James Simpson presided the meeting by giving a sketch of the society's progress during the last year—stating that the members had received fifty per cent. for their capital; and that notwithstanding these enormous profits, the society had not only succeeded in raising a fund of £100 on bread, meal, and sugar alone—a sum sufficient to clothe and educate all the children in the village, or pay the interest of a capital of four per cent., which would be adequate to employ the whole working population of the place. After using these words, Mr. McCrae, in a most interesting and instructive manner, explained the necessity and importance of the great principles of co-operation, the chairman concluded by introducing Mr. McCrae, who made some severe strictures upon the manner in which articles of food were adulterated, and showed the vast utility of societies such as the co-operative, which he said were the only means by which the poor could be saved from the nefarious practices then existing. Mr. D. B. Brown, druggist, Dundee, followed with some graphic remarks upon the benefits of early education. The hilarity of the meeting was kept up by vocal and instrumental music; and about twelve o'clock all retired, both to bed and to instruct with the evening's entertainment.

CHARTIST MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION.—On Sunday last the council held their weekly meeting at the Association room, in the Strand, when the secretary read the report of the Nottingham on behalf of funds to enable Mr. O'Connor to defend his seat in parliament against the spleen and malice of those who have petitioned against his election. After an animated discussion on the propriety of sending a petition in aid of the same it was resolved that the secretary read the following proposition, which was carried: "That the members of the Land Company be requested to collect the town to increase our donation. The members of the Land Company agreed to send £1. in addition to ours; this making two pounds as the first subscription for Carlisle. I do not but we shall raise the rest of the money by our own exertions, and by the exertions of other towns, in proportion to their population, and something more will be raised; and whilst there can be afforded it, will not give his mite, when the honour of the Chartist movement is at stake." The secretary then read the following proposition, which was carried: "That the members of the Land Company be requested to collect the town to increase our donation. The members of the Land Company agreed to send £1. in addition to ours; this making two pounds as the first subscription for Carlisle. I do not but we shall raise the rest of the money by our own exertions, and by the exertions of other towns, in proportion to their population, and something more will be raised; and whilst there can be afforded it, will not give his mite, when the honour of the Chartist movement is at stake." 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Poetry.

THE PATRIOT'S TEST.

Come hither, come hither! from broad England,
Ye men of South, North, East, and West!
Come hither, whoever feels course to stand
The truth of the Patriot's test.

SONGS FOR THE PEOPLE.

OUR NATIVE LAND.

The Land, the Land, our native Land!
forthcoming years will see,
Thick scattered o'er your fertile breast,
the dwellings of the free.

Letters to the Telling. By W. W. Broom.

proving the circumstances of their wretched and famishing
neighbours. I wish that they were all
priced into an Association for improving the breed
of swine and aristocrats; and, instead of helping to

Radicalism an Essential Doctrine of Christianity.

This is No. 5, of 'Tracts for the Rustian Jackets
and Smock Frocks,' the three first numbers of which
we noticed some time ago. The present tract is a
truly written and well reasoned production, devoted

WINTER WANDERINGS.

Formerly the CANADIAN 'REBEL,'
Member of the Legislature of Upper Canada,
(From the Toronto (Canada) Globe.)

THE REFORMER'S COMPANION TO THE ALMANAC.

A correspondent has sent us a copy of this publication,
which is certainly a political curiosity. The
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Polluting those great principles of liberty, justice, truth, and humanity, of which you are the gifted and talented advocate.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

In consequence of the pressure of business occasioned by the Ballot no Monetary List appears this week.

ERRATA.—In the Balance Sheet just issued a typographical error occurred on the right side of the account headed, SUMMARY OF PENDING STATEMENTS.—The sum total of Expenditure being 25997. 5s. 6d.; and the Balance being 62,532. 16s. Branch Secretaries will please to make this intelligible to the Members.

