

MR VERY DEAR FRIENDS,—  
As next Saturday will be the tenth anniversary of the existence of the *Northern Star*, and as I shall have to draw rather largely, but I hope not unprofitably, upon your patience next week, and as I am about to start upon another land crusade, you must not expect a long letter from me this week. Perhaps the principal feature upon which I would have addressed you, is that kindly feeling which is now growing up between the English and the Irish people, and which, when completed, believe me will be too strong for tyrants, jugglers, and place hunters to resist; and perhaps one of the great commandments you will yet have to solve, is the machinery by which the working classes of Ireland and England were taught to hate and detest each other; and now that both parties are becoming tolerant, sober, and thoughtful, they will be struck with amazement at having allowed themselves to be made tools of for the purposes of faction. I assure you that I will not at all attempt to conceal my delight at the downfall of a man who has pensioned his pauper brethren upon my famishing countrymen, and who has devoted a long life of wicked ingenuity to accomplish the disunion of the English and the Irish people, which was the very means by which Castlereagh produced all the horrors of rebellion first, and the disasters of union after. I believe, in my soul, that no government or union of factions could stand for a season before a union of the two people, and further bear this glorious prospect in your view, that while we are struggling for an augmentation of representation in the House of Commons, the Irish constituencies, which are much more liberal than the English, will not be satisfied with place-hunting Whigs at the next election. Any party now, whether demagogue or political writer, who seeks to make the question of Irish nationality a mere Irish question, rejecting English co-operation, will be looked upon as an imbecile. Haven't we, then, profited by our long-suffering? Are we not repaid for our tame endurance of so many years of slander, and so much political profligacy? Go, ye Brother Chartists, and thank God I have been the humble instrument by which this holy union has been accomplished, and "hot-headed" and "conical genius" as I am, don't be under the slightest apprehension that any untimely or indiscreet use will be made of the opportunity. Reply upon it that I will bide my time and strike the blow when circumstances warrant. I am sure you participate in my joy in witnessing the glorious progress of the Land plan, while every day's practice confirms me in the certainty of success. Next week, I trust, we, the Directors, will be able to submit a programme of the business to be brought before the next Conference, which will give universal satisfaction; and from which the several branches, whose communications were necessarily withheld, will find that they have not escaped notice in the proper quarter, while their publication at length would have monopolised all our space; the matter contained in them being applicable as advice to their several delegates only. Upon the other hand, I trust that we shall see such a representation of the company in the next Conference, as will convince the members that we are a protective, and not a destructive body; that we are for advancing the project instead of retarding its progress; in short, that we shall have a representation of the feelings, wishes, and desires of the members, instead of a reflection of the spleen and spite of those who are disappointed with our success. The election of your delegates should now be the all-absorbing consideration. I now close the ninth year of the *Star's* existence, by subscribing myself

Your ever faithful and affectionate Friend,  
FARGUS O'CONNOR.

NARRATIVE OF MALCOLM M'GREGOR.

# The Northern Star,

## AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. IX. NO. 473. LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

PRICE SEVENPENCE OF  
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

### PLAN OF AN ESTATE

SITUATE IN THE PARISH OF  
REDMARLEY D'ABITOT,  
IN THE COUNTY OF WORCESTER,  
LATELY PURCHASED FOR  
The Sum of £3,100,  
FOR THE CHARTIST  
CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.

The Estate is 110 Miles from London.  
It is within 12 miles of Cheltenham, 9 of Gloucester, 9 of Tewkesbury, 4½ of Ledbury, and 2 of Malvern, all large and important Market Towns. Ledbury is a rapidly improving place, having a direct communication with the Estate by means of a canal in the immediate neighbourhood; on which there are several extensive Corn and Flour Mills.

The lightly shaded portion is Arable Land.  
The darker ditto is Meadow Land.

PARISH OF  
Beale  
D'Winton.  
Beale  
Cooper  
ELDERSFIELD  
Esq.  
Forty Green  
Beauchamp  
Lord  
Dowdeswell  
Esq.  
Lord  
Beauchamp  
Scale of 4 Chains to an Inch.

gentlemen, fill your glasses, I'll give you the health of Serjeant Buck and the liberal interest."

"The toast was drunk with tremendous cheers and laughter, in which Mr. Buck most good naturedly joined, satisfying himself with the retort, "Well, never mind, we're in, in spite of you."

"Aye, and we'll stay in, too, Buck," added a youngster, "as long as there's a shot in the locker but, be the holy top, the last week's balance sheet, looks rather blue, and but, I'm thinking of rattling 'I'll give you,' Smith O'Brien and Young Ireland."

"To my great surprise, this toast was received with all but unanimous applause, but was followed by indications of rather a personal nature, when the President, who appeared to be the very soul of good nature and good feeling, rose and demanded silence for a toast."

"Come gentlemen," said he, "I'll give you the Liberator and Old Ireland, and success to corruption; he'll die a good stout Tory, Buck."

As soon as the cheers and laughter that the president's toast elicited had subsided, Mr. Buck rose very importantly and demanded a hearing, which being cheerfully granted, he spoke as follows:—

"Mr. President, members of the bar, and gentlemen, I feel myself imperatively called upon to put a stop to personal reflections upon private character. (Hem and laughter.) I am here to discharge a national and sacred duty—the duty of trying to rescue my country from an odious faction's oppression, and I beg to state emphatically, through you, Mr. President, that, although I am a disciple of the moral force principles of the Liberator, that yet I shall take any reflections upon his character and political integrity as a personal insult to myself, and shall demand that satisfaction which is due from one gentleman to another." (Shouts of "bravo" and "moral force," which drowned the remainder of the learned gentleman's sentence, and in the midst of which he resumed his seat.)

Whereupon the president immediately rose, called for a bumper, and said—

"Come now, gentlemen, as the fox never preys at home, and as we can expect no benefit from a quarrel among ourselves, therefore I call upon the company to stand up, bow to, and beg pardon of Mr. Buck, for the offence offered to him through any ungenerous reflection cast upon the political integrity of the Liberator, and further to drink Mr. Buck's very good health, and success to litigation."

This appeal was most good humouredly responded to, amid tremendous cheering, and had the happy effect of restoring perfect harmony and good humour. Although by this time all were very merry, yet there was not one of the party in the slightest degree intoxicated; and there being a general desire for a game of cards, the "materials" were dispensed with, when the whole company, without an exception, commenced playing at whist, lanscannette, loo, blind hookey, and five cards, which appeared to be the national game. I was amazed as well at the amount of stakes played for, as at the perfect good humour with which the unlucky bore their bad fortune. The society was so novel to me, and upon the whole so amusing and cheerful, that I remained at the whist table till a late hour, when I retired to my bed room, and thus reasoned upon what I had witnessed.

"It is impossible," said I, "to entertain other than the most kindly feelings for those men from whom in a great measure the lower orders of Irish imbibe that taste for litigation, art, and cunning, which leads to so much domestic calamity, and from which foreigners, mistaking cause for effect, receive their impressions of the Irish character."

