

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL TRADES ASSOCIATION:

GENTLEMEN.—I rejoice to find that a national representation of your body is to be held in Birmingham on Monday and Tuesday next, in order that the result of your deliberations may not be lost for want of publication. I am to apprise you that I have given directions at as much space as you may require in the Northern Star shall be reserved for that purpose. As upon the reporting of all such matters very much depends their value to society, and as it frequently occurs that reports unused to Trades business do injury by mis-statements arising from misconception, and as I prefer saddling any errors that may occur upon you rather than upon myself, you will be good enough to send your reports, authenticated by the London secretary, to my office on as early a day in the week as possible, in order that your proceedings may be introduced with a suitable comment. Should this arrangement not suit your managing body in London, those gentlemen will have the goodness to notify their objection to Mr. Harney, Northern Star office, who will make the necessary arrangements for the attendance of a reporter; while I apprise you that the publication in such case cannot be so complete or satisfactory as if sent officially by your secretary. As much space as your proceedings may require being held at your service, and as an edition of the Star is published for Scotland and the north of England, at twelve o'clock on Thursday night, you will see the necessity of an early delivery of the matter. Your secretary will be good enough to send matter as fast as it is prepared, as a flood of manuscript crowding upon the compositors at once leads to delay and confusion.

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS O'CONNOR.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

My Lord,
Since the triumph of Free Trade principles was accomplished, I have been in the habit of calling your attention to the subject weekly and monthly, and, indeed, while anticipations as to the result were high, I cautioned you of the fallacy of your policy. While engaged in laying the foundation of a new system of Domestic Economy, I have had very ample opportunities of canvassing what the inevitable result of Free Trade institutions must lead to; and I have been strengthened in every one of my most alarming forebodings, because I am now convinced that Free Trade in Labour and Produce, if not accompanied by Free Trade in Religion and Law, must, and inevitably will, lead to Free Trade in thrones, titles, distinctions, and property.

I dare say you have passed me from the political arena of late, and you must understand the cause. Firstly, then, I feared the effect of excitement upon impoverished people; and I calculated upon the God-send my incarceration would be to Whiggery during a contested election, as I am free to confess, that under the pressure of famine, I could not keep my tongue within the limits of 'Whig convenience'; and, secondly, I was resolved that no violence of mine should be the means of introducing a free labour class to their neighbours, with characters damaged by their leader's intemperance. But, my Lord, there is a point beyond which human endurance cannot be driven; and the effect of your policy is daily bringing me nearer and nearer to that point. I have not the heart, my Lord, that can bear the tears of mothers, the hungry howl of little innocent children, that best my door from morning to night; nor can I say to abled-bodied men in search of work, 'I can hear your tale of woe unmoved!' When honest men, willing to earn their bread 'by the sweat of their brow,' come to me, and tell me that their families have not tasted food for a whole day, and when their anxious countenance stamps the assurance with truth, I cannot say, 'Go about your business!'