By order of the Directors, THOMAS CLARK, Cor. Sec.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

A Ballot for 305 Acres of the Company's Land took place at the Chartist Assembly Room, 83, Dear Street, Soho, on the evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Mr W. Cuffey presided each evening. The following is the result:—

FOUR ACRES.

- Francis Pickard 1247 Leamington
Henry Forty 2048 Upton-upon-Severn
James Stephenson 3098 Manchester
Sarah Clark 1842 Nottingham
Thomas Greenley 992 Notts
George Saunders 70 Westminster
William Mooney 1076 Longton
Adam Squire 892
Samuel Squire 893
William Squire 894
Greenhalgh Squire 1163
John Linsay 70
William Linsay 2923 Office List
Joseph Henshaw 1644 Burslem
Joseph Henshaw 1617 Southwick
Donald Crispin 1572 Office List
William Lightfoot 182 Office List
James Keenan 356
Elizabeth Keenan 356
Thomas Taylor 2418 Torquay
Thomas Holden 73 Bury
Roger Hill-worth 1610 Preston
Cabel Ellis 1687-1771 Broughtwater
Thomas Ellis 710-711 Heywood
Savell Hill 3263
Hugh Williams 1260
Robert Drysdale 1270 Kirkcaldy
George Lester 1271
Wifeborough Stephens 809 Office List
Jno. Robertson 809
Joseph Edmonds 957 Bradford
Samuel Hodgkiss 1210
James Hodgkiss 1889
William Hodgkiss 1212 Hindley
Andrew Crag 1817
Thomas Richardson 1805
William Wood 1966
Joseph Wood 1967
John Symons 2454 Teignmouth
Jesse Sawyer 1843 Off in List
Thomas Washburn 37 Birnigh
James Pollard 40
Lydia Pollard 40

THREE ACRES.

- William Scallow 1784 Halifax
James Williams 316 Mary-bone
John Hobbs 81 Redmarley
William Carter 261 Sheffield
William Sharp 200 Cheltenham
Henry A. Major 74 Reading
John and Sarah M'William 1181-30 Birkenhead
Thomas Howard 298 Ashton
William Hendy 151 Bradford
George Varney 109 Leamington
John Harrison 235 Dabnoky
George Archer 325 Stoney Stratford
James Watson 1624 Duncubbin
Henry Wilson 111 Merthyr
Abram O'Gden 1532 Rochdale

TWO ACRES.

- Robert Hewer 14)
John Hewer 53)
Samuel Clegh 2990 Rychdale
Wm Lawrence 446 Twer Hamlets
Abram Street 303 Office List
Joseph Thompson 234
William Nichol 234 Walsall
John Harris 2569 Ashton
Sarah Hallworth 182 Ashton
Thomas Sufkitt 290 Northampton
Richard Heath 261 Manchester
Samuel Bell 483 Mells
Joseph Crowson 2128 Crofton
Joseph Crowson 197 Office List
William Puttill 3192 Northampton
Joseph Tither 1242 Oldham
Matthew Wharton 328 Stoney Stratford
Samuel Mahony 311 Congleton
George Weed 39 Northampton
Thomas Taylor 970 Wellingborough
John Bissell 307 Gosport
Samuel Welding 245 Hull
Aidan Toy 161 Nottingham
Joseph Wash 1503
Samuel Demain 306 Birmingham
William Lewis 341 Liverpool
John Taylor 177

W. CUFFEY, Chairman.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

FRIENDS.—It is notorious to you all that a vile attempt is on foot to deprive our distinguished chief and champion, Feargus O'Connor, of his seat in Parliament, and thereby deprive you of his invaluable services, and the cause of the Charter and the Land, of the aid of his talents.

Members, not believing in the branches, can make their remittances in postage stamps, and all will be acknowledged in the Northern Star of Saturday next.

By order of the directors, THOMAS CLARK, Cor. Sec.