The Court of Quarter Sessions should be the source of the poor man's cheap and convenient justice. In England a high dignity and importance is given to this branch of the law, by the attendance, in general, of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, and the resident county magistrates, who act under a vigilant popular control which imposes a wholesome

check upon all proceedings save those tinged with political bias, while the legal department is, in general, administered by a barrister of something more than mere political and party distinction, and who is kept in some check by barristers of considerable eminence, who reside upon their respective circuits in these legal Normal Schools; while I am astonished at learning that the appearance of a barrister at an Irish Quarter Sessions is of rare occurrence, the whole business being conducted by the very lowest class of attorneys, who rely more upon the hardness of witnesses, and their ability to bully in this worship, than upon their legal knowledge, or the merits of the case. From the little I had seen I discovered that the poor relied solely upon their own oaths as witnesses, and friends to supply the means of defence, while they, whether justly or not, appeared to look upon every man with a good coat as an enemy. In short, as it, from the barrister to the highest man upon the jury had been retained by some higher authority, not to judge, but to punish. This I learned, in part from the general disinclination to all conversation, and the suspicious look that ever followed the approach of a gentleman; and, truth to say, I saw ample grounds for the most jealous reserve and worst suspicion, as the whole court and proceedings presented to my mind the appearance, I apprehended the reality, of a tribunal where the conquerors evinced their power over the conquered. Indeed, Lord Denman's celebrated definition of the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench in Mr. O'Connell's case was familiarly illustrated, as all appeared to be "A MOCKERY, A DELUSION, AND A SNARE." I had seen the very sources of justice, REPRESENTATION, contaminated by a partisan judge, order enforced at the point of the bayonet, and the exposition of the law left to the ingenuity of uneducated attorneys, while the chief reliance of the contending parties, I was assured, was in a witness that would stand the CROSS (cross-examination). There was an entire delegation of all those high and sacred duties which appertain to the possession of land to those who have no interest save in securing the highest amount of rent out of it, without reference to its or the tenant's improvement. The judge seemed to belong to them as a portion of the delegated power; the jury was of their class; the police owe their appointment to their favour; they were the magistrates; the witnesses were, for the most part, their process servers, bailiffs, and affidavit men, while the attorneys were, in general, their guests. These facts, added to the assurance that some attorneys realise above £2000 a year by their sessions' practice, and the enormous amount that was thus actually frightened out of the poorest of the poor by the dread of the conqueror's laws, rather than the hope or expectation of justice, solves the problem of Irish murders, Irish vengeance, Irish hatred of English laws and English dominion, and confirmed me in the belief that England must give more freedom by the mild spirit of her laws, or lose Ireland by the spirit and vengeance of her misgoverned, outlawed, and insulted people.

(To be continued weekly.)

DARRIES.—The number of coloured persons in the American slave service is estimated as follows:—In 1800, 10,000; in 1810, 14,000; in 1820, 18,000; in 1830, 22,000; in 1840, 26,000. Total, 135,000. [It appears the Yankees consider the darricks good for something.]

POISONING.—A case of poisoning, ten years ago, has been brought to light in Sutton-at-Trent. The deceased George Taylor was poisoned with mercury by his housekeeper, and treated as for an ulcer in the stomach.

IN A "FIX."—A Pittsburgh paper says, "The editor is absent, the *news* is confined to his bed by illness, and the *junior partner* is doing a *second* and *third* shift on police-office *beat*; so, take it all round, we conceive ourselves to be in a 'fix' like you."

American Paper.

**AMERICAN STEAMERS.**—The new steamers upon the Hudson have been for some years surpassing their rivals in speed and comfort. The *Siam*, which was literally called *flying* vessels, and are among the most marked features of the country. The *Isaac N-uton*, which made her first trip a few days ago, would probably surprise the philosopher from whom she is named (were he to return to the world) as much as anything in peripetuous progress. It would furnish him with many a fine model, and the spectacle of the results on the water, would give him many a pleasing idea; but one or two items of her construction and furnishing may give the readers of the *Stars* some idea of her. She is 340 feet long, and 40 feet wide, and has a displacement of 1,374 horse power. Her speed will average 2 miles an hour. The principal saloon is furnished in rosewood and crimson satin. The tables and chairs are mahogany, valued at \$80 dollars each. The ornaments of the dining room table are 600 dollars, consisting of vases for bouquets, &c., and the table cloth is of the most elegant and costly description. There are silver cension turkeys and silver forks, for use every-day table. The ladies' saloon is hung with French satin damask, and an inner drapery of the finest French lace. As in other boats recently constructed, there are "drawing rooms," and it is most comfortable, pleasantly decorated. The carpet is of the latest pattern, as on the drawing-room of Louis-Philippe. Over the bridal bed is an altar-piece painted in blue satin, representing a cupid holding two doves by their jesses, all on wing over an altar from which descends a cord. The drapery is white satin, bordered with silver, with an inner curtain of gold-colored silk. In the center of the room, there is a choice luxury. There is no extra charge for the stateroom, for this particular room on board the boat, and the bridegroom has the use of it for one night, and his tickets for a passage of 100 miles, for about £1 sterling! The *Isaac Newton* has also a second stateroom of great splendor, containing a bed in the form of a chaise, the counterpart of which is crisscrossed in embroidery with gold, and the same for pairs on their "return" from the bridal tour. The captain's bed-room is a superb affair also, draped in fancy muslin and damask, the pillows encased in velvet, and the china sumptuous. The upholsterer's bill (published in the papers) has, among its items, 2,314 yards of carpeting, 2,330 linen sheets, 1,300 yards yellow-exces, 653 yards of tablecloth, 600 extra yards of embroidered satin, &c., &c. The beds are on board this class of boats are as carefully selected and luxurious as at the "tables d'hôte" of the best hotels. The Messrs. Stevens, well known as the most wealthy and enterprising of American steamboat proprietors, have been making experiments for the last few months on reducing the resistance to the motion of air-vessels through the water. They declare that a speed of 24 miles an hour has been already gained, and that "fifty miles an hour has been safely promised." The writer avers that steamboating is yet in its infancy.

**DREADFUL FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—On Friday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the neighborhood of Goswell-street, Clerkenwell, and its vicinity, was thrown into a state of the greatest excitement, by the sudden outbreak of a serious fire, in a private dwelling house of Mr. H. Shunk, situate at 18, Powell-street, East, King-square, Clerkenwell, where, besides destroying a deal of property, was effected the death of three persons. At half past 24, clock, in a mercantile house in the city. About half-past eight o'clock, some of the neighboring precincts flames issuing from the first floor back door, in which the young man was sleeping. An instant cry of "Fire!" was raised, but such a strong hold had the flames already obtained, that they broke through the door and were ascending the stairs. The woman, who was sitting at the breakfast-table and her family had the greatest difficulty in effecting an escape. The engines of the London Fire Brigade were soon at the spot, and the fire was put under. Upon making an inspection of the premises, a most awful spectacle presented itself. In the first floor back room, lying on the remains of a bed, was perceived the body of the unfortunate man. His feet were entirely burnt away, and the bones of his legs were protruding through the end of the bed. The other parts of the body were burnt in a most dreadful manner. The remains were placed in a coffin and conveyed to the workhouse, where they remained until the inquest shall be held. To state how the fire originated would be impossible, but it is the general opinion that it was caused from a spark having fallen from the deceased's candle into his

The FIRE OF NOVEMBER last, as usual, being signified by numerous accidents from fire-work and gunpowder, arising out of the ridiculous custom of celebrating Guy Fawkes's—a custom "more honorable than the blood that in the execution."