My Lord, I am now giving employment to about 300 men—carpenters, masons, plasterers, bricklayers, quarrymen, sawyers, carvers, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, slaters, and labourers, and that upon 150 acres of land, which previously never employed more than four men, any one year. I mention this fact, my Lord, that you may learn that there is an ample field for the employment of remunerative labour, because productive, labour; and to caution you against the fallacy of supposing, that the most stringent laws of political economy will reconcile abled-bodied men to the theory of Free Trade. My Lord, you and your press have dealt in just and wholesale abuse of the Irish landlords; but, my Lord, as I apprise you in August last, famine has now come to your own door: 'We read of food riots in England; and the clemency and charity of English landlords and the wealthier classes is manifest in their alacrity to serve as special constables, and as accoutred women, to preserve the peace. My Lord, will you have the goodness to point out in your place in Parliament what the English upper and middle classes have done, to mitigate the present want? Perhaps you will answer—the Poor Laws. Well, my Lord, in such case one fact is worth a bushel of arguments, and here it is:—On Tuesday a labourer of fifty-six years of age asked me very impudently, 'if he might leave off work before the usual time, as his wife was not expected to live, and he had a large family, and had several miles to travel from her to 'go then, not to stop away from her.' And he said, 'She won't live; the doctor ordered her some soup; but the over-seer ordered him away, and would not give him any.' Now, my Lord, this is no Free Trade steam-bath Fairy Tale. The man's name is Richard Curtis; he lives in the parish of Eldersfield, and, of course, you expect him to be a good and loyal subject, ready to defend Church and Queen, with his life's blood. 'Keep your hands off the sick,' and now for a more extensive review of our parochial affairs. Neither landlord nor parson in this parish has attempted to assist the poor in their distress; while the farmers, burdened with high rents, heavy tithes, and onerous local taxation, are, as I predicted, dispensing with as much manual labour as possible. Flour is 18s. a bushel, with every indication of a rise; wages are 7s., 8s., and in some instances, 9s. a week. I am giving 12s.; so that 3 men, his wife and family, at the best wages, can earn half a bushel of flour a week and nothing left for rent, firing, clothes, tools, or wet days. My Lord, this is a particularly disastrous season for the agricultural labourers, because the hay harvest will be three weeks, at least, later than usual; and there will be but little employment in the interval. I went to Gloucester on Monday and gave a commission for ten tons of potatoes, but could not get them under £14 a ton—£25 a sack; four FOUR POUNDS a sack—£32 a ton. Now, in this state of things, what are the people to do? Will you, though late, appoint a proper excise staff and take stock of every man's store and calculate every family's necessities? If you don't do it the people, I fear, will. This is one of the blessings of Free Trade. Now let me inform you that the scant appearance of the stack yards is no criterion by which to judge of the amount of provisions in the country. The corn, which is usually in the stack yard at this season of the year is now under Free Trade lock and key in the Foresters' Store House, and a national inspection and return of the amount of grain thus up-housed will astonish you, and the world, and will prove that, in the midst of plenty, speculation may create an artificial scarcity. There has been more oats and beans saved this year from not feeding horses with them than would feed half Ireland till harvest. Not a farmer in fifty gives his horses a grain of oats—it is all

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in the Free Trade Store Houses. My Lord, open those hiding-places, at least for inspection, board and gauge every vessel, take stock of every railway train; have a return of the untrashed stocks; and, my life for it, you will find a real plenty, where scarcity is made a Free Trade bugbear. I tell you candidly that I turn to knock those Free Trade rascals down when I see the vipers grinning at the woe they have created and lamenting over scarcity while their storehouses are full. My Lord, if you don't inspect them I fear a greater evil will. The approaching election terrifies you, my Lord. You would prefer office with plague, pestilence, and famine, to a graceful retirement, consequent upon the honest performance of a sacred duty. But, my Lord, do not deceive yourself—you are, widening the breach between the represented and the unrepresented—between the rich oppressor and the poor oppressed; and rest assured that the Church lose such an opportunity as famine to create bloodshed and feuds? Yes, my Lord, Oxford has already beaten the big 'DRUM ECCLESIASTIC,' and every parish pulpit will respond its *Tantum*. The Church has drawn the sword, you must throw away the scabbard or perish. The idea of an Ambassador to the Court of Rome is more than religious monopoly can bear.

I am, my Lord, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS O'CONNOR.
Lowlands, Worcestershire,
May 20th.

Chartist Intelligence.

MR. CLARK'S TOUR.—On Friday evening, 19th inst., a well-attended meeting was held in the Mansion-house, to adopt a petition to parliament for the repeal of the Rate-paying Clauses, when Mr. Peck, town councillor, was appointed to preside, who opened the business by strongly condemning the conduct of the mayor, who had refused to call the meeting. Mr. Stenson moved a resolution condemning the rate-paying clauses, which was seconded by Mr. Jackson. Mr. Thomas Clark, one of the Land Directors supported the resolution in an excellent address. The petition was moved by Mr. Barnett, seconded by Mr. Gurney, and supported by Dr. Gordon amidst great applause. The petition was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be sent to the rough members for presentation. On Saturday evening Mr. Clark delivered an address in the Freemasons' Lodge, when he fully explained the land law, and the bank in connection therewith. A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Clark, whose visit cannot fail to be productive of great good.

