

TO THE TRADES OF GREAT BRITAIN.  
My Friends,—Feeling a warm interest in my subject, and connected with the interests of the Working Classes, I have no ordinary pleasure in directing your best attention to a document addressed to your body by a provisional committee, elected to make arrangements for bringing your cause before a Conference of your own delegates, on the 28th of this month.

Every man who takes pride in the progress that the question of Labour is now making, will be filled with a feeling of gratifying wonderment that such a piece of composition should emanate from the Labour class. I have read it over again and again, and with a desire for brevity in all matters concerning your interests, I could not find a paragraph, sentence, line, or word for erasure, without endangering its whole merits, with the exception of the first clause under the head of "CONSTRUCTORS."

I mean the amount of shares and the mode of voting. Upon the question of shares I shall merely observe, that the amount is, in my opinion, not ten times too high, if the plan becomes national; and with respect to voting (the only question in which any principle is involved, and which has induced me to address you at all upon the subject), I differ as widely as night from day from the committee. It is the only principle against which both you and I, in our individual capacities, have been so long struggling. It is the principle of plurality voting—the principle of Sturge Bourne's Act—the principle under which church rates and other unjust taxes have been imposed by the wealthy upon the poor. It may be urged, and not without point, that the society is not a mixed government for varied interests—that it is a corporate body, with equal individual rights. It is, I know, intended to be so, and it is because the principle of plurality voting would break it up, that I object to it. I also object to a shareholder being debarred of his right of voting until his full share is paid up, as he might be thereby deprived of his vote for seven years at 6d. per week. I object to the principle of proxy voting, which makes one man the ruler of other men's brains, and because it affords that reason can have no effect upon the judgment. It negates the possibility of argument convincing, or else it thinks, which is going too far, the power of one thinking, reasoning, and deciding for many. I further object to the *Permanent Investments* under the head of *APPLICATORS* or *FUNDS*. I object to it because it would make the society a stock-jobbing society. I object to it because I believe that a new state of society, to be valuable, can only be formed out of individual equality. I have always contended, that before you can create a perfect state of society, you must teach each man his individual worth. There exists the same difference between making individual happiness out of an aggregate of improved mind and producing an aggregate of mental improvement out of individual happiness, that there is between building a house of snappish lumps and building it of dressed stones. I believe that we must first find out the place that each man is destined by nature to hold in society, and then you may rest assured that each will be satisfied with his proper station. I have been invited to canvass the document in question with temper and in a good spirit. I have done so now but briefly, merely pointing the attention of those who are to be represented to the points most requiring their attention. I should not have done more than express my unbounded delight at seeing such a document, had not those principles, at variance with my whole life, been included in it. I well know that, though I shall not get, and do not deserve any of the merit due to the authors, that I should be charged with culpable silence, had I abstained from comment. Moreover, as the principles of the Charter and the character of my leader, Mr. Duncombe, are dearer to me than anything in this world—I cannot, in justice to him and to myself, abstain from stating that the very points upon which I write underwent considerable discussion, and that Mr. Duncombe expressed his unequivocal objection to the principles of *PLURALITY OF VOTES*; and although it is highly commendable that the minority should bow to the decision of the majority, yet I never would do to see the Charterist leaders assent given to the most anti-Charterist principles. I write for the sixpenny subscribers, and commend them to the care of their wealthier brethren. I have always dreaded the aristocracy of the Trades, and I feel assured that the adoption of the plan, as it now stands, would give them a greater power than ever, over the democracy. However, it is cheering that all is but suggestion, and that the people themselves are called upon to adopt or reject what may seem to be most wise. There is now but a short time for deliberation. The last Conference named the day for the next meeting. The place of meeting is engaged. The committee have decided against their right to postpone for further consideration, and, above all, at no other time could they secure the presence of their unruly chairman. Therefore, to work they must go, and not at all prematurely, for more time would lead to more apathy, and at last only the latest moments would be devoted to business.

I am, your faithful friend,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

TO WILLIAM WISLIM-GET-IT, Esq.  
My Dear Will,—You see that I now rank you amongst my friends; and, in faith, so I ought, for you are doing me mine good service. Dear Will, I thank you very sincerely for the following letter, published in Lloyd's of last week: I hope and trust that the proprietor will have equal cause to be obliged to you, but I fear not.

THE CHARTIST HOUSE-TRAP.  
To the Editor of "Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper."  
Sir,—I have to thank you for the advice given to me as to the best mode of obtaining back the little amount which I subscribed to the Chartist Co-operative Land Society, and I certainly should greatly prefer to receive it of Mr. O'Connor himself, or of Mr. William Frowling Roberts, rather than to take it from either of the two underlings, who, I perceive from last week's paper, volunteer to pay the money in order to prevent our paying a visit to their masters. But I shall have a word to say to their masters, which renders it very desirable I should see them, and I seek to know how this is to be accomplished. There is in the Northern Star, that I have mentioned, should be sent to William Frowling Roberts, care of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., 50, Strand. The rules say all money is to be sent to William Frowling Roberts, Esq., care of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., 54, Great Marlborough-street, Regent-street. Which of these places is correct? At neither was Mr. William Roberts to be found last week; at neither was Feargus O'Connor. Both were in the country. You pointed out the Northern Star as a channel by which to obtain information of Mr. Roberts, and I did so; but he was not at home, and not in the law list, should be avoided. I find that the name of Mr. Roberts is in the law list, under the head of London solicitors; but after giving the address in London, Bath, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne are also added as his address, so there is no necessity to avoid him; the difficulty is, that he may avoid us. I am to go from London to Bath, from Bath to Manchester, and from Manchester to Newcastle in quest of him, the train arrived at latter place on the night of the 10th, and I followed him to his home, but he was not at home. I have been thinking if we had subscribed our £2000, and after depositing it in the bank, our treasurer had, under Rule 2, made application on behalf of the trustees for the withdrawal of the same, and it had been so withdrawn, these four residents of Mr. Roberts (as you say nothing of the two additional ones, 50, Strand, and 54, Great Marlborough-street) might have rendered it very inconvenient for the society. I am sure my sympathies have all discontinued to purchase the Northern Star; but one copy, which was paid for a quarter in advance, week the General Secretary of the Chartist Co-operative Land Society reports—

"Many sums have been sent to the treasurer, which will be acknowledged by that gentleman on his return to town."