[illegible]



## EXTRAORDINARY CURES

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

wonderful Cure of dreadful Ulcerous Sores in the Face and Legs, in Prince Edward Island.

The Truth of this Statement was fully attested before a Magistrate.

I, HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 65, in King's County, do hereby declare, that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and furthermore declare, that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Legs; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my nose and the roof of my mouth was eaten away, and my legs had three large ulcers on them, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every day and the malady on the increase; when I was induced to try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes, I experienced so much relief, and found that the progress of the disease was so much retarded in the field, that I was enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The disease was so much retarded in the field, that I was enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field. The disease was so much retarded in the field, that I was enabled to resume my ordinary labours in the field.

(Signed) HUGH MACDONALD.  
This declaration was made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of September, 1846.

JOSEPH CORFIS, Justice of the Peace.

The above case of Hugh Macdonald, of Lot 65, came personally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless, and told him that his malady had got so bad that it was only throwing his money away to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment, I find what he has aforesaid stated to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most wonderful cure.

(Signed) WILLIAM UNDERHAY, Bay Fortune.  
A Gentleman of Forty Years Standing.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Underhay, to Mr. Holloway, dated 2nd Nov. 1846.

To Professor Holloway,  
Sir,—About four years ago my little girl caught the Ringworm, and although I have ever since had advice from many doctors, and tried every means to get rid of it, yet I was unable to do so. About three weeks ago I was induced to try some of your Pills and Ointment, and I am most happy to say the result has been perfect.

(Signed) GRACE MOORE.  
\* \* \* Skin Diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe, may be effectually cured by the use of these celebrated Medicines.

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

To Professor Holloway,  
Sir,—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself, by the use of your Pills and Ointment. I was seized with Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the aid of crutches. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills, when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my ordinary avocations.

(Signed) JOSEPH GILDRED.  
The Testimony of Dr. Bright, of Ely-place, Holborn, as to the extraordinary power of Holloway's Ointment in the cure of ulcerated sores.

Extract of a Letter from the above celebrated Physician.  
Sir,—I think it but an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sores, and for a considerable time had resisted every kind of treatment, but which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive it to be a most valuable remedy.

(Signed) RICHARD BACCHET, M.D.  
Holloway's Ointment will cure any case of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sores, Xiphoid, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Dizziness, Sore Throat, Piles, the Bite of Mosquitoes, Sand-fish, Cliege-fish, Yaws, Cocco-bay, and all Skin Diseases common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, or other tropical climates.

Holloway's Pills should be taken in most instances when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood, and invigorate the system.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 24, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 38s. each box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

ON THE CONCEALED CAUSE OF CONSTITUTIONAL OR ACQUIRED DEBILITIES OF THE GENERATIVE SYSTEM.

Just Published,  
A new and important Edition of the Silent Friend on the receipt of a Post Office Order for 3s. 6d.

A MEDICAL WORK ON THE INFIRMITIES OF THE GENITIVE SYSTEM, in both sexes; being an account of the various diseases, and the manner of curing them, by the use of the Silent Friend, and the ability of manhood, or evisu has established her empire—With Observations on the beneficial effects of SOLITARY INDULGENCE AND INFECTIOUS CONSTITUTIONS, and on the partial or total EXTINCTION OF THE REPRODUCTIVE POWERS; with means of restoration; the destructive effects of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, and Secondary Symptoms are explained in a familiar style; the Work is embellished with Ten fine coloured Engravings, representing the deleterious influence of Mercury on the skin, by eruptions on the face, and by the various modes of cure for the same, and by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-four hours the Cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,  
JAMES ELLIS.  
(Late Proprietor of the Chapter Coffee House, St. Paul's.)

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

To Mr. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.  
Feb. 17, 1846.

## EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY AND IMPOSTURE

CONROY.—A well-dressed, middle-aged woman, who gave the name of Keziah Siddons, but who is better known in Croydon as Anne Trust, was examined last week on the following charge:—