KENNINGTON AND NORTH HILL.—Chartists and Land members, attend the meeting that will be held at Mr Frost's, Margolis of Granby, High-street, on Tuesday evening next, February 1, in defence of Mr O'Connor's seat in Parliament.

STALYBRIDGE CONFEDERATE CLUB.

The members of this club held their usual weekly meeting last evening at the Royal Victoria Hotel, Stalybridge. The room, which is capable of holding four hundred persons, was, on the occasion, crowded to excess, a large portion of the meeting being Englishmen, in whose minds the question of Repeal is a burning deep root.

Mr James Leach, of Manchester, was announced as intending to deliver an address on the Repeal of the Union, on the principles of the Irish Confederation, and to explain the principles of the Confederation, and to point out the prejudice and bigotry with which interested men have clouded the real objects and motives of that Repeal.

Mr Leach, on taking the chair, said: Ladies and gentlemen, I am extremely proud to see assembled here this evening one of the largest and most respectable yet large numbers of our English fellow-countrymen. I have long been of opinion that the Repeal question ought to be made an English as well as an Irish question; and I am glad that the Council of the Confederation are determined to maintain a bold and fearless policy, and will shortly carry the war into what has been looked upon as the enemy's camp.

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Several new members were enrolled and the meeting separated.

LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE WORKING MEN OF ENGLAND IN TRADE UNIONS ASSOCIATED, ON THE NECESSITY OF A CHANGE.

LETTER IV. FELLOW COUNTRYMEN, According to our promise in the Star of last week we now sit down for the purpose of entering more fully to the consideration of that portion of the letter which we were speaking of the comparatively modern date of that particular form of union as now existing among the various trades, and that they had their origin after the dissolution of the old trade monopolies—chartered companies or guilds.

Now if I am not too tedious I will press upon you to read over the last paragraph of the letter again, for I do not think you will get a clear view of the circumstances from whence our unions had their origin. You will see that we were compelled by stern necessity, having no voice politically, or power socially, to do whatever means for protection we could find existing in the law, and that the only one (and the only one) was found to consist of combination: for after the dissolution of the wealthy corporations, who now employed their capital individually for their own advantage alone; it was discovered that capital was only one portion of the compound out of which wealth could be produced, and that labour was after all the moving power—the principal lever by which the increase could be effected.

It was then that trade unions were originally formed. We, the mass, possessed the labour, and the capitalists, the means by which that labour could be made of advantage to themselves and us; but the old bond of union previously existing had broken, and nearly so a few of them only remained, and those were gradually giving way to the new order of things. We were speaking of the modern date of these old societies, and I say:—One of the most desirable ends to attain in the condition of the industrialists, is that they should be secured from want of employment, and that they should be able to do so tolerably well in the event of the non-existence of the members of which had mutual claims for support through all the vicissitudes of life, hence, the purpose of a benefit society was answered, and the necessity for a poor rate superseded.

With this quotation from the present address, I will now refer you to do more than just glance at the question in this particular form. You can, however, by reflection, draw from this general view, conclusions necessary to enable you to see the force of the following remarks. Whatever divisions exist at the present time, and whatever the present position of the general good, where capital and labour was engaged for the one end, as it should be, and where the interests were mutual, they performed (says Wade) those functions in common that are now performed separately by masters and journeymen. And now we shall see in which the interest of the working man's misery. He has no control over his own labour; he has been taught to believe by political economists that his labour is his own property,—that he has a right to sell it in the market, and we have believed this fallacy,—but how can that over which we have no control be our own? If there be a demand for our labour the man in the possession of capital finds it to be to his advantage to employ us. We toil, and receive in return a certain amount for that labour. We grow up from infancy to maturity, and still toil on, growing rich in the production of wealth, and the great question is, do we provide for old age?—No! Are we not as poor in our old age as we were in our youth?—Yes! And do not our children follow in our steps?—Certainly they do! Who, then, has reaped the advantage of our labour? It is not we, who have toiled, who have told you, and who by the wealth (which under a system of social and political justice would be enjoyed equally by yourselves) robbed from your labour is enabled to pay, and does so, for all the falsehoods which political economists have taught upon the subject, and who, whose wealth is made to be made to believe. If, then, we can only sustain life when there is a demand for our labour, what are the consequences to us when there is no demand? Let the starving multitude answer the question! Let the homeless—the shoeless—the clothesless—who shiver with cold, and who are unable to procure food, who must not with the delusive glimmer of freedom for labour. It is you who reap the advantage, and you know it. You have made robbery in yourselves a virtue by the legislative enactment of class-made laws, which have placed the people in starvation, and a strong instinct of self-preservation, which would follow-craftive ventures to take a morsel of bread, or the smallest trifle from the vast accumulation of wealth, the result of his own labour, you cry through the mouth of the priest, 'Thou shalt not steal.' We have no control over our own labour, and we are alone held the power by which labour can be moved, and justify your falsehoods by the application of political economy, thus holding life and death in your hands.