On Monday evening, May 17th, Mr. Clark delivered a lecture to a numerous and highly interesting meeting in the Dean-street Chapel, on the objects and means of the National Land Company. The lecturer was warmly applauded throughout. On Monday evening the Town Hall was crowded by persons of every class, to hear an address from Mr. Clark, on the objects of the National Land Company. Dr. Allen, a tried and valued friend to the cause of human progress, was unanimously chosen to preside, and opened the business by a suitable introductory address; after which Mr. Clark commenced his lecture. He entered into a brief relation of the causes which led to the formation of the Company, and gave an outline of its progress to the present time, and advised the audience to rally to its aid. He then proceeded to develop the means by which the Company proposed to realize its objects set forth in the rules. Mr. Clark carried off his lecture, but no one appeared to oppose his statements. All present seemed perfectly satisfied. On Wednesday evening the Town Hall was again crowded, the object of the assembly being to consider the petition of the People's Charter for the enactment of the People's Charter. Dr. Allen presided a second time, and added dignity to the situation by the manner in which he conducted the business. The National Petition was presented, and supported by Mr. Clark in a lengthy address, in the course of which his sentiments were most enthusiastically cheered. He tore to shreds the present wretched and miserable system of patchwork legislation, and was eminently successful in demonstrating the utility of the People's Charter as a basis for what is now mischievously called 'Constitution.' The petition was unanimously adopted. The usual compliment having been paid to the worthy president for his able conduct in the chair, the meeting separated, all expressing satisfaction and delight at Mr. Clark's excellent address.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. T. Clark lectured in the Bazaar, in explanation of the Land and Labour Bank.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

BIRMINGHAM, NEW TANKS' ARMS, GRANGE ROAD.—The members will meet on Tuesday evening, 23rd inst., to receive the report of the auditor and determine on the same due to the executive committee.

HALF-PAY.—The Chartists will in future meet on Saturday evening, for general business, at half-past seven o'clock. Mr. Rushton will lecture on Sunday (to-morrow) evening at half-past six o'clock.

HEATH.—The Chartists will meet at the Ship Inn, Church-lane, on Sunday evening next, May 23rd, at eight o'clock.

LIVERPOOL.—On Sunday evening next, May 23rd, a public discussion will take place at Mr. Farrall's, Temperance Hotel, 4, Cazneau-street, between Messrs Thomas and Edmund Jones. Subject: 'Whether were the physical wants of the people of England better supplied, or the commercial system of the middle ages, or the commercial system of the present age?' Mr. T. Jones will support the agricultural system, and Mr. Edmund Jones the commercial. Chair to be taken at half past seven.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. John Savage will lecture at the Cochrane Painters' Arms, Green-street, on Sunday evening next, May 23rd, at eight o'clock precisely. Subject: 'The Spirit of the Times.'

MESSRS JONES will attend public meetings at the following places:—Saturday 22nd, Todmorden, Sunday 23rd, Rochdale.

OLDHAM.—Mr. Daniel Donovan will lecture in the school-room of the Working-Man's Hall on Sunday to-morrow, at six o'clock in the evening. All persons who are favourable to Chartist principles are requested to attend, as business of great importance will be laid before them.

ROCHESTER.—On Saturday evening next, the meeting of this body will take place at the Assembly Rooms, Dean-street, Soho, on Wednesday evening next, May 20th, at eight o'clock precisely. All persons holding collecting books are requested to return this evening.

ROCHESTER.—On Sunday evening next, E. Jones, Esq., will lecture in the Chartists' room, York-street, on the Land and Charter. Chair taken at six o'clock. On Sunday the 30th, Mr. Richard Marsden of Preston, will lecture in the above room at six in the evening. Subject: 'What society should be, and Chartists should be.' On White-Friday the Chartists of Rochdale will have their first ball in the new Assembly room, York-street, to commence at eight o'clock.

National Land Company.

BARNARD CASTLE.—On Monday evening, 17th inst., a well-attended meeting was held in the Christian Brothers' Meeting-house, to discuss the objects and purposes of the National Land Company, and to elect a committee. The lecturer expatiated at great length on the powers and capabilities of the land, and showed the advantages which the company held out to its members. A vote of thanks was unanimously given to the lecturer.