Elizabeth M. Dodd deposed as follows:—I reside at 11, St. Elizabeth's, Croydon, and carry on the business of a stationer in Croydon. I know that a young gentleman belonging to the East India College, at Addiscombe, was anxious to pay his addresses to me, and that he had employed her as his agent to convey messages and letters between us. She described him as being tall and fair, and said that his name was Anderson, and the reason assigned for the secrecy was, that if it were known that he was corresponding with any young lady, the authorities might deprive him of his commission. A gentleman answering the description given by the prisoner had been to the shop, and she believed the information made to her by the prisoner, and they communicated together from time to time upon the subject. In August, the prisoner showed her an advertisement in a newspaper to the effect that the communications were still to be kept up through "a friend," and she said this advertisement came from Mr. Anderson, and referred to her. The prisoner said that everything must be kept very secret, and it would be necessary, if the young lady had been sent to India, and that she would follow him, if he married, and she, the prisoner, was to accompany her, and it was necessary that she should have an outfit. In consequence of this, witness gave the prisoner several dresses, and she said her lover was to meet her at Bengal, and they were then to be married. The prisoner then said she must have some money to prepare for the voyage, and witness sold out some stock belonging to her, and the first sum she gave the prisoner was £10, and the second was £10, and the third was £10, and the fourth was £10, and the fifth was £10, and the sixth was £10, and the seventh was £10, and the eighth was £10, and the ninth was £10, and the tenth was £10, and the eleventh was £10, and the twelfth was £10, and the thirteenth was £10, and the fourteenth was £10, and the fifteenth was £10, and the sixteenth was £10, and the seventeenth was £10, and the eighteenth was £10, and the nineteenth was £10, and the twentieth was £10, and the twenty-first was £10, and the twenty-second was £10, and the twenty-third was £10, and the twenty-fourth was £10, and the twenty-fifth was £10, and the twenty-sixth was £10, and the twenty-seventh was £10, and the twenty-eighth was £10, and the twenty-ninth was £10, and the thirtieth was £10, and the thirty-first was £10, and the thirty-second was £10, and the thirty-third was £10, and the thirty-fourth was £10, and the thirty-fifth was £10, and the thirty-sixth was £10, and the thirty-seventh was £10, and the thirty-eighth was £10, and the thirty-ninth was £10, and the fortieth was £10, and the forty-first was £10, and the forty-second was £10, and the forty-third was £10, and the forty-fourth was £10, and the forty-fifth was £10, and the forty-sixth was £10, and the forty-seventh was £10, and the forty-eighth was £10, and the forty-ninth was £10, and the fiftieth was £10, and the fifty-first was £10, and the fifty-second was £10, and the fifty-third was £10, and the fifty-fourth was £10, and the fifty-fifth was £10, and the fifty-sixth was £10, and the fifty-seventh was £10, and the fifty-eighth was £10, and the fifty-ninth was £10, and the sixtieth was £10, and the sixty-first was £10, and the sixty-second was £10, and the sixty-third was £10, and the sixty-fourth was £10, and the sixty-fifth was £10, and the sixty-sixth was £10, and the sixty-seventh was £10, and the sixty-eighth was £10, and the sixty-ninth was £10, and the seventieth was £10, and the seventy-first was £10, and the seventy-second was £10, and the seventy-third was £10, and the seventy-fourth was £10, and the seventy-fifth was £10, and the seventy-sixth was £10, and the seventy-seventh was £10, and the seventy-eighth was £10, and the seventy-ninth was £10, and the eightieth was £10, and the eighty-first was £10, and the eighty-second was £10, and the eighty-third was £10, and the eighty-fourth was £10, and the eighty-fifth was £10, and the eighty-sixth was £10, and the eighty-seventh was £10, and the eighty-eighth was £10, and the eighty-ninth was £10, and the ninetieth was £10, and the ninety-first was £10, and the ninety-second was £10, and the ninety-third was £10, and the ninety-fourth was £10, and the ninety-fifth was £10, and the ninety-sixth was £10, and the ninety-seventh was £10, and the ninety-eighth was £10, and the ninety-ninth was £10, and the hundredth was £10, and the hundred-first was £10, and the hundred-second was £10, and the hundred-third was £10, and the hundred-fourth was £10, and the hundred-fifth was £10, and the hundred-sixth was £10, and the hundred-seventh was £10, and the hundred-eighth was £10, and the hundred-ninth was £10, and the hundred-tenth was £10, and the hundred-eleventh was £10, and the hundred-twelfth was £10, and the hundred-thirteenth was £10, and the hundred-fourteenth was £10, and the hundred-fifteenth was £10, and the hundred-sixteenth was £10, and the hundred-seventeenth was £10, and the hundred-eighteenth was £10, and the hundred-nineteenth was £10, and the hundred-twentieth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-first was £10, and the hundred-twenty-second was £10, and the hundred-twenty-third was £10, and the hundred-twenty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-twenty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-thirtieth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-first was £10, and the hundred-thirty-second was £10, and the hundred-thirty-third was £10, and the hundred-thirty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-thirty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-fortieth was £10, and the hundred-forty-first was £10, and the hundred-forty-second was £10, and the hundred-forty-third was £10, and the hundred-forty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-forty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-forty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-forty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-forty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-forty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-fiftieth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-first was £10, and the hundred-fifty-second was £10, and the hundred-fifty-third was £10, and the hundred-fifty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-fifty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-sixtieth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-first was £10, and the hundred-sixty-second was £10, and the hundred-sixty-third was £10, and the hundred-sixty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-sixty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-seventieth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-first was £10, and the hundred-seventy-second was £10, and the hundred-seventy-third was £10, and the hundred-seventy-fourth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-fifth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-sixth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-seventh was £10, and the hundred-seventy-eighth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-ninth was £10, and the hundred-eightieth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-first was £10, and the hundred-eighty-second was £10, and the hundred-eighty-third was £10, and the hundred-eighty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-eighty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-ninetyth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-first was £10, and the hundred-ninety-second was £10, and the hundred-ninety-third was £10, and the hundred-ninety-fourth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-fifth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-sixth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-seventh was £10, and the hundred-ninety-eighth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-ninth was £10, and the hundredth was £10, and the hundred-first was £10, and the hundred-second was £10, and the hundred-third was £10, and the hundred-fourth was £10, and the hundred-fifth was £10, and the hundred-sixth was £10, and the hundred-seventh was £10, and the hundred-eighth was £10, and the hundred-ninth was £10, and the hundred-tenth was £10, and the hundred-eleventh was £10, and the hundred-twelfth was £10, and the hundred-thirteenth was £10, and the hundred-fourteenth was £10, and the hundred-fifteenth was £10, and the hundred-sixteenth was £10, and the hundred-seventeenth was £10, and the hundred-eighteenth was £10, and the hundred-nineteenth was £10, and the hundred-twentieth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-first was £10, and the hundred-twenty-second was £10, and the hundred-twenty-third was £10, and the hundred-twenty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-twenty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-thirtieth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-first was £10, and the hundred-thirty-second was £10, and the hundred-thirty-third was £10, and the hundred-thirty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-thirty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-fortieth was £10, and the hundred-forty-first was £10, and the hundred-forty-second was £10, and the hundred-forty-third was £10, and the hundred-forty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-forty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-forty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-forty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-forty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-forty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-fiftieth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-first was £10, and the hundred-fifty-second was £10, and the hundred-fifty-third was £10, and the hundred-fifty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-fifty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-sixtieth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-first was £10, and the hundred-sixty-second was £10, and the hundred-sixty-third was £10, and the hundred-sixty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-sixty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-seventieth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-first was £10, and the hundred-seventy-second was £10, and the hundred-seventy-third was £10, and the hundred-seventy-fourth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-fifth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-sixth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-seventh was £10, and the hundred-seventy-eighth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-ninth was £10, and the hundred-eightieth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-first was £10, and the hundred-eighty-second was £10, and the hundred-eighty-third was £10, and the hundred-eighty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-eighty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-ninetyth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-first was £10, and the hundred-ninety-second was £10, and the hundred-ninety-third was £10, and the hundred-ninety-fourth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-fifth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-sixth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-seventh was £10, and the hundred-ninety-eighth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-ninth was £10, and the hundredth was £10, and the hundred-first was £10, and the hundred-second was £10, and the hundred-third was £10, and the hundred-fourth was £10, and the hundred-fifth was £10, and the hundred-sixth was £10, and the hundred-seventh was £10, and the hundred-eighth was £10, and the hundred-ninth was £10, and the hundred-tenth was £10, and the hundred-eleventh was £10, and the hundred-twelfth was £10, and the hundred-thirteenth was £10, and the hundred-fourteenth was £10, and the hundred-fifteenth was £10, and the hundred-sixteenth was £10, and the hundred-seventeenth was £10, and the hundred-eighteenth was £10, and the hundred-nineteenth was £10, and the hundred-twentieth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-first was £10, and the hundred-twenty-second was £10, and the hundred-twenty-third was £10, and the hundred-twenty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-twenty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-thirtieth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-first was £10, and the hundred-thirty-second was £10, and the hundred-thirty-third was £10, and the hundred-thirty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-thirty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-fortieth was £10, and the hundred-forty-first was £10, and the hundred-forty-second was £10, and the hundred-forty-third was £10, and the hundred-forty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-forty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-forty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-forty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-forty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-forty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-fiftieth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-first was £10, and the hundred-fifty-second was £10, and the hundred-fifty-third was £10, and the hundred-fifty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-fifty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-sixtieth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-first was £10, and the hundred-sixty-second was £10, and the hundred-sixty-third was £10, and the hundred-sixty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-sixty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-seventieth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-first was £10, and the hundred-seventy-second was £10, and the hundred-seventy-third was £10, and the hundred-seventy-fourth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-fifth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-sixth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-seventh was £10, and the hundred-seventy-eighth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-ninth was £10, and the hundred-eightieth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-first was £10, and the hundred-eighty-second was £10, and the hundred-eighty-third was £10, and the hundred-eighty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-eighty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-ninetyth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-first was £10, and the hundred-ninety-second was £10, and the hundred-ninety-third was £10, and the hundred-ninety-fourth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-fifth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-sixth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-seventh was £10, and the hundred-ninety-eighth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-ninth was £10, and the hundredth was £10, and the hundred-first was £10, and the hundred-second was £10, and the hundred-third was £10, and the hundred-fourth was £10, and the hundred-fifth was £10, and the hundred-sixth was £10, and the hundred-seventh was £10, and the hundred-eighth was £10, and the hundred-ninth was £10, and the hundred-tenth was £10, and the hundred-eleventh was £10, and the hundred-twelfth was £10, and the hundred-thirteenth was £10, and the hundred-fourteenth was £10, and the hundred-fifteenth was £10, and the hundred-sixteenth was £10, and the hundred-seventeenth was £10, and the hundred-eighteenth was £10, and the hundred-nineteenth was £10, and the hundred-twentieth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-first was £10, and the hundred-twenty-second was £10, and the hundred-twenty-third was £10, and the hundred-twenty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-twenty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-thirtieth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-first was £10, and the hundred-thirty-second was £10, and the hundred-thirty-third was £10, and the hundred-thirty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-thirty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-fortieth was £10, and the hundred-forty-first was £10, and the hundred-forty-second was £10, and the hundred-forty-third was £10, and the hundred-forty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-forty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-forty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-forty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-forty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-forty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-fiftieth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-first was £10, and the hundred-fifty-second was £10, and the hundred-fifty-third was £10, and the hundred-fifty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-fifty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-sixtieth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-first was £10, and the hundred-sixty-second was £10, and the hundred-sixty-third was £10, and the hundred-sixty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-sixty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-seventieth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-first was £10, and the hundred-seventy-second was £10, and the hundred-seventy-third was £10, and the hundred-seventy-fourth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-fifth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-sixth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-seventh was £10, and the hundred-seventy-eighth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-ninth was £10, and the hundred-eightieth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-first was £10, and the hundred-eighty-second was £10, and the hundred-eighty-third was £10, and the hundred-eighty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-eighty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-ninetyth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-first was £10, and the hundred-ninety-second was £10, and the hundred-ninety-third was £10, and the hundred-ninety-fourth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-fifth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-sixth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-seventh was £10, and the hundred-ninety-eighth was £10, and the hundred-ninety-ninth was £10, and the hundredth was £10, and the hundred-first was £10, and the hundred-second was £10, and the hundred-third was £10, and the hundred-fourth was £10, and the hundred-fifth was £10, and the hundred-sixth was £10, and the hundred-seventh was £10, and the hundred-eighth was £10, and the hundred-ninth was £10, and the hundred-tenth was £10, and the hundred-eleventh was £10, and the hundred-twelfth was £10, and the hundred-thirteenth was £10, and the hundred-fourteenth was £10, and the hundred-fifteenth was £10, and the hundred-sixteenth was £10, and the hundred-seventeenth was £10, and the hundred-eighteenth was £10, and the hundred-nineteenth was £10, and the hundred-twentieth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-first was £10, and the hundred-twenty-second was £10, and the hundred-twenty-third was £10, and the hundred-twenty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-twenty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-twenty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-thirtieth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-first was £10, and the hundred-thirty-second was £10, and the hundred-thirty-third was £10, and the hundred-thirty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-thirty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-thirty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-fortieth was £10, and the hundred-forty-first was £10, and the hundred-forty-second was £10, and the hundred-forty-third was £10, and the hundred-forty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-forty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-forty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-forty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-forty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-forty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-fiftieth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-first was £10, and the hundred-fifty-second was £10, and the hundred-fifty-third was £10, and the hundred-fifty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-fifty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-fifty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-sixtieth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-first was £10, and the hundred-sixty-second was £10, and the hundred-sixty-third was £10, and the hundred-sixty-fourth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-fifth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-sixth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-seventh was £10, and the hundred-sixty-eighth was £10, and the hundred-sixty-ninth was £10, and the hundred-seventieth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-first was £10, and the hundred-seventy-second was £10, and the hundred-seventy-third was £10, and the hundred-seventy-fourth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-fifth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-sixth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-seventh was £10, and the hundred-seventy-eighth was £10, and the hundred-seventy-ninth was £10, and the hundred-eightieth was £10, and the hundred-eighty-first was £10, and the hundred-eighty-second was £10, and the hundred-eighty-third was £10, and the hundred-eighty