This appears to us a singular mode of carrying on the business, as does the report of Mr. O'Connor in the same paper, that he does not know the exact number enrolled at Manchester. As he is neither treasurer, nor director, secretary, I wish to know in what capacity he receives the money. Because, if you direct, Mr. O'Connor, is at liberty to go and receive several pounds in one place, not knowing of how many persons, then another director (for instance, the next on the list, Mr. Doyle) may do the same, and so any other member of the society. Mr. Roberts, and the other directors, have published especially the Chartist body generally, but Land Society, proposing to give the £2000 to the Chartist body, and the answer is "to this effect"—the rules of the society make ample provision for the security of the funds. Is this the security? Irresponsible collectors, and absent treasurers. They also say, "there is no obstacle to enrolment." I am informed that no enrolment can take place without great alteration in the rules; but why should they enrol if it is unnecessary? And if it is necessary in July, was it not equally so in

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AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.  
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LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 12, 1845.  
PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

for myself! Will, in the number of Lloyd's of last week, there is this heading:—  
PUBLISHED ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON.  
For distant parts only.  
Ah, Will, Will! are Peterborough and Wisbech amongst the DISTANT PARTS? And did you think that the burnt dopes there would think it a god-send to find the treasurer any where, or to hear something of their money? Now, William, after all your knowledge of your great services, I will not call this a very shabby dodge; but, let me tell you, that it would have been better to send some of your eye-water to the poor fellows in distant parts, as you profess to write specially for their protection. Why, then, confine your caution to the open-eyed metropolitan, where all men see all things? I'll tell you, Will—it is because Lloyd's publisher has received more than one notice like the following:—  
Sir,—You will please to send me a quire less this week. I fear the last Saturday's anonymous attacks upon O'Connor are calculated to injure the circulation of Lloyd's paper, as many readers are giving it up and taking Star instead.  
My dear William, when I had got so far, I was favoured by Mr. Wheeler with a copy of Lloyd's, having the other half of your letter, and over the leader are these words:—  
PUBLISHED ON SUNDAY MORNING, Containing the Latest Intelligence of the Week.  
Ah, you cunning little roguery piquette, so your letter is the latest intelligence, is it? But see what a lie Carpenter told! I mean a fib—as you don't like the word "lie." Why, in his paper of the 28th of June he cut your letter in two, thus:—[We are compelled to postpone the remainder of Mr. Hill's letter till next week.—Ed.]—Now, was that true? And did he overlook it for his latest, from its importance, or did you wish to have a peep at Friday's and Saturday's Star for my reply to your nonsense? What ever caused the mistake, William, you have got yourselves into a mess. I see nothing in your long remarkable about the repeal of the Corn Laws to require even notice, further than merely to observe that you are a surprising fellow to have forced Peel, and Russell, and Cobden, and the League, into the adoption of your bread-eating plan. You know the story of the old man who believed that the Tenterden steep was the cause of the Goodwin Sands: much in the same spirit you complain that you and the other Hill had some squabbling in the two rivers. Stars in 1841, and that he Burke and "Mr. W. W. W." with one of your letters. I have not doubt he did; it was his common practice; but then, William, I never refused to meet you in discussion on the subject; but it would be no wonder if I had—a man who frightened Peel, and Russell, and Cobden, and the League, would swallow me, bones and all. You are a perfect *do-nothing* man.  
Just one word more for the present. William, as I have not received the eightpence from Saffron-hill, or the eightpence from Coventry, or the still greater sum from Whittington and his Cat; perhaps you have, and as small favours are thankfully received, and may be as safe in my hands as in yours, will you oblige me by transmitting the amount for the satisfaction of the subscribers. Well, after all, you have done to meet me in discussion.—WISLIM-GET-IT, YOU HAVE DONE WELL! Have you got it yet, Will? Ever yours, dear William,  
In the cause of TRUTH,  
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