BIRMINGHAM.—REASSEMBLY.—The National Land Company, in aid of the Land and Labour Bank, commenced on Monday last, upwards of one hundred shares were taken up, and the members earnestly entreat the brethren throughout the country to adopt, before it is too late, the same course. Ten pounds were paid in by a member to the deposit department, making in all, sent to the respective departments from this branch, by members, ninety-five pounds.

DURHAM.—A special meeting of this branch was held on Sunday last, when the following resolution was passed:—'That we approve of the Conference being held at Lowlands, in July next; and that we hope the directors will consider the necessity of forming our district on a smaller scale (which will be the decision of the day), so that we may have a district deputation meeting at a little expense, to know each other's opinions on the different questions which will occupy the attention of the Conference.'

EXETER.—On Monday evening, 17th inst., all persons visiting the People's Hall Estate on Whit Monday (Monday next), May 24th, are informed that the several allottees will be happy to furnish hot water, tea, and salads, at a moderate charge.

DUNDEE.—At a meeting of the shareholders of this branch, Mr. Whitten in the chair, a letter was read from Glasgow requesting an answer to the two following questions:—'If it is the opinion of your members that a lecture to agitate the question of the Land and the Charter in Scotland would be beneficial; if so, would your members agree to pay a proportionate share of the expense of supporting such a lecture?' Second question:—'If it is the opinion of your members that a lecture to agitate the question of the Land and the Charter in Scotland would be beneficial; if so, would your members agree to pay a proportionate share of the expense of supporting such a lecture?' The following resolutions were carried:—'That the meeting be held in Glasgow, on the 13th inst. of the month of July next, at 8 o'clock, and that the meeting be held in Glasgow, on the 13th inst. of the month of July next, at 8 o'clock, and that the meeting be held in Glasgow, on the 13th inst. of the month of July next, at 8 o'clock.'

Merchandise.

Our members are rapidly increasing every week. We have taken the large and commodious room of the Rising Sun Inn, where we shall meet to form every Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, to read the Star, and to discuss the merits of the National Land Company. We intend to celebrate the 24th of May, in our new place of meeting.

A public meeting of the shareholders of the National Land Company, will be held at the house of Mr. Barber, 10, King-street, on Sunday evening, 23rd inst., at eight o'clock. The following resolutions were unanimously carried:—'That a branch be established in aid of the Land and Labour Bank, and that a committee be appointed to prepare a code of rules to be adopted by the shareholders on Sunday evening, May 23rd, at half-past six o'clock.'

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Ferguson, Esq., for his excellent address to the allottees of the National Land Company, and to the gentlemen who were present, for their kind and generous assistance in carrying out the objects of the Company.

NOTICE.—Mr. C. Doyle, lecturer at the People's Hall, on Tuesday evening, May 18th, to the following audience, on the Condition of the Labouring Classes of the United Kingdom. At the conclusion of the lecture, Mr. King presided, and read a list of the great majority of the people, and particularly the Land members, in not joining the Chartist Association. After speeches from Mr. Tapp and two other persons, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Doyle. It was announced that Mr. T. Clark would lecture in the same place on Tuesday evening, June 1st.

Shareholding Meetings.

BLACKBURN.—The quarterly meeting will be held on Sunday, May 23rd, at 6 o'clock, at the house of George Norton, Temperance hotel, Walley Bank, when all the members are requested to attend and pay up arrears.

BRISTOL.—The shareholders meeting of the Ship Inn are requested to attend a special general meeting of the above place on Sunday evening, May 23rd, at 7 o'clock precisely.

CONVENT.—A special meeting of shareholders will be held at James Gosling's, Lion-street, on Sunday next at half-past seven in the evening.

DAUNTON.—Mr. D. M. Donnan will deliver a lecture at the 24th and 25th of May. Subject: 'Agriculture and the Land.' With experiments to illustrate the science.