Now ready, Price One Shilling.

THE SECOND EDITION.

## MY LIFE, OR OUR SOCIAL STATE, PART I.

A Poem,  
by ERNEST JONES,  
Barrister at Law.Full of vivid dreams, strange fancies and graceful images, interspersed with many bright and beautiful thoughts, its chief defect is its brevity. The author's inimitable style, which has made it appear in the *Quarterly Review*, will win neither readers nor admirers. *Morning Post*.It contains more pregnant thoughts, more bursts of genius, more fire, more of the truly grand and beautiful than any other work, which has made it appear in the *Quarterly Review*. We know of few works more dramatic, more intense than the scenes between Philip, Warren, and the *Quarterly Review*.

Published by Mr. Newby, 72, Molesworth-street, Cannon-square.

Orders received by all booksellers.

By the same Author.

## THE WOOD SPIRIT;

An Historical Romance, in Two Vols.

An unequivocally strange and successful history—Ostensive of the author's power, and his command of the English language. In every page before us may be discovered some fresh, original, and poetical conception. The fearful breaking down of the dykes is beautifully brought into the mind's eye.

In reading "The Wood Spirit" we would, were it possible, gladly seize the author's pen to paint his merits as a novelist, and as a poet. The *Quarterly Review* has said, "We turn to such a work as 'The Wood Spirit' with sensations somewhat similar to those of the weary traveller in the desert, when they approach those heights from which they draw renewed life, and vigorous continue their course."—*Bury and Suffolk Herald*.CHARTIST POEMS,  
BY ERNEST JONES.

Price Three Pence.

Second edition, revised and corrected.

The whole having been expressed in correct quarters for the author to publish in a collected form his Poems. These appeared in the *Northern Star*, he begs to announce that a revised and corrected selection under the title of this is now on sale.

Agents are requested to send their orders to the Editor, Mr. Wheeler, at the office of the N. C. A., 83, Dean Street, Soho, London, or to Mr. Gowan &amp; Co., Printers, 12, Great Windmill Street, Maymarket, London, where copies may be procured.

## T O T A I L O R S .

LONDON AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1846-47.

By READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London;

And G. Berger, Holywell-street, Strand;

May be had of all booksellers, where ever residing.

NEW READ.

By approval of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, a splendid print of the Royal Warrant, signed by the Queen and Prince Albert, is given with the book. The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

The book is published by Mr. Read and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury square, London.

when he was dismissed from it; the Guardians regret the master should have deprived him of any privilege on account of the evidence he gave, but refuse any compensation. As to remedies, the Directors have ordered that all punishments are to be recorded, and that the poor are to be allowed to leave the workshop, but shall not be re-admitted without an order from the Board on Tuesday or Friday. The dampness of the shed has been partially removed, and the directory of the workmen improved, as well as its inmates limited to the number required by Dr. Fane. The authorities, and by implication of the Board, having been appended to the reply, Mr. Douglas objected to them as a part of the reply; they were withdrawn, and on the motion of that gentleman, the answer, as amended, was adopted unanimously, and ordered to be sent forthwith to the Poor Law Commissioners. The Board then broke up.