If, then, my friends, you turn to the second letter in the Star of the 15th inst., you will see there the following remarks:—'I have long been of opinion that the Repeal question ought to be made an English as well as an Irish question; and I am glad that the Council of the Confederation are determined to maintain a bold and fearless policy, and will shortly carry the war into what has been looked upon as the enemy's camp.'

the destitute wealth producer—and we hear it said:—'Oh, we are too numerous by half; we want to do something to carry us off.' To be sure we are too numerous, but the system of the distribution of wealth is correct, there can be no fault, but the terrible alternative of pestilence, war, starvation, or we, when we have outlived the demand of which we are the subject, we are to be left, or whether it is not a system of slavery, living, active, thriving slavery. I am, my brothers, living, faithfully. In next week's STAR you shall hear again from me.

National Association of United Trades.

The Central Committee have, as usual, received a voluminous mass of correspondence from all parts of the country, breathing, generally, a feeling of confidence in the Association, but in many instances, intimating threatened and attempted reductions on the part of the employers. This has been the feature in all the correspondence from the manufacturing districts. From Stockport, Manchester, Blackburn, Oswaldtwistle, Clitheroe, &c., &c., reduction is the 'cuckoo note.'

In August Mr John Bright led the van in closing his mill to three days per week, others gradually and steadily following the lead. The short supply of cotton was the cause assigned at that time for this measure. There may be good grounds in the failure of the cotton crop for this cautionary proceeding, but there is one remarkable feature in the affair, which has never been very well explained—that while the supply of cotton in bond in Liverpool showed a deficiency, as compared with the corresponding dates of the previous years, the American cotton markets presented the very opposite appearance; the stock on hand in New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans, being greater, by several hundred bales, than the corresponding dates of the previous years.

However, now the prospects for the next year are confessedly of a most favourable condition. The crops far above an average—the stocks necessarily low—the power of production limited by one-sixth by the Ten Hours Bill, after the 1st of May next. How, then, can the manufacturers justify the proposed reduction? Can they hope to maintain it, while the supply of cotton in bond in Liverpool shows a deficiency, as compared with the corresponding dates of the previous years?

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COAL AND IRON TRADE.—We are informed that all are symptoms of revival in this trade. The price of iron is on the rise, and the services of the coal and mining population are in better request. This week no fewer than fifty miners were taken from the H. W. & Co. Association, to be employed at the market in Glasgow, Coal Company, Durham, in England. Their average wage is to be five shillings per day. In addition, we are gratified to know that the Holytown district has just received the sum of £100 as a subscription from the Operative Miners' Association, which will enable them to clear off any liabilities that may have been incurred during their late contest.