DONCASTER.—The shareholders are requested to meet at 6 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Thomas Phillips, Church-lane, on Sunday evening next, to elect officers for the ensuing campaign. A tea party and ball will be held on Whit-Monday at the Brown Cow, Ayrton Gate, to celebrate the location of the members on 'Conventry,' when Mr. Frank Widdall, Mr. Barry, and Mr. John Grimshaw of this town, will deliver valuable addresses. Tea on the table at 6 o'clock.

FALMOUTH.—Mr. Donovan will lecture in the old school room, Pale-lane, Falmouth, on Sunday, May 23rd, at 8 o'clock. Subject: 'The practical working of the National Land Company.'

HYDE.—A meeting of shareholders will be held at the house of Mr. Wm. Henning, Hyde-lane, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, P.M.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The various branches of the Land Company in this district are respectfully informed that Dr. F. M. Donnan is now engaged as a lecturer for the National Land Company, and these places requesting lectures will need to communicate with Mr. Nisbitt, 6 Gibson-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as early as possible. The several branches requiring the Dr's services will have to pay his travelling expenses from the branch that he may be coming to, to the branch they may wish him to come to, and the fee for the lecture to the Dr. The meeting will be held on Sunday, May 23rd, at 8 o'clock. Subject: 'The National Land and Labour Bank; in connection with the National Land Company.' Admission free. 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Miscellanées.

NEW SWINDON.—We have had the pleasure of hearing two lectures from Mr G. J. Holyoake, in the school-room of the New Mechanics' Institute, on Thursday, May 13th, and Friday, the 14th. His subjects were "Knowledge, without Books," and "Characteristics of Genius." The lectures were well attended, and listened to with the greatest attention. The lecturer treated his subjects with much ability and lucidity.

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ON THE FIRST OF JULY, 1847.

will be Published.

NO. 1 (PRICE 6D.).

THE PEOPLE'S LEGAL ADVISER.

The object of this monthly publication, is perhaps

sufficiently indicated by its title; it may be well, however,

to add a few words in explanation. Every Act of

Parliament, and every decision of the Courts, is

brought together in a form, cheap, compendious,

and intelligible, for the benefit of those to whom they chiefly

relate. This purpose is proposed to be effected by means of a

monthly publication, to be published on the first of every month, and

to contain, in each number, five copies of ACTS OF PARLIA-

MENT, of which the provisions are not so generally

known as they ought to be, with an analysis and explanation

of such cases as have been decided upon it in the

Courts. This may, perhaps, be called the principal

feature of the work. Other matters of public interest, and

recent judgments and decisions on points of law connected

with the interests and pursuits of Working men. Each

number will contain a few pages devoted to an Essay on

some legal question of general interest. Every Act of

Parliament will be noticed as it becomes a Law, though

this notice will be little more than an abbreviated notice,

except with regard to the Acts relating to the class of

persons who are principally concerned. Such space as remains

after the above are disposed of, will be occupied with lighter

matter; retaining, however, the legal character of the

work. It may, perhaps, be predicted without much doubt,

that a Magazine will, in the general view of readers, be

a very old affair, and that probably there may not be

sufficient material to pay the expense of publication.

Still the attempt will be made. Such a work is wanted;

it is frequently asked for—there is no other work that

provides, in any form, the kind of information required.

The following Index, of the probable contents of the

first Number, will perhaps, exhibit the scope and intention

more clearly.

The Joint Stock Companies Act.

Acts Passed during the Present Session.

The Law of Conspiracy.

The Trial of the Mechanics.

Every Act of Parliament.

Each Number as has been before stated, will contain

one Act of Parliament, that Act will always be given in

full, and with every clause and proviso. This may be

objected to by some as an unnecessary waste of space,

but there is much to be said in favour of the course in-

tended. The Joint Stock Companies Act may appear to

be one in which ordinary men would have no interest, but

this is a mistaken notion, and there are several reasons

for the selection, which will probably be recognised as

sufficient. There are many Acts of Parliament which

concern the interests of the working classes, although they

were passed with totally different objects, and this Act

is no exception. It is a subject of great importance, and

yet another in many respects the Magazine may be

predicted, may there be no doubt, also will contain

very heavy and make blunders: a border will be omitted

—a subject of importance will appear in a corner and in

a diminutive type, hardly visible; while a matter of no

moment, thrown in, it may be, for want of better, will

shine out—large—space—and perhaps in italics. These

are accidents that cannot be avoided. We don't know

that it will be so—but it may be so; and, in any case,

sleep—but life itself with us is hurried. Ours is no "Book

of Beauty."

