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of the most powerful romances ever written. The

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The following extract from the Newspaper Stamp Re-

turns for October, November, and December, 1845 (since

which no returns have been made), show that the

Northern Star is far at the head of many old-established

London Weekly Journals:

NORTHERN STAR . . . . . 117,000

The World . . . . . 85,000

United Service Gazette . . . . . 15,500

Record . . . . . 17,000

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Examiner . . . . . 65,000

Spectator . . . . . 41,000

Morning Advertiser . . . . . 51,000

Tablet . . . . . 45,000

John Bull . . . . . 39,000

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Sentinel . . . . . 20,000

Bell's New Weekly Messenger . . . . . 25,500

\* \* \* \* \* Observe the Office, 340, Strand, London.

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sellers and News Agents.

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A FULL AND COMPLETE REFUTATION OF THE

PHILOSOPHY contained in a TRACT recently pub-

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titled the "EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYED."

This valuable little tract contains the most com-

plete defence of the demands of the Working Classes for

their fair share of the enormous wealth created by Ma-

chinery, as well as a justification of Trades Unions.

The numerous appeals that have been made to Mr.

O'Connor from nearly every part of the kingdom for the

publication, in pamphlet form, of those Dialogues that

to gratify what appears to be the almost unanimous wish

of the Labouring Classes.

"The Employer and the Employed," \* \* \* by Feargus

O'Connor. \* \* \* beats anything even of its author's.

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Price Two Shillings and Sixpence.

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The desire of the author has been to furnish a valu-

able compendium at such a price as would enable

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all the practical instructions, together with Plates, de-

scribing Farm-house Offices, Tanks, Pans, &amp;c., &amp;c.,

with particular information requisite for carrying out all

the operations.

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bers, price 6d. each.

"I have, within the last few months, visited every part

of France, and I declare that I have seen more misery in

one street in Dublin than in all France; the people are

well clad, well fed, and well housed; they are not en-

eraged by the want of their own, or on equitable takings."—

Vida Lord O'Connor's Letter in Morning Chronicle, Oct.

5th, 1843.

Those persons desirous of bettering their condition

and becoming "Independent Labourers," by entering the

"Productive-Labourer's Market," will do well to read "A

Practical Treatise on Small Farms," by F. O'Connor, Esq.

Etc. It contains much useful information, invaluable to

the parties for whom it was written; and Old Farmers

will find many useful lessons in the new system of hus-

bandry, which they have yet to learn. The work displays

great knowledge and skill, and is so written as to be un-

derstandable by the most ignorant. It is a work which

every man who is engaged in the cultivation of the soil

should possess. It is a work which every man who is

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shoulded it. The absurd and unmeaning technicalities

which pervade all other works on Grammar are here

replaced by a definite and precise meaning, illustra-

tive of the things they represent. The Parts of

Speech are arranged on an entirely new principle, founded

on a philosophical consideration of the nature of Lan-

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rationally accounted for, and the principles of Universal

Grammar are fully and clearly explained. The capacity

may understand them as clearly as it understands

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to other languages. A majority of the numerous Rules

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exercises, any one, in a few weeks, acquire a know-

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drudgery which, under the present system, prevents him

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at all.

A competent Grammatical knowledge of our own

language is the basis on which all literature ought to

be founded.

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with ability and success, the existing system of English

Grammar, and points out the absurdities with which it is

encumbered. Justly condemning the too frequent prac-

tice of making up a new system of Grammar to meet







**NORTHERN CIRCUIT**

[illegible]



Hales Owen, the grand children are worth thousands a year. Mind, fellow countrymen, we do not find fault with the man who made these fortunes; so long as the system lasted they did right to make the best of it, and had they done so some other persons it would, so that to you the great would have been the same. But what we do blame them for is, their incessant efforts to effect a temporary return of the EXCHANGE SYSTEM; we say a temporary return, for it is not in the nature of things, that a state of society which directly tends to lower the condition of the great bulk of the population below that of brute beasts, can be other than transient. If Althoof's paper scheme succeed, you will find a sudden impulse to production, the face of the country will experience a hectic flush of prosperity, the flesh will be like that of a consumptive man, indicating not health, but the rapid progress of decay. The workmen of Birmingham would, doubtless, be more generally employed than they are now; but, besides that their wages would not keep pace with the rapid rise of prices, A FAR GREATER EVIL WOULD WAIT THEM HEREAFTER. That evil would be the insidious of a new aristocracy, which would spring up, like fungus, out of the ruins of the old. (James Brindley, O'Brien, in the Poor Man's Guardian, No. 10th, 1839, before he became the advocate for the perpetuation and "great expansion" of that "exchange system," which laid the foundation of tears and slavery for the nation at large.)

Come, now, Mr. SCHOOLMASTER, we get along with our proofs pretty well—don't we? We do not yet find much evidence of your having "never advocated a metallic in preference to a paper currency since you were born." This is not very apparent, as yet! If it had been your intention to uphold the paper system, and decry the metallic one, you had been singularly unfortunate. Never poor author more!