**TESTAMENTAL DEMONSTRATION.**—On Monday night a very crowded meeting of testaments was held in Exeter Hall. The Rev. Mr. G. J. G. was in the chair, and upwards of twenty working men had addressed the assembly, a memorial to Lord John Russell was adopted, praying his Lordship to prevent the consumption of grain in brewing or distilling, and to preserve it for the use of those who were suffering under the effects of famine. They marched to and departed from Exeter Hall in good order, preceded by bands of music. It was computed that there were 4,000 present, each of whom paid an admission fee of fourpence.

## THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1846.

## THE TEN HOURS' BILL.

There is no better system of warfare than the

undermining process, especially if the enemy's camp is otherwise impregnable. Many a battle has been lost by ill advised and hasty operations, which might have been won by patience and perseverance. We tolerated Free Trade more for the power of which it stripped the old feudal aristocracy, than for any immediate benefit it was likely to confer upon the popular army. Every feather plucked from the high flying wing of rampant aristocracy brings it within nearer reach of that arm which has been so long but so hopelessly uplifted in suppliant imploring for justice or even mercy. Upon the same principle we now hail the renewed agitation for a TEN HOURS' BILL, though with the great improvement of machinery, increasing population and diminished custom, we would much prefer an Eight Hours' Bill. However, we do hail the re-suscitation of the question, provided it is not once more to be made a stalking horse for some aspiring leader, or the sympathetic plaything of a goud-natured and pliant lord. In short, if the battle is to be really fought, we shall cheerfully enlist in the volunteer ranks, but we will not "march through Coventry" with the feather bed commanders and officers, commissioned and non-commissioned, who have hitherto marshalled, disciplined, encouraged and led on, damped and halted, the Short Time army. With the noble lord who surrendered his commission when his forces were ripe for action, and with the Short Time committee who treacherously offered to compromise the question without the consent of the forces, we will neither consult, consort or fight. If, upon the other hand, we are summoned by our old and faithful General, who has never deceived or deserted us, and under whose bold command we have so often checked the enemy's march, we are ready for the struggle. If Dumcombe takes the lead, we will follow, and we tell those most favourable to the measure, that unless those for whose benefit it is sought are thus assured at least of honesty, that they will not exert themselves as they otherwise would.

We contend for the Ten Hours' Bill for the same

reasons that we tolerated Free Trade, namely, because it would place the master quill from oppression's other wing, and lower the proud crest of the poor; and high flying cotton lord. Indeed we have always assigned to this measure the very highest importance, as well for its undermining effect as for the great and immediate benefit that it would inevitably confer upon society at large, but more especially upon the industrious classes. There can be little doubt that a Chartist parliament would consider the regulation of labour a question of the very first importance, and consequently it must be treated essentially as a Chartist measure. Indeed we know of no change which would inevitably give a greater impulse to the Chartist cause.

Firstly—It would lessen the hostility of those

who now fatten upon the slave toil of the over-worked operative, and

Secondly—It would tend to convince the enemies

of Chartism, the proclaimers of the people's ignorance, that that ignorance was rather a consequence of Free Traders monopoly of the poor man's time, than of his disinclination to instruct and improve himself and his family; as we feel assured that the time saved from slave labour would be devoted to mental improvement, as well as to the discovery of the value of free labour. And here we fear is the rub. These two circumstances weigh heavily with the monopolists of the poor man's time. Nothing is more damaging to unjust authority than the education of the people upon the one hand, while, upon the other, nothing is more dangerous to monopoly in the slave market, than the slave's knowledge of the value of his own labour. For all these reasons, and others which we shall presently assign, we rejoice to learn that the good old King of the Factory Children, Richard Oastler, has once more opened the campaign of the Ten Hours' Bill.

There is a great charm in humanity and vanity.

Humanity we have ever considered as the main spring of justice; and honest vanity as the greatest impulse to useful action. In fact, without those two attributes, humanity and vanity, the popular leader would be but a cypher. Oastler undertook the cause of the Factory operative from humanity, while we feel assured that his honest vanity in being one day the successful actor in so noble a cause, makes him above purchase and above suspicion. Upon previous occasions we have given it as our candid opinion, that Richard Oastler would very much prefer dying upon the floor of the House of Commons, proclaiming his triumph and infamy's release with his last breath, to having the Crown of England placed on his head, as the reward of his treason to his helpless clients. Now this is a large character, a great qualification, and one which should inspire for the apostle on his mission that respect due to so much virtue. The Chartists, who will constitute Mr. Oastler's audience wherever he speaks, for the working classes are now Chartists to a man, should bear in mind that the TEN HOURS' BILL has been adopted as one of those immediate changes sought for by the struggling Chartists; that it is one of the things prayed for in our national petition; and above all, that Oastler is its sincere advocate, and therefore are the Chartists bound to give to the missionary of this branch of their creed, all the assistance in their power.

We shall now proceed to show the immediate and

valuable advantages to be gained even by a "TEN HOURS' BILL." Firstly, it goes far to realize the principle of equitable distribution, it equalizes the labour market and deprives the master of a large idle reserve. It realizes equitable distribution to a certain extent, because, inasmuch as 6,000 persons are to 5,000 what twelve hours are to ten, it would change the 1,000 additional hands required by short time from a competitive reserve into a necessary supply. Secondly, if the hours of labour were regulated by law, as much wages would be given for the working day of ten hours, as is now given for the working day of twelve hours, whereas any diminution in the time of the longest working day is called "a wage," and is followed by a relative reduction in wages. That is, if the working day is ten

hours, a day's wage is paid for ten hours' work, but

if the working day is twelve hours, a sixth is deducted from the wages if hands are only ALLOWED to work ten hours. It would lead to a more

equitable distribution, because the manufacturers would be compelled to give to their hands one-sixth

more of the profits than they now give; the one thousand in every six thousand being brought from the reserve into the ranks of necessity, and the

certainty of wages remaining as high, and, in our opinion, very much higher, inasmuch as a profitable disposal of the surplus hands is the one thing for which labour has most energetically struggled. So, then, the employment of an additional sixth not only benefits those who work at that branch of business, but it makes them better customers with all other

branches. They wear more hats, and shoes, and clothes, eat more, and require more furniture, and this is the Ten Hours' Bill, in point of social fact, a whole, entire, and complete labour-question. Again, as we have more than once observed, our confidence that the hours spared from slave labour would be bestowed upon mental culture and the discovery of the value of free labour; rather than wasted at the GIN PALACE and BEER SHOP, gives to the Ten

Hours' Bill an additional charm—as we believe in some of the sayings of political economists, and especially in that which declares that where there is a demand there will be a supply, we would hail the Ten Hours' Bill as a great auxiliary in clearing the

unhealthy towns of their squalid population, and by these means, because we rejoice in believing that the LAND QUESTION is now the all-absorbing thought of the working classes, and that consequently the time spared from slave labour would be applied to free labour upon the Land, and which, of necessity, would lead to the establishment of cheap trains to such distances as those districts to which the town population would scamp after a day's slave toil; not trains travelling twelve or fourteen miles an hour, but special labour trains, travelling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, or ten miles in twenty minutes. Let us illustrate the position,—it is worth it. Suppose factories to work in summer time from six to four; at twenty minutes past four, the hands would arrive in jog trot at their respective stations, and ten miles from smoke at forty minutes past four, and would be ready for free labour from five till eight, nine, or ten, if they pleased, when they could regulate themselves with the good supply of their own producing, fresh, for the most part, from their own stores. Each might have his bit of land, or six, ten, or twelve, might have a plot in common; these would constitute great and powerful Normal agricultural schools, while attachment to the science, and the discovery of the value of free labour, would progressively remove the factory weed to the free soil.