And yet it may be honestly provided, that he who buys

the Magazine for the purpose of instruction, will find it

reads it through and over again, will receive something

more than his money's worth. This avowal is made with

very considerable confidence.

This work will be entirely under the Editorship and

control of Mr. W. P. ROBERTS. Communications may be

directed to him, at No. 3, Essex Chambers, Essex-street,

Manchester.

London, 10th May, 1847.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.

AGRICULTURISTS and others may purchase 150

ACRES OF RICH TIMBERED LAND IN

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the same.

THE FOUNDER OF THE NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE

SOCIETY, Mr. ROBERT OWEN, has been elected

President of the National Land and Labour Bank, and

has been elected President of the National Land and Labour

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JUST PUBLISHED.

No. 3, (price 6d.) of

THE LABOURER.

A Monthly Magazine of Politics, Literature,

Poetry, &c.

Edited by

FEARUS O'CONNOR, Esq., and ERNEST JONES, Esq.

(Baristers-at-Law.)

The Democratic Movement in this country being wholly

deficient in a monthly organ, the above Magazine is es-

tablished to remedy this deficiency.

1. May Day, a Poem, by Ernest Jones.

2. Letter of an Agricultural Labourer.

3. The Holy Young Teacher.

4. The Phases of Political Parties.

5. The Confessions of a King.

6. The Instructions of the Working Classes.

7. The Land.

8. The Roman of a People.

9. The Queen's Bounty, a Legend of Windsor.

10. The Monthly Review.

NO. 1. OF THE LABOURER.

Containing, amongst other matters, a Report of Mr. P.

O'Connor's Letter, in the "Northern Star," of January

30th, demonstrating the certainty with which an allotment

may be secured, and a timely and accurate notice of

Government. Let every man who objects to pay for

wages that he neither requires nor can use—let every

man who values the dictates of honour, conscience

and religion—rally in this great agitation for the

TOTAL ABOLITION OF TITHES, AND THE

RESTORATION OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY,

PLUNDERED FROM THE POOR TO ITS

RIGHTFUL OWNERS.

We would remind the working classes that on the

very principles of law, and justice, the poor (and

the very working-classes not "THE POOR"—may be

harder they work, the poorer they are. We would

remind them, we say that ONE-THIRD of the Church

Property belongs by right to the poor. The Church

obtained it on this condition—and this only—

was to support the clergy; another to build

and keep the churches; and the remaining third to

be devoted to the poor. Of this third the poor have

been robbed—while the infamous system of tithes

pours millions into the coffers of the Church—the

founders of which walked barefoot on the highway

and denounced the wicked splendours of the rich.

We suspect that, since we are told the gate of

Heaven is a narrow gate, it will be found too small

for the wide cohorts of the Bishops! Now, we do

not intend that this money should be devoted to en-

rich the landlords—we have not much sympathy

with that class (except with one noble por-

tion of it, now located at O'Connorville, and at

O'Connorville, and at Red Marley)—we intend

that this vast amount of money should be

devoted to buy land, and houses for the poor—to

supercede the Union and the Bastille by the cottage

and the homestead—to prepare a happy home

for honest industry; for the men, now wandering

workless and hopeless through the streets of Man-

chester and the manufacturing North—and to rescue

from the clutches of the landlords those poor la-

bouring slaves, who, while they sow the fields of

their masters, look on the furrow with despair, and

cry, "What shall we do till the next harvest?"

Ay! and what will you do AFTER the next harvest?

When Monopoly shall again speculate on famine?

Let the poor man join us, if he wants bread: the

Church has stolen his loaf! Let the Dissenter join

us, if he wants religious liberty: for we are about to

strike the death blow at a State Church Establishment!