**Foreign Intelligence.**  
FRANCE.  
In the Chamber of Peers on Friday a smart discussion arose on the chapter of the budget related to Algeria. General Castellan condemned the attempts made to occupy the desert by a colony at a cost of 100,000,000 annually to France, and with 100,000 men.  
The Jesuits.—The leading feature in the Paris journals of Sunday is the successful termination of Baron Rossi's mission to the Court of Rome, and doubt upon the subject having been put on a bed to the following semi-official announcement in the *Messenger* of Saturday night:—"The King's government has received from Rome of the 28th and 29th inst. a confidential note from Mr. Rossi, his apostolic nuncio, and is about to terminate it: his houses will be closed and its novices dissolved." The *Debate* accompanies this communication with the information that it was only six months ago that the Government received information of the re-establishment of the Order of Jesuits in France; that about that time the Jesuits were expelled from the country, and that the King showed that houses connected with the order were forming in all directions, and it was ascertained that twenty-two houses had already been fully completed. Although the law armed the authorities with power for their prompt suppression, yet the Government preferred the more prudent course of appealing, in the first instance, to the spiritual authority, and Mr. Rossi was dispatched to Rome. The task was a delicate and difficult, and his success is a proof of the sound discretion which dictated the choice of so able a man. How severely the negotiation must have been managed is proved by the fact that the French organ of the Jesuits, the *Univers*, was quite blindfolded. Only three days before the authoritative announcement in the *Messenger* the Jesuit journal stated, in a triumphant tone, that the negotiation had failed; and such was generally believed to have been the fact.  
The Paris journals of Monday are mostly occupied with the "expulsion (as it is termed) of the Jesuits from France." The *Gazette de France*, a *parti-pris* journal, edited by the celebrated Father de Genouille, is so hardy as to venture an insinuation against the Pope himself, who, according to the brave abbe, quailed before menaces regarding his Italian dominions. The Jesuit organ declares naively that the Pope's decree has broken its head.  
The National states that sixty-two master carpenters have agreed to advance five francs per day demanded by the operatives; in consequence of which nearly five hundred have returned to their work—those who have so returned are forming a *band* for the support of their fellow workmen whose employers have not yet given in.  
The heat in Paris was intense on Sunday and Monday. The thermometer stood at two o'clock, in the shade, about 90° Fahrenheit.  
A number of horses fell dead in the streets from the excessive heat.  
The Paris papers of Tuesday are, like those of the preceding day, occupied principally with the expulsion of the Jesuits from France. The Opposition prints and the organs of the Government continued to express their delight at this triumph, while the Legitimists and *La Presse* deplored it as a victory over religion itself. The *Quotidien* having announced the authority of letters from Rome of the 28th and 29th ult., that there was no truth in the statements in the *Moniteur* relative to the suppression of the Jesuits by the Pope, the *Paris* observes, that "it was scarcely possible the Government would publish a result of such importance if it were not true." However unlikely the assertion of the *Quotidien* appeared, the editor of the *Paris* had, nevertheless, deemed it expedient to seek for information on the subject, and had "ascertained that the communication made to the press was copied, word for word, from the despatch addressed to the Government." That despatch was brought to Paris by a secretary of the French Embassy, who was to leave on Monday evening with the reply of the French Government to the Pontifical see. "We are confident," adds the *Paris*, "that the orders of the General of the Jesuits have at this moment reached Paris."  
DEATH OF A REPUBLICAN LEADER.—The Paris journal of Tuesday announces the demise of one of the leading Republicans of the capital, M. Raban, an engraver, who formerly lived at the entrance of the Palais Royal, and who, although humbler in rank, and of a very delicate constitution, was conspicuous in all the movements of the Republican party since 1830. He was arrested and imprisoned several times, and remained under the surveillance of the police to his last moments.  
SPAIN.  
ARMING STATE OF THE CAPITAL.—MADRID, JUNE 28.—From the appearance of the troops at the different points in this city for the last few nights past, as sunset approaches, it would seem as if the Government was almost in hourly expectation of a movement. Last night, however, these appearances presented a more threatening character than for some time past. Groups of people were seen at the Puerta del Sol and in the Plaza Mayor, engaged in conversation, and discussing the various topics of the day. It was said that the acquittal of the *Espectador* was to have been made the signal the day before yesterday for an insurrection in a liberal sense; and that the constitution of 1812 was about to be proclaimed. Whether the information thus given was believed or not, the authorities, however, took good care to provide against any casualty that might occur. The regiment La Reina Gobernadora, and a battery of mounted artillery, remained the whole of yesterday under arms, and ready for action at a moment's notice, in their barracks. On account of the rumours which had been about the whole of yesterday, that an attempt would be made to disarm the guard at the Puerta del Sol, the soldiers did not lay aside their muskets for a moment. The guards are still doubled, and the same precautions are taken to-day. A trifling disturbance took place at Seville on the 28th. Some young men uttered cries in favour of the Constitution of 1837, and paraded the streets with a flag; but the garrison having been called out, order was quickly restored.  
PORTUGAL.  