We have sought for evidence of the assertion, that "Mr. O'BRIEN has always professed and advocated the Currency doctrine of ROBERT OWEN," and we have been unable to find it. Where does it exist? Not in the Poor Man's Guardian; nor in the *Traveller's Dispatch*; nor in any of Mr. O'BRIEN's publications of the time when that Currency doctrine was openly advocated by Mr. OWEN, and attempted in practice. Nowhere have we been able to lay hands on any such "profession," on such "advocate;" but we have found much to the contrary.

The proof that we have adduced here, as will be observed, 1832. We shall next give one of 1837. So late as that year, our "friend" "INFINITELY PREFERRED" a metallic to a paper currency. At all events, if he did not, there is no meaning in words. In reference to the life-and-death struggle of the AMERICAN DEMOCRACY against the "PAPER-MONEY MONSTER," and in favour of "METALLIC LEGAL-TENDER-PAPER-MONEY," said—

In proportion to the food produced in any country will be the power of that country to employ manufacturing and even non-productive labourers, and thereby to surround itself with those luxuries and aristocratic products which distinguish the civilized from the savage man, and which, next to good moral and intellectual training, constitute the grand charm of existence. It is gold and silver, not yet base notes, as the paper-money scheme would have us believe, that have given the prodigious impulse we have witnessed to improvements in America. It is the abundance of food produced by its agricultural population, the number of its manufactures, and the extent of its construction, canals, bridges, railroads, &c. The surplus of agricultural produce is the real capital which sets the artisans and handicraftsmen to work, and covers the States with those embellishments and stupendous works of art which astonish the European traveller. ALL THAT THE BANK-NOTE SYSTEM DOES, is to take the gold and silver, the means of subsistence for non-agricultural labourers in particular districts, and then circulate FOR THEIR OWN RUIN those tokens which, in the hands of the people (if intelligent and united) could do better and more profitably for themselves. WITH THEIR PIGMENTARY PAPER CURRENCY, they continue to circulate the same old gold and silver, which they re-distribute again (at large profits) in their respective localities; and had it not been for General Jackson, they would have, ere this, got hold of all the land as well as of its produce. They had gone a great way in buying up the demerits of the republic with their PAPER MONEY; they were buying, or were creating it, in lots of a million, and half a million of acres at a time; but the veteran president interfered and told the scoundrels that they should have no more land WITHOUT PAYING HARD CASH!!! This circumstance, together with the removal of the Government deposits from the United States Bank, has probably saved America (for the present at least); but there will be no real security for the Americans, more than for us, till the MONEY MONSTER is effectually felled in the state governments, as well as in the general government, and placed for ever under the feet of the productive and domestic classes. (James Brindley, O'Brien, in the National Reformer, Jan. 10th, 1837, before he took pay for "advocating" a "fictitious paper capital.")

There is that is pretty good from a man that has always opposed metallic money, and always pleaded for paper! The demand of President Jackson, that the purchasers of the public lands should pay in HARD CASH, saved America! Aye, and so it did! But this is a strange fact to be told by a man who was always against HARD CASH! If HARD CASH PAYMENTS "saved" America from the evils and dangers brought on that people by the bank-note schemes, pray how does it happen that WE are to be "saved" by the most "expansive" system of bank-note schemes that the world ever saw? Pray how does this come about? If bank-notes are good for us—why not for the Americans? Do they not perform the same function here as there? The truth is, they do. The truth is, also, that PAPER-MONEY had nearly upon the Republic of the West; that General Jackson "saved" the States from utter ruin by his checking off the "MONEY-MONSTER," that America has recovered the shock that the failure of the bank-note issues inflicted on all the productive interests of the country; that the people have had more than enough of paper-money and the paper-money schemes; that they have returned President Polk in the teeth of the efforts—the influence, the intimidations, and the purchases of the RAG-MONEY dealers; that he goes into office holding General Jackson's views on the question of money; and that he is determined to carry them into full practice, his Message, just arrived in England, sufficiently bespeaks. The portion of it we give in another place, under the head "Banks and Debits," ought to make every European blush to the ears at the contrast the new Republic affords to their systems of Government and finance. Let the reader look well at that portion of the President's Message; and then let him say what he thinks of the effects of paying in hard cash!

And now our task is just ended—our proofs are complete. We have more than proved that the "schoolmaster" formerly "taught" directly the opposite to what he is teaching now! We have done this by adducing facts. We have not indulged in abuse. We have not heaped together a mass of filthy vituperation. We have not cooked up old epigrams. We have gone to "the book and the testimony," and "out of their own mouth we have condemned them."

This article is intended to answer a double purpose. It is intended not only as an *expose* of the "teacher" who figures so unenviably in it, but also as an answer to the party who are endeavouring to enlist the support of the working-people in aid of an infernal paper scheme. THE EFFECTS of an *Exposé* Currency, such as is now desired, are herein fully detailed: and those who are ambitious to experience the devastating and ruinous effects, had better seek to "establish" the cause. For ourselves, we are inclined to say "we have had enough of that dose," and with our "former friend," "INFINITELY PREFERRED" Cobden's scheme," because "it is known all comparison the best for the working-classes."