Let every "land man" join us, if he wishes to

diminish his poor

Ireland

which has been placed at the disposal of Mr Murphy United States Consul at Cove, and the remainder consigned to the Society of Friends. The captain of the Consuello states, that while he was taking in his cargo a large number of vessels, grain laden, had sailed for Cork and Liverpool, and a very considerable number were taking in cargoes, and that not the slightest apprehension was felt there as to any limit to the supplies which would be sent to this country. When it was known that the Consuello was loading quantities of flour, corn, meal, biscuit, and pork, it was quite as much feared in the West Indies as it was in New Orleans for the relief of Ireland, much larger quantities of these commodities being sent to that country than to poor in than she could carry, all market

HONESTY—Numbers of persons have, in many localities in Tipperary been known very recently to be subsisting on horse-flesh.

THE GREAT HUMBUG—The "Conciliation Hall"

CONFIDENT—has been closed; without any notice to the subscribers, the dopes of a now confessedly exploded and long since exploded and long since exploded.

SIGNIFICANT—The house and demesne of Glens, Killynarry, the family residence of John O'Connell, Esq., is to be let.

FEVER.

SLIGO.—Many deaths from fever have occurred in this town during the week; it is now extending among the more wealthy portions of society, and the ravages of this dire scourge will probably, as the season advances, become much worse. Entire families, we understand, have been laid up in fever; the hospitals cannot accommodate one-half the applicants for admission.

MONAGHAN.—Fever is rapidly extending. The poor-house is crammed with a sickly and dying mass of wretched creatures, crowded together for want of accommodation, there being only 200 in the house more than it can properly accommodate. The influenza

Fortunates are crammed into a cell six feet by nine—
the fever-hospital has triple its number of patients,
and the town is filled with crowds of mendicants
from every quarter of the island, steeped in the
oxen depths of filth and destitution.

OXEN DEPTHS WORKHOUSE.—Fever continues to
spread in this workhouse. From the report of the
Inspector of the Poor, White, made during the last
week, it appears that there are at present in the
work two probationary wards fifty-five cases of fever, and
15 cases in the male idiot ward, making in all seventy
cases of fever in the house. Fifty-five of the inmates
who had been suffering from this disease have become
convalescent, and there have been but three deaths
during the past week.

MILLWORK.—The public works are suspended,
numbers of families living on seaweed. Fever is
spreading fearfully, and hundreds of marauders are nightly
slaughtering cattle, of all descriptions, in Glenties.
At the close of last week three cows were

of a respectable farmer, were slaughtered, skinned, and the flesh taken away. The skins were left on the land.

KILLS.—In the Kells Fever Hospital there are at present 64 patients, being 34 more than the regular number, 20 of whom were admitted during the past week,—while there are upwards of 30 applicants seeking for admission. Here, then, we have an increase in the number of cases of about a hundred per cent., and every one who has been in the hospital is fully aware of the probability that the number, each succeeding week will be much greater.

BALLINASCOR.—The Rev. Mr Dillon, P.P., of this town, is ill in fever.

CLONMACNOIS.—At the weekly meeting of the Relief Committee of this parish, it was reported that fever had made alarming progress during the past week, and, scarcely a house was to be found from the S. and S. churches to Shannon bridge, which was free of contagion, and no deep regret to state that the proceedings of the meeting were fully successful.

by the sudden illness of two members of the Committee. The worthy chairman, Col. L'Estrange, was taken home from the meeting in his carriage; but Captain Johnson, one of the most active members of the committee, lies at present in the hotel at Shorncliffe, where his physician, having considered it dangerous to remove him from his residence, although not more than a few miles distant.

DUBLIN.—THE FEVER.—Earl Bessborough, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, breathed his last at 11 o'clock on Sunday night.

THE FEVER has appeared in the Penitentiary at Harold's Cross. A fever of a malignant type has broken out in the Penitentiary at Smithfield, where convicts under sentence of transportation are received from the country, to remain until shipped for their destination. During the last week a number of those convicts were transported from the provinces, and some of them were actually labouring under fever, and in this manner the mephitic air has been introduced into the crowded prison at Smithfield. In the present condition of the country it would be an act of prudence and humanity to allow those convicts to remain at the various assize towns, and thus prevent the spread of infection.