THE EMBASSY.—A letter from Lisbon of the 30th ult. gives the following account of ministerial intrigues in relation to the forthcoming elections.—Preparations for the approaching electoral campaign are going on with unabated activity. The party in opposition profess great confidence of success; but I greatly doubt they feel it. At all events, they cannot fail to have some misgivings when they see the multifarious tricks the government is putting in play against them. In addition to the several stratagems I have described in some of my last letters, a very bold one has since been devised, which are equally worthy of notice, for their crafty and sordid nature, and the utter disregard of public opinion which they imply. One of these, and the most barefaced, is the registration as qualified voters of a great number of men whose very recent professions had been to be natives of Galicia, and therefore Spanish subjects. By this means, in one parish of this city, which I take as a sample of the rest, the number of voters, which ought to be 323, has been raised to 435, the extra 112 consisting of Gallego water-carriers, who must rotate with the government on pain of being deprived of their licenses should they do otherwise. If this be a representative system of government, then assuredly it is such a one as the great Autocrat of all the Russias might safely set up in his dominions without the least diminution of his real power. After this I need scarcely add that the opposition appear very much less sanguine of success than they were some time since. There is no use, however, in speculating any further upon the result, as in about six weeks hence the question will be set at rest, the elections being to commence on the 31st of August.  
SWITZERLAND.  
The Zurich Gazette states that Dr. Steiger had upon the 1st been honoured by the commune of Vidau with the right of citizenship. The doctor, it was said, would settle in Berne, and there resume the practice of medicine. At Basle, however, the anti-Jesuit party have proposed the establishment of a Swiss Catholic Church upon the principle now spreading through so many of the German states. The same party in Lucerne complain of persecution, which the authorities make no efforts to prevent.  
Letters from Berne, of the 4th inst., state that the Jesuits had been already placed in possession of the parochial church of the Franciscan Friars at Lucerne. Mr. South, the new Secretary of the English Legation in Switzerland, had arrived at Berne.  
A letter from Basle, of the 4th inst., states that the small town of Thuis, which, after Coire, was the most manufacturing and richest in the canton of the Grisons, had been entirely destroyed by fire.  
GREECE.  
FLEET STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—ATHENS, JUNE 21st.—An official report has been received of the destruction of the village of Geropoli in Acarnania, which was attacked and pillaged by a band of about twenty robbers, and then totally burnt. Another village near Dragomiriste, in the same province, was surprised by another band at noon-day, who killed one of the inhabitants, severely wounded two others, and carried off two of the principal proprietors, for the purpose of compelling them to pay "regentines" of 500 drachmas (about £250), and was severely injured, as well as the country. This day, however, no combat at such an hour, in the most frequented road in Greece, where carriages are continually passing, is imputed to persons employed by the police. Assassinations are also becoming so frequent that no one ventures out in the evening, unless well armed. Five days since, about nine at night, a young man, the nephew of Lieut.-Colonel Karassos, one of the King's aides-de-camp, was stabbed in the back by a man who followed him to his house, and shot him dead. No one was seen in the neighbourhood of the crime. The day before yesterday, the printer of the *Courier d'Athènes*, an opposition journal, was stabbed in the street in open day, by a unknown ruffian, who effected his escape. It would be needless to report all the outrages which are hourly committed, and which keep the population in a constant state of alarm and terror. The conduct of the government in the mean time is most extraordinary. It has refused to afford indulgence towards certain brigands is inexhaustible.  
The *Press* states that a letter from Athens, received by way of Trieste, mentions that Grivas had been killed in a duel, fought with Kallergi, the King's aide-de-camp. The cause of this duel was lately detailed in the *Herald*. Some apprehension is said to be felt on account of the number of Grivas's followers, which amount to 2,000 desperadoes.  
CIRCASSIA.  
The *Coastguard* publishes a letter dated from the frontiers of Russia, the 17th ult., which states that the Circassians are about to be driven from the Caucasus, and the difficulty of maintaining a strong military force in the provinces now half-deserted, forces the Emperor to adjourn the definitive pacification of the Caucasus. Not only will there be no more troops sent there, but it is the intention of the Emperor to diminish the number of the troops already there. It is supposed that 50,000 men distributed in the numerous forts of the Caucasus may be considered as sufficient to maintain the defensive and the status quo.  
UNITED STATES.  
LYNNPORT, MONDAY EVENING, EIGHT O'CLOCK.—The packet ship *Oxford* has just arrived with New York papers of the 16th. We are enabled to extract from their correspondence, dated Washington, June 14:—  
"A rumour has been circulated at Washington and Baltimore, said to rest upon good authority, that the President has offered the mission to England to the Hon. Louis McLane, of Baltimore."  
NEW ZEALAND.  
DRAPEL CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SETTLERS AND NATIVES.—FALMOUTH, JULY 7.—The *Midlothian*, Morison, from Sydney, N.W., arrived off here and landed a mail; also the following report:—  
"On April 2, in lat. 35° 43' S, long. 177° 58' E, spoke the Mary of New Bedford (whaler), which reported having seen, three days previous, a large number of natives, who were said to be the crew of her Majesty's ship *Hazard* and the British troops had an encounter; and the flag staff had been pulled down, and the town of Korororua burnt, about a hundred of the natives had been killed and wounded, and about eighteen or twenty of the English; the commander of the *Hazard* badly wounded. The British resident had all left for Auckland. Quietness has been restored."  
JOURNEMEN TAILORS' DINNER.—On last Monday week upwards of seventy of the journeymen tailors of York sat down to a most splendid dinner at the Hop Grove Inn, in the vicinity of York. After doing justice to the good things set before them, the company adjourned to the pleasure grounds, where they amused themselves with the games of cricket, skittles, &c., until "day began to draw her curtain," an excellent supper. After the clock, her majesty's step towards the downfall of the tyranny exercised on the operative tailors of York, which was loudly cheered. An excellent amateur band followed with the air, "A man's a man for a' that." Several other toasts were given, likewise songs and recitations, from Byron, Shelley, and Campbell. Harmony was kept up for several hours, until at length the hour for parting drew near. The journeymen tailors, and their wives and families, arrived at length at the Hop Grove Inn, and returned to York highly satisfied with the day's entertainment.