Is there in this anything which will make it appear necessary to reduce the price of labour in South Staffordshire? We trust the men will steadily resist this despotic mandate of the coal kings. It appears pretty certain that in the north are quite prepared to accept the trade which the Staffordshire masters seem so indifferent about. Several reductions have also been offered by the millers of Bristol, Merthyr, &c. The Central Committee have resolved upon supporting the masters of Bristol, as from Mr Humphreys' report there does not appear to be any cause for this reduction. The stocks are unusually low, and the demand good. It would appear, therefore, that like the influenza, the reduction epidemic has reached the good city of Bristol. In connexion with the present condition of South Staffordshire, an article appeared in the Times of Monday, under the head 'State of the Iron Districts,' charging the 'orators' delegated by the National Association of United Trades as aggravating and increasing the discontent of the work-people. The Central Committee feel it their duty to contradict this gratuitous libel; they therefore authorized Mr Barrett to send a note to the editor of the Times, which they thought the boasted sense of impartiality of that journal would have secured for it insertion; but no, the Times is the organ and defender, per se, of the National Association of United Trades, and it is folly for Labour to expect anything at its hands but calumny. The following is a copy of the note:—

Sir,—In your report from the iron and coal districts of South Staffordshire, in your journal of today, it is stated that the discontent of the work-people is considerably aggravated by 'orators' delegated by the National Association of United Trades. As secretary to that body, I feel it to be my duty to state, that so far from being the fact, the members of the Central Committee, who were in these districts, have been deeply engaged for the express purpose of settling the disputes between the masters and the men—and, as far as possible, to bring the matters in dispute to an amicable termination. The deputation has issued pamphlets, earnestly requesting the work-people to abstain from every thing that would tend to excite the passions, and to pursue the course of temperate, reasonable, and conciliatory measures. Their active services and valuable aid in maintaining the peace of the district, have been personally and warmly acknowledged by Captain Roberts, of the police; Colonel Hogg and the other authorities, who have also complimented the deputation, and expressed their approbation of the conciliatory and peaceful policy pursued by the Association with reference to the unhappy difference now existing in these districts.

This being sent for the purpose of removing any undeserved calumny from honest working men, can find no admission to the columns of the 'leading journal of Europe.'

Among the numerous instances of an encouraging character which have been received lately by the Central Committee, in approval of their conduct and general policy, they have great pleasure in publishing the following from Allon:—

The body of journeymen tailors here express their thanks to the Executive for their acts and general conduct in carrying out the principles of the Association, and will, at all times, as far as our means will allow, aid in doing so. We agreed with the extra levy, and I hope we have done our duty in the great work for the emancipation of the enslaved working men.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.—A meeting of delegates representing the various trades' bodies in Glasgow and neighbourhood, convened with the above association, was held in Bell's Coffee-house, last Monday, when it was agreed that in future, those trades in the society should act more in concert, so as to enable each trade effectively to resist the reductions of wages now threatened to some of the members, as also the better to secure an increase of wages when an opportunity offers. In connexion with the above, Mr W. Claughan, of Holytown, addressed a large meeting of the self-acting-mill workers in Murdoch's School-room, St Andrew's-square, on Wednesday evening; and on Thursday evening Mr C. also addressed the block-printers and print-cutters of Busby, where an excellent spirit was manifested towards the society, of which they are members. As an evidence of the operations of the society, and its effects, it may be mentioned that no less than 100 of the Cannelon nailers have been on strike since the 20th of December last, against a reduction on their wages, which they had done through the Central Committee.

On the evening of the 20th inst. a public meeting was held in Busby, when Mr Claughan, from Holytown, agent for the National Association, addressed the meeting on the principles and working of the Association. After glancing at the severe and long protracted commercial depression to which the country was exposed, he entered into a minute and detailed account of the origin and progress of the twine association for the protection of industry and the employment of labour, showing the beneficial effects produced by the society for the employment of labour, contending that if the Association had been able to 'swim' through the difficulties and depression of the past year, it would be able to do so through the next. He advised the employers to be organized by the working classes in their mutual help; thus it was often found that their employers were the unintentional agents in inducing them to organize by their proffered reductions, whereas, had they possessed that perfect organization which could alone protect them, such reductions had never been heard of. Mr Claughan was listened to throughout by a large and respectable audience with marked attention.