WESTMINSTER MENTAL IMPROVEMENT DEBATING SOCIETY AND LECTURE LIBRARY.—This society held a public meeting on Wednesday evening last, at the Lecture Hall, Broadway, for the discussion of the motion,

of Thomas Paine, on Saturday evening, May 15. At half-past eight Mr Cuthie was called to the chair, and Mr Bowler to the vice-chair. The discussion was resumed by Mr Cuthie, who thought the American colonists might have been justified in revolting against a foreign oppressor, and so far as Paine's argument on this point the Crisis excited this, they possessed the right to rebel, but he thought the French people were equally justified in rebelling against a domestic monarch. An immensity of blood was shed in that conflict, which was more or less to be attributed to the writings of Thomas Paine. He thought republics more liable to commotions than monarchies.

—Mr Trumble followed in a very able speech, showing the numerous and sanguinary battles engaged in by monarchs, and that, too, for matters of no earthly importance to the people.—Mr M'Sweeney said, perhaps it might be deemed a little singular, that a man to stand up and advocate republicanism. (Cheers.) Monarchy was opposed to freedom in

was the freedom of the individual opposed to that of the millions. (Loud cheers.) He thought the advocates of liberty would do wisely to disseminate the principles of Thomas Paine, and as they became *(Great applause,)*—*Mr. Bowler* said monarchy had been the worst of all governments, but he believed that the people would be far preferable to democracy, but the prophet Samuel had told the children of Israel in ancient times, that the consequence of choosing a king would be that the monarch would take their sons and daughters and make slaves of them. He appealed to them, had not this prophecy been literally verified? *(Loud cheers.)* Those writings which they had read to-night—these writings had been most grossly vilified and maliciously misinterpreted. He said that the monarchial principles had inundated the world with blood; witness the wars with France, Spain, Portugal, America, China, &c., &c. *(Loud cheers.)* He believed the writings of that great man, Thomas Paine, were exceedingly well calculated to cause these

who read them to become wiser and better men. (Loud cheers.) Mr. Broome most lucidly showed the intricate details of the case. Faine had conferred on America by his "Common Sense" and "Orisia." — Mr Stallwood said Paine was by means responsible for the blood shed in the first French Revolution. The difference between republicans and monarchies resolved itself into this, the first governed by the people, the second by a few. The brute force. He thought no reasonable mind could dispute the superiority of the former, when they recollected that hereditary descent not unfrequently indicated on the people as rulers madmen, fanatics, and fools. He thought the people would be wiser if liberalism left the choice to the people. (Loud cheers.) (Loud cheers.) Mr Stallwood next proceeded to show the great advantage of the little pamphlet "First Principles of Government;" the great utility of the "Principles of Political Economy;" the "Principles of Finance;" of "Agriculture;" the English System of the works of Thomas Paine, and could be obtained at a trifling cost. (Loud cheers.) He cordially thanked the Temperance board for throwing open their Hall for such an elevating discussion, and

chers.) Mr Walford rose to reply, and said Mr Cathie had charged Painé with being popular, but with whom did he seek to become popular? He said he was not a man to be so easily taken in with monarchs or courtiers, as he guessed not the patronage of courts or lordly smiles surely Mr Cathie would not object to Painé's becoming popular with the people. (Cheers.) Mr Walford quoted many excellent passages from the works of this admirable writer, and concluded amidst warm applause. "The discussion was now closed, and it was announced that Mr Cathie would open the following question at half-past eight precisely, on Saturday (this evening), May 22: "The physical differences between the human races as applicable to the negro." —

POPEYANIC.—A series of lectures on Chemistry being delivered at this excellent institution, by F. H. Holmes, Esq. The usefulness of the subject is obvious, and the permanent interest attached to lectures

This description, need no laboured eulogium at our hands to direct the attention of the public, and especially that of our agricultural readers. At the lecture, Mr Holmes very cleverly developed the manner in which the different salts of potassium and lime were taken from the soil; pointing out those upon which the mechanical structure was essentially dependent. It will be sufficient for us to refer to this highly important course of lectures.

The Grand Duke of Constantine of Russia has arrived at Berlin from Weimar, on his way to England.

The perogues of Antigua have exhibited the sum-