PRICE THREE-HALFPENCE.  
JOE MILLER, THE YOUNGER, ENLARGED TO THE SIZE OF PUNCH.  
N. O. 1. of the New Series continued the HOUSE OF COMMONS TAKING THE HOUSE OF LORDS INTO CONSIDERATION, by Mr. MILLER'S own Academy; and 25,000 impressions were already sold.  
No. 2. will record a Painting by the same Artist, in which "Nurse Graham abandons her offspring" and "Nurse Graham is taken up upon the charge" and also a beautiful engraving of "The Cabin of the Wounded Passenger at the late Cork Massacre," with numerous other engravings. Joe Miller has now the assistance at his *Journal* Table of Poet, Mentor, Critic, Canon, Fool, and Learned Pig, and his pages will be illuminated by all the brilliancy of the week. With the New Series there is also a splendid new Title, Price Three Halfpence, Stamped, to go free by Post Tenpence-halfpence. May be had of all Booksellers and Newsmen.  
Office, 130, Fleet-street.  
On Saturday, July 12th, will be published, No. 28 of the MORNING STAR, AND PEOPLE'S ECONOMIST.  
Price One Penny.  
CONTAINING a Letter from Mr. Pinner in Caracass—  
A Report of the Directors of the Tropical Emigration Society—an article on the *Synopsis* of the different Societies, which aim at benefiting the People; and much other interesting information of the Tropical World.  
The whole of the back numbers can now be had at Mr. Watson's, 5, Paul's Alley, Paternoster-row, and other Booksellers.  
NOVEL, EXCURSION TO BRIGHTON AND BACK IN ONE DAY, FOR FOUR SHILLINGS.  
THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE CHARTIST ASSOCIATION AND CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY, respectfully announce to the Public that they have engaged Special Trains for a PLEASANT TRIP to the beautiful and salubrious town of BRIGHTON, on SUNDAY, AUGUST 31st, 1845. The Committee have made every arrangement with the Brighton Railway to render the excursion a truly pleasant one. Children under fifteen years half price. The Trains will start from the terminus at London Bridge at a quarter past 8 o'clock precisely, returning from Brighton at Seven in the evening, thus allowing upwards of eight hours to visit the Pavilion, Chain Pier, Bells Dyke, Kemp Town, and the many other attractions of this pleasant town.  
The Train will stop first at the Croydon Station, to take up friends from Croydon, Merton, Mitcham, and the surrounding districts, who must be there punctually by half-past 8 o'clock.  
In the Press, and specially will be published, in one volume, post 8vo, neat cloth, lettered, price 7s. 6d.,  
THE PURGATORY OF SUICIDES  
A Prison-Rhyme: in Ten Books: BY THOMAS COOPER THE CHARTIST.  
Orders (for the right to be addressed either to Mr. O'Connor, 54, Great Marlborough-street; or to Mr. Cooper, 134, Blackfriars-road, London.  
CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane, Skinner-street, Snow-hill. The Chartists of the Metropolis, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed that  
MR. THOMAS COOPER (late of Stafford Gaol, and author of the forthcoming Chartist *Purgatory of Suicides*) will commence a series of *LECTURES ON SUICIDES*, in the above-named spacious and commodious hall, on the first Sunday evening in August. Subjects as follows:—  
1.—Ancient Egypt: its priestcraft and despotism, and their effects on succeeding generations: its sciences, monuments, &c., &c.  
2.—Ancient Greece: its freedom and enlightenment; its literature, arts, philosophy, and social institutions, &c.  
3.—Ancient Rome: its democracy and public virtue, with their decay and corruption; its sign of great men, conquests, poetry, literature, &c.  
4.—The Middle or Dark Ages: their superstitions; power of Popery; rise of Mahomet; the Crusades, &c.  
5.—Sixteen years of English History: Alfred and his glorious philanthropy; our ancient democratic institutions, &c.  
6.—The Norman Conquest: struggles of the kings, nobles, and trading classes for political influence; William I., Chaucer, Caxton, &c.; the "Reformation," &c.  
7.—Shakespeare and his contemporaries.  
8.—The English Commonwealth, and the Protectorate of Cromwell.  
9.—Milton: his patriotism and poetry, &c.  
10.—The Restoration: "Glorious Revolution" of 1688; commencement of the National Debt, and modern system of government; the reigns of William III., George I., George II., and George III.; independence of America, &c.  
11.—The French Revolution and reign of Napoleon, &c.  
12.—Byron and modern literature; views of progress and prospects of the future.  
13.—A few voices and instruments are practising, to popular airs, the "People's Songs," also composed by Mr. Cooper, in his imprisonment; and each lecture will be preceded and followed by the choral performance of one of these pieces, in which the audience will be invited to join.  
N.B.—Further particulars of the lectures, &c., will be given.  
**Forthcoming Meetings.**  
CHARTIST CO-OPERATIVE LAND SOCIETY.  
Meetings for the purpose of enrolling members and transacting their business connected therewith are held every week on the following days and places:—  
SUNDAY EVENING.  
South London Chartist Hall, 1, Blackfriars-road, at half-past six o'clock.—City Chartist Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, at six o'clock.—Westminster: at the Parliament Club Rooms, 72, St. Martin's-lane, at half-past seven.—Somerset Town: at the Hall of Science, 10, Cumberland Row, King's-cross, at half-past seven.—Spitalfields: at the Standard of Liberty, Brick-lane, at seven o'clock precisely.—Emmett Brigade: at the Rock Tavern, Lisson-grove, at eight o'clock precisely.  
MONDAY EVENING.  
Canterbury: at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, at eight o'clock precisely.  
TUESDAY EVENING.  
Tower Hamlets: at the Whittington and Cat, Church Row, Bethnal-green, at eight o'clock.—Greenwich: at the George and Dragon, Blackheath-hill, at eight o'clock.  
LONDON.—CITY CHARTIST HALL, 1, Turnagain-lane.—The public discussion will be resumed at half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday evening next. In the afternoon, at three, the Metropolitan District Council will meet for the despatch of business. At five o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, the Victim Committee will meet. At half-past six the Chartist choir will meet.  
THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION COMMITTEE will meet at the City Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday, July 20th, at three o'clock in the afternoon.  
THE EXILES RESTORATION COMMITTEE will meet at the Hall, 1, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday, the 20th inst., at ten o'clock, when it is expected that every member will be present.  
HALL OF SCIENCE, 10, Cumberland-row, King's-cross.—On Sunday evening next, July 13th, at half-past seven, the Chartist choir will lecture. Subject, "The Charter and the Land."  
CAMDENWELL AND WALWORTH.—A meeting will be held at the Montpelier Tavern, Walworth, on Monday evening next, July 12th, at eight o'clock precisely.  
HAMMERSMITH.—A meeting will be held at the Den Cow, Brook Green-lane, on Tuesday evening next, July 13th, at eight o'clock precisely.  
TOWER HAMLETS.—The members of the Land Society meeting at the Whittington and Cat, Church Row, Bethnal-green, are requested to attend on Tuesday evening next, at eight o'clock.  
CITY OR LONDON.—The members of this locality will meet in the Hall, Turnagain-lane, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock.  
THE MEMBERS of the Brompton and Rotherhithe locality are requested to meet on Tuesday evening next, at the King's Arms, Tooley-street.  
WHITECHAPEL.—Mr. John Sewall will lecture at the Broadwater Arms, on Sunday evening next, at eight o'clock precisely.  
WESTMINSTER.—A public meeting, on Sunday evening next, at half-past seven precisely.  
UNITED PATRIOTS' BUREAU SOCIETY.—The second anniversary of this prosperous institution will be celebrated at the Chalk Farm Tavern, near Primrose-hill and Regent's park, on Monday, July 28th, with a festival and ball. Feargus O'Connor, Esq., in the chair. Dinner on table at two o'clock precisely. The Philanthropic Harmonic Meeting of its members and friends will be held on Tuesday evening next, at half-past eight, at the Society house, Mr. J. Skinner's, Lower Hill, 25, Per Merit, M. Wheeler, Mr. Rowland, Blacker, 2s.; Mr. Chesham, Sheffield, 2s. 6d.; Mr. A. Holmes, Derby, 2s. 6d.; A. B. is; W. C. P. S. is. The members of the committee are requested to attend on Wednesday evening next, July 16th, at half-past eight precisely, to decide on what the testimonial shall be. All persons still retaining books or money on account of the testimonial fund, are hereby requested to forward the same on or before the 10th inst. to Mr. J. B. B. general treasurer, 2, New Broad-street, City, or Mr. J. S. S. general secretary, 1, Bishop's Terrace, Walcot-square, Lambeth.  
A MEETING OF THE MINERS OF WEST MARY, BACKWORTH, and Earsdon Collieries, was held on July 10th, 1845, at Seaforth Hall, Mr. Joseph Fawcett in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Auty, agent of the Miners' Association, and was followed by Mr. Welsby, president of the Executive Council. The chairman then introduced Mr. J. B. B. to the meeting, who congratulated the Miners of the locality on their still holding fast to the principles of union. Three cheers were given for Mr. Roberts and three for the union.