ROCHDALE.—A meeting of the warpers and makers-up was held on the 18th inst., at the Angel, when the propriety of joining the National Association of United Trades, Mr Bailey, of Manchester, attended, in the absence of Mr Parker, who, from indisposition could not attend; many questions were asked and answered satisfactorily, and a resolution carried to join forthwith. Forty persons put down their names, and fifty others are shortly expected; their adhesion money will be forwarded on the 24th of the current month.

DUNDEE, January 20th.—Mr Robson reports having had an interview with one of the iron masters—Mr Hall—but the full particulars have not reached the office. On Saturday morning a strike of colliers was announced, and the meeting of the miners' union was anticipated. Messrs Robson and Williamson therefore conceived it necessary to draw up a bill, and had it extensively circulated, and during the time their bill was in the hands of the printer, the authorities had one in the printer's hands, cautioning the miners that men willing to go to work, would be protected by the police, and so on, but no steps were taken to prevent the meeting. It came off in the afternoon; upwards of 7,000 colliers were present; Messrs Robson and Williamson addressed the meeting at great length, proving to them that the colliers were not, probably, having heard of. A show of hands for or against accepting the reduction was taken, when every hand in this dense meeting was in favour of standing out and resisting this arbitrary proceeding to the last. Messrs Robson and Williamson impressed upon the meeting the necessity of the most scrupulous caution, as no doubt there were, or might be, parties who would be too glad to ensnare them into acts of insubordination; the meeting passed off well, and at its conclusion, Capt. Roberts, of the police, met them on their way to the collieries, and complimented them on their prudent and conciliatory policy.

MAIDSTONE.—A reduction having been offered to the shoemakers of this town by one of the principal masters, a deputation was sent to visit the employer and bring the powers of the Association to bear in favour of the men. We are happy to state that the matter was settled to the perfect satisfaction of employer and employed, and that a list of prices was drawn up and mutually agreed on, and is, in future, to be acknowledged and standard list for the town. It is to be hoped the shoemakers of Maidstone, who have not yet joined the National Association, will see it their interest to join at once, and give weight and effect to an arrangement so manifestly to their advantage; it appeared that constant disputes and bickering were taking place in consequence of the absence of any statement of prices; and the price paid for any particular article to-day was no security that the same price would be obtained on a future occasion. Continual quarrels between the parties was the natural result of such a state of things, but by the new list the chances of future disputes is materially lessened, and the whole trade in Maidstone is likely to be benefited, as the employers, prices are the standard for most of the respectable shops in the town.

ORRELL, NEAR WIGAN.—A deduction amounting to twopenny in the shilling has been offered to the nailers of this village, but having neglected to keep their payments good to the Association, they were not eligible to its pecuniary support. Mr Lenegan, however, attended by the desire of the committee, to render them any service in his power. Finding there was no chance of bringing the employers to terms, and finding that the men had some little cash on hand, he advised them to purchase a little iron, and set the men to work, instead of giving their little savings in strike pay; this they were willing to do, if they thought they could find a market. Upon inquiry, they had no difficulty in getting an order for six or eight tons of nails. So they bought some iron, and sent it on a car to Orrell. The master nailers are somewhat confounded at this stroke of policy. Mr Lenegan fully anticipates that the masters will withdraw the reduction speedily.