For these reasons, added to the fact that we have

now opened a safe market for the expenditure of spare time, and one which would seduce factory slaves from dissipation and idleness, and believing the people themselves see this additional value given to the measure, we call upon all good Chartists to rally around Richard Oastler, to rid themselves of their false leaders and inefficient committee-men, to elect their own officers, to do their own work, and prepare for a short struggle and decisive victory, under Duncombe and Fielden, that is, provided the operatives are themselves in earnest.

The Ten Hours' Bill is too large a subject to be

trifled with, and we have too sincere an interest in its success to recommend a struggle which may be defeated by the piliary of generals, or the inadequacy of machinery. Machinery is the monster-devil, man's greatest enemy, and man must beat it, or it will beat him. Man must make it his holiday, instead of his curse; he must subdue it to his necessities and wants, instead of allowing it to subdue him to its owner's convenience and caprice.

## THE COLLIERS AND THEIR STAFF.

It is a remarkable fact, that the cause of labour, and the success of those who struggle for its emancipation, is ever marred by those who profit by, and live upon, the grievances and sufferings which they are hired to redress and allay. In a previous article we have shown that our argument applies to those who have hitherto undertaken the guardianship and management of the Ten Hours' Bill. Upon many occasions we have traced the failure of Trades' Unions to the treachery of idlers, who lived upon the confidence—and something more—of the betrayed, while the present position of Ireland furnishes a wholesale illustration of the fact, so convincing and strong that denial or refutation is impossible. Indeed, the Chartist cause has suffered more from the attempt of idlers to take a comfortable existence out of popular grievances than from any other circumstance. Upon the other hand, we have just cause of complaint against the labouring classes themselves, who are always slow to see and confess advantages that are gained without convulsion, commotion, excitement, and noise.

It is now some time since we published some of

the doings of the collier leaders and lecturers, which were neither to our taste nor calculated to serve the interests of those by whom they are paid, and upon whose confidence and industry they live; and we were only checked in the further exposure of much more that came to our knowledge, by what we must characterize as the weakness of Mr. Roberts, who assured us of the devotion and kindness of those who hoped to smother our voice in the colliery districts. Indeed, we have of late asked ourselves, of what use Mr. Roberts' name is to the colliers? as we now look in vain for any of those exciting trials and astounding triumphs which kept his name so prominently before the miners, the legal world, and the judges.

There is not, we believe, one single instance of a

collier now being imprisoned for violation of contract; and underground stream, which threatened to burst its effluvia limits, runs smoothly in the legal course within which the miners' legal adviser has, by unremitting attention and astounding legal knowledge, confined it, and like all other pent in waters, it seeks an outlet and discharge. The poet says:—

"The course of true love never yet ran smooth,"

and hence, we presume, it is, that the over-ground, as distinguished with the even underground current, have become cowards. The case of the colliers and their indomitable union has ever been a subject of great interest to us. We have jealously watched the formation of their society from its infancy to its giant growth; from the introduction of the twelve apostles to the clearance of every gale, we have chronicled their every triumph and excited in their every victory.

We have encouraged their leaders as long as we

found them honest and persevering, and we have even withheld exposure when their publication was calculated to lessen their utility or destroy their efficiency. We are ready to admit that they were many of them efficient, zealous, and powerful, in many of the grievances of their class, while we are compelled to say, that they seem to repine at the destruction of those grievances, as if the "rungs" were cut from their ladder of promotion. Every sectional triumph gained by labour is a victory to the nation; cause, whilst, upon the other hand, every sectional defeat sustained is a wound to the national movement. For this reason, then, we feel ourselves compelled to publish the following letter, eloquent, though simple—convincing, though plain, written by the hand of a devoted, but untutored miner. It is as follows:—

DEAR AND RESPECTED SIR,—If you had allowed

us to continue the exposure of some of the tricks that have been practised in our name for a long time, you might have spared you the trouble of again referring to

the subject. All that you published before was quite

true, and your refusal to publish more has only led to more disclosures. Honoured Sir, by union we have become powerful, and by a continuance of our union we might have become rich, but it appears that there is always something to mar the success of the poor. As your time is precious, I shall at once proceed with what I have to say. I am a Chartist collier, and indeed it was a proper respect for Universal Suffrage, and indeed it was by making our delegates the organs of our will, instead of their own, that we have become powerful, but now, you will tell me that some of our lecturers and other officers are endeavouring to overcome the popular voice by the most disgraceful tricks and insinuations. Perhaps some of them may find it hard to get supported by those who work, unless they have a grievance to complain of, and now that, throughout Lancashire, and I believe Eng-

land, there is not a single miner in prison, and that our union has struck terror into those who used to use us as a means of reducing wages, and seeing that we have no grievance on that head, some of our lecturers are working heaven and earth to get rid of Mr. Roberts; and we, who have benefited by his victories, and still benefit by his presence, are of opinion that these Judges are in the pay of the masters, and, sir, they never fail to bestow some portion of their speech upon the law as a calculation of the amount that Mr. Roberts has saved the miners in wages, and indeed it would be hard to calculate it, except by guessing at the tenderness of the masters, as but for him we don't know what it would now be, or how many families of victims would be now depending upon our subscriptions. Honoured Sir, if, depending upon our subscriptions, we are to be taken away from our success by the masters, then, sir, I don't doubt but we shall be handed over to the tender mercies of other lawyers, who will all live upon us and sell us, while the Judges will be rewarded for their good work. It is too much then, sir, to appeal















**WESTMINSTER.**—A special meeting of the members of this district will take place at St. Dunstons Church, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'clock, to nominate a delegate to the Land Conference.—Mr. E. Jones will lecture at eight o'clock.—Subject—Government and its Seven Ages.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—A general meeting of the members of the Charlist Co-operative Land Company, will be held on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock, to nominate a delegate to the Conference.

Notice.—The Secretary of the Manchester Association Committee [will feel obliged] by receiving the addresses of some of the used-to-be active friends, of the following places:—Bolton, Bury, Lancaster, Wigan, Warrington, and Eccles; as it is intended to raise these districts once more in favour of the National Petition. All correspondence to be forwarded to John O'Hea, 76, Hardman-street, Manchester.