income-tax upon these mountains of Mammon? Is every  
Dives ready with his per centage for the minister? If

the mockery is a humbug—and humbug, as we said before, is in his sumptuous attire, cheating our vernacular ears of the meaning of Responsibility. If these grand, facile delusions have fair place in them, the Commissioners of Bankruptcy and Insolvency ought to have immediate notice from the Lord Chancellor, no longer to punish the struggling tradesman and the distressed gentleman for having recourse to accommodation bills. A man who raises a mite should hardly be immured, whilst the man who cooly signs his name for a million enjoys both the credit of the wealth and the impunity of the deception.

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**THE PROPOSED UNION OF TRADES.**

In another portion of this sheet will be found the

The two schemes of organisation for the effecting of the two distinct objects pointed out by the late Conference of Trades Delegates, are preceded by an address from the Provisional Central Committee, which

ufficiently sets forth the animus of the drawers-up

the said plans. From that address it is evident that they have not laboured to give embodiment to their own peculiar preconceived notions and opinions : that they have endeavoured to ascertain the feelings and wants of the bodies they were acting for ; and then directed their efforts to accomplish the ends generally aimed at in the mode pointed out by the greatest number of those immediately interested in the good working of the projected associations — due regard having had by them at the same time to the difficulties and requirements of the law.

It will be seen, too, that the committee do not put forth these plans as those that must be adopted. On the contrary, they expressly disclaim all dogmatism on the subject. They very properly lay the result of their inquiries and labours before the country, not as perfect plans that need no alteration or amendment,

...the ...

it rather as "germs of organisations, which, when fully developed and perfected in detail, may realize that in the present condition of the Trades is unobtainable, and lay the foundation of more comprehensive and perfect measures." The sole object of the committee being to promote the well-being of the labouring classes, they will gladly see their own

...institutions classes, they will gradually see their own

gestions superseded by any measures better calculated to secure that object : and they therefore request that the measures they propose may be submitted to all fair discussion and candid inquiry, with a view to their full *perfection*, in accordance with the *present MIND* of the working classes. This is the *right*

crit in which public bodies and public men should

3. Sorry are we to say that it is often, far too often, departed from, and a spirit of stupid dogmatism and unseemly contests for individual preference made to usurp its place. THIS HAS BEEN THE CASE already, in reference to this projected "Association of Internal Trades. Parties, who in the first place intended to aid the committee by all the means in their power, have taken fire because their own individual conceptions had not that prominence assigned them

rich than doomed them to be deserving of: and

they then, without waiting for the result of the labours of the committee; without saying to *see the* *effect* of the proposals for union which the committee might make, or the *spirit* in which they would be made; without saying to ascertain these feelings, and then subjecting their plans to all honest and fair criticism, these vanity-wounded personages have "ventured out in print"—have vented their views upon individual members of the committee, and have assumed a connection and influence which did not exist, save in their own imaginations; and have, under the influence of such feelings and passions, already condemned the committee to the same treatment which they themselves desire it plans! If there be a spark of correct feeling in the breasts of these parties, they must feel sorrow and shame at their premature and unjust conduct. The committee have done nothing to deserve such treatment at their hands. Appointed

a body representing a large portion of the work

MEMBERS of society, to accomplish a certain purpose; armed with general instructions as to the ends to be compassed, and the modes to be employed, they assiduously set themselves to work out the purposes entrusted to their care. They took the proper steps

acquire the detail information necessary for the due

formance of their duty. They meddled not with anybody—spoke not of anybody—but exclusively concerned their attention to their own work. This course, however, did not save them from gross attack. They have been most virulently and most unjustly assailed. Their misrepresentation has been too vile for certain mention to be made. They are not to be taken into

tries to employ. Every effort has been used to

ison the mind of the workers, before the committee *ever been heard!* Still this did not turn the committee out of their course. Appointed to do a certain work, they exclusively confined their attention to it. They did not enter into a "paper-war," to repel the attacks made on them. They even contented to sit under misrepresentation, rather than divert attention from the objects entrusted to their charge; content to let their actions and measures speak for *themselves.* (These are the reasons why the