'A meeting was held at Wigan, to consider the propriety of joining the National Association. Mr J. Berry in the chair. Mr H. Ingham moved the following resolution:—'That in the opinion of this meeting, Union is the only means whereby working men can be emancipated; and we hereby pledge ourselves to all that lies in our power to bring about, as soon as possible, a general organization of all who live by their labour.' Mr W. P. Roberts seconded the motion in a most powerful and elegant speech. Mr Lenegan read Mr Roberts' admirable speech on this occasion. We repeat that our space will not justify us in reprinting Mr Roberts' noble essay (for it is this) upon the advantage of National Organization; but as we know there is not a man in the Queen's dominions, for whom the colliers ought to have, as we believe have so much respect, and for whose opinions, upon all matters concerning their welfare, they should repose such perfect confidence, and as it is pretty well known that Mr Duncombe, Mr O'Connor, and Mr Roberts are the only three men in England who are the distinguished friends of the working classes, and between whom, upon these matters, there is not a perfect identity and community of feeling and opinions, we shall do ourselves the pleasure, and we hope the advantage, of extracting a few sentences from Mr Roberts' speech, for the especial benefit and instruction of the meeting, and hereby generally, and Mr Roberts said: 'The present meeting was not merely to demonstrate their confidence in the principles of union, but to consider a proposition for a consolidated union of all trades in this country, as the being expelled from all matters concerning the National Association for the protection of industry; again, "Every argument," continues the learned gentleman, "irrefragably led to the conclusion, that the larger the union the greater would be its benefits, the better the more practical the action of the Association. There was a movement now towards a National Union, and (Mr Roberts) rejoiced to know that the miners of Lancashire had taken their proper position in that movement. In sending Mr Berry to London to represent them in that meeting (the Conference, 1845) they had done their duty. The Central Committee of Every working man in this kingdom might be employed at double his present wages if they were all united, and for this purpose a general union was of course more desirable than any number of partial unions. Whatever partial benefits might be obtained by the sectional unions of particular trades, it was clear to all who reasoned upon the subject, that no permanent good would be effected until there was a national organization of all who depended upon labour for support. He (Mr Roberts) therefore most cordially seconded the resolution.' Mr Lenegan's being expelled from the meeting, Mr Roberts replied, said, 'That Mr Lenegan had not told them how he intended to carry out the National Organization, how he intended to organize all trades to be of an unanimous feeling. He (Mr Roberts) for instance, could not see how a hand-loom weaver, tailor, a shoemaker, a cooper, a mechanic, or a cooper, could be competent to mediate between him and his employer, or how a miner could, on the other hand, mediate in the disputes between any of these other trades and their employers. He further objected to the power given to the Central Committee, that they should legislate for the people; he was also complained of the construction of the Central Committee, consisting of thirteen members, seven of whom to sit in the Metropolis, and to receive six shillings per day. (Mr Roberts) seems to be ignorant of the fact, that the construction of the Central Committee was not changed at the last Conference. He would ask Mr Lenegan if 30,000 men were to strike, as they did in 1844, in Northumberland, what money would it require to support them at 12s. 6d. per week? Why, said Mr B., it would take £20,000, and 2,470,000 men to contribute to support Mr Berry to the Scotch miners, who (he said) had not been supported by the National Association. He would tell Mr Lenegan that, at the last Lancashire miners' conference, the Scotch miners had intimated their intention of joining the National Association. Mr Lenegan then, comparing the cost for management of the Miners' Union, and the National Association, proved from the balance sheets of each, that for the quarter ending September, the expense of management for the National Association was £138. 10s., while that of the National Association of the Miners for two months, that is from the 6th of September to October 30th, was £187. 14s. 6d.; therefore, as far as the cost goes, it is from the best evidence altogether in favour of the National Association. Mr Lenegan then remarked upon the arrangements of the National Association, and that supporting none but legal strikes, by legal means, in which particular, he observed, it bore a favourable contrast to the Miners' union, which, from the loose nature of its laws, had frequently supported strikes clearly illegal. Mr Lenegan then alluded to the branches of the Association for the employment of labour, and explained its mode of action, and which was highly calculated, when thoroughly appreciated, to assist materially in advancing the wages, and adding to the independence of the working classes generally, by absorbing the surplus produce of the Miners; by his concluding speech, thanked the meeting for the attention they had paid to both speakers. He then, in allusion to the balance sheet of the National Association, objected to the secretary's salary; he pointed out that he was one for a special meeting of the full committee, at Christmas, 1847, which he considered extravagant, and he also objected to £13. 10s. for the postage for one objecter. Mr Barry, moreover, complained that he had done all he could for the National Association, and that he had given him a farthing for his trouble, although he got Mr Crockett to support him; he said he never would join unless the miners were allowed to appoint and retain their own agents. Mr Lenegan said he did not care if the miners kept 500 agents, so that they paid their dues, and as to Mr Barry's objection, he said he would do his best to give him a farthing for his services, but (Mr Lenegan) was sorry to have so selfish an argument brought into this discussion. On the question being put, 'That the Miners keep their agents, but approve of the Association,' the latter clause was rejected by a small majority. The above is but a summary of the proceedings of the report; but it is hoped that Mr Barry and his friends will only offer a remark or two at the charge of injustice he makes against the National Association, for not retaining the list of their disinterested services. Previous to the conference, 1847, the provincial committee-man was nearly an honorary office; they were certainly expected to advance the interests of the movement in their several localities, but were not authorized to put themselves to, or to incur any expenses, beyond the sanction of the Central Committee; several did exert themselves, but Mr Barry was the only man who made a charge for his services, which, as they never had been sanctioned by the Central Committee of that period, were, under these circumstances, justly refused. Mr Barry had also taken the opportunity to state, and now opposes the self-same movement he was then the eloquent supporter of. These remarks are unwillingly drawn from the Central Committee, in consequence of the gratuitous and quite unnecessary attack of Mr Barry, and the surplus produce of the report; but it is hoped that the discussion should have been confined to both disputants. The Central Committee are decidedly opposed to these personal encounters.