**BETHNAL GREEN.**—A general meeting will be held on Sunday Evening, November the 15th, at 7 o'clock, precisely, at the Whittington and Cat. At 7 o'clock, precisely, Mr. A. Humball will lecture on the "War of the 'Vars of Ignorance and the Philosophy." **BRADFORD.**—The Chartists of Bradford will meet in their room, in their room, Waterworth Buildings, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, in the forenoon. The Chartists of Barnsley will meet in their room on Sunday, at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The Chartists of Daisy Hill will meet at Daisy Hill, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock. **MANCHESTER.** People's Institute, Heyrod Street, on Wednesday, November 15th, Frederick W. Warren, Esq., will deliver the first of a course of three lectures on "Health, Disease, and Mental Hygiene." They will be continued each succeeding Wednesday evening, at 7 o'clock, precisely. Dr. W. M. McDermott will lecture on the

Tuesday Evening next, November 17th, at eight o'clock. Subject, "The Charter and the Land." CITY CHURCH 11th, Skinner Street.—On Sunday November 22nd, Ernest Jones will commence a series of lectures on the Insurrections of the Working Classes, from the Crusades to the present time. The first—'Germany, the Bürger Krieg, the Revolt of the Peasants.' Second—France, the Revolution, or War of the Serfs.' Third—Belgium, the Revolution, or War of the Outcasts.' On Sunday November 24th, at eleven o'clock, the Reading Society will

[illegible]

association. Chair to be taken at three o'clock.

**LEEDS.**—The members of the Land Society were requested to meet on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in the back room of the Bazaar, for the purpose of nominating two delegates to the Conference to be held in Birmingham, on Monday, December 17th.

**LEICESTER.**—The members of the Land Society were requested to attend their place of meeting at Church Gate, to nominate a Delegate for the following Conference. Chair to be taken precisely at 3 o'clock. The sub-secretaries of localities there named with Leicester for the electing of a Delegate

**MANCHESTER.**—Mr. Richard Marsden, of Preston, will deliver a public lecture in the People's Institute, on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. Chair to be taken at 7 o'clock.

**MANCHESTER.**—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. T. Clark of the Executive, in the Church, St. James, 10, Stanley-street, on Sunday, (to-morrow), at 8 o'clock.

**SHEFFIELD.**—On Sunday evening, November 13, a public discussion will take place in the Democratic Temperance Room, 33, Queen-street. Subject—

The following persons will take part—Messrs. Ames, Briggs, Taylor, Seward, Royston and others. The ball to be taken at eight o'clock. On Monday evening, November 16, a general meeting of the Local Association will be held in the above rooms to nominate candidates for the ensuing conference, likewise to read the quarterly balance sheet will be read to the meeting. Members who have not paid their levies should be respectfully requested to do so forthwith, as they will be in the ballot who have not paid the same. According to rule, Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.

—**THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE** branch of the Chartist Co-operative Company, are requested to attend a general meeting on Sunday evening, November 15th, at seven o'clock, at Mr. Yates, Miles Bank, to put in nomination for the forthcoming conference, to be held at Birmingham, December 7.

—**CHARTIST ASSEMBLY AND READING ROOM, 83, DEAN STREET, SOHO.**—On Sunday evening next, November 15th, at half-past seven precisely—Mr. Ernest Cresswell, to deliver a Public Lecture. Subject "Green Island and its seven ages."

—On Tuesday evening next, November the 18th, at half-past seven precisely—Mr. Ernest Cresswell, to deliver a Public Lecture. Subject "Green Island and its seven ages."

Central Registration and Election Committee will meet for the transaction of business, at eight o'clock precisely.

THE METROPOLITAN COMMITTEE will meet at the same time and place.

On Saturday Evening next, November the 23rd, at half-past eight o'clock precisely, the rooms will be reserved for a concert, under the able management of the Whitehorn Family. Admission three shillings.

On Monday evening, November the 23rd, a sale of pictures will be held under the direction of Messrs. W. & A. G. Re and Buckley.

**POWER HAMLETS.**—Dr. McDonall will deliver a public lecture at the Brass Founder's Arms, Whitechapel-road, on Sunday evening next, November 11th, at eight o'clock precisely. Subject "Shakespeare."

**BOURNE OF GREENWICH.**—A public meeting will be held in the magnificent Amphitheatre, known as the Lecture Hall, Royal Hill, to adopt the National Association, in favour of the People's Charter, on Wednesday evening next, November 14th.

day evening next, November the 15th. The  
popular advocates of the People's cause,  
Edmund, Feargus O'Connor, Esq., Messrs. Julius  
T. M. Wheeler, Ernest Jones, Dr. A. M.  
Edmund Stallwood. The borough members  
invited and expected to attend.  
GUTHRIE LONDON CHARTIST HALL, 115, Blackfriars  
Road.—The Debating Club continues its sit-  
ting Wednesday evening, commencing at six  
o'clock.

FLAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at  
No. 2, Little Yae-place, Flammersmith, on Sat-  
urday morning next, November the 15th, at ten o'clock.

nesses CLARK and M'Grath's Route for the week. — Monday, Staleybridge; Tuesday, Cleckport; Wednesday, Aslton; Thursday, Bayday, Heywood. — On Sunday, Mr. M'Grath will give a Lecture in the Association Room, to commence at half-past six.

MACCLESFIELD. — Mr. Clark will lecture in the Artist Hall, Stanley-street, on Sunday evening, taken at half-past six o'clock.

**WOMEN'S TOWN.**—Mr. Wheeler will lecture on Sunday evening next, at the Bricklayers' Arms Tavern, Edge Street, New Road, to commence at nine o'clock.

**THE VETERANS' ORPHANS' and Victims' Committee** will meet at the office, 33, Dean Street, on Tuesday evening next, at nine o'clock.

**CITY OF LONDON.**—The members of this branch

**CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND COMPANY.**—A special meeting of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company in London, England, is expected to meet in the Hall, Turnagain Lane, London, on Monday evening, November 15th, at six o'clock, to elect and nominate a delegate for the ensuing Conference.

**LIVERPOOL.**—A lecture will be delivered on "The Land Question," by Mr. William M'Lean, at Mr. Farrington's Temperance Hotel, Cazneau street, on Sunday, November 14th. The chair will be taken at 7 o'clock.

**DAWSON.**—A special meeting of the members of the Chartist Co-operative Land Company in the town of Dawson, N. B., will be held on Sunday, November 14th, at 2 o'clock, at the Chartist Room, Bond-street, Dawson.

o'clock in the evening, on business of importance, when all are requested to attend.

**MILL.**—The Shareholders are requested to attend a special meeting, of the land company for the purpose of nominating a delegate to attend the Birmingham Conference, next Sunday evening, at half-past six.

**BRADFORD.**—A public meeting will be held on Friday, in the Land Office, Buttersworth-street, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to elect a delegate to the Conference.

inted by DOUGAL MCGOWAN, of 16, Great Western  
street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster;  
Office, in the same Street and Parish, for a  
Solicitor, PEARCE & O'CONNOR, Esq. and  
by WILLIAM HENRY, of No. 18, Portland-street,  
London, in the County of Surrey, at the City  
of Great Westminster, Haymarket, in the  
Westminster.  
Saturday, November 11, 1844.