... them. THOSE MEASURES THEY NOW PRESENT TO

TRADES OF ENGLAND AS THEIR ANSWER: *only* thinking that they may be received and considered in a spirit in which they are offered. If this be so, GOOD MUST RESULT. If the plans are not fully adapted to all the wants and exigencies of the case, temperate discussion and full inquiry will show where the deficiency is, and supply the remedy. If the measures aimed at even, are not compassable, nor *con desirable*, the mode recommended will make the defect fully apparent: while, if this spirit does not prevail; if passion and individual *piques* are to take the place of reason and inquiry; if previous conceptions and predetermination are to be bristled up against all considerations of the committee's proposals, there can no good accrue to anybody from such a course: but the parties adopting it will incur a heavy responsibility in taking the certain means

to defeat a holy effort of labour to protect itself. But

operation in a right spirit, that effort may be made effective, and therefore successful: by unreasoning and unreasonable opposition all hope for good of the present Trades Movement will be inevitably

crushed. The game, therefore, is a heavy one; the

Commending the consideration of the important matters brought before their attention by the Provisional Central Committee in the spirit we have

spoken of, to the several Trades of the country

**To Readers & Correspondents.**

MR. WILLIAM CARPENTER.—I have one question to ask you. Did the following conversation pass between you and a respectable tradesman, or did it not?—“Trades-

man: Now, Mr. Carpenter, I ask you if you would

that I could, Mr. Carpenter, I ask you if you would have passed the Land plan if any other person than Mr. O'Connor had proposed it?—Mr. Carpenter: Well, no, I would not.—Now I pledge my honour that that above is what did pass, and you are a pretty fellow to guide any portion of the public mind. I dare venture to say, that a more profligate, mean, low, contemptible admission never yet was made, and so the public will think.

—The benefit society may advance on loan to one of its members, taking the precaution to have a promissory note for the amount to the president of the society, or an individual, and signed by one or two other parties who may be deemed sufficient, as security for the repayment of the amount at stated periods.

—QUESTIONS.—If would be impossible for Mr. O'Connor, if engaged the whole of his time, to answer one half of the questions proposed to him upon the subject of the Land. Mr. O'Connor, these are upon

correspondents who are so indignant at Mr. Carpen

correspondents who are so malignant as Mr. Carpenter's conduct, not to give themselves any further trouble upon that point, as he is fully capable of fighting his own battles; and, as to the *National Reformer*, I never was with the dead.—E. Q. C.















Mr. Duncombe's amendment, which was negatived by a majority of 66 to 1. The further consideration of the bill was postponed to Tuesday.

Sir J. CRAWFORD moved the order of the day for the 10th inst., resolving itself into committee on the Poor Law Amendment (Scotland) Bill.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Ewart, Mr. P. M. Stewart, and other hon. members urged upon the right hon. bart. the necessity of postponing the bill until next session.

Mr. T. DENCOMBE said, although he was not connected with himself with Scotland, he had presented several petitions to this house emanating from large bodies of the people.

presented one signed by about 6000 persons, and the other by about 1000 persons, from Aberdeen, also some from Paisley, Glasgow, Dunceigh, and Edinburgh. In the latter place the petition emanated from a meeting at which Dr. Brewster presided, and was signed by about 6000 or 7000 persons. They all complained of this measure. The question was, whether this bill would not oppress the people of Scotland in a worse position than they were in at present. The poor generally considered that it would do so. The object of this bill was to quash certain appeals which went to obtain rights which the poor had only lately discovered to exist. If he hoped that His Majesty's Ministers would noshone the bill, that was all right.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that the inquiry into the matter had been extensive, and he never had proposed a measure to the house upon the principle of which he felt it was satisfied that he did upon the one before the house. Under these circumstances he must decline seconding the suggestions of the hon. gentlemen.

After considerable discussion,

Colonel RAWDON moved that the bill be committed day three months.

The house divided, and the motion was defeated majority of 90 to 38.

The house eventually went into committee, and the

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AT BLACKWALL.—On Tuesday night a fire broke out in one of the houses in Folly-road, near the Folly House, Blackwall, and which resulted in the destruction of eight houses, the ablode of nearly forty persons, who have lost the whole of their furniture and in some instances the greater portion of their property.

their wearing apparel. From inquiries inside during the raging of the fire, the reporter learned that the discovery was made between seven and eight o'clock. The fire was caused by a cigarette by one of the occupants, named West, a poor woman, whose attention, it appears, was directed to the chimney of his habitation by noticing flames issuing out of it. He immediately got upon the roof and endeavored to subdue the fire, which was then confined to the chimney. In that, however, he was unsuccessful, he then went to the door of the room having been left open, the wind blowing strong from the south-west, flames and sparks were driven upon the roof, which

being composed of thatch, was very speedily in a general blaze. The adjoining habitations were also early constructed, and the fire progressed right on, and left with great swiftness. As soon as the fire became visible in the High-street, mounted police officers were dispatched for the aid of the engines. With the most possible expedition the parish engines were directed to the spot, but from the peculiar situation of the houses the firemen were unable to get sufficient water to extinguish the flames.

near to render the least assistance. Meanwhile, the fire, unrestrained, continued to burn with intense heat, completely lighting up the river as far as Greenwich and Woolwich. The engines of the London establishment from School-house-lane, Wellbe and Jelfs, and the square stations, with Mr. Crookland, the foreman of the district, were remarkably quick in arriving.