LAND, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE. Messrs. Winters and Robson waited upon Mr O'Connor at Gloucester, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of soliciting his aid, assistance, and advice, on the desirability of bringing the principles and objects of the National Association of United Trades before the public, by making by-laws to meet the wants of the people. The deputation have much pleasure to report that Mr O'Connor received them in a gentlemanly and courteous manner, promising to assist the committee in drawing up, or revising the by-laws necessary to reduce the principles of the Association to practice.

Their views upon this question will be printed as soon as possible, fully setting forth their objections to the Act of February, will be published, price 1d., No. 3 of the Central Committee's Report. Orders directed to be given through the local and district secretaries, to whom an allowance is made for their trouble.

Mr John Town will supply Keighley and neighbourhood, with Mr Wm. Claughan is the wholesale agent for Scotland.

A circular from the Central Committee, calling for the arrears due by several bodies, got by accident sent to some trades who were not in arrears. It is hoped such parties will excuse the error.

For a list of the fresh addresses, see the reports. Any trades not having received the new registration sheets will be pleased to write. This notice becomes necessary, as many mistakes have recently occurred in the Post Office arrangements, and it is absolutely necessary that each body be in possession of the said sheets.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—A few days since an occurrence took place which has led to a speculation in this quarter. It appears that a young woman had been residing at a farm house not very far from this, preparatory to her marriage with a man named Ebenezer. She had been residing there suddenly clothesless, having nothing on but her night dress! Of her whereabouts there has been no trace since, and whether she is still in life, or otherwise, it is impossible to say. We have not search has been made to ascertain the whereabouts of her, but it is believed that she has been married to a man named Ebenezer, and that the sudden and extraordinary disappearance of the lady has entirely altered the aspect of matters, and filled the minds of her friends and relatives with grief and apprehension. Since the above was written, we learn that the body of the unfortunate young woman was found in the Erith, (Dundas Courier.

NOTICES. On the 1st of February, will be published, price 1d., No. 3 of the Central Committee's Report. Orders directed to be given through the local and district secretaries, to whom an allowance is made for their trouble.