REAL PROPERTY.—A return has been obtained by order of Parliament, on the motion of Mr. Villiers, showing the total annual value of real property in each county of the Kingdom, as assessed to the property and income-tax for the year ending April, 1843, distinguishing that on land, houses, titles, manors, messuages, mines, ironworks, fisheries, and railways, &c. It hence appears that in England and Wales alone the grand total annual value of real assessed property amounted to £25,500,000; viz., lands, £10,167,088 (or nearly half); houses, £3,530,300; titles, £1,960,300; manors, £162,210; fisheries, £130,140; quarries, £290,900; mines, £1,003,794; ironworks, £412,022; fisheries, £11,104; canals, £1,239,202; and railways, £1,417,000; other property, not comprised in the foregoing, £1,468,000. The return also shows that in Scotland there was a grand total of £9,481,702; viz., lands, £5,586,597; houses, £2,919,333; fines, £901; quarries, £33,474; mines, £177,690; ironworks, £11,312; fisheries, £41,500; canals, £17,592; and railways, £151,333. The other property not included in the foregoing details amounts to £299,450.

# To Readers & Correspondents.

B. HENRY, of FARNHAM, desires us to say that the £4 was sent to the Editor of the *Star* in March, and that he begs to return thanks on behalf of the Framers, workmen generally.

BENJAMIN SOUTHWORTH, BORNLEY.—Thanks for his kind note. The line of conduct towards the apostate advocate of the "exchangeable system of paper-money" which we have pursued, was not in the least dictated by any personal animosity. No prostration shall induce us to lose sight of the real question, and indulge either in losing or replying to mere personal abuse. The question itself is all-important. If our side of it cannot be maintained by argument and fact, we will give up the controversy. Those who have nothing to seek to cover their weakness by a dust on personal matters. But even this course will fail.

GEORGE BOOTH, HYDE.—The "reports" in question were printed documents. Our space is valuable. We saw that the reports could easily be sent to each collector, and thus let each man know that his money was duly applied to the purpose for which he had subscribed it—while we could fill the *Star* with matter more interesting to the Trades generally.

WM. THOMPSON, GATEHEAD, writes as follows:—I have a brother, whose name is Dan of the person, residing at a house, and who has been in the army for some time, and a half. We believe he is somewhere in the southern part of the county of Durham; and I know he was a reader of the *Star*, and I think he will be a reader yet. Hyon will, he goes to the army, and I will give you his name to correspondents, that if he wants to know anything of his friends, he must correspond with me at Farnham, Gatehead, Low Fell.

PARTIES sending post-office orders, or cash, to this office, ought to be careful to write something in their letters, so that we can tell who sends them, and what they intend to do with the money. We are four or five agents in this office, and we must know the address of this office on the outside of the orders. We are partial to short letters, when on matters of business; but these are rather too short. If those who send will only sign their names, it is all we ask; and, if they will do that, they must expect that the cash will sometimes be credited to the wrong agents. To correct such errors afterwards takes much time in writing for all particulars, besides the risk of the person sending the money losing it altogether. From a recent alteration in the post-office order department, it is impossible to ascertain the name of the person, sending without writing to the post-office where the order was first obtained, or to the general office. Several of our agents are still determined not to send their orders payable at 180, Strand. We have this week received two orders payable to the order of the Editor of the *Star*, Preston, Arthur, Gaskie, and one from Birmingham. If they would but ask to have their orders made payable at 180, Strand, they would oblige.

## MONIES RECEIVED BY MR. O'CONNOR.

By the REV. J. O'CONNOR.	£	s.	d.
From Oldham, by collection in Hall ..	..	..	0 6
By a friend on the platform ..	..	..	0 6
From Rochdale ..	..	..	0 6
By a friend on the platform ..	..	..	0 6
From Pilkington ..	..	..	0 6
From the Association, Bolton ..	..	..	0 6
Abram Faulkner ..	..	..	0 6
From Pilkington ..	..	..	0 6
From Oldham, by collection in Hall ..	..	..	0 6
By a friend on the platform ..	..	..	0 6
From Rochdale ..	..	..	0 6
By a friend on the platform ..	..	..	0 6
From Pilkington ..	..	..	0 6
From the Association, Bolton ..	..	..	0 6
Abram Faulkner ..	..	..	0 6

## RECEIPTS PER GENERAL SECRETARY.

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City of London..	2	10	Northampton, new	5.
Saffron-hill ..	2	0	locale ..	3
			15	
Cambervell ..	6	0	Newport, Isle of	
Wadsworth-row	6	0	Wight ..	6
DONATIONS.				
Mr. Dale, Merton	2	0	Idle, per Mr. Sugden	5
Mr. Leghboad, ditto	2	0		
CARDS.				
Todmorden..				1
THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER,				
				Secretary