unfortunately the distance of the road from the  
prevented them from working in time to stop the  
ravages of the fire. To get to the spot the  
were obliged to be taken across the marshes of the  
Isle of Dogs, and several hills and ditches had to be  
passed over before the seat of the fire could be gained.  
That having at length been accomplished, the Sec  
house-lane was taken to the edge of the F  
Thames, but, unfortunately, another difficulty  
presented itself: the tide being at ebb an immen

quantity of hose was required before the flames could be touched with water. When matters were at least adjusted the engine was effectively worked, but only good that could be done was the putting out of the fire scattered along the ground. Mr. Braidwood

superintendent of the brigade, with the Water street engine, next arrived, and was succeeded by Mr. Compton with the West of England engine from Waterloo-road. It is impossible to describe the scene that followed during the time the fire raged: men, women, and children were running about in all directions, and crying out for help, and by breualling the calamity that had befallen them. By nine o'clock the whole clump of houses, eight in number, were nearly destroyed, very few more remaining than the bare walls. The occupants of the houses, and the many poor, who are hard-working people, have been bereft of everything they possessed. The following are the names of

sufferers:—James West, waterman; Joseph West, ditto; Joseph Taylor, ditto; Joseph West, gardener; John Diddin, sawyer; James Moore, captain of Emma; William Leonard, police inspector; Joseph Lund. The number of persons who have

MURRAIN IN DUMFRIESHIRESHIRE. — We are sorry to learn that the murrain among cattle is prevalent present in various parts of Dumfriesshire. — *Dumfries*

**THE ELECTIONS.**

WEST SUFFOLK.—On Monday last Captain P. Bennet, of Brougham Hall, in the Conservative interest, was elected without opposition for this tract. In returning thanks the newly-elected member said, he was resolved to support the farming interest and the interest of the Church; unpledged to the Ministry, he would advocate all measures calculated to secure those great interests by which the country flourished.

ing the bands and flags of the respective candidates  
 paraded the different streets of the town, and  
 before nine o'clock the Court-house (a most im-  
 portant place for such a meeting) was crowded to sat-  
 isfaction with the friends of both candidates. At  
 o'clock the Mayor (W. D. Belcher, Esq.) took  
 seat, and the usual preliminary forms having  
 gone through, Mr. Morland (a solicitor), in a

speech, in the course of which he paid a merited eulogium to the abilities and character of the Attorney-General, proposed Sir Frederick Thesiger for re-election. Alderman Hyde briefly seconded the nomination. Mr. Gabriel Ivimey and Mr. Theobald

and after a second time of holding them up, was cleared to be in favour of General Caulfield. The friends of the Attorney-General immediately demanded a poll. On Tuesday the polling place, Sir F. Thesiger took the lead and mounted the platform. Mr. Gabriel Davis and Mr. F. Kendall proposed and seconded General Caulfield. The Attorney-General (Sir F. Thesiger) addressed the electors at great length, and was followed by General Caulfield. A show of hands was then taken and after a second time of holding them up, was cleared to be in favour of General Caulfield. The friends of the Attorney-General immediately demanded a poll. On Tuesday the polling place, Sir F. Thesiger took the lead and mounted the platform.

it all day. At the close of the poll the number was—Thesiger, 156; Caulfield, 126. Majority, Thesiger, 30.

**THESIGER, MONDAY, JULY 7.**—The nomination candidates bled each this morning at the Guildhall. Charles Bird, Esq., barrister-at-law, proposed Thesiger; Dr. Barham seconded the nomination. Mayor then proposed Sir John Duckworth (Conservative candidate); T. Stow, Esq., seconded the nomination. General Bright then addressed the electors and was followed by Sir John Duckworth. A vote of hands was called for, and, after some confusion,

**TUESDAY, JULY 8.**—The polling commenced morning. At nine o'clock, Sir J. Duckworth was a-head of his opponent; at twelve o'clock, 445 two o'clock, 605; and, at four o'clock, when the

closed, the numbers were — Duckworth, 1, Briggs, 588. Majority for Duckworth, 670.

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**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—At this institution, Dr. John Ryan is giving a daily lecture on the cause steam-boiler explosions. According to the lecturer, the greatest number of explosions have taken place during the time the boiler has been resting; and he gave it as his opinion, backed by the first scientific fact almost, is that the cause of the explosion is the

caused by incrustation, which incrustation prevents the boiler from acting efficiently as a conductor of heat to the water. Almost all water, whether it be spring water, holds a quantity of bicarbonate of lime in solution. The heat necessary to produce steam drives off a portion of the carbonic acid and gas of this bicarbonate, and reduces it to a state of carbonate of lime. An insoluble compound, which is precipitated against the sides of the boiler, forming incrustation, which incrustation becomes so firm, around which other salts crystallize, which in-

not be the case were it not for the presence of this unit. It follows, therefore, that if the deposition of carbonaceous lime could be prevented, there would be no incrustation, and, by preventing incrustation, not only the chance of explosion greatly diminished, but there is a great saving of fuel. Dr. Retterbandt has discovered a cheap and simple method of entirely preventing the incrustation of steam boilers, which invention is certainly of vast importance. It consists in impregnating the water used in steam-boilers with chloride of ammonium, which prevents the formation of the insoluble carbonates.

monium is composed of chlorine, ammonia, and hydrogen, and carbonate of lime and carbonic acid gas, and oxygen. The hydrogen of the chloride unites with the oxygen of the carbonate, and forms water. The chlorine of the chloride unites with the calcium of the carbonate and forms chloride of calcium, a salt which perhaps is of the most soluble compounds known, and the carbonic acid of the carbonate unites with the ammonia of the chloride, forming carbonate of ammonia, a compound so volatile that it is driven off in the lungs, and exhaled as

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Saturday, July 12, 1845